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REPORTS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1909

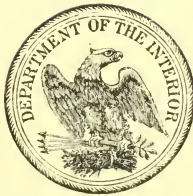
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

IN 2 VOLUMES

VOLUME II

INDIAN AFFAIRS
TERRITORIES

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REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Administrative reports, in 2 volumes.

Vol. I. Secretary of the Interior.

Bureaus, except Office of Indian Affairs.

Eleemosynary institutions.

National parks and reservations.

Vol. II. Indian Affairs.

Territories.

Report of the Commissioner of Education, in 2 volumes.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 15, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the seventy-eighth annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs, covering the period July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

The resignation of my predecessor, Hon. Francis E. Leupp, took effect on the 18th day of June, 1909. On the 19th day of June I took the oath of office as commissioner. As the administration of the service thus changed hands in the last month of the fiscal year, the events recorded in this report fall almost entirely within Mr. Leupp's term. I have tried, therefore, to make the record largely a simple statement of fact, uncolored by my own views. For whatever there may be here in the way of indications of future work I alone am responsible.

As to the lines of policy which the bureau will follow, I prefer to let the coming year speak for itself; but here I would record the debt which I feel I owe to Commissioner Leupp in his having turned over to me a service to which he has contributed undying qualities through his love of truth, his fearlessness in working for the end as he saw it, his unbounded energy in handling details, and his intense personal loyalty both to the office staff and to the field force. These qualities in him have quickened the service in a way which will contribute daily to the success any successor might achieve.

The Indian Service is primarily educational. It is a great outdoor-indoor school, with the emphasis on the outdoor. The students in this school are 300,000 individuals, ranging in age from babes at the breast to the old men and women of the tribes, and with a range of characteristics which is indicated by no one fact perhaps better than that these 300,000 individuals speak about 250 fairly distinct dialects. The plant which composes the physical properties of this school consists of an area of land nearly twice the size of the State of New York, or larger than the State of Missouri, scattered through 26 States, in areas ranging from a few hundred acres to some as large as the smaller States of the Union. The funds to carry on and to be cared for in connection with this plant amount to approximately \$85,000,000, of which \$62,000,000 belong to the tribes; \$13,000,000 belong to

individual Indians; and approximately \$10,000,000 are contributed by appropriations annually. The value of the physical plant, including lands, buildings, reclamation works, and forests is hundreds of millions. The teachers in this school, of which the commissioner is the principal teacher, form a force of over 5,000 employees, covering all the grades and classes of work which go to make a human being a useful citizen of the United States. Whether in the schoolroom or on the irrigation ditch, whether in leasing part of an allotment or in the issuance of a patent in fee or in the use of individual or tribal funds, the one test to be brought to the business aspect of the case is, Will doing this and the way of doing it educate the child or the woman or the man for citizenship?

The first division of the Indian Office is therefore naturally called the Education Division, and the first function of this division is to formulate general plans in response to needs continually arising. The details of this work are handled in the administration section. Some of the tasks now before this section are briefly outlined and results given in the following pages; and after these follows the work of the other divisions of the service, all together marking out the scope of the task to which under your direction I am applying this fundamental idea of education.

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION SECTION.

HEALTH.

The physical well-being of the Indian in his transition from the life of a barbarian athlete to that of an average laborer, mechanic, or tradesman is an essential consideration in all plans. This has not been sufficiently recognized in the past, and, instead of the schools turning out well-balanced, healthy graduates, many have returned to their reservations improperly equipped for hard work as laborers or tradesmen.

I consider the physician appointed to care for the health of adult Indians and children as next to the superintendent in importance. In 1905, the total cost of physicians and medical supplies for the Indian Service was \$122,000; for this fiscal year, \$166,810. These figures but indicate the strenuous campaign which has been inaugurated to improve this branch of the service.

Tuberculosis stands at the head of the diseases which afflict the Indian. It is on the increase. We are fighting it by treatment and by prevention. The boarding schools, by changing the pupils from an outdoor to an indoor life, and sometimes by overcrowding in the dormitories, have been charged with its spread and development. On the other hand, the susceptibility of the Indians to pulmonary and scrofulous troubles, the unhygienic conditions in their homes, and changing relations are largely responsible.

To get accurate information of the extent to which tuberculosis exists at schools and on the reservations and to devise ways and means for its prevention and treatment, Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., an expert in the treatment of this disease, was appointed medical supervisor. Doctor Murphy has made a thorough investigation of several of the larger schools and of some of the Indian reservations. His expert examination of pupils and other Indians has given the office an invaluable mass of data on which to base its campaign.

In addition to statistical work of this character, the medical supervisor has rendered important service in drawing the attention of the medical staff to the necessity for a complete understanding of the physical requirements of the Indian, and then in adapting our educational work to the paramount consideration of his health. He has secured a better classification of tubercular afflictions, a more exact segregation of affected pupils on the basis of the degree of infection with which each is suffering, improvement in sleeping conditions and the addition of sleeping porches to hospitals for outdoor treatment at the schools, closer surveillance of the physical health of pupils, a more intelligent comprehension of diseases by the children themselves, and a more rigid accountability of examining physicians in passing pupils for transfer from reservation to nonreservation schools.

Trachoma, an eye disease, has been found prevalent among the Indians of the Southwest. Within the last few years it has made rapid progress among both whites and Indians. At several schools it existed to so alarming an extent that Congress, on the appeal of this office, gave \$12,000 for the purpose of its investigation and treatment. This enabled the immediate employment of a skilled surgeon and specialist, a special nurse, and an active campaign against the disease. Unfortunately, medical science has not given us a complete solution of the problems involved in this terrible affliction of the human eye, but enough is known of its character and treatment to enable us to make a good fight.

Recreation of pupils and a proper balancing of work and play in the several schools has been made an important part of the health programme, and the Indian's inherited need of fresh air has been met by encouraging football, baseball, basket ball, and other forms of outdoor amusement.

Some of the particular lines of attack which will be pushed in this vigorous battle are:

1. Better nourishment.
2. More sanitary conditions in schoolrooms, dormitories, laundries, etc.
3. A complete sterilization of dishes.
4. A revision of the methods of sweeping and dusting.
5. A complete fumigation of all schools and school books.

6. The establishment of a traveling health exhibit, especially with reference to proper methods of combating tubercular diseases.

7. A systematic teaching in the schoolroom of physical development and care of the health of each individual pupil.

8. The distribution of a pamphlet on the disease of tuberculosis, its prevention and cure.

9. The establishment of camps for tuberculosis patients.

10. More sanitary homes for Indians, especially with reference to ventilation.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Indians are given the preference of appointment to all positions in the Indian Service which they are competent to fill. Graduates of the larger Indian schools are not infrequently, on successful noncompetitive examinations for various positions, such as teacher, clerk, seamstress, farmer, etc., given suitable appointments. Some have risen to be superintendents and have been successful. Many of those in subordinate positions have gained for themselves the commendation of their superior officers; others have merited and received promotion. The majority of minor positions at schools and agencies are excepted from examination and many are filled by Indians. It is while serving in such capacities that some of the Indians acquire the experience and skill which fit them for more responsible places. Of the 5,091 employees of the Indian Service 1,662 are Indians.

HELP FROM INDIANS.

Mr. Chas. E. Dagenett, a Peoria Indian, is a conspicuous example of an Indian who has proven equal to a task usually assigned to white employees. He is a great factor in the development of his own race and of invaluable assistance to the Government as supervisor of Indian employment. His duty requires the finding of work for Indians and the finding of Indians for the work. He has been so successful that, beginning alone three years ago, it has been necessary to give him assistants located at different points in the Indian country. Under his intelligent supervision hundreds of Indians have been placed at work on railroads, irrigation ditches, in beet fields, and sundry employments for which their strength and abilities are equal. He is a type of Indian that the office is striving to develop—a self-supporting, self-respecting, useful American citizen. His life is an example to his race, and I am happy to say many others are following it. Some, whose marked abilities have been hitherto employed not to the benefit of their fellows, will, I feel sure, sooner or later grasp the opportunity of rendering them assistance.

The Blackfeet Indians in Montana, who had never been considered good workers, were employed on an irrigation project on the

reservation and made an excellent showing. Many of the tools they were required to use were entirely new to them, but they gave surprising evidence of their ability to adapt themselves to the new conditions. For the season 1908 the number of men employed rose from 16 in July to 86 in October, and their earnings were \$17,455.17.

An unexpected development growing out of the desertion of their reservation in Utah by a band of the Utes and their going to South Dakota was that, after they left the tract of land on which they were temporarily located in South Dakota, they were induced by Mr. Dagenett to go to work on the Burlington Railroad in South Dakota. Contrary to expectations, they proved to be very satisfactory laborers, quiet, tractable, and for some time well satisfied with the work. They earned a considerable sum of money and the training they received had a very salutary effect.

The employment of Indians about Rocky Ford, Colo., continued during the year. A large part of these were boys from the Indian schools of the Southwest. They were placed in the homes of farmers, treated as members of the family, and given a small compensation, averaging about \$4 per month for work in the beet fields. They gave so good an account of themselves that many were reemployed at the end of the contract period at from \$12 to \$14 per month. Many other Indians with their families were also brought to Rocky Ford, as the employers prefer them to Mexicans and pay them more money than would be paid to Mexicans for the same class of service. During the thinning season in the beet fields, last spring, beginning on May 20, there were 230 Indian beet thinners, representing the Apaches, Pueblos, Navajos, Moquis, Zunis, Pimas, Papagoes, and Cheyennes, in addition to 59 Indian apprentice boys. Over 40 Indians were employed on the Jocko irrigation project on the Flathead Reservation during June.

Superintendent Lorenzo D. Creel, of the Nevada Training School, in charge of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., was reported by Supervisor Harwood Hall as having every able-bodied man at work on his land. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway is employing a large number of Indians on track work and in the shops and round houses at division terminals. About 80 Indians are employed as skilled laborers in the shops of this company at from \$3 to \$3.90 per day. The company prefers them to Mexicans and pays Indians for track work \$1.25 per day and Mexicans \$1.

On the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin the number of Indians employed in logging and mill operations was 109 in July, 1908, which number rose to 339 in March, 1909, since which time there was a small decrease in number, as follows: April, 251; May, 242; and June, 264, which decrease is probably due to a per capita payment made in May.

The reclamation work at Roosevelt and Yuma, Ariz., continues to furnish employment for Pimas, Papagoes, Mohaves, Yumas, and Apaches.

URGING THE SIOUX TO FARM.

The results in inducing the Sioux to cultivate their lands are as great as could be expected among a class of Indians who have never engaged in regular labor. Under the plans of the commercial agent 355 Indians started in to raise crops. Of these, 226 were guaranteed a market at good prices for whatever they raised. The rest were excluded from the guarantee provision on account of being self-supporting otherwise. One hundred and four of the 226, through lack of energy in the care of their crops, produced practically nothing. The area put in cultivation by the 226 Indians was about 1,920 acres, including gardens. Excluding the gardens, the land was cultivated as follows: Corn, 1,533 acres; oats, 139 acres; potatoes, 84 acres; flax, 40 acres; wheat, 58 acres.

Most of these crops were not cultivated as energetically as they would have been by white men and the products were correspondingly less. Nevertheless, there were produced 26,384 bushels of corn, 2,196 bushels of oats, 3,119 bushels of potatoes, 225 bushels of flax, 647 bushels of wheat, of a total value of \$17,482.94.

Through the need of having animals capable of being used for plowing in the spring, some of the Indians were induced to feed teams through the winter, an innovation for them, the custom being to turn out the live stock in the fall and allow them to shift for themselves until they are needed the next season. The result in the efficiency of the teams last spring will undoubtedly encourage many other Indians to do likewise. This experiment in the Sioux country has proved sufficiently successful to justify its extension to other reservations.

It may be said in connection with this project that during the past year, on account of the uniformly high prices obtained by the Indian farmers, in no instance was it necessary, as a result of guaranteeing the sale of the farm products at fair prices, to expend any part of the fund hypothecated for the use of the commercial agent, Mr. Phillips.

WORK OF FARMERS AND FIELD MATRONS.

The duties of the Indian farmer are manifold. Primarily, his work is to show the Indians how to improve their allotments and to utilize the soil to the best advantage. To this end he must spend much of his time with them on their land. He instructs the Indians as to the care of their stock, assists in marketing their surplus crops, supervises the investment of the proceeds or of any funds to their credit, oversees the construction of their houses, settles their disputes,

and protects their rights—in fact, he stands ready at all times to serve their interests as occasion demands.

His duties, therefore, like those of a conscientious teacher, are without boundary, although he does not lose sight of the fact that he is to instruct and encourage the Indians in a specific direction and arouse them to independent effort. At such of the smaller agencies as are not provided with a farmer these duties form an important part of the work of the superintendent.

What the farmer does for the Indian men the field matron accomplishes for the Indian women. She visits the Indian women in their homes, giving them counsel and encouragement, showing them how to keep their houses clean and orderly and make them more attractive; how to prepare and serve meals, make butter, care for milk, etc.; how to care for their children and the sick; how to cut, make, and mend garments; how to wash and iron, and do the innumerable other things which present themselves in the life of a housewife. Besides, she is expected to exert her influence to improve their moral welfare and to impress upon the parents the importance of educating their children and training them to lives of industry. The value to the service of conscientious employees of this class is inestimable.

The industrial training on the reservation of which the farmer and the field matron are the dynamos, together with the stockman, the carpenter, the blacksmith, and many others, I regard as a matter of the first importance. Bringing this work to the highest possible state of perfection now will save thousands of Indians from economic death and the other deaths which follow. I am, therefore, organizing and pushing this work in every possible way.

FARMING.

Farming, sometimes combined with stock raising, is the chief industry at many agencies, and that commendable progress has been made along agricultural lines is evidenced by reports from superintendents.

At the Volcan Reservation in California every family cultivates a few acres of land, some of them having fine fields of grain. They all own horses, and many have small herds of cattle. Dairying is carried on by one family, which derives a considerable income therefrom, and two other families are making preparations to engage in dairying in the near future.

At the Lummi Reservation in Washington there has been continual and marked advancement along agricultural lines. Many of the Indians are deriving entire support from farming and have supplied themselves with all necessary equipment for the work.

The farmer in charge of the Swinomish Reservation in the same State says that the farming done by the Indians in his district will

compare favorably with that done by the whites, and that generally they use up-to-date methods in seeding and harvesting crops.

The Indians at the Pima Agency, Ariz., have improved their methods of farming during the last year, and the wheat harvest is fully 50 per cent greater than ever before. Part of this improvement is due to the instruction given them by the additional farmer and part to their own increasing industry.

The Indians enrolled at the Pala Agency are making rapid strides in agricultural work. Their crops were bountiful, the harvest being much more than was necessary for their own subsistence, and the present year promises still better results. As the available land is limited, a crop of barley is sown in January or February and harvested for hay in May or June, and then corn and other crops are planted and brought to maturity by careful cultivation and irrigation. With the object of providing forage for cattle during the dry season, an experiment with spineless cactus was undertaken. Sixty-four cuttings were obtained from Dr. David Griffiths, assistant agriculturist at Chico, Cal. Sixty had made gratifying growth, but the dry season was not advanced far enough to warrant a statement as to the success of the undertaking.

Farming interests have been advanced also at the Otoe Agency, Okla. A number of the Indians have done exceptionally well in cultivating their crops, some of the fields being equal to any in that locality. The planting of fruit trees, shade trees, alfalfa, and the building of good fences were encouraging, and there was a desire shown on the part of many to improve their property in every way. The superintendent believes that these Indians can be entirely self-supporting in a few years if they receive the necessary assistance. Although they own but little stock, more of them are beginning to take an interest in stock raising, and are attempting to raise corn for forage.

The superintendent of the Piute Indians at the Nevada Agency writes:

The progress of the Piute Indians under my charge has also been gratifying in the extreme. Every Indian for whom I have been able to secure land with water is working, and their efforts are productive of good crops, the best ever grown upon this reservation. Every able-bodied Indian is self-supporting. In fact, there are no loafers on the reservation. * * *

With additional irrigating facilities, so that 2,000 acres more land can be irrigated and the Indians at Wadsworth as well as those at outlying towns can be furnished land, the entire band of Piutes belonging to the Nevada Agency could soon be self-supporting. With the additional irrigating canal finished, then the Indians should secure their allotments. When that event takes place, the Indian will come to his own in Nevada.

At Martinez Reservation the development of water will enable the Indians to put under cultivation about 300 acres of additional land,

and if this work could be continued for the next three or four years the superintendent believes that the Indians of this section will be second to none.

A greater number of Indians are cultivating land at the Fort Hall Agency in Idaho than at any time before in the history of the tribe. This is partly due to the fact that nearly 500 Indians from the Lemhi Reservation have settled among them and are working hard to obtain little farms where they intend to make their homes.

Most of the Indians on the Flathead Reservation are engaged in farming and stock raising for a livelihood. Many of them are fencing their allotments and putting substantial improvements thereon. Some have nice orchards. Nearly all have several head of both cattle and horses, and a few have fair-sized herds of stock.

During the year many Indians on the Crow Creek Reservation have taken up farming and broken up a part of their allotments. In most cases the crops have been properly looked after and the results encouraging to the Indians. Stock raising has progressed, and the Indians realize that proper care of their cattle will furnish them support when other means fail.

At Crow Agency the Indians have taken more interest in the farms and gardens than ever before. Their home surroundings evidence a progress that is very noticeable to the people who are familiar with the past of the Crows. The superintendent writes:

The annual agricultural fair does a great good in inspiring the Indians to emulation. It has attracted people from all parts of the country and been highly praised by the press. The scheme is simply to bring the Indians individually and by districts into competition with each other in exhibiting the products raised by themselves on their farms. Cash prizes are given for the best of stock, poultry, farm, and garden exhibits made. The agricultural hall the past three seasons at the fair has been a most attractive place and has great interest for the friend who is interested in the Indians' progress and welfare.

Accompanying the superintendent's report is a list of the able-bodied Indians, together with an interesting statement of the property each possesses.

On account of the anticipated opening of a part of the Cheyenne River Reservation the Indians have been busy making improvements on their allotments, building fences, etc. One of the duties of the farmers is to see that sufficient forage is put up by the Indians to feed their stock during the winter, as the reservation is essentially a stock-raising country. While farming is in its infancy there, many of the Indians already raise more potatoes and other vegetables than are required for their immediate wants, and the earnings from the surplus serve as an incentive to others to gather a few dollars in the same manner, with the result that there has been an increase in the garden acreage.

At Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency planting this year is double that of last, there being about 4,000 acres under cultivation. Superintendent Shell writes:

The agricultural exhibit held at the school last September was very successful and probably had much to do with the increased acreage this year. If the Indian can only retain possession of his land there is little to fear that he will not be able to support himself. * * *

I have made a personal record of each able-bodied Indian, showing how much land he is cultivating, where he is working, and how well he is caring for his crops. This is a valuable record to which to refer when an Indian asks for special favors.

All this, however, is only one side of the picture. On all these reservations much more remains to be done, and in many other parts of the Indian country progress along these lines has hardly begun.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Congress appropriated for the current year \$40,000 for suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians. Chief Special Officer William E. Johnson has had eight special deputies, and has employed various local constables, police officers, and others to cover special assignments in their neighborhoods.

During the year there were 1,091 arrests, 354 indictments, and 548 convictions, the convictions being as follows:

Convictions obtained in connection with suppression of liquor traffic.

California.....	163	Nebraska.....	25
Arizona.....	173	Utah.....	14
Wisconsin.....	7	Washington.....	13
Iowa.....	21	New York.....	3
Oklahoma.....	49	South Dakota.....	4
Montana.....	21	Wyoming.....	4
Idaho.....	20	Oregon.....	4
New Mexico.....	12	Colorado.....	1
Nevada.....	13	Illinois.....	1

The following table will be of interest as showing the causes of arrests and convictions:

Classification of arrests and convictions in connection with the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Charge.	Arrests.	Convictions.
Selling liquor to Indians or introducing liquor into the Indian country.....	821	340
Drunk, etc.....	163	154
Selling without license.....	64	36
Perjury.....	8	.....
Selling liquor on Sunday.....	6	6
Violating revenue law.....	4	1
Transporting liquor unlawfully.....	3	3
Intimidating a United States officer.....	2	.....
Violating section 2148.....	2	.....
	1,073	540

Seizures were as follows:

	Pints.
Whisky.....	5, 370
Beer.....	40, 668
Wine.....	1, 504
Alcohol.....	169
Bitters.....	80

In the early stages of his work in this field Mr. Johnson found it impossible to obtain the cooperation of state officials in many localities in preventing the violation of the liquor laws, but during the past year he presented the Indian problem to many local officials in various States in this way: That the Indian is located in the county and will continue to live there. Even though they are not now taxpayers, they or their children soon will be; but whether they shall be industrious, progressive, desirable citizens, bearing their fair share of the burdens of government, will largely be determined through the solution of the question as to whether intoxicants shall be kept from them; that if they remain sober they will ultimately take up agricultural pursuits, their lands will be subject to taxation, and they will become self-supporting; but if, on the other hand, intoxicants and other demoralizing influences are allowed to do their complete work, the Indian will become instead a public charge, a factor of disorder, and a menace to the peace and welfare of the community. Many county attorneys and other county officials have seen the force of his argument, and instead of being a hindrance to him they have become allies, and his work is being greatly aided through the cooperation that he has obtained in this manner.

The same line of argument resulted in obtaining new and much more drastic laws regarding the sale of liquor to Indians from the legislatures of the States of Nebraska and Washington. A bill of similar character passed the house of representatives of the Wisconsin legislature, and had been reported favorably by the committee of the senate which had it in charge, but it was defeated during the last hours of the session. Through enlisting the cooperation of the local officials, nine saloons that had been opened upon the Puyallup Reservation, Wash., were closed, and a considerable number of saloons have been closed for the same reason in various States of the West.

Large portions of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska were formerly Indian territory. When these lands were ceded to the United States provisions were included in each treaty prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within these areas until such time as this prohibition was removed by act of Congress or by the President.

The following articles from the various treaties with Indian tribes indicate the territory covered by these provisions:

Article 5 of the treaty with Sioux-Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, of July 23, 1851 (10 Stat. L., 949), provides that:

The laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby ceded and lying in Minnesota until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 6 of the treaty with Sioux-Mdewakanton and Wahpeton bands, of August 5, 1851 (10 Stat. L., 954), provides that:

The laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby ceded and lying in Minnesota until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa, of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), provides that:

No spirituous liquors shall be made, sold, or used on any of the lands herein set apart for the residence of the Indians, and the sale of the same shall be prohibited in the Territory hereby ceded, until otherwise ordered by the President.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa, of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1165), provides that:

The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, to continue and be in force within the several reservations provided for herein; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in, ardent spirits, wines, or other liquors, in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force, within the entire boundaries of the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.

Article 8 of the treaty with the Winnebago, of February 27, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1172), provides that:

The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall continue and be in force within the country herein provided to be selected as the future permanent home of the Winnebago Indians; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in, ardent spirits in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force within the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.

Article 7 of the treaty with the Chippewa-Red Lake and Pembina bands, of October 2, 1863 (13 Stat. L., 667), provides that:

The laws of the United States now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country, shall be in full force and effect throughout the country hereby ceded, until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

Article 17 of the agreement with Yankton Sioux, act of Congress of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 314), provides that:

No intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants shall ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands by this agreement ceded and sold to the United States, nor upon any

other lands within or comprising the reservations of the Yankton Sioux or Dakota Indians as described in the treaty between the said Indians and the United States, dated April 19, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to the said Indians. The penalty for the violation of this provision shall be such as Congress may prescribe in the act ratifying this agreement.

Article 9 of the agreement with the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, act of Congress of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 326), provides that:

It is further agreed that the lands by this agreement ceded, those retained, and those allotted to the said Nez Perce Indians shall be subject, for a period of twenty-five years, to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, and that the Nez Perce Indian allottees, whether under the care of an Indian agent or not, shall, for a like period, be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale or other disposition of intoxicants to Indians.

These provisions have not been modified to any extent by either Congress or the President of the United States, and, therefore, they remain in full force.

The office is acting upon the policy that these treaty provisions were made for the protection of the Indians, and their aid will be invoked to whatever extent is necessary. In parts of this territory where there are no Indians, or where Indians infrequently visit, the office has no reason for seeking to enforce these treaty provisions; and even in places in close proximity to Indian reservations or at places frequently visited by Indians their aid will hardly be needed if local officials, supported by a strong public sentiment, will enforce state laws, which are generally ample for the protection of the Indians.

I desire to express my appreciation of the great general interest that is being manifested by the best people of each community toward the protection of the Indians from the traffic in liquor.

For a number of years complaints have been made by Indian agents and superintendents of the pernicious results of the use of the product of a cactus variously known as peyote, mescal bean, mescal button, Japanese button, or Wak-we, a powerful narcotic, having physical effects upon the user similar to those of cocaine or hasheesh. This cactus grows in the form of a radish or parsnip, rounded at the top, with indented center. Its botanical name is *Lophophora*. About an inch or more of the top is cut off, and when dried in the sun the blossom becomes cottony in appearance and results in the Spanish name for the caterpillar, peyote. Except that it is a member of the same botanical family, the peyote has no connection with the brewed liquor from the agave, or century plant, known as mescal. Neither should it be confounded with the other larger cactus growing in the form of a beet, known as mescal, which is cooked and eaten by the Apache Indians, who are called from their use of it Mescaleros. The peyote is used in two forms. The dried product is chewed and swallowed or distilled in water and the infusion drunk. The time within which it takes effect is dependent on the amount used. In large

quantities the effect is almost immediate. In most instances it produces nausea, followed by stupor, in which all sorts of beautiful visions are experienced, accompanied by great elevation of spirit and a feeling of good will toward all mankind. Apparently for the purpose of justifying the use of this narcotic, a religious cult has been built up based on its use. It is claimed by the Indian devotees that the white man can not obtain the benefits of the use of the narcotic which comes to the Indians.

The peyote has been the subject of study by a number of scientists, among them Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has experimented upon himself and has described the sensations produced. In 1897 the Smithsonian Institution published a paper on the subject by Havelock Ellis, entitled "Mescal, A New Artificial Paradise."

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department analyzed the article and found that it contained four alkaloidal constituents, anhalonine, mescaline, anhalonidine, and lophophora. Aside from these, two other elements were isolated which were called pelletine and anhalamine. The analyses which have been made, the elements described being taken into consideration, do not explain to the scientific mind the effect produced on the user, but this is also true of other substances. The action on the nerves is so intense that in some instances persons who were in poor physical condition and indulged to a considerable extent died. Only one case has been reported to the office where an apparently healthy person died from its use.

The effects of the indulgence last longer in the use of peyote than in the use of alcohol, the taking of a small amount affecting the user for not less than thirty-six hours afterwards. The mind apparently becomes clear after the visions have departed, but lassitude continues. The persistent use of peyote deprives the user of both mental and physical vigor. It does not move the person who is under its influence to violence, as is the case with alcohol, and for that reason some well-meaning men have suggested that its sale be not interdicted because of its removing the appetite for alcoholic liquors, resulting in many instances in a turbulent and riotous drunkard becoming a quiet, inoffensive person. However, since its use is injurious to the mind and bodily strength, and will even cause death, the office can not permit such a practice to continue. The Indians claim that the peyote is valuable for its medicinal qualities and as a specific for various forms of disease. Physicians who have had it under observation, however, say it has no medicinal properties and that Indians who for a period used it for all sorts of ailments have abandoned it and returned to other drugs and medicines.

In May Chief Special Officer Johnson visited Laredo, Tex., the source of the supply of peyote, bought up the entire supply in the market, destroyed it, and obtained from the wholesale dealers agreements that they would no longer continue in the traffic.

SCHOOLS.

Three hundred and three government schools were conducted during the year, a net increase of 22. The number of mission schools not under contract was 51, a decrease of 2. The mission schools under contract numbered 8, as last year, making a total of 363 schools—an increase of 20 over 1908. Table 2 gives the details.

The government schools fall into three classes: Nonreservation, reservation boarding, and day schools.

Twenty-seven nonreservation boarding schools are in operation, an increase of 1 over the number last year, the new school at Bismarek, N. Dak., having been opened on December 1, 1908. The enrollment in these schools was 9,252, a decrease of 85, with an average attendance of 8,032, a decrease of 228. The details are shown in Table 3.

A wise use of the facilities of these nonreservation schools naturally limits their enrollment to pupils who are old enough and strong enough to enter the industrial classes without danger to their health, and who will not need the constant, individual care of matrons. Accordingly circular instructions were issued as follows:

Pupils under 14 who have been properly transferred to nonreservation schools either within a State or Territory, or in a distant State or Territory, will not be recalled, but may be continued in the nonreservation school or returned to it in the fall if home on a summer visit; but no others shall be accepted; and no nonreservation superintendent may count in his average attendance pupils under 14 who are transferred from a reservation after the receipt of this circular, unless by special authority from the office; and this authority will be given only when the school facilities on the reservation are insufficient or the reservation superintendent makes the transfer, in which case the authority should be obtained from the office. Even in such contingency the law limits the choice to some school within the State or Territory if transportation is to be paid by the Government.

In the appropriation act for 1910, in approval of this economic purpose, Congress provided as follows:

Provided, That no pupil under the age of 14 years shall be transported at government expense to an Indian school beyond the limits of the State or Territory in which the parents of such children reside or of an adjoining State or Territory.

The association of white and Indian children in school is a step of vital importance in working out the industrial and social salvation of Indians. In the act approved March 3, 1909, Congress said:

Provided further, That hereafter white children may, under rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, be admitted to Indian schools on the payment of tuition fees at a rate to be fixed in said rules: *Provided further*, That all tuition fees paid for white children on enrollment shall be deposited in the hands of the Treasurer to reimburse the funds out of which the school is supported.

Five white pupils have been admitted to one of the boarding schools under this authority, and it is expected that the plan will also be put into operation, in an experimental way, this year on the Fort

Lapwai Reservation, Idaho, in the combination of the public school with the Indian school, whereby Indian pupils will be placed in classes in the Lapwai school and white children from the town in classes at the Indian school. This enables a better grading of both schools. As it will be a reciprocal arrangement, no tuition will be charged by either party.

The admission of white children to the Indian day schools on the payment of an appropriate tuition fee has been allowed for several years, with good results.

So far the records show the following enrollment of white children in Indian schools:

Enrollment of white children in Indian schools.

	Highest enrollment.	Average attendance.
Camas.....	3	1
Polson (day).....	9	5
Great Nemaha (day).....	17	5
Sac and Fox (day; Kickapoo).....	30	9
Bullhead (day; Standing Rock).....	1	1
Wakpale (day; Standing Rock).....	6	3
Omaha.....	66 9	..... 4

NOTE.—Omaha day school was in session only fifteen days, closing October 4, 1908.

The value of this intermingling in the schools must not be considered merely from the point of view of school work. In the Indian country Indians and whites will inevitably have to live closely together, and every effort should be made to bring about a state of real neighborliness. It has already been proved that where the children of both races have learned to know each other the relations between the parents are greatly improved, and the whole community becomes more harmonious.

The reservation boarding schools numbered 82, a decrease of 6 from last year. The schools discontinued were Potawatomi, Kansas; Winnebago, Nebraska; Arapahoe, Oklahoma; and Panguitch, Utah. Flathead, Montana, Fort Berthold, North Dakota, and Siletz, Oregon, were changed from boarding to day schools. A new school was opened at Leupp, Ariz., on January 4, 1909. These boarding schools show a total enrollment of 10,988, an increase of 83; with an average attendance of 9,236, a decrease of 337. For details see Table 4.

The number of day schools was increased from 167 to 194. Flathead, Mont., Fort Berthold, N. Dak., and Siletz, Oreg., already mentioned, were changed from boarding to day schools; Grand Portage and Normantown, in Minnesota (La Pointe Agency, Wis.), and

Potter Valley, Cal., were reopened. Twenty-four new schools were added, as follows:

New day schools opened.

State.	Reservation.	School.
Arizona.....	Fort Apache.....	East Fork.
Do.....	Kaibab.....	Kaibab.
Do.....	.....	Roosevelt.
California.....	Cabazon and Augustine.....	Cabazon.
Iowa.....	Sac and Fox.....	Mesquakie.
Kansas.....	Potawatomi.....	Blandin.
Minnesota.....	Leech Lake.....	Old Agency.
Do.....	do.....	Squaw Point.
Montana.....	Blackfoot.....	Burd.
Do.....	Flathead.....	Camas.
Do.....	Fort Belknap.....	Lodgepole.
Do.....	do.....	Milk River.
Do.....	Tongue River.....	Birney.
Nevada.....	Nevada.....	Fallon.
Do.....	do.....	Wadsworth.
New Mexico.....	Jicarilla.....	Jicarilla.
North Dakota.....	Standing Rock.....	Wakpala.
Oklahoma.....	Ponca.....	Tonkawa.
Oregon.....	Klamath.....	Modoc Point.
Washington.....	Colville.....	Barnaby.
Do.....	do.....	Monaghan.
Do.....	do.....	Nespilem.
Do.....	do.....	San Poll.
Do.....	do.....	Walkers Prairie.

Three day schools were discontinued, as follows:

Day schools discontinued.

State.	Reservation.	School.
Montana.....	Blackfoot.....	Willow Creek.
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	Omaha.
Washington.....	Puyallup.....	Chehalis.

This gives a net increase of 27 day schools. The capacity of the 194 day schools was 6,723; the enrollment was 6,286, an increase of 751, and the average attendance 4,274, an increase of 300. (See Table 5.)

It will be noted that as the attendance in the nonreservation and reservation boarding schools slowly decreases the attendance in day schools slowly increases. This is as it should be—an increase in the schools nearest the Indians' homes at the expense of those most distant therefrom. As long as Indian schools remain some local boarding schools and some nonreservation schools will be needed. In my judgment, just which ones shall live the longest is a matter easily demonstrated, if each class of school and each school in each class is judged by results. The usefulness of any school, however, can be only partly determined by what is seen at the school, and every school should make it a matter of first importance to follow up its graduates, see what they are doing, and govern itself accordingly.

With the work of these day schools, good as it is in many respects, I am far from satisfied. They are sometimes merely a place for the

school-teacher and his wife to live, and the school work, both in the classroom and in the garden, is merely incidental. This is not by any means wholly the fault of the teacher and his wife. It can be largely charged to our method of allotments, and the office is already making some radical changes in allotment work, which will be mentioned further on.

There are in course of construction about 24 other day schools, the larger number of which will be opened the coming fall.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Contracts were made during the year with 9 public schools for 114 Indian pupils, an increase over last year of 83. They are in the States of California, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Utah. The number of pupils enrolled was 114; the average attendance 62, an increase over the previous year of 90 in the enrollment and 48 in the average attendance.

Wherever application is made for government aid for public schools having Indian children in attendance the office agrees to enter into contract for the Indian pupils at the same rate per capita as that allowed by the State or county for white children. (See Table 6.)

The number contracted for, however, does not represent all the Indian pupils in attendance at public schools, as many are admitted without cost to the Government. During the last year the office joined with public-school authorities in some places in opening schools on reservations, the expense of maintenance being divided; that is, the Government provided the necessary buildings, and the white patrons the teacher and equipment, or vice versa.

Reports from all public schools which admit Indians on equal terms with whites have not been received. Reports have been received from 106 public and 1 private school, showing a total enrollment of 818, and an average attendance of 571 Indian pupils.

Table 7 exhibits these schools in detail.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are 43 mission boarding schools not under contract. One new school was opened at Globe, Ariz.; 5 were discontinued—St. Anthony's at San Diego, Cal.; St. Mary's at Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.; Methvin, in Oklahoma; Lincoln Institute, in Pennsylvania, and Zoar, at Mattoon, Wis. The mission day schools number 8, an increase of 2. St. Luke and Mount Scott, both in Oklahoma, were opened during the year. The capacity of the boarding schools was 4,580, the enrollment 3,250, and the average attendance 2,687; for the day schools the capacity was 504, the enrollment 434, and the average attendance 292.

The number of contract mission boarding schools was 8, the same as last year, with a capacity of 1,105, enrollment 1,050, and average attendance 919.

The number of mission schools under each denomination was as follows: Roman Catholic, 36; Episcopal, 5; Presbyterian, 5; Congregational, 2; Methodist, 3; Evangelical Lutheran, 2; Lutheran, 1; Baptist, 1; Christian Reformed, 1; Reformed Presbyterian, 1; Seventh Day Adventist, 1, and undenominational, 1; in all, 59. (See Table 8.)

On July 1, 1908, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions requested contracts for the fiscal year 1909 for St. Joseph's Industrial School on the Menominee Reservation, 150 pupils; St. Mary's, Quapaw Reservation, 9 pupils; St. Labre's, Tongue River Reservation, 60 pupils; Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge Reservation, 200 pupils; St. Francis' Mission, Rosebud Reservation, 250 pupils; Immaculate Conception, Crow Creek Reservation, 50 pupils; and for 6 pupils from Lower Brulé Reservation, 25 pupils from Cheyenne River Reservation, and 7 pupils from Yankton Reservation, to attend the Immaculate Conception School on the Crow Creek Reservation.

All the foregoing contracts were to be at the rate of \$108 per capita per annum; also for St. Louis's, Osage Agency, 75 pupils, and St. John's, Osage Agency, 65 pupils, to be at \$125 per capita.

There being no trust or treaty funds of the Yanktons or Cheyenne River Sioux for making contracts as requested, the bureau was so advised. Supplemental petitions were sent to the Menominee, Tongue River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé agencies, for the addition and elimination of signatures, as provided in the original five-year petition presented last year to these Indians.

Based on the original and supplemental petitions and requests from the Osage tribal council and the Quapaw national council, all the contracts requested by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions were made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909. (See Table 9.)

EDUCATION, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Educational work among the Five Civilized Tribes has been promoted by the advent of statehood and the consequent organization of the entire region formerly known as Indian Territory into permanent school districts. The State was, however, on account of non-taxable land, unable to provide adequate school facilities for the entire scholastic population, and in order that the education of the Indian children might not suffer, Congress again appropriated \$300,000 for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools, making provision, as usual, "for the attendance of children of parents other than Indian blood therein" (35 Stat. L., 70).

Without this aid many districts would have been powerless to maintain schools for a longer period than two or three months; with it, over 1,200 schools have been conducted for the usual term in rural districts. In all cases an effort was made to use the fund in places where, for want of sufficient taxable property, the people were unable fairly to maintain free schools.

The tribal boarding schools have had a progressive year. An unusually large attendance was reported, and the percentage of full bloods enrolled reached a high mark, indicating that these people are awakening to the advantages offered.

The boarding schools of the Cherokee Nation have been reduced by one, because of the purchase by the State of the female seminary at Talequah, a transfer which has resulted in the conversion of the Cherokee Male Seminary into a coeducational school. (For details see Table 11.)

DISPOSITION OF SCHOOLS.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, made a grant to the several States as follows:

Panguitch School, Orton, Utah, to the State of Utah.

Morris School (nonreservation), Minnesota, to the State of Minnesota.

Chamberlain, South Dakota, to the State of South Dakota.

Fort Lewis, Colorado, and Grand Junction, Colorado, to the State of Colorado.

In each case the provisions under which the grant may be made are that the institution of learning shall be maintained; "that Indian pupils shall at all times be admitted to such school free of charge for tuition and on terms of equality with white pupils;" and "that this grant shall be effected at any time before July 1, 1910, if, before that date, the governor of the State * * * files an acceptance thereof with the Secretary of the Interior, accepting for State said property upon the terms and conditions herein prescribed."

The governors of Utah and Minnesota promptly signified their acceptance, and preparations are in process for the transfer of the property.

The governor of South Dakota declined the offer of the Chamberlain School. In this case a provision was made for the sale of the plant, as follows:

If said property is not accepted by the State of South Dakota, as hereinbefore provided, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to dispose of and convey the real estate, buildings, and fixtures of the Chamberlain School for a price not less than twenty-six thousand dollars, upon condition that the property shall continue to be maintained and operated as an educational institution, and that the children of Indian parents shall have the same privilege of education as white children, but with tuition free: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized and directed to dispose, by sale or transfer to other schools, of such property as is not covered by the transfer of the realty, buildings, and fixtures.

Preparation for the advertising of the property was in process at the close of the year.

Up to the close of the fiscal year, no formal acceptance was received from Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, of the school plants at Fort Lewis and Grand Junction.

REPORT ON CANTON INSANE ASYLUM.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1909 there were 61 patients—32 males and 29 females. During the year 11 patients were received—8 males and 3 females, making a total of 72. Seven patients died—4 males and 3 females, and 5 were discharged—3 males and 2 females. The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year 1909 was 60—33 males and 27 females.

This institution is greatly overcrowded, and there are many applications for admission, for which there are no vacancies. Most of the cases now in the asylum are chronic, with poor chance of recovery. This prevents the admission and treatment of acute cases, and makes the record of recoveries compare unfavorably with that of other asylums for the insane.

Dr. H. R. Hummer, superintendent and physician, in his annual report, says, in part:

The general physical health of patients and employees has been quite good. The tuberculosis problem has been given careful consideration.

Whenever practicable, every patient is out of doors. As many as can be managed are encouraged to assist in the gardening. A few patients occupy much of their time with beadwork, sewing, and a little basket making. Generally speaking, they all appear contented.

COOPERATION WITH RELIGIOUS WORK.

Almost all the Christian denominations of the United States have missions in the Indian country, and the Indian Office cooperates gladly, impartially, and with increasing effectiveness with each and all.

While the Government can take no direct part in religious training, I believe it is bound to see that its school system and its relations generally to its wards do not stand in the way of their getting a religious training. Within the schools each child should have the fullest possible benefits of the denomination to which he or his parents belong, and on the reservation the work of different denominations which are there should be made as easy as possible.

The Government, in the person of each employee, should cooperate with religious denominations in avoiding the dangers which may come with proselyting.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

Congress has never enacted legislation more beneficial to the individual Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes than section 6 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), commonly called the "restrictions bill," providing for the appointment of local representatives of the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into and investigate the conduct of guardians or curators having in charge the estates of minors and to advise without charge any allottee having restricted lands of all their legal rights thereto. Eighteen appointees, called district agents, three of whom are supervising district agents, have been assigned to various places among the Five Civilized Tribes, covering 40 counties in Oklahoma, and three additional district agents have been appointed in Oklahoma outside of the Five Civilized Tribes, pursuant to the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-804). The district agents for the Five Civilized Tribes have intrusted to them the interests of over 101,000 Indians—approximately one-third of all the Indians in the United States. About 36,000 allottees still have restricted lands, thus giving each agent approximately 2,400 restricted Indians whose affairs are almost wholly within the jurisdiction of the department through its local officers. It can readily be seen that additional district agents are needed. In probate matters so far handled a saving has been accomplished for minor allottees of not less than \$300,000. In lease matters the district agents have saved to allottees, conservatively estimated, \$200,000 by collecting rentals in arrears, by procuring renewals of rental contracts at advanced rates, by preventing inequitable contracts, and by securing the cancellation of such contracts. The district agents have established cordial personal relations with the "Snake Indians" in the Creek Nation and the "Night Hawks" in the Cherokee Nation, who have been opposed to allotments in severalty of the tribal lands, and have induced many such Indians to accept patents to their lands, and have also gained the confidence of the full bloods, who refuse to consummate business transactions of importance before consulting the district agent. They have been an invaluable aid to the Department of Justice in procuring data and making investigations. Intruder cases are heard by them. During the year 3,855 applications for removal of restrictions were investigated and passed upon. When the restrictions of an allottee have been removed conditionally, his lands are advertised for sale through the office of the district agent, who conducts the details necessary to the opening of the bids, collection of the purchase price, execution, approval, and delivery of the deed from allottee to purchaser, and disbursement of the proceeds of sale. He saves thousands of dollars to allottees in lawyers' fees.

It is the consensus of opinion of not only the Indians but of the people of eastern Oklahoma that the district agency idea is the most practical legislation enacted for the benefit of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes for many years. The amount saved to allottees by reason of the district agency work for the fiscal year is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.

The three district agents appointed outside of the Five Civilized Tribes under authority contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-804), have been assigned to districts provided for them in western Oklahoma. The duties performed by these agents among the Indians of their respective districts are similar in all respects to those performed by agents for the Five Civilized Tribes.

In order that the work among the Five Civilized Tribes may not be crippled and that the work of district agents among the Indians in western Oklahoma may be continued in accordance with the intention of Congress, it would appear that an additional appropriation of \$12,000 should be procured to make up the loss to the Five Civilized Tribes entailed in employing the three agents in the outside districts.

INDIAN RUINS.

Reports received from all the reservations of the Southwest in regard to the preservation of prehistoric ruins show that no deprecations have been committed during the year.

The Smithsonian Institution, through its scientists, is making a study of many of these ruins. Excavations are being carried on, and the habits and modes of life of the builders is being given the most painstaking investigation.

ECONOMIES.

Appropriations made for the Indian establishment during the last ten years are as follows:

Appropriations for Indian Service, fiscal years 1901-1910.

1901.....	\$9,493,035.47
1902.....	9,973,012.06
1903.....	10,119,574.60
1904.....	9,366,381.56
1905.....	10,312,667.91
1906.....	13,404,615.55
1907.....	9,648,757.14
1908.....	11,837,731.79
1909.....	9,788,915.13
1910.....	11,891,782.48

Approximate obligations on the part of the Government to the Indians amounting to \$1,202,758 remain to be capitalized. When

this is done one of the largest factors which make for unevenness in appropriations from year to year will be eliminated, and, after a careful review of the situation, I believe that the needed appropriations by Congress will show a steady diminution from year to year. This is not only good from the point of view of the Treasury, but it is good for the Indians. They will be getting more and more on their feet, and the slow and kindly withdrawal of government support in one form or another going on at the same time will tend to increase their feelings of self-confidence. I would point out here a few of the ways in which economies may begin at once, in each case of mutual advantage to the Indians and the Treasury.

Last year Congress appropriated an aggregate of \$665,500 for gratuities in 28 separate appropriations. If Congress will lump this into one sum, or even divide them up into a few large lumps, I will take \$640,000 and make such report of the expenditures to Congress as will show as good or better results than were gained with the larger amounts.

Table 51 shows the increase of the work in the Indian Office during the last ten years and the size of the force in each year. Up to the present, better organization and improved methods have enabled the office not only to keep pace with the work, but to-day it is substantially current—a situation new in its history. That the steady increase due to the change from tribal relations to individualistic relations has reached a point where something more than organization and improved methods will have to be used to meet it, is shown by the fact that from February 1 to June 30, 1909, the aggregate overtime of employees of the office was equal to the time of one additional clerk for seven hundred and twenty-three days of seven hours each, or nearly the time of six additional clerks during the period stated. The work done under such pressure can not be done in a way to produce the best results most cheaply. An increase of 8 clerks would do away with the necessity of overtime, and more than pay for itself in the better direction of economic use of money in the field. By the same reasoning, higher salaries to superintendents in the field would result in a wiser and speedier handling of local business.

Of nonreservation schools, I believe that both Congress and the office should demand at least some approach to self-support, and the appropriations for their benefit could gradually be cut down. It seems to me a condition not capable of explanation that a big school in a fertile section of the country, and equipped to teach trades or stock raising, should not make a substantial income if it is doing its work right.

WORK OF THE APPOINTMENTS SECTION.

Table 12 gives the names and number of positions authorized for the Indian Service, together with the range of salaries therefor. It should be borne in mind that very few employees are receiving the maximum salaries, and that the average pay is much nearer the minimum.

That all its various employees must be educators has been kept in mind constantly in providing the personnel for the Indian Service.

For a number of years most of the positions have been in the classified service. The executive classification order of October 9, 1908, had the effect of classifying substantially all the positions which had remained unclassified up to that date, so that now only a very few positions of minor or special character are excepted from the requirements of the civil-service rules. A constantly higher grade of employees are becoming available through civil-service examinations. I hope this will be especially true with reference to the positions of farmer and additional farmer. I should like to scatter through our service graduates of the agricultural colleges of which the Western States are justly proud.

WORK OF THE PEDAGOGIC SECTION.

SCHOOLROOM METHODS AND EQUIPMENT.

The methods employed by the Indian school-teachers, the equipment of their schoolrooms, and the text-books used should all be of the very highest order. Pupils trained under these circumstances and with these helps may readily transfer to white schools and there acquit themselves creditably. In order that this can be accomplished at all times and at all places, no Indian school, in equipment and methods of instruction, can have a standard of attainment less complete or less modern than that of the very best schools of the State.

In order to bring about a closer relationship between the two school systems, it may be necessary to rearrange, slightly, the present course of study, in order to make that in each school conform closely to that adopted by the schools of the State in which the Indian school is situated. This, however, is not to be done by sacrificing the industrial work. Indian teachers not only owe it to themselves to aspire to a closer relationship with that larger body of educators, but they also owe it to their pupils who may properly be expected in the future, for obvious, laudable reasons, to seek transfers to state schools.

The present list of text-books for use in the Indian schools has proved to be a very creditable one. That it may be made to embrace the best text-books published, suitable for the Indian Service, additions to it will be made from time to time. The inclusion of a text-

book in this list will depend upon its value as a text for Indian pupils as may be determined tentatively by its careful examination. Whether a text-book will be retained on this list will depend entirely upon its merits as demonstrated by its use in the class rooms.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The course of study for Indian schools has always made provisions for industrial training. In its inception the Indian educational policy was evolved out of that larger educational system that obtained in the United States a half century ago. At the present time, however, the offspring probably leads rather than follows its worthy progenitor in that it attaches even greater value to industrial training. So rapid has been its advancement along these lines and so commendable have been the results, that it has favorably reacted upon the policies of state educational systems. To maintain the efficiency of the work in industrial training, day-school teachers particularly have been urged to make much of their opportunity to acquaint their pupils with the elementary truths relating to every industry represented in any degree at their schools. Gardening, farming, stock raising, the use of tools, housekeeping, etc., should all be accorded great attention.

Much will be expected of day-school teachers. Their little community is the point of contact between the Indians and the whites, between the lower and the higher civilizations, and its position of primal importance must be fully appreciated in order that commensurate results may be obtained. From the day-school plant there should radiate into the Indian world all that is good and suitable for the Indians' advancement. Efforts properly initiated here lead to satisfactory results all along the future lines of work in behalf of the Indians; mistakes made here, likewise have equally lasting evil results. Teachers in the day schools, who are frequently man and wife, should be in sympathy with their work and capable of adapting themselves to their environments. Those who are tactless or unresourceful as to means and methods of accomplishing their purposes will have but meager success in these positions.

WORK OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

Projects completed and under contract for 1908-9, and representing an expenditure of nearly \$400,000, range from a small one-room day-school building to a complete boarding-school plant of six buildings at Chin Lee, Ariz., and one of ten buildings at Puyallup, Wash.

Included in this list are dormitories, schoolhouses, assembly halls, mess halls, gymnasiums, hospitals, laundries, warehouses, pump and gas houses, barns, jails, saw and grist mills, ice making and high and

low pressure steam heating plants, water and sewer systems, septic tanks, electric lighting plants, and various miscellaneous projects comprising additions and repairs to old buildings, fire escapes, bridges and cement sidewalks.

While a general style of construction characterizes the various buildings, yet the requirements of geographical location and environment has compelled a variation in the design of the buildings and in the selection of building materials. Hence, stone, brick, frame, concrete, adobe, or a combination of these materials has been used where local conditions have made such a combination advantageous.

No architectural elaboration appears in the buildings, but the majority show well proportioned exteriors, and all are characterized by substantial and neat construction.

Special care has been exercised in providing thorough ventilation and heating for the buildings, and the plumbing equipment, wherever installed, follows the best approved methods devised to secure the most sanitary results.

To meet the requirements of localities subject to extremely high temperatures and sand storms, there have been erected several buildings in which the use of wire screening, with protective canvas curtains, has been effectively employed.

As adjuncts to the methods employed in the regular scholastic work for the instruction of pupils, the erection of these buildings is of the highest industrial value, for they afford object lessons in all kinds of construction and also of the methods employed in installing water and lighting systems, steam heating, plumbing, and gas fitting. In many instances the actual work pertaining to these trades has been done by the pupils in a manner that suffers nothing in comparison with work done by white hands.

Considerable effort is being made to improve construction, and new methods are adopted when their cost is not prohibitive.

Among the improvements recently introduced is a system of ventilation, devised in this office, which has doubled the efficiency of the system formerly used without materially increasing the cost of either installation or operation.

The value of school and agency buildings throughout the service is approximately \$14,000,000. The office force consists of four men with salaries aggregating \$5,800 and two supervisors of field work. When the amount of work necessary to lay and execute wise plans for keeping a plant of this size, scattered through so many States and climates, is taken into account, the difficulties under which the office works are obvious. This is a good example of a place where strengthening the force would undoubtedly lead to better results and large economies. (For details of the year's work, see Table 13.)

WORK OF THE PURCHASE SECTION.**EARLIER DATE FOR ESTIMATES.**

Heretofore January 10 was the time designated for the presentation by agents and superintendents of their annual estimates for goods and supplies for the ensuing fiscal year. In view of the fact that a great amount of work had to be done in the way of revision, scheduling, etc., after the receipt of the estimates in this office, and before proposal blanks could be printed and distributed—thereby necessitating the letting of contracts for clothing, shoes, and other articles that had to be manufactured, later in the calendar year than was deemed advisable—it was decided to set an earlier date for the presentation of these estimates. This year November 1 was the time named for the receipt of estimates in this office, and the dates of the annual lettings were advanced accordingly. This change permits of ample time for the manufacture of clothing, shoes, etc., contracted for, and the delivery of the articles at destination before the rainy season, when many of the roads leading to agencies and schools become impassable.

REVISION OF SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES.

As the estimates of medical supplies, instruments, etc., allowed for the service was in need of revision in order to bring the list of articles up to date, several physicians in the service were instructed to go to the Chicago Indian warehouse, make a careful examination of the medical estimate blank, erase therefrom such articles as, in their opinion, were obsolete, and insert therein such additional drugs, instruments, etc., deemed essential for the good of the service. Many changes in the list were accordingly made by this committee of physicians; as a result, greater efficiency in the treatment of patients than ever before will doubtless result this year with these additional drugs and improved means.

NEW FORM FOR GETTING AUTHORITIES.

A new form of blank has been devised on which superintendents are expected to submit all requests for open-market expenditures and a corresponding form on which to ask approval of vouchers covering exigency purchases.

These blanks are more specific than those they displace, but are so prepared as to facilitate action on the requests themselves, guarantee greater accuracy in the accounting branch of the office, and reduce to a minimum the opportunity for mistakes in indicating appropriations.

Blanks have also been prepared on which to order supplies through the several warehouses, and to notify superintendents of orders so given, thereby decreasing and also simplifying correspondence.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

During the fiscal year just closed efforts have been made to utilize to the greatest possible extent the stock of surplus government property accumulated at the several Indian schools.

To this end each superintendent was requested to make a report on each article of surplus property at his school, using one card for each item, showing the article itself, quantity on hand, when purchased, its present condition, and estimated value, together with such description as would enable the office to determine the best means and places to dispose of the property.

The property has been classified and is being transferred to such points in the service as can use it to advantage.

LIVE STOCK.

A better grade of live stock was purchased for the Indians of the various reservations, notably Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, and Standing Rock agencies, on account of the fact that the service cooperated with the Bureau of Animal Industry in making all purchases. Dr. R. H. Treacy, of Bismarck, N. Dak., was in immediate charge of the work of inspection of these animals, and his representatives, who were experienced veterinarians, assisted the superintendents in charge of these agencies in the work of purchasing and inspecting the stock.

On April 27, 1909, after due advertisement, bids were opened for 926 mares to be delivered at the Cheyenne River Agency, 260 mares at Standing Rock Agency, 88 mares at Rosebud Agency, and 126 mares at Pine Ridge Agency. The bids in the case of the mares for Cheyenne River ranged from \$153 to \$179.50 each; on those for Rosebud, from \$139.50 to \$183.50; on those for Pine Ridge, from \$139.50 to \$183.50; and on those for Standing Rock, from \$137.50 to \$185.50.

These prices being considered too high, readvertisement and re-opening of bids was ordered for this class of animals, and, on June 2, 1909, bids were opened and contracts awarded at the following figures: At Cheyenne River, \$141.19, \$146.19, \$151.87, and \$151.90 each; at Standing Rock, \$131.94; at Rosebud, \$141.19; at Pine Ridge, \$134.75, \$137, and \$137.19; thereby effecting a saving of approximately \$7,000.

CLOTHING.

Heretofore clothing was purchased in accordance with printed specifications only. Now, however, the office has adopted the plan of having made standard samples of the desired garments which are placed on exhibition at the warehouses handling this class of goods, for the information and guidance of prospective bidders, who may now see

exactly what is wanted by the department, and not have to depend entirely on their own interpretation or construction of the printed specifications. In connection with the standard samples specifications are printed in the proposal blank, as formerly, which helps to make clearer to the bidder what is desired.

CUTTING OUT RATIONS.

Rations continue to be issued at several agencies but, generally speaking, to a steadily decreasing extent, i. e.:

Rations issued, fiscal years 1900, 1905, and 1909.

Fiscal year.	Beef.	Flour.	Coffee.	Sugar.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1900.....	25,000,000	6,000,000	317,000	633,000
1905.....	10,600,000	2,630,000	118,000	193,000
1909.....	9,400,000	1,990,000	118,000	155,000

WAREHOUSES.

The Indian Service has five warehouses, located at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and San Francisco. One only is needed.

The bulk of the purchases should be shipped direct from the factory or store after government inspection. Already considerable tonnage is shipped from St. Paul, Duluth, Kansas City, and Sioux City. This is a step in the right direction.

A great saving in the cost of inspection and better inspection would be gained.

Statistics showing in figures the amount of work accomplished by and the cost of maintenance of each warehouse during the fiscal year 1909 will be found in Table 14.

TRANSPORTATION.

The question of transportation enters largely into almost every purchase made for the Indian Service, whether the amount involved be great or small. The cost prices of the article, or articles, at the delivery points specified by the several vendors, plus the freight charges to the final destinations, are carefully considered by the office force, including the transportation branch thereof, before an award is made. This applies not only to open-market purchases, but likewise to formal proposals out of which contracts result, in those instances where articles satisfactory in grade are offered at similar or varying prices at different delivery points.

On all shipments made for this service regular tariff less land-grant rates apply, unless specially reduced rates are offered by the transportation company. By reason of the application of the reduction

on account of land grant, the service is considerably benefited. Other reduced rates are given it only when shipments of large proportions (such as wagons, coal, etc.) are made in car lots, and then only when the traffic is competitive.

While the actual shipping of the goods and supplies is done as a rule by the warehouse superintendents, the routing is controlled by the office. Competitive traffic, unless special rates are obtained or some other consideration makes it expedient to ship a certain class of goods by a particular route, is divided equitably between competing lines, based on the tonnage moving to each point during the fiscal year preceding the one for which the shipping instructions are prepared. These data are used for the reason that the tonnage for the current year is, on account of the nature of the supplies to be shipped, in many instances not available. When it is practicable to do so, supplies, such as cereals, dried fruit, sugar, etc., are shipped in carload lots to certain distributing points throughout the country, and there are reshipped to their ultimate destinations by representatives of the Indian Office.

Between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909, the purchase section handled 664 formal contracts involving the sum of \$3,248,976.61; made 6,451 purchases in the open market to the amount of \$3,714,215.32; and 3,927 other expenditures in the sum of \$1,802,431.01 were passed on. In addition thereto 54 per capita payments amounting to \$3,343,490.02 were authorized, \$225,362.90 were spent in the transportation of goods and supplies, and \$9,676.12 for passenger transportation. A consideration of the aggregate amount of these authorizations (\$12,344,151.98) indicates something of the work of the office.

WORK OF THE POPULATION SECTION.

COOPERATION WITH CENSUS BUREAU.

The plans as already outlined for the federal census of 1910 contemplate the supervision by the Census Office of the enumeration of all Indians under the jurisdiction of this office.

The clerk in charge of the statistical section of the office has been in conference with the officials of the Census Office, and with the Bureau of American Ethnology, with a view to working out a plan by which a brief history of the various tribes can be compiled, describing their condition as they existed in the savage state, their progress in its various stages toward enlightenment and civilization, and their conditions as they now exist.

Plans are under way to have this historical review written by ethnologists located in various parts of the country. These will be men who have made a special study of Indian conditions, etc., and it is understood that they will be appointed as special agents by the

Census Office in order to compile this work, which it is believed will be eagerly sought by the public, and will contain much interesting and accurate data concerning the aborigines of this country.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBE ROLLS.

The affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, composed of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations of Indians, and occupying old Indian Territory, now a part of Oklahoma, are under the immediate charge of J. George Wright, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla., as the local representative of the Secretary of the Interior.

Congress provided in the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 804), for the winding up of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes by July 1, 1910. By the proviso to section 2 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), Congress had already declared "that the rolls of the tribes affected by this act shall be fully completed on or before the 4th day of March, 1907; and the Secretary of the Interior shall have no jurisdiction to approve the enrollment of any persons after said date," and under section 1 of the same act it was enacted that all applications for enrollment in either one of the Five Civilized Tribes must have been made prior to December 1, 1905.

No adequate conception was had of the magnitude of the work required of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes when it was provided in the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321), that applications of all persons who may apply for citizenship in any of said nations must be made within three months after the passage of the act and must be heard and determined within ninety days after the application. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had the right of appeal to the United States district court, and the judgment of that court was final. Thereafter Congress by the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), known as the "Curtis Act," provided for substantially making anew a correct roll of citizens of the several tribes. These rolls when made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior were to be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon, with their descendants thereafter born to them, with such persons as may intermarry according to tribal laws, shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent. Thereafter Congress by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), created the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court with appellate jurisdiction over all judgments of the courts in Indian Territory rendered under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896, admitting persons to citizenship in either the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations. Provision was here made for a test suit, to be filed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, known as the "Riddle case," which sought the annulment and vacation of all decisions of the United States courts where proceedings extended to a trial de novo of the

question of citizenship instead of being confined to a review of the action of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes upon the papers and evidence submitted to such commission. Thereafter Congress by the subsequent acts of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), and April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), providing for the reopening of the citizenship rolls for the admission of new-born children of citizens to the rolls of the several tribes.

The persistency shown by rejected claimants to citizenship in seeking relief through new legislation by Congress or in resorting to the courts to enforce their demands have thus operated to prolong the work pertaining to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cherokee intermarriage cases of Red Bird et al., decided November 5, 1906 (203 U. S., 76), nullified months of work already done toward enrollment of white persons intermarried with Cherokee citizens by blood; and the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1220), provided for the appraisal and sale of improvements owned by these intermarried white claimants to citizenship.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of November 30, 1908, in the John E. Goldsby case (211 U. S., 249), denying the right of the Secretary to strike a name without notice from an approved citizenship roll, required a review of all cases of similar status to determine whether they came within the purview of that decision and in consequence the readjustment of allotments already canceled.

The Muskrat case, now pending, involving the right of minor Cherokees enrolled under the provisions of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), the Moses Whitmire case, now pending for a rehearing in the Court of Claims which will affect the right of enrollment of about 1,500 rejected freedmen claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and the case of J. E. Fleming, et. al., now pending on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the right of Choctaw freedmen to be transferred from the roll of Choctaws by blood and to be allotted lands of equal acreage with blood citizens, will affect several thousand freedmen similarly situated, and further retard the completion of the work in connection with the Five Civilized Tribes. Many contest cases await the final adjudication of the above cases, 323 cases awaiting the decision in the Muskrat case alone. Many other cases of lesser importance in the courts have served to prolong the work. When it is remembered that the Five Civilized Tribes occupy an area of 19,525,966.36 acres of land to be allotted in severalty among 101,469 enrolled members—more than one-third of the Indian population of the United States—it can readily be seen that the task assigned the Dawes Commission was a stupendous one. Instead of taking six months to finish their work as originally intended, the task has taken over thirteen years of continuous work.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

There are two distinct classes of per capita payments made to Indians.

1. Annual, semiannual, or quarterly payments of interest growing out of tribal trust funds or of moneys derived from the sale of timber, grazing and mining privileges on tribal lands, and from miscellaneous sources. These periodical payments, commonly known as annuity payments, are in most cases provided for by treaty stipulations or by specific authority of Congress.

2. Payments of parts of the principal of the tribal trust funds held in the Treasury to the credit of the respective tribes, or of funds specifically appropriated by Congress to pay the Indians for lands ceded to the Government by them, or to pay judgments of the Court of Claims in their favor, etc.

The policy of the office with respect to these payments is to consider each case on its own merits, where the law does not actually require payment to be made in cash, to determine whether the interests of the Indians concerned would not be better promoted by expending their money in the purchase of stock or agricultural implements and to assist them in improving their allotments, or in some other manner for their benefit, rather than to pay the money to them, in cash, knowing that much of it is likely to be squandered in frivolous and often harmful ways. It is the aim of the office to make the Indians realize the actual value of their money to themselves and their families, and to encourage them to use it only in such ways and for such purposes as will best promote their individual welfare. (See Table 15.)

HANDLING OF FUNDS FROM LOVE TRACT.

In the last annual report of the commissioner reference was made to the plan approved by the department for the deposit in the American National Bank of Asheville, N. C., of the funds received from the sale of a part of the "Love tract," belonging to the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, until such time as the money could be disbursed per capita to the Indians.

Under date of March 12, 1909, the department approved a pay roll prepared by the superintendent of the Cherokee School for a \$20 per capita payment to the members of the band, and on the same day granted authority for the expenditure of the sum of \$37,840 from the funds mentioned in making the payment. The payment was made by the superintendent under special instructions from the office dated March 20, 1909.

The office has been informed by an inspector who recently visited the school that the money distributed to the Indians in this payment

was in most cases wisely used by them for the benefit of themselves and their families, and that he was able to discover only a few cases in which the Indians had squandered or misused any part of the money received by them in this payment.

PAYMENTS TO COLVILLE INDIANS.

By the act approved June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 377), Congress directed that the sum of \$1,500,000 be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of the Colville Reservation in Washington in payment for the lands ceded by them to the United States by their agreement of May 9, 1891, the said sum to be subject at all times to appropriation by Congress and payment to the Indians.

Three installments of this money, of \$300,000 each, have been appropriated by Congress, and out of the money appropriated there has been paid to certain attorneys for services rendered the Indians the sum of \$60,000, as provided in the act. There is, therefore, now available for payment to the Indians, or expenditure for their benefit as may be decided, the sum of \$840,000.

For handling this money so as to insure to each participant the greatest possible benefit from its use a general plan has been formulated which it is believed will tend greatly to improve the condition of these Indian citizens.

The plan in brief is as follows: To withdraw the money from the Treasury, where it now stands to the credit of the tribe, and place it in bonded depositories in the State of Washington to the credit of the individual members. The bank accounts will then be turned over to the owners, or drawn upon for their benefit, as may prove best in each case.

The roll of Indians entitled to share in these funds is now being made.

PAYMENT OF INDIANS' SHARES OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

The act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, from time to time, to designate any individual Indian belonging to any tribe or tribes whom he may deem capable of managing his or her affairs, and to cause to be apportioned and allotted to such Indian his or her pro rata share of any tribal or trust funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe or tribes of which such Indian is a member; the amount so allotted and apportioned to be placed to the credit of such Indian upon the books of the Treasury and to be thereafter subject to the order of such Indian; no apportionment or allotment, however, to be made to any Indian until he shall have first made an application therefor.

The act similarly authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay his share to any Indian who is blind, crippled, decrepit, or helpless from old age, disease, or accident.

Regulations to put into effect the provisions of this act were approved by the department on January 25, 1908. Applications for individual shares of tribal trust funds have been approved, as shown in Table 16.

In order to enable the office to more accurately and definitely determine the competency of Indian applicants for their shares of the tribal trust funds under this act, the regulations were amended in several particulars. The changes took effect on May 1, 1909.

Only a very few applications were received under the new regulations up to the close of the fiscal year, but it is believed that this class of work can be handled much more expeditiously and wisely under the new regulations than has been possible heretofore.

HANDLING OF TRUST FUNDS BY MINORS.

For the past three years the shares of minors in trust-fund payments have been paid to such parents and other persons having the care and support of children as are shown to be morally and mentally competent to expend the money in a proper manner.

Extraordinary care has been taken in the selection of persons to whom such funds have been paid, and in no case has complaint been made that the money paid to such persons has been squandered. On the contrary, the office has every reason to believe that the money has been used wisely by those to whom it was paid for the sole benefit of the minors.

The object of the office in paying, as a rule, to other than legal guardians is to avoid the costs of guardianship and to enable minors to receive the full benefits of their small funds.

COMMUTATION OF PERPETUAL ANNUITIES.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), provides:

That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to send a special Indian agent, or other representative of his office, to visit any Indian tribe for the purpose of negotiating and entering into a written agreement with such tribe for the commutation of the perpetual annuities due under treaty stipulations, to be subject to the approval of Congress; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall transmit to Congress said agreements with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Under this authority special agents of the office have visited the Six Nations of New York Indians, the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Pawnees of Oklahoma, the Pottawatomies of Kansas and Wisconsin, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma and Iowa.

Agreements have been concluded with the Oneidas of Wisconsin, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Pottawatomies; and negotiations are pending with the Pawnees.

These agreements will be submitted to Congress for its consideration, in accordance with the provision of law above quoted, at the beginning of the next regular session; and if the agreements are ratified and the necessary appropriations made, no further steps will be necessary to clear the old accounts of the tribes mentioned off the books of the office.

In addition to the above there are two other tribes still receiving perpetual annuities with whom no negotiations have yet been commenced, viz, the Choctaws of Oklahoma and the Senecas of New York. Strong efforts will be made during the current fiscal year to complete agreements with these tribes.

This is work of great importance, as not until these annuities are commuted and the actual cash deposited in the Treasury of the United States can the process of segregating these funds to the credit of individual Indians begin. Perpetual annuities form a strong tribal bond and a bar to individual progress. They keep the eyes of the Indians turned toward the Treasury of the United States instead of on the allotment of land, on day labor, or on a trade.

To clean up this branch of the work will mean the appropriation by Congress of approximately \$1,202,758; but when this is done Congress will have substantially closed its account with treaty fiscal obligations.

WORK OF THE ALLOTMENT SECTION.

ALLOTMENTS.

At Pala, in Southern California, the office is adopting a new method of allotment, which it believes should be extended as far as practicable to all reservations. When the subject of allotting the Pala Indians was first taken up, the usual procedure was proposed of dividing their reservation into a certain number of areas, giving each Indian one of these plots. The Indians were living in a village with small gardens around each house and larger gardens in close proximity in the valley of the creek, and they shared the grazing lands out on the hillsides. The allotment plan was changed to preserve this normal way of living.

On the Umatilla Reservation, when the allotments were made, no attention was paid to the places where the Indians were living, which was mostly in their wickiups along the bottoms of the Umatilla River. On allotments so made the Indians were expected to scatter out. Naturally, as a rule they did not. In the Sioux country the situation is similar. There, as far as can still be done,

I wish to pick out the better agricultural areas along the creeks and establish Indian townsites there, giving to each Indian room enough for his house and a small garden, allotting him a further part of his allotment in the second quality of agricultural land a little farther out, and the rest in grazing land beyond that. Superintendent Carroll, at Mescalero, discovered this common-sense plan independently of the office, and deserves great credit for this and other plans he is initiating.

Procedure along these lines will go far to put an end to the old cry "the Indians will not live on their allotments." Each of these little townsites will naturally group itself around a day school. It will be a good center for church work. The relations between the Indian and the trader, sure to become established there, will improve. The boy who has learned carpentering and blacksmithing, returning from the nonreservation school, will find work awaiting him.

The status of the allotment work in the field briefly summed up, is as follows (Table 17):

Moqui, Ariz.—Special Allotting Agent Mathew M. Murphy has been making allotments to the Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021). The act provides for allotments in such areas as the Secretary of the Interior may determine. On February 26, 1909, the department authorized an allotment of 40 acres of agricultural and 320 acres of grazing lands to be made to each Indian entitled. Tentative allotments have been made to some 456 Indians, and it is believed the work will be completed within a few months.

Navajo extension (Arizona and New Mexico).—Executive orders of November 9, 1907, and January 28, 1908, extended the boundaries of the Navajo Reservation over certain lands in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Special Allotting Agents William M. Peterson and Joseph G. Kent have been engaged during the past year in making allotments to the Navajo Indians within this extension. They have completed allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 of grazing lands to some 1,667 Indians. On December 1, 1908, the allotments within that part of the extension in New Mexico east of the first guide meridian, west, having been completed, the President, by executive order of December 30, 1908, restored the surplus unallotted lands there to the public domain. Allotments within the extension west of the first guide meridian, in New Mexico, have been practically completed, and it is expected that the surplus lands in this part of the extension will be restored to the public domain by executive order in the near future.

Pala, Cal.—This reservation contains about 4,000 acres, composed of irrigable, agricultural, grazing, and waste lands. There are

about 195 Indians on the reservation entitled to allotments, and Special Allotting Agent Levi W. Green has been subdividing the lands in such manner as to allot them pro rata, which will give about 20 acres to each Indian.

Round Valley, Cal.—The act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), authorizes allotments of agricultural lands to the Indians on this reservation, and conferred on the President authority to reserve lands for grazing purposes for the use of the tribe in common, to be allotted to the Indians in severalty at such time and in such quantities as the President might determine. Under this act allotments of 5, 8, and 10 acres each of agricultural land were made to some 619 Indians, and about 37,000 acres of grazing land were reserved for the use of the tribe in common. On April 1, 1909, Special Allotting Agent Horace J. Johnson took up the work of allotting pro rata the lands reserved for use of the Indians in common. Each Indian will receive approximately 50 acres.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—Allotments of 160 acres each to approximately 647 Indians on this reservation have been completed. On June 24, 1909, a commission, consisting of M. F. Nourse, George O. Dart, and Willis O. Wheeler, was appointed to classify and appraise the surplus lands in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 335). The President's proclamation of May 22, 1909, opened to entry the surplus lands on this as well as the Spokane and Flathead reservations.

White Earth, Minn.—On June 3, 1909, a supplemental schedule of original allotments to Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), together with schedules of additional allotments under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), were received. The original allotments made to 215 Indians, comprise 16,921.41 acres, and the additional allotments to 271 Indians, cover 19,629.37 acres.

On May 15, 1909, Mr. Darwin S. Hall, one of the members of the former Chippewa commission, was reinstated, for the purpose of completing the removal of the Chippewa Indians to the White Earth Reservation and making allotments to them there under the provisions of the acts mentioned.

Blackfeet, Mont.—Special Allotting Agent Charles E. Roblin has been engaged in making allotments to the Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), and has completed allotments to some 657 Indians. Under the act and the instructions to the allotting agent the allotments will consist of 40 acres of irrigable land and 280 acres of grazing land, or in lieu thereof, 320 acres of grazing land, at the option of the allottee. Owing to the latitude of this reservation, it is impossible to do any field work there during the winter season, which lasts approximately

from November 1 to April 1. Necessarily the work will progress more slowly there than on a reservation where the entire twelve months can be devoted to field work. As there are over 2,000 Indians on this reservation to be allotted, it will take at least a year, if not longer, to complete the work.

Flathead, Mont.—The allotting work on this reservation was completed during the fiscal year 1908. Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been made to some 2,390 Indians. The appraisalment of the surplus land under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302), was completed by the commission appointed for this purpose on November 7, 1908. Delay in opening the surplus land has been due, in part, to the location of the final boundary lines of the National Bison Range authorized by the acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 1051). On June 10, 1909, the President approved a schedule reserving 18,521.35 acres for the National Bison Range in accordance with the provisions of the acts mentioned. The President's proclamation of May 22, 1909, opened the surplus lands on this reservation to settlement.

Fort Peck, Mont.—This reservation is being surveyed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, preparatory to making allotments in severalty under the provisions of the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558), and the work will begin there shortly. Its latitude will prevent active field work except during the summer months. Owing to the number of Indians entitled to allotments, it will take two years, if not longer, to complete the work there.

Carson Sink, Nev.—The annual report of my predecessor for 1907 referred to the plan of canceling some 196 allotments to Piute Indians on the public domain in the Carson Sink Valley and reallocoting them 10 acres each of irrigable land within what is known as the Truckee-Carson project. The details of the plan have been adjusted, and on June 5, 1909, Special Allotting Agent Wm. B. Sams was instructed to proceed to Fallon, Nev., for the purpose of assigning allotments of 10 acres each within this project to the Indians entitled.

Jicarilla, N. Mex.—The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413), authorizes the reallocation of lands on this reservation in quantities not exceeding 10 acres of agricultural and 640 acres of grazing lands to each Indian entitled. Special Allotting Agent Ralph Aspaas has been engaged in this work and has completed allotments to 795 Indians. The work there will be completed in the near future.

Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent John P. Young has been making allotments of 80 acres each to the Indians on the reservation, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1032). He has made allotments to some 388 Indians, and recent reports from him indicate that the work will be completed shortly.

Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Allotments on this as well as other Sioux reservations in North and South Dakota, under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), vary in area from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land, according to the status of the allottee and character of the land selected in allotment. Prior to June 30, 1908, allotments were approved to about 2,494 Indians on this reservation. Since that date allotments in the field have been made to 1,275 Indians.

The act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460), provides for opening a part of this and the Cheyenne River Reservation. Commissioners to appraise the surplus unallotted lands are at work on each reservation, and when completed the opening will be held under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Osage, Okla.—The last annual report of my predecessor refers to the first, second, and third selections by members of the Osage tribe of Indians in Oklahoma. On June 29, 1908, the Osage allotting commission took up the work of the final division of the Osage lands. In this division each member of the tribe received approximately 179.50 acres. This, added to the three selections, gives each member of the tribe approximately 659.51 acres.

Klamath, Oreg.—Special Allotting Agent Hiram F. White has practically completed the work of making allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land to the Indian children on this reservation under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 260). The act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), provides for the removal of the Modoc Indians in Oklahoma to the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., and the making of allotments to them there. This will delay the completion of the allotment work on the Klamath Reservation.

Cheyenne River, S. Dak.—(See remarks on Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.) Being one of the "Sioux reservations," allotments range from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land. Under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), allotments have been made to some 1,764 Indians. Special Allotting Agent John D. Deets has completed the work of making allotments within that part of the reservation to be opened under the act of May 29, 1908 (25 Stat. L., 460). The commission to appraise the surplus lands, appointed by the President on May 24, 1909, has practically completed its work, and the surplus lands will be disposed of under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Two thousand six hundred and four Indians on this reservation have had allotments of 80, 160, 320, or 640 acres of land under the provisions of the acts of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L.,

888), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), approved to them previously. Special Allotting Agent Charles H. Bates is engaged in the continuation of this work, and since the report of my predecessor, has made allotments in the field to 1,257 Indians, in addition to those heretofore approved. As there are over 6,000 Indians on the reservation it will take at least two years, if not longer, to complete the work.

Rosebud, S. Dak.—This reservation has been diminished very rapidly within the last few years by various acts of Congress. Since July 1, 1908, Special Allotting Agent John H. Scriven has made allotments ranging from 80 acres of agricultural to 640 acres of grazing land to some 1,480 Indians. The work there is progressing satisfactorily, and probably will be completed within the next twelve months.

Colville, Wash.—Allotments of 80 acres each, to the Indians on this reservation, are to be made under the provisions of the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). Owing to the delay in procuring returns from the surveys within this reservation, the actual work of making allotments in severalty has not begun. It is believed, however, that conditions will be such as to justify the placing of an allotting agent on this reservation at an early date. As there are over 2,500 Indians to be allotted, it will require at least two years to complete this work.

Quinaielt, Wash.—The annual report of my predecessor for 1908 invited attention to the difficulties encountered in making allotments to the Indians on this reservation, due principally to the heavy growth of timber and underbrush. Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been approved previously to some 468 Indians. Special Allotting Agent Finch R. Archer has made allotments in the field to 121 additional Indians. There is every prospect of the work on this reservation being completed at an early date.

Spokane, Wash.—Allotments of 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land have been made to some 637 Indians on this reservation under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458). On May 11, 1909, a commission, consisting of Clair Hunt and M. F. Nourse, began appraising the surplus lands, and completed this work on June 15, 1909. Mr. Hunt was the special allotting agent who made the allotments on this reservation, and owing to the very satisfactory manner in which he handled this work and the information gained by him during its progress regarding the character of the surplus lands he was placed on the commission to appraise the unallotted lands. His work in making allotments to the Indians and appraising the unallotted lands was done with accuracy and dispatch.

By proclamation dated May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands on the Spokane Reservation.

Nonreservation.—Special Allotting Agents William Williams and George A. Keepers have been engaged in making allotments to Indians on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico under the provisions of the fourth section of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794). The allotments comprise 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land. Mr. Williams has made allotments to some 487 Indians in the Mojave Valley, Arizona, and Special Allotting Agent Keepers has made allotments to 732 Navajo Indians in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

EQUALIZATION OF CREEK ALLOTMENTS.

The Creek national council on April 22, 1909, rejected the proposed equalization of Creek allotments as provided in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-805), fixing \$800 as the standard value of a Creek allotment.

The Creeks contend that the provision of the above act fixing the standard value of a Creek allotment at \$800 is in violation of the original Creek agreement of March 8, 1900, approved by Congress March 1, 1901, and ratified by the Creeks May 25, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), wherein it was agreed that:

One hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$6.50 per acre, shall constitute the standard value of an allotment, and shall be the measure for the equalization of values.

The supplemental Creek agreement approved by Congress June 30, 1902, and ratified by the Creeks July 26, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), provided further:

If any citizen select lands the appraised value of which is \$6.50 per acre he shall not receive any further distribution of property or funds of the tribe until all other citizens have received lands and moneys equal in value to his allotment.

The Creeks claim that pursuant to above agreements 15,784 Creek citizens, including freedmen, were enrolled as entitled to allotments of the standard value of \$1,040 fixed by above agreements, and many members have received allotments valued at \$1,040 as their equal share of the whole in value. The contention is made that Congress by subsequent acts providing for the enrollment of 2,918 new-born Creek children, requiring as allotments for them 466,880 acres of tribal lands of the value of \$6.50 per acre, entailed a loss to the Creek Nation equal to \$3,034,720, thus necessitating the reduction of the standard value of an allotment from \$1,040 to \$800 to each allottee as proposed by Congress in the act of March 3, 1909, which loss the United States Government guaranteed to make good.

The Creek national council on November 5, 1908, by resolution, petitioned Congress to appropriate \$4,000,000 to equalize Creek allotments, and on same day authorized a committee to enter into

a contract with the law firms of Messrs. Butler & Vale, and Messrs. Kappler & Merillat, of Washington, D. C., on a basis of 10 per cent of amount of recovery, to enforce the demand of the Creek Nation that the United States distribute to each citizen of the Creek Nation lands and money equal in value to \$1,040, but no executive action thereon was taken.

On November 4, 1904, the Creek national council passed the following resolution:

Whereas the tribal relations of the Muskogee Nation do not expire until March 4, 1906, and,

Whereas all children born to the citizens of said nation, so long as said tribal relations shall exist are in truth and fact citizens in the fullest sense of the word, and are in conscience and equity entitled to all the rights and benefits by virtue of such birth and citizenship, and,

Whereas there will be a vast amount of surplus land when the present plan of allotting will have been finally closed, estimated to be as much as 500,000 acres, and,

Whereas it is a part of the unwritten as well as the written history of the country that the Creek Nation regard with sacred solemnity their every obligation, implied as well as declared, be it

Resolved by the national council of the Muskogee Nation, That the delegation or commission elected at this session of the national council be directed to request and vigorously urge the Congress of the United States to make all the necessary provisions for the selecting and allotting of 160 acres of land to each and every Creek citizen born since the 25th day of May, 1901, and living up to and including the 4th day of March, 1906.

Adopted November 3, 1904.

ALEX DAVIS, *Spk. II. of W.*

MILDRED CHILDERS, *Clerk.*

Concurred in Nov. 4, 1904.

JAMES SMITH, *Pres'd't II. Kings.*

SAM GRAYSON, *Clerk.*

Notwithstanding such request, the Creek council by resolution of November 5, 1908, declared "that the Government of the United States is directly responsible for this state of affairs and should indemnify the Creek Nation for such deficit." The Creek council having "vigorously urged" Congress to add new-born children to the roll, it is believed that no liability attaches to the Government to make good any deficiency that may arise. Over three and a quarter millions of dollars of Creek tribal funds now on deposit in the United States Treasury and moneys yet to accrue from the sale of tribal property may be made available to equalize Creek allotments on a basis of \$1,040 as the standard value of an allotment.

PLACING ALLOTTEES IN POSSESSION OF ALLOTMENTS IN FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provided:

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 315 intruder cases were on hand. During the year 249 were filed, 292 were heard and disposed of, 41 intruders were removed by Indian police, 24 cases were submitted to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the institution of suits to cancel instruments, and 280 were referred to field men and district agents for adjustment; 274 cases remain to be disposed of.

These cases are being transferred as rapidly as possible to district agents under the immediate direction of the superintendent of the Union Agency, and these agents have been very successful in adjusting matters between the parties.

A number of complaints have been made against rejected freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, but no action has been taken, as the department has directed that rejected freedmen are not to be removed until final disposition is made of their case by the Court of Claims.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 76), appropriated \$50,000 additional for the purchase of lands, water, and water rights for the Indians of California, making a total appropriation of \$150,000 for the benefit of these Indians.

The services of Chas. E. Kelsey have been continued as special agent for the California Indians to complete the work of investigating and reporting upon suitable and available sites for these needy bands, and Table 19 shows the purchase of lands authorized during the year just ended.

In some instances the office was fortunate enough to be able to buy the lands wanted by the Indians, and which they had been occupying for many years.

One Wilburn Reed erroneously located on the San Pasqual Reservation and erected improvements thereon valued at about \$5,000. The lands had been brought into a high state of cultivation, and as these improvements were on Indian lands to which he had no title he offered to relinquish all improvements thereon for \$1,500. The department granted the authority, and the improvements were purchased for use of the San Pasqual Indians. A further expenditure of \$300 was made to purchase the improvements of T. H. Cromer on the San Pasqual Reservation.

WORK OF THE USES SECTION.

LEASES AND PERMITS FOR GRAZING STOCK ON INDIAN TRIBAL LANDS.

During the past year new methods in regard to letting Indian tribal lands for grazing purposes have been put into operation.

Broadly speaking, the revisions made insure a stricter regard for the rights of the Indians by lessees and permittees, protect more

fully Indian allotments situated within grazing districts from encroachments, and provide for the return to the Indian owners of all stock led astray by the stock of lessees and permittees. Under the new forms, sworn statements are required to be made in June and December of each year, setting forth the number and kind of stock grazed under the lease or permit. Penalties are provided for in cases where a greater number of stock is grazed than that for which a lease or permit is granted. Forfeiture of the lease or permit may be declared where the lessee or permittee cuts timber, or uses the lands for other than grazing purposes, or commits any waste thereon.

Grazing privileges are let under the sealed-bid plan, the bids to be received and opened in the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., on some fixed day in the month of August of each year, the contracts to begin to run February 1 following.

This gives both the prospective lessee and the outgoing man, if there is a change of holders, time to make effective business plans. The dates are changed in a few instances to fit peculiar conditions of pasturing.

By reason of the rapid change in conditions and the rapid increase in the value of grazing privileges, it is the intention of the office to limit future leases to a period not exceeding three years.

Tables 21 and 22 show what was done in the matter of grazing permits and leases last year.

LEASES ON ALLOTTED LANDS.

Since the last annual report 961 Indians represented as being competent to transact their own business affairs have been permitted to manage or lease their allotments without departmental supervision.

Under departmental authority of February 18, 1909, this privilege is limited to one year.

If good results are shown, the privilege extends from year to year. By this means it is expected to give the allottee practical experience in business matters and prepare him to manage successfully his own affairs on the expiration of the trust period.

Regulations to govern leases of Osage allotments in Oklahoma were approved on April 21, 1909.

Table 23 shows in detail the number of Indians at each agency who have been permitted to lease their lands without departmental control.

Table 24 shows the number of farming and grazing leases approved on the different reservations during the last fiscal year.

Table 25 shows the mining leases approved on the various reservations during the year.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Cooperation between this office and the Bureau of Animal Industry continued during the year. The experts of that bureau were of great assistance to the office in the purchase of blooded stock. One outbreak of glanders was dealt with, as were outbreaks of other less important diseases on various Indian reservations. A large number of school and agency herds were subjected to the mallein test for tuberculosis and such animals as disclosed the presence of the disease were killed. Through the suggestions made by representatives of that bureau, the office is being kept informed as to what should be done to improve the herds of the Indians and safeguard them against the excessive losses that have been suffered during previous years.

IRRIGATION.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for irrigation on Indian reservations, of which \$25,000 was made immediately available, the remainder being for the fiscal year 1909. Special appropriations were made to the amount of \$540,000.

The work of irrigating Indian lands has been carried on in a vigorous manner during the year, and there is given below a summary of the work.

Crow.—The system on this reservation now has 90 miles of main canal, supplying water to 62,689 acres of irrigable land. The total cost of the works to date has been \$914,403.31. During the fiscal year \$41,430.86 was expended, \$6,245.15 of which was paid for Indian labor and teams. The work has been principally in the nature of maintenance, construction of laterals, repair and replacing of bridges, flumes, and other necessary structures.

Fort Hall.—A total of \$290,033.20 was expended during the year in irrigation work on the Fort Hall Reservation, of which amount \$21,529.09 was paid for Indian labor and teams; \$134,201.65 was paid for lands needed for the Blackfoot Marsh Reservoir site. During the year the purchase of all lands held in private ownership was completed, except four tracts which were condemned, and the awards for these lands have been paid. With the exception of the state school lands, all property needed for the reservoir site was acquired. The system has cost to the end of the last fiscal year the total sum of \$512,703.76.

Mission Indians.—Efforts were made to supply water for irrigation purposes to the various Mission reservations in southern California where it was much needed. Work of this character was done during the year on the Campo, Pechanga, Morongo, Palm Springs, Torres, Cabazon, and Soboba reservations, at a cost of \$22,128.42, exclusive of engineering, \$7,159, of which was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Efforts will be continued during the current year to supply these reservations.

Navaho.—On the Navaho Reservation the sum of \$29,936.04 was expended for repairs and further development, of which \$9,132.14 was paid for Indian labor and teams. Plans for the proposed Hogback ditch from the San Juan River were approved, but construction work was not begun; \$15,639.21 was expended on bridges, hauling of materials, etc., and it is expected that the work will begin early in the fiscal year 1910. The approved plans include the construction of a ditch about 12½ miles long, with a capacity of 100 second-feet. There will be under the ditch about 3,900 acres of irrigable land, with the possibility of further extensions. The estimated cost of the work is approximately \$100,000.

Pueblos.—At Taos a small ditch was constructed, 1½ miles long bringing 840 acres under irrigation. The Santa Clara ditch was repaired, and a part of it which was subject to damage at every period of high water was replaced. A small, rock-filled dam was built at Paraje. Other investigations were made, but no construction work done. Total cost of this work was \$5,026.56, of which \$2,176.99 was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Tongue River.—\$27,278.33 was expended on the Tongue River system during the year, of which \$10,111.39 was paid for Indian labor and teams. The cost of the system to date has been \$88,783.96. It is estimated that the construction work will be completed by October 31, 1909, and that 1,200 acres will be reclaimed. This system has been very costly, considering the acreage to be irrigated.

Uintah.—The total cost of the Uintah system to the end of the fiscal year 1909 was \$524,132.42, and there are 65,720 acres under ditch, with an irrigable area of 98,360 acres. \$137,497.80 was expended during the fiscal year, of which \$6,015.50 was paid for Indian labor and teams.

Walker River.—There has been expended on the system now under construction on the Walker River Reservation the sum of \$53,738.05, of which \$31,287.81 was disbursed during the past fiscal year; of the latter amount, \$19,183.20 was paid for Indian labor and teams. 830 acres are now under ditch. It has been estimated that \$25,000 additional will be needed to complete the work, and that this probably can be done before the close of the calendar year 1910.

Wind River.—\$103,458.93 was expended on the Wind River project during the year. Fifteen miles of main ditch and 31.8 miles of laterals were constructed. 10,998 acres were brought under the main ditch and 10,509 under the laterals. \$31,051.19 was paid for Indian teams and labor. 40,559.3 acres are now under ditch, with a total irrigable area of 63,657.3 acres. During the year effort was made to lease the Indian lands under ditch, with the result that at the end of the year

3,900 acres had been leased, and efforts are still being made, with bright prospects of success, to introduce sugar-beet culture.

Yakima.—\$41,767.06 was expended in irrigation work on the Yakima Reservation, of which \$17,807.96 was paid for Indian labor and teams. Approximately 30,000 acres are under irrigation. An effort is being made to induce the allottees on this reservation to agree to sell all in excess of 20 acres of their allotments, under the provisions of the act of March 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 53), and to come in under the proposed Wapato project in contemplation by the Reclamation Service.

Zuni.—Work on the canals of the Zuni irrigation system was begun in June, 1908, and there has been expended since that time \$47,994.46, of which \$36,420.69 was disbursed during the fiscal year 1909. Of the latter amount \$12,547.95 was paid to Indians. Under the present system there are about 3,800 acres, of which 3,200 acres is irrigable land. If funds can be made available, it is expected to have the project completed in time for irrigating all the lands next spring. The total expenditures for the entire Zuni project, including Zuni dam, to June 30, 1909, have been \$372,620.91.

Fort Belknap.—The total amount expended on the Fort Belknap irrigation work during the fiscal year was \$24,333.91, of which \$18,867.91 was paid for Indian teams and labor. There was constructed during the year $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles of canals, laterals, and dikes. The total cost of the work has been \$136,462.32. Fifteen thousand acres are under ditch, with a possible irrigable area of 29,600 acres. The work outlined for this reservation will probably be completed during the year 1912.

Table 26 shows in detail the reservations on which irrigation work has been done during the year, the amounts expended for labor and materials, the amounts paid for Indian labor and teams, and the total cost of all projects to the end of the year.

MINING OPERATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There are 110 coal leases in effect on the segregated lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, covering an area of 100,560 acres; there are 9 asphalt leases in effect, covering 6,400 acres. The coal production on these lands for the year amounted to 2,728,437 tons, while 4,121 tons of asphalt were mined.

The royalties on coal and asphalt collected and placed to the credit of the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes of Indians amounted to \$214,792.77 for coal and \$3,583.30 for asphalt, a total of \$218,376.07.

During a considerable part of the year several of the largest mines were closed down for the reason that no demand for coal existed,

this probably being due to the finding of oil and gas in large quantities in the same territory. Eight mines were abandoned, 6 of which were small, and 4 mines were opened, leaving a total of 90 mines in operation.

The average number of men and boys over 16 years of age employed during the year was 1,060 above ground and 5,271 below ground.

The total value of coal produced for the year was \$5,721,359.01, the average selling price per ton being \$2.0745. There was no coke produced during the year, while in 1908 there was produced 7,368 tons.

In accordance with the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), an exhaustive investigation of the character, extent, and value of the coal deposits of the segregated coal lands has been made. The drilling operations were commenced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and were completed in June, 1909, 37 holes being drilled, the depth varying from 113 feet to 1,510 feet. A full report thereon has been made by the mining trustees.

Tables 27 and 28 show leases in effect, production of coal and asphalt, and royalties paid since these operations were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 7,812 producing oil wells, 600 gas wells, including those utilized and unutilized, and in the neighborhood of 1,000 dry or nonproductive wells, all drilled at an approximate cost of \$20,000,000.

It is believed that the Mid-Continent Field, largely composed of lands in Oklahoma, leads other fields of the United States in oil production this year, reports indicating that over 48,000,000 barrels of oil were marketed during the year, a large portion of which was produced from the Glenn Pool in the Creek Nation. This field was not discovered until November, 1905, and attracted no particular attention until March, 1906. There are approximately 1,700 producing wells within the proven territory of the Glenn Pool, which is only about 4 miles square. This field produced up to the end of the fiscal year approximately 53,000,000 barrels of oil, the highest daily production—117,000 barrels—being reached in June, 1907.

It has been reported that the production of this pool in one year has been more than the entire State of Ohio in its largest year, 1896, more than has been produced by Pennsylvania since 1892, and that there is not a dry hole within its proven boundary. It is estimated that there are about 21,000,000 barrels of crude oil now in steel storage in Oklahoma.

Almost all of the production has been under fifteen-year leases made with Creek Indians, owners of the land, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian royalty being from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Oklahoma leads the list of the 15 oil producing States of the Union in the amount of oil produced.

There will be found in the appendix a table (29) showing the oil production from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes during the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

It is estimated that the amount of oil held in storage in the Creek and Cherokee nations on June 30, 1909, was 42,654,403 barrels, of which 35,116,193 barrels are owned by pipe-line companies and 7,538,220 barrels are held by the producers unsold.

OSAGE MINING OPERATIONS.

Oil and gas operations on the Osage Indian Reservation are conducted under what is known as the Edwin B. Foster oil and gas lease of March 16, 1896. This lease, through various assignments, has become the property of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company. The original lease expired by limitation on March 16, 1906, but was extended for a period of ten years by the act of March 3, 1905.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year there were 867 oil wells, 74 gas wells, and 378 nonproducing wells, a total of 1,319 wells.

On June 30, 1909, there were 961 oil wells, 74 gas wells, and 436 dry or nonproducing wells, a total of 1,471 wells, an increase for the fiscal year of 95 oil wells and 58 nonproducing wells.

There was produced and run from the reservation during the fiscal year a total of 4,816,462.64 barrels of oil, one-eighth of which was credited to the Osage Nation as royalty and amounted to 602,057.83 barrels, valued at \$245,300.24.

The gas sold from combination wells brought \$1,067.20, of which the Osage Nation received one-eighth as royalty, amounting to \$133.40.

The royalty from regular commercial gas wells amounted to \$2,525.

The total value of oil and gas products for the reservation for the year, therefore, amounted to \$247,958.70.

The development of oil and gas operations on this reservation is now well under way and bids fair to rival that of the Five Civilized Tribes.

In the appendix will be found a table (30) showing in detail the production and value of oil produced on the reservation and the companies to whom it was sold.

SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

There has been an increased demand during the year for the privilege of leasing the tribal and allotted lands of the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., for oil and coal development.

Drilling for oil is progressing at several points on the Shoshone Reservation and oil and asphalt in large quantities and of great value have been found.

One coal mine has been developed near the southern boundary of the reservation, and the royalties from coal produced from this mine during the year amounted to \$13,216.81, a gain of about 80 per cent over last year.

There is now leased and in process of being leased over 50,000 acres of land on this reservation for the development of coal, oil, gas, asphalt, and gypsum, and it is believed that the coming fiscal year will show the reservation to be an oil field of great extent and that within a comparatively short time large returns will come to the Indians in royalties on oil, coal, and asphalt.

GENERAL.

The lands of the Kaibab and Paiute Indians, established under executive order of May 28, 1909, are thought to contain valuable minerals and there has been increasing demand for permission to prospect on these lands.

It has been known for a long time that lignite existed in large quantities on the Tongue River Reservation in Montana, and during the year a well, which was dug at the agency, passed through two veins of lignite, 12 feet each in depth, and a third one of 7 feet.

There is very little market for this class of fuel in that neighborhood because of the lack of transportation facilities, but it is expected that a railroad will be built through the reservation in the near future and that this will furnish the means of easy transportation of this valuable mineral to market.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the year logging operations were conducted on Indian reservations as follows:

Flathead Reservation.—On the Flathead Reservation in Montana 4,550,730 feet of dead and down timber was logged by Donlan & Russell under their approved contract dated January 2, 1907, for which \$6,713.13 was paid. There is still due from this firm \$157.20 for 393 acres of wood at 40 cents per cord. The John O'Brien Lumber Company paid in \$336.67 for 336,670 feet of dead and down timber cut during the fiscal year 1908.

La Pointe Agency.—Allottees on Indian reservations in Wisconsin under the La Pointe Indian Agency are permitted to dispose of their timber under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109). Allottees in Minnesota under this same agency may sell their timber under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 209).

Bad River Reservation.—During the fiscal year 9 contracts were entered into with the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company, authorized contractors, by allottees of the Bad River Reservation. One contract was made with this company under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat L., 673), for timber burned by the forest fires which raged during the summer and fall of 1908 on the unallotted lands of this reservation; 129,397,885 feet of timber was cut from the allotted lands and 33,390,850 feet from the unallotted lands, a total of 162,788,735 feet, which at the contract price represents a value of \$944,639.59.

Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation.—Three contracts were made with Signor, Crisler & Co., authorized contractor, by allottees of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. The operations during the year resulted in logging 3,119,865 feet of timber of the contract value of \$8,663.20.

Red Cliff Reservation.—No new contracts were made and no operations were conducted during the year. During the early part of the fiscal year a scale and estimate was made of timber left by Frederick L. Gilbert, authorized contractor, on allotments the contracts covering which had expired. The contractor was asked to settle for the timber left in violation of the contracts, and the matter is still in controversy, no settlement having been reached. The office has a claim of \$29,937.42 against the contractor for this timber, which is being resisted.

Fond du Lac Reservation.—Nine contracts were approved in favor of Martin Brothers, who were authorized to purchase timber from allottees on the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota, but no operations were conducted. An effort is being made to have the contractors make additional contracts and remove the timber. One hundred and fifty-six dollars and nineteen cents was collected from the St. Louis River Mercantile Company on account of trespass on four allotments of this reservation, committed in cutting logging roads.

Grand Portage Reservation.—A. V. Johnson, who was authorized to purchase timber from the allottees of the Grand Portage Reservation, Minn., entered into 47 contracts, which were approved; 2,195,365 feet of timber was logged of the contract value of \$13,012.90.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.—The Indians on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin hold allotments under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), and are authorized to sell their timber to J. H. Cushway & Co. During the year 14 contracts expired and 4 extension agreements were approved; 4,888,580 feet of timber was logged of the contract value of \$10,438.04.

One contract for fire-killed timber on unallotted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation was approved under the act of February

16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673); 1,012,220 feet of timber was logged under this contract, valued at \$12,955.75. In addition thereto 17,140 feet of timber was left in the wood, for which the contractors have been asked to pay \$227.05.

Leech Lake Agency.—Allottees under the supervision of the Leech Lake Agency, Minn., are authorized to dispose of their timber by act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 209). During the year 20 new contracts were approved and 10 contracts expired; 3,677,640 feet of timber was logged, for which \$23,728.86 was received.

Red Lake Reservation.—On the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., 2,804,280 feet of fire-killed timber was sold to W. A. Gould under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673), for \$25,215.64. In addition thereto the Indians cut for agency use 260,000 feet of dead and down timber, valued at \$1,572; 250,000 feet for their own use, valued at \$1,500; and fence posts, cord wood, etc., from unmerchantable dead and down timber, which sold for \$5,044.86.

Menominee Reservation.—Operations on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin have been conducted during the year under authority of the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51). The work thus far, however, has been to a great extent preliminary. A very fine modern sawmill has been constructed at Neopit, Wis., together with offices, dwellings for employees, and a boarding house. A large amount of improvement work was done to place the roads and streams on the reservation in condition to move the timber logged.

The sawmill was started on January 9, 1909, and during the remainder of the fiscal year 12,913,910 feet of lumber were sawed. Only one sale of manufactured lumber has thus far been advertised, and this sale has not been completed, the lumber being now in course of delivery.

At the close of the fiscal year 9,463,900 feet of sawed lumber was on hand at the sawmill yards, the remainder, excluding that which has been delivered on account of the sale referred to, being used for improvements on the reservation in connection with the operations.

The total cost of the logging operations conducted by the Forest Service on the Menominee Reservation to June 30, 1909, exclusive of salaries of Forest Service employees, is \$471,710.24, of which the sum of \$251,877.50 was paid for labor, including deductions for board, medical fees, transportation of laborers, etc.; of this latter amount the sum of \$61,800.66 was paid to Indians for labor.

Ceded Chippewa Indian lands.—During the current fiscal year there was cut from the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin 94,028,725 feet of timber and 125 cords of wood, for which the sum of \$603,124.48 was received. The total amount of timber cut from these lands to July 1, 1909, was 734,218,733 feet and 125 cords of wood, of the value of \$4,779,329.23.

Timber, Choctaw Nation.—To June 30, 1909, there has been allotted in the Choctaw Nation land upon which there are 637,757,890 feet of estimated pine timber, which leaves approximately 575,213,010 feet still unallotted, over 95 per cent of which is located in the lands withdrawn in 1906 for proposed forest reserve. The appraised value of the land and standing pine timber in the proposed forest reserve is as follows:

1,373,324.62 acres (reserved area), at \$1 per acre.....	\$1, 373, 324. 62
550,000,000 feet of pine, at 50 cents per M.....	275, 000. 00
	1, 648, 324. 62

The above estimate was made eight years ago, no estimate being made of trees under 8 inches in diameter. Undoubtedly there is now much more pine timber withdrawn from allotment for the proposed forest reserve than as above estimated.

Extensive depredations and the wanton destruction of the forest has been found. The federal grand jury at its June, 1909, session at McAlester, Okla., returned 59 true bills charging certain defendants with unlawful cutting of timber in violation of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 660). The ultimate conviction of the actual violators of the law is greatly to be desired, as such a result will undoubtedly deter others similarly inclined. The pine timber lands reserved from allotments in secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 16, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 6, T. 9 S., R. 26 E., and secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 16, T. 9 S., R. 27 E., Choctaw Nation, are to be appraised in the near future, and regulations will be prepared providing for their sale as provided in section 7 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137). In the summer of 1908 a destructive windstorm blew down a large quantity of timber in townships 8 and 9 south, range 26 and 27 east, amounting to 3,000,000 feet, which was sold to the highest bidder at \$1.05 per thousand feet.

Several sawmills and unauthorized persons occupying the unallotted Choctaw lands have been removed.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT WORK.

The experimental work in agriculture in conjunction with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Agricultural Department, which was covered by the report of last year, has been going forward at Sacaton, Ariz.

Fifty-five acres of the school farm was turned over to the agricultural experts, and a large number of suitable buildings were constructed, including a greenhouse; irrigation ditches were dug, and the tract in general placed in suitable condition for the experimental work. The result of the experiments is epitomized as follows:

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of alfalfa were planted, comprising about 100 different strains of seed, with good results as to some of the varieties. Apricots of a choice variety are making fine growth. Nine varieties of citranges are being tested, some of them promising well. Eight varieties of Navajo corn were planted in 1908, and, in 1909, 13 kinds of Mexican corn and some Pima, Hopi, and Navajo corn. At the end of the growing season in 1908 some of the corn was caught by an early frost before the seed matured. The results obtained from Egyptian cotton were good, about 5,000 pounds of a very fine quality having been gathered. Twelve acres are growing during the present year. Other products being experimented with are as follows: Casabas, or winter melons, dates, figs, 21 varieties of grapes, pecans, pistache, pomegranates, olives, peaches, plums, almonds, and strawberries. The result with Bermuda onions has been especially good, the yield being large and the quality as fine as has ever been produced anywhere.

Nearly all the work has been done by the Indians, and their interest has been very greatly enlisted through what they have seen accomplished on the experimental farm. It has resulted in improved methods on their own tracts.

The experimental farm at Shiprock, N. Mex., comprises 50 acres. The superintendent selected the roughest land on the farm for the purpose of demonstrating to the Indians that rough and uneven land, which they have regarded as incapable of cultivation, can be made to produce good results when properly cultivated. The work during the last year has almost altogether been preparatory, in the form of grading and leveling the land and the digging of ditches. The greenhouse for propagating purposes has been completed. Twenty-one varieties of alfalfa were planted and are doing nicely, and other forage plants are making a good growth. A large variety of vegetables was planted and they were showing up well at latest reports.

Experimental work was opened up on the Colorado River Reservation at Parker, Ariz., during the year, with the assistance of Prof. S. C. Mason and G. P. Rixford, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. At the end of the fiscal year the Egyptian cotton which had been planted was making a fine showing, but the irrigation plant was not completed, and many of the varieties of seeds and plants failed to progress as satisfactorily as they would have if an ample supply of water had been available. This difficulty has been overcome, and it is expected that future results will be as successful as elsewhere. During the season there has been growing on the farm fig cuttings, citranges, peaches, plums, almonds, casabas, radishes, lettuce, mustard, and kohlrabi.

Supt. W. R. Logan of the Fort Belknap Reservation has superintended the construction of an irrigation system on that reservation

having a main canal 22 miles long, with an approximate carrying capacity of 5,000 inches, and a system of laterals which will distribute the water over substantially 24,000 acres of land. The work has been done in accordance with the best irrigation practice, and Indian labor was used almost exclusively. He has been very successful through his influence with the Indians in inducing them to take up agricultural employments in addition to the work on the irrigation system, and has now under cultivation 10,000 acres of land. To reduce to cultivation and plant with various crops such a large area with this class of labor is a notable achievement.

The land is being carefully cultivated this year, so that it may be suitable next year for the planting of sugar beets, which require that it shall be almost wholly free from weeds. The contractors who have a lease of 10,000 acres of land on the reservation for sugar-beet culture are at the present time preparing to take up that industry on a large scale during next year. They have selected a site for their factory and expect that next year they will be able to furnish employment for all able-bodied Indians on the reservation who are not occupied in other pursuits.

Superintendent Logan has definite plans for placing and maintaining under cultivation all of the lands that are susceptible of irrigation from the system which he has constructed. He expects that in a few years these Indians who, but a short time ago, were nomads, will be a highly prosperous self-supporting community.

TRESPASSES ON LANDS OF PUEBLO INDIANS.

The suit of A. R. Manby, plaintiff, *v.* Daniel Martinez et al., defendants, commonly known as the Taos land case, is now pending in the territorial courts of New Mexico. Amended petitions have recently been filed in the case and it is expected that a judicial determination of the subject will be made during the coming year. Appropriate action has been taken to protect the interests of the Pueblo Indians in this matter, as well as their rights to the waters of the Rio Lucero.

Disputes have arisen regarding the north boundary line of a tract of land, known as the Paguete purchase, lying immediately north of the regular Laguna Indian League. The people of Cebolleta have not been satisfied with the survey made in 1878, and it has been found necessary to make a careful investigation to determine the rights of the Indians. A hearing was granted on November 27, 1908, at a council of the Laguna Indians, and there were present several persons from Cebolleta, representing their people. They did not present any valid claim to the disputed land, and in consequence it is now being farmed by the Indians.

In order to settle the matter definitely it may be necessary to order a resurvey, which will establish the title to the land beyond a doubt.

The Indians of the Picuris Pueblo have been disturbed considerably by trespassers on their lands, their most recent complaint being that a road had been built over their reserve. This road was built by the Santa Barbara Coal and Tie Company to avoid the mud of the lowland. It does not interfere with the farming and grazing rights of these Indians, has not caused the destruction of any of their fence, and is a real benefit to them.

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

Railroad construction across Indian lands has continued active in the Northwest, where industrial development continues to make necessary both the extension of old railroad systems and the building of new or branch lines to tap country recently opened to settlement. All grants of rights of way to railroad companies to Indian reservations and allotted lands, except in Oklahoma, are made according to the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990), as amended by the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325).

RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA.

All grants of rights of way and grounds for railway purposes involving Indian lands in Oklahoma are made in accordance with the act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43). The maps submitted under the provisions of this act are not subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior but are filed in this office as a part of the permanent records of the Government.

There has been less railroad construction in Oklahoma the past fiscal year than for many years past.

Table 32 shows rights of way for railroads in Oklahoma filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

RAILROADS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

The following is a summary of railroad construction affecting Indian lands outside of Oklahoma for the year ended June 30, 1909:

Arizona and California Railroad.—A map of definite location was approved to this company for a spur from its main line to a landing on the Colorado River within the Colorado River Reservation. Tribal damages in the sum of \$40 have been assessed and collected.

On September 14, 1908, there was approved to this line a map of definite location for a distance of 17.074 miles for a branch line of road across the Navajo Reservation, Ariz. Damages are being adjusted at the present time.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.—On April 9, 1909, maps of definite location were approved to this company for a distance of 29.86 miles across the Cheyenne River Reservation, and on May 15,

1909, for a distance of 10.46 miles across the Cheyenne River Reservation, being the first section south of the Moreau River. On June 4, 1909, maps of definite location for six sections of the company's line across the Standing Rock Reservation were approved, the length of these six sections being 107.03 miles. The adjustment of damages by reason of the construction of this approved line is now in progress, but the schedule has not been submitted by the appraisers.

A map of definite location for 4.155 miles of road across the Quinaielt Reservation was approved in favor of this company November 30, 1908.

On December 8, 1908, permission was granted this company to survey a line of road across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho. Maps of definite location have not been filed for this line.

Damages at the rate of \$10 per acre were assessed to and paid by this company for 13.08 acres selected as station grounds within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The map of this station ground was approved June 29, 1908.

Craig Mountain Railroad.—On May 24, 1909, there was approved a map of definite location for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway across the Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho, to connect with the Northern Pacific Railway line. Damages resulting from the construction of this line are now being adjusted.

Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison and Southern Railroad.—On July 15, 1908, there was approved a map showing 1.71 acres in the adjustment of the rights of way of this company on its main line to the Menominee Reservation, Wis. On the same date there was approved a map of definite location for a branch line 10.02 miles in length across the Menominee Reservation, Wis. Maps showing two station grounds, 4.59 acres each, were approved on July 15, 1908.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad.—Application was made by the president of this company on April 30, 1909, for the acquisition of additional lands near Rice Station within the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., for a Y track. A blueprint of the ground desired was submitted. The company, however, has been requested to file a map for the land desired, in compliance with regulations.

Grays Harbor and Puget Sound Railroad.—A map of definite location for 3.286 miles across the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., was approved February 10, 1909. Damages are in process of adjustment for the land taken by the construction of this line.

Idaho and Northwestern Railroad.—A schedule of tribal damages to 530.3 acres at the rate of \$10 per acre, \$5,303, on the Takoa branch of this line has been submitted. On a part of the main line damages to the improvements of individual Indians in the sum of \$4,135 have been scheduled, and damages to timber and land on the reservation, \$3,258.94, have been submitted in a schedule. The rep-

representative of the company has agreed on its behalf to the payment of the damages set out in these schedules. The schedules have not yet been submitted to the department for approval.

Lake Creek and Coeur d'Alene Railroad.—A map of definite location for 8.26 miles across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation was approved August 10, 1908. This is an extension to the line for 2.36 miles which was approved June 14, 1907. Tribal damages in the sum of \$754.69 have been assessed and paid.

Missouri River Railroad.—Maps showing four station grounds of 13.77 acres each within the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., were approved October 8, 1908. Tribal damages in the sum of \$328.88 and damages to individual Indian allottees in the sum of \$331.86 have been assessed and paid.

On the same date there were approved maps of four station grounds of 13.77 acres each within the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. Tribal damages in the sum of \$68.90 and damages to individual Indian allottees in the sum of \$504.28 have been assessed and paid.

Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad.—Maps for 19.88 acres taken for station grounds at Graceton and 20 acres for station grounds at Roosevelt, within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn., were approved on February 3, 1909.

Montana, Wyoming and Southern Railroad.—On April 17, 1909, the department approved a map of definite location for 10.66 miles of right of way through the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont. On May 12, 1909, a map for 13.52 acres selected by the company for station grounds within the same reservation was approved. Appraisers have been designated to assess the damages.

Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad.—On April 16, 1909, the department approved a map of amended definite location for this line from Madeline to Likely, across certain Indian allotments in Modoc County, Cal. The amended location is for a distance of 5.4 miles and crosses the allotments of eight individuals. Damages caused thereby are in process of adjustment.

Northern Pacific Railway.—On July 31, 1908, there was approved in favor of this company a right of way for a distance of 9.994 miles across the Quinaielt Reservation. On February 16, 1909, the company filed a relinquishment of this selection, and there are pending before the office maps of definite location in the name of the Peninsula Oriental Railroad Company. This company has also filed maps for three station grounds, each of 20.6 acres, on the Yakima Reservation. These station grounds are located at Satass, Toppenish, and Simcoe. These stations have long been in existence and are claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 365).

Union Pacific Railroad.—On February 16, 1909, the department approved maps of definite location for three sections of a right of way for this company across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, a total distance of 53.4 miles. At the same time there were approved maps for four station grounds, each of 20 acres, within this reservation.

Wyoming and Western Railroad.—A schedule of damages for station grounds taken by the company at Hudson, Wyo., within the Shoshone Reservation, was approved May 7, 1909. Tribal damages in the sum of \$95.40 and individual allottee damages in the sum of \$171.26 have been collected from the company and disbursed.

Western Dakota Railroad.—On December 4, 1908, the department approved maps of definite location in five sections for a right of way 83.62 miles in length across the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.; on May 10, 1909, a map of definite location 17.18 miles in length was approved. Damages have been assessed on the first 15½ miles, which the company proposes to construct at once. A schedule of tribal damages in the sum of \$146.25 has been approved by the department, and a schedule of damages to the allotments of 29 allottees, affecting 222.8 acres, in the sum of \$3,704.84 has also been approved. Three allottees have refused to consent to the award made by the appraisers, and upon the request of the railroad company three referees have been appointed to assess the damages in accordance with section 3 of the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990). The board of referees has not submitted its report.

WORK OF THE SALES SECTION.

NONCOMPETENT SALES.

The sale of land belonging to noncompetent Indians is authorized by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018). By the terms of this act an Indian allottee can sell his land in whole or in part. A careful appraisalment is made by field officers of the department. The land sale is advertised for a period of sixty days and sealed bids invited. The Indian can refuse to accept the highest bid if he does not deem the price offered adequate, in which case the land will be readvertised.

The funds derived from the sale are conserved for the benefit of the allottee. If he is shown to be competent to care for his money, all or part will be turned over to him. Any expenditure for improving his other lands, or the purchase of farming implements, is looked upon with favor, and his individual money can be used for that purpose. If the Indian is disqualified for work by reason of age or physical disability, he is paid a certain sum each month sufficient to care for him.

Table 33 shows areas and prices of noncompetent lands sold during the year.

INHERITED SALES.

The sale of inherited Indian land is authorized under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275). The act of May 25, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), modified the first-named act in that provision is made for the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser of Indian lands located in all States except Oklahoma, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), provides for the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser of land in Oklahoma, Minnesota, and South Dakota, provided the allotment was approved after May 8, 1906. If the allotment was approved prior to May 8, 1906, there is no law under which a patent in fee can issue to the purchaser in these States. In these cases title is given the purchaser by warranty deed approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this act the heirs of a deceased allottee, by petition to the proper field officers, can have the land sold under sealed bids. The handling of the funds is under regulations similar to those for non-competents.

Table 34 shows areas and prices of inherited lands sold during the year.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS OTHER THAN INHERITED AND LANDS OF NONCOMPETENTS SINCE JULY 1, 1908.

The sales of Indian lands other than inherited land and lands of noncompetents since July 1, 1908, are as follows:

	Acres.	Consideration.
Absentee Shawnee.....	321.03	\$5,811.00
Miscellaneous.....	263.25	3,042.50
Total.....	584.28	8,853.50

The Absentee Shawnee lands were sold under acts of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 295), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 247).

This schedule does not include a number of deeds in which the consideration is only nominal, such as transfers between members of the same family for "\$1, love, and affection," quitclaims, etc.

SALE OF KAW AND OSAGE SURPLUS LANDS.

The act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 778), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered, upon application, to sell, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, part or all of the surplus lands of any member of the Kaw or Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That the sales of the Osage lands shall be subject to the reserved rights of the tribe in oil, gas, and other minerals.

On March 9, 1909, the Secretary of the Interior prescribed regulations governing the sale of the lands. Applications must be made in

duplicate on prescribed forms, and the applicant must consent that the lands shall be sold on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that the proceeds shall be handled and disposed of by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the benefit of the applicant. The sale shall be made at public auction to the highest bidder, or under sealed bids, as the Secretary may direct in each case, the right being reserved to reject any or all bids.

Public notice of not less than thirty days shall be given of all sales. The land shall be sold for one-fourth cash at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid, one-fourth in two years, one-fourth in three years, and one-fourth in four years, respectively, from the 1st day of December next following the date of sale.

Only one sale has been consummated under the act.

PATENTS IN FEE.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), known as the Burke Act, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to Indian allottees whom he considers competent to manage their own affairs.

During the past year it was found that on many reservations where land speculation was active Indian allottees had been importuned to make applications for patents in fee, and in many instances the Indians were defrauded out of a large portion of the value of their lands.

From the investigations made, more stringent regulations have been promulgated regarding the points to be considered in measuring an applicant's competency to care for his or her own affairs. For this reason the number of applications approved has fallen from 1,787 in 1908 to 1,166, and the denials increased from 68 in 1908 to 836 during the past year. (See Table 35.)

A list of 33 questions, all bearing on the applicant's competency, now make up the report in each application for a patent in fee.

From July 1, 1908, 1,934 applications were received, of which 1,166 were approved, the patents covering a total area of 133,331.69 acres.

PATENTS IN FEE ON WHITE EARTH RESERVATION.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-353), provides:

That all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation for allotments within the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota, now or hereafter held by any adult mixed-blood Indians, are hereby removed, and the trust deeds heretofore or hereafter executed by the department for such allotments are hereby declared to pass the title in fee simple, or such mixed-bloods upon application shall be entitled to receive a title in fee simple for such allotments.

Under this act 416 applications, covering an area of 33,882 acres, were approved up to July 1, 1908. During the year ended July 1,

1909, 88 applications were approved, covering an area of 7,996.70 acres, making a total number of 494 applications approved under the act of June 21, 1906; total area patented, 41,878.70 acres.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY OF OSAGE INDIANS.

Paragraph 7, section 2, of the Osage allotment act (34 Stat. L., 539), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, at the request and upon the petition of any adult member of the tribe, may issue to such member a certificate of competency, authorizing him to sell and convey any of the lands deeded him by reason of this act, except his homestead, which shall remain inalienable and nontaxable for a period of twenty-five years, or during the life of the homestead allottee, if upon investigation, consideration, and examination of the request he shall find any such member fully competent and capable of transacting his or her own business and caring for his or her own individual affairs.

Thirty-six certificates of competency have been issued.

KICKAPOO INDIANS.

The actions brought originally in the territorial district court of Oklahoma Territory to set aside deeds made by certain Kickapoo Indians immediately after the passage of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325), which act removed all restrictions on the alienation of their land, are still pending. The petitions have been amended in order to make them conform to the federal practice and to incorporate certain facts brought out by the investigation of the Senate subcommittee into the affairs of the Kickapoo Indians.

It is expected that a judicial determination of the several questions involved will be had during the coming year.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

The care of individual Indian moneys has assumed large proportions. These funds are derived from the sale of inherited lands, the leasing of lands for agricultural and grazing purposes, sales of timber from the allotments of individual Indians, and royalty from oil and gas. The funds are deposited in national banks, secured by bonds, in most cases made by bonding companies. At the beginning of the year 1909 the bonding companies materially raised the rates charged as premiums on these bonds. The effect of this has been that banks bidding for the deposits of this money have necessarily bid a lower rate of interest than heretofore. The office has under consideration a plan of allowing banks to secure these funds by depositing as collateral a high grade of securities, such as United States, state, and municipal bonds. No definite plan has yet been worked out.

Tables 35 and 36 shows the amount of bonds at different agencies and indicates where most of this money arises.

PAYMENT OF INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

In the report last year considerable space was devoted to the industrial conditions existing among the Indians and the steps which had been taken to furnish them with employment. While the progress of the Indians toward self-support is encouraging, there are many obstacles in their path which will have to be removed if they are to reach the goal. The most serious of these are present methods whereby the Indian is enabled to eke out an existence without effort on his part, thus in time effectually destroying any ambition which may have been awakened in him.

For some time I have been of opinion that the payment of \$10 monthly allowances to certain Indians has retarded rather than contributed to their progress, and on March 3, 1909, instructions were issued to superintendents and agents to discontinue them. On April 29 further instructions were given, directing that an investigation be made of the needs of each Indian individually, and that if it was found that he was able-bodied and capable of supporting himself and those properly dependent upon him by his own efforts, he should be denied the use of any of his individual money for the purchase of food or clothing, except in cases of Indians who were unable to obtain employment after a reasonable effort or who were farming their allotments. An Indian not coming within the class mentioned will be allowed to draw a monthly allowance commensurate to his needs so long as he has funds to his credit, or until present conditions shall have changed.

The adoption of this policy has naturally been the cause of considerable complaint on the part of the Indians affected, as it is hard for them to understand why they should be expected to work so long as they have any land or money; but its effect so far fully justifies it. A greater number of Indians than ever before have been induced to go upon their allotments and commence to improve them, and while it is not probable that they will be in every case successful in raising a crop and marketing it at first, the experience gained by them from continued effort will be of incalculable value when they can no longer depend upon the Government to provide for them and solve their problems. The use of money is freely authorized when an Indian wishes it for permanent improvements or for the purchase of such things as tools or stock.

TOWNSITES IN OKLAHOMA.

Three hundred and six towns have been surveyed and platted by the Government among the Five Civilized Tribes. The tribal public property is being gradually sold under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 71), the most notable

sale of the year being the sale of the Cherokee Female Seminary, with 40 acres of land at Tahlequah, to the State of Oklahoma for \$45,000.

HURON PLACE CEMETERY.

The Wyandotte treaty of 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1159) provides (article 2) that:

The portion now inclosed and used as a public burying ground shall be permanently reserved and provided for that purpose; two acres, to include the church building of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the present burying ground connected therewith, are hereby reserved, granted, and conveyed to that church.

The cemetery first mentioned is the cemetery now known as the Huron Place Cemetery situated in the heart of the business district of Kansas City, Kans. The grant to the Methodist Episcopal Church covers a cemetery located at Quindaro, Kans.

The act of Congress approved on June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325, 348), provides for the sale of the Huron Place Cemetery and—

the removal of the remains of persons interred in said burial ground, and their reinterment in the Wyandotte Cemetery at Quindaro, Kans.

When the department attempted to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress it was discovered that the original Indian Methodist Episcopal Church had gone out of existence, and the cemetery was in the hands of another organization claiming to be the successor in interest.

In any event, the United States had no jurisdiction over the cemetery, and without making some arrangement that was not contemplated by the law the removal could not be made effective. As a result of this difficulty nothing has been done.

The Huron Place Cemetery should be sold, but in order to carry out the intention of Congress an appropriation of not less than \$10,000, reimbursable, should be made for the purpose of enabling the commission which will have charge of the transaction to pay the cost of removal and to make arrangements to transfer the bodies from the Huron Place Cemetery to the Quindaro or some other cemetery where the reinterment can be made in a proper manner. The present law does not make available any money until the Huron Place Cemetery tract is sold, and it makes the problem of disposing of the matter very difficult, because so much expense must be incurred before the sale of the land can take place.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

Under the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), entitled "An act for the removal of restrictions from part of the land of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes," 1,744 applications were approved and 443 disapproved during the past fiscal year.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON QUAPAW RESERVATION.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1909 (25 Stat. L., 751), provides that adult members of either of the tribes of Indians belonging to the Quapaw Agency, Okla. (except the Modocs), may apply to the Secretary of the Interior for the removal of restrictions on part of their allotments. Under this act the applications of 7 of the allottees of the Quapaw Agency for the removal of restrictions on 528.78 acres were approved by the department up to June 30, 1909.

PUYALLUP LANDS.

There have been collected since the last annual report deferred payments on allotted lands and Indian addition lots, heretofore sold in the Puyallup Reservation, Wash., the following sums:

Allotted lands.....	\$6,197.77
Indian addition lots.....	9,369.58

The allotted land funds have been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the respective Indians entitled for distribution to them, and the Indian addition-lot funds have been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe.

Tract 2, not needed for school purposes, has been subdivided into 64 lots, which are to be sold at public auction on September 25, 1909, on the same terms and conditions as the Puyallup lots have heretofore been sold.

KIOWA TOWNSITES.

In the last annual report will be found a statement concerning the Kiowa townsites. The number of unredeemed deeds in the six townsites reported at that time was 730. Between September 30, 1908, and May 25, 1909, 50 more deeds were taken up and final payment made thereon—namely, 26 in Randlett, 5 in Eschiti, 7 in Quanah, 4 in Isadore, 7 in Ahpeatone, and 1 in Koonkazachy. On August 9, 1909, the department declared forfeited, for the use of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, the first payment, amounting to \$19,584.75, made on the remaining 680 deeds.

WHITE EARTH TOWNSITE.

The lots were sold under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1032).

On September 28, 1908, the department approved two schedules of sales of lots in the townsite, and on November 2, 1908, another schedule of sales was approved. On February 19, 1909, the department granted authority for the town-site board to sell the remaining lots at private sale at not less than the appraised value, and on April 19, 1909, it approved a schedule of sales made under this authority.

The act provides in part:

* * * and when so surveyed, platted, and appraised, the President may issue patents for such lots upon the payment of the appraised value.

The issuance of patents is under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office.

WORK OF THE BOOKKEEPING SECTION.

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO IN THE WAY OF RUNNING THE BUSINESS ON A BUSINESS BASIS—LIABILITY RECORD AND COST-KEEPING LEDGERS.

The financial bookkeeping of the office hitherto has consisted only of ledgers and other records designed merely to keep account of receipts and disbursements under the various appropriations and funds. These, with improvements made in the year last past, are admirably adapted to their purpose, but were found not to go far enough for an up-to-date business concern such as the Indian Office has grown to be. Hence additional ledgers for keeping account of retained shares of individual minor and incompetent Indians in per capita payments of trust funds, with the interest accruing thereon, have been already installed, as have also ledgers and cards for recording all obligations incurred against appropriations and funds. By use of these last the commissioner can ascertain at any time just how much of any appropriation or fund has been hypothecated and the exact balance available for future authorization. Data for this record is obtained in the following manner:

From every commission, appointment, and letter authorizing the expenditure of money, a charge of the amount estimated to be needed is made against the appropriation or fund involved. Any savings caused by failure to expend the full amounts hypothecated are then ascertained from reports of disbursing officers, supplemented by a system of checking in the office, and again made available for authorization. Disallowances and transfers from one appropriation or fund to another, made in the settlement of accounts and claims, are similarly treated, with the result that what was largely a matter of guesswork in the past is now a mathematical certainty.

Realizing the necessity for more detailed knowledge of expenditures than could be obtained from existing records without a tremendous output of time and labor, there has also been installed a system of "cost keeping" designed to be a current record, by items and appropriations, of the expenditures made for each and every agency, school, and project in the service.

WORK OF THE ACCOUNTS SECTION.

CASH AND PROPERTY ACCOUNTS AND INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS.

Section 12 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 209), commonly known as the "Dockery law," requires that quarterly cash accounts of disbursing officers shall be rendered within twenty days after the periods to which they relate; also that they shall be forwarded to and received by the Treasury Department within sixty days of their receipt in the administrative office. It also provides for the waiving of delinquencies in cases of justifiable delay. There were 63 delinquencies on the part of disbursing officers during the year, which, however, were found on investigation to be excusable.

The following table shows the accounts received and examined during the year:

Disbursing officers' accounts received and examined during year ended June 30, 1909.

	Cash.	Property.
On hand July 1, 1908.....	10	232
Received during the year.....	947	728
Total on hand and received.....	957	960
Examined.....	956	793
On hand June 30, 1909.....	1	167
Exceptions taken.....	15,002	7,840

The reforms instituted in the system of cash accounting by Treasury Department circular of July 29, 1907, have been in operation during the year, and have not only proved highly satisfactory from a business standpoint, but have also tended to lessen the labor of the preparation of accounts in the field and to expedite their examination in this office.

The time and labor saved in this way have, however, been almost, if not quite, offset by the installation of a new system of accounting for individual Indian moneys derived from sales of allotments and timber thereon, leases of allotments, and other miscellaneous sources, a large part of which (land and timber money in particular) was not in previous years carried in the accounts of disbursing officers at all. Now it is all accounted for in the same manner as funds coming into the hands of disbursing officers from other sources. In addition to this, the greater part of it is deposited at interest to the personal credit of the owners in national banks bonded for its safe-keeping, from which it can be withdrawn only on checks signed by the Indians and countersigned by the disbursing officers. Besides the advantage of receiving interest on their money, the educational feature of this plan is of great benefit to the Indians.

A statement of individual Indian moneys for the year is given in Table 37.

A list of banks designated as depositaries for individual Indian moneys is given in Table 38.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT UNION AGENCY, OKLA., FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

The financial transactions of the Indian agent for the Union Agency have increased from year to year ever since the agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes became law, and the moneys handled during last year greatly exceeded the high-water mark of preceding years. The amount of money handled and the number of vouchers paid by the agent in the year ended on June 30, 1909, were \$5,319,172.40 and 19,999, respectively, as against \$4,996,844.65 and 16,083 for the previous year.

The receipts and disbursements are shown in Table 39.

SEGREGATION OF TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS.

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 544), directed the segregation of all tribal funds of the Osages as soon as possible after January 1, 1907, and the placing of the share of each individual member to his or her personal credit. All the preliminary work has been done, but the actual segregation has not yet been completed because of the great amount of clerical labor involved and the heavy demands made on the force in other directions. This matter will, however, be pushed to completion at the earliest possible moment.

There are about 40 tribal trust funds on the books which might be segregated in the same manner as those of the Osages if the necessary legislation can be secured. The work of making such segregations, with its many details, such as ascertaining the amounts to be withheld for the payment of existing claims against the Indians, of unpaid shares of annuity, and of other expenses already incurred or authorized from the funds, and of opening an account with each individual member of the tribe, would be too great for accomplishment with the present office force. It is estimated that the task of segregating all funds susceptible of such treatment would require the services of six clerks for an entire year, and that after the segregation is completed at least two clerks would be necessary to keep the accounts with the individual Indians.

WORK OF THE CLAIMS SECTION.

In contradistinction to accounts of disbursing officers, the word "claims" as here used means all accounts of whatever nature not paid by disbursing officers but by direct settlement by the Treasury Department, after administrative examination in this office.

During the first few months of the fiscal year, when most of the large claims for supplies purchased under contract are received, the period required for administrative action varies from a few days to two, and sometimes three, months. At other times, when there is not such a volume of work, a claimant may reasonably expect action on his account within thirty days of its receipt.

Following is a statistical statement of claims for the fiscal year:

On hand July 1, 1908.....	247
Received during the year.....	7,402
Total on hand and received.....	7,649
Examined and forwarded to Treasury for settlement.....	7,255
On hand June 30, 1909.....	394

WORK OF THE METHODS DIVISION.

The office of chief of methods is charged with the betterment of all methods and the organization of the Indian Service.

Careful study is being made of the methods of work now in operation with a view to the adoption of such new methods as will reduce the mechanical labor to a minimum, bring about the use of such material and machinery as will produce the best results by the least expenditure of time and money, and, through the statistics section, to collate the results of the work of the service.

As a result of the reorganization work that has been carried on during the last four years, but little remains to be done in the way of general organization in the Indian Office, and for the last year the work has been directed principally toward tuning up the machine and making it human.

The field service presents many problems still unsolved in organization and methods. Each agency and school has for many years been handling its business with such organization and methods as were selected or preferred by the officer in charge, except where regulations prescribed a particular system. As a result, similarity of practice is necessarily the exception rather than the rule. An effort is being made to systematize the work of the various agencies and schools, so that similar work will be handled on similar lines.

There has been installed in the typewriting section a system of time and order cards which will enable the office to ascertain the actual cost per page of all typewritten matter. This system will also be the means of pointing out the weak spots in the organization, which, as they develop, will be taken in hand and strengthened.

There have been no changes in the system of registering and filing the mail during the past year. It has been proved that the vertical system is practical for this office and that the details of its operation here have been fitted to the needs of the office as well as is practicable with the present force and equipment.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during the year to secure the services of an expert bibliographer to classify and index the old records of the office—those dating from 1800 to 1860. In these old files much valuable historical and ethnological data is buried. The Library of Congress has agreed to take over and properly preserve such manuscripts as this office may select from its files as being without any value except from the historical standpoint, but without the services of a bibliographer it is impossible for this matter to be segregated. Renewed efforts will be made during the coming winter to accomplish this work.

The effort at modern and businesslike methods in dealing with an intricate sociological problem has not been confined to organization. The inertia said to be characteristic of governmental offices had retained in use a system of records appropriate to the days of hand-copied letters. The Indian Office did not possess a service record of its employees other than could be laboriously dug from obsolete files. At an expense of voluntary overtime service rarely equaled in the history of any office, governmental or commercial, this antiquated system has been supplanted with an accurate and smoothly working card system, with a reduced force of clerks, while at the same time a work increasing at the rate of 21 per cent a year has been kept substantially current.

The accompanying chart shows the organization of the office. It will be noted that this report conforms to the chart. This will enable future reports to be made in a more systematic manner, assist greatly in preserving a right perspective of the work in the minds of all in the service, and strengthen the work vastly through each section chief of the office and each superintendent in the field seeing how one part of the work is related to every other part and that all may be successfully worked out only by applying the single fundamental idea of education.

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

The last Indian appropriation act has placed on a permanent basis the forestry work of the office by appropriating \$100,000 for general use in forestry work throughout the Indian country. Heretofore only such work could be done as could be paid for out of tribal funds available for the purpose.

Authority was also given in the same act for leasing for mining purposes the lands of allottees, except members of the Five Tribes and of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior should deem advisable. There was also a provision enacted authorizing the cancellation of any allotment, except those of Indians in what was formerly the Indian Territory, which should be found unsuitable for allotment purposes, and for reallocoting the

Indians affected within the ceded portions of their reservations in the same manner and with the same restrictions.

A cumbersome and useless requirement of law was also abolished requiring Indian agents to render quarterly transcripts of all entries in their account books to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and an annual report of all material on hand not required for use was substituted.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

There is no authority under existing law for leasing for mining purposes the tribal lands of reservations that have been established by executive order. There are several such reservations rich in minerals, and one in particular in Arizona containing large deposits of tufa stone, which it is hoped Congress will by appropriate legislation enable the Indians to make beneficial use of.

The domestic life of the Indians, the sanctity and purity of the marriage relation, is a matter of prime importance, and should be protected by stringent laws in accord with the most advanced and best marriage and divorce laws among the whites. The Secretary of the Interior should be given power to enforce a purer mode of living among the Indians by withholding their annuities when they are found to be living openly in adulterous relations.

Under existing law neither the department nor the President can authorize the sale of mature green timber on Indian reservations or allotments, except in a few cases under special laws. The waste in overripe timber on Indian reservations is estimated to be \$1,000,000 annually. General authority for the sale of this class of timber should be granted by Congress by appropriate amendment of the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673).

In order to conserve the resources of the Indian reservations, a bill such as that which passed the Senate on March 30, 1908 (S. 5604), should be reintroduced, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve all reservoir sites on Indian reservations and all lands adjacent to falls and rapids for power sites before the surplus lands on such reservations are opened for settlement.

Heretofore special acts of Congress have been necessary to secure payment to allottees of the amounts paid into the Treasury on account of sale, cutting, or removal of timber from or damage to allotted lands, with the result that long delays have occurred and injustice has been done before Indians entitled to receive money from depredations committed upon their lands have been paid. General legislation should be enacted authorizing the United States Treasurer to place to the credit of the allottees the amounts due them subject to withdrawal under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

In order to handle successfully the many problems of sanitation and those arising from epidemics and diseases to which Indians are

peculiarly susceptible, such as pneumonia, consumption, and trachoma, legislation appropriating a sufficient sum for the establishment of a medical corps should be enacted. It would be desirable to locate a chief medical officer at Salt Lake City with district physicians under him scattered throughout the field, who should cooperate with the agency physicians and establish uniform rules and regulations in line with the best and most advanced medical knowledge.

There is great need for a determined and systematic effort to teach the Indians those industries best suited to their localities and to their abilities. An industrial corps similar in its administrative features to the medical corps above outlined should be established, with headquarters in the field, with a view to the industrial education of the Indians, male and female, and whose duty it should be to educate the Indians in such industries, that they might become self-respecting and self-supporting.

DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

During the first session of the Sixtieth Congress there were introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives bills similar to H. R. 11316, H. R. 17797, and S. 4440 introduced in the Congress during the Fifty-ninth session. The bills have many objectionable features, and if they should become law would enable claimants to present many depredation claims that were not filed in the Court of Claims within three years after the passage of the act of March 3, 1891; they would also admit claims for depredations committed prior to July 1, 1865, which were barred by that act. These bills provide also for eliminating the "amity clause," which has been a part of every depredation claim since 1796, and is the law to-day.

The office has always been and is still unalterably opposed to the passage of such bills for the reason that there is no opportunity on the part of the United States, on account of the long lapse of time, to refute the claims and present a proper defense. If the claims which are now barred were to be reinstated, it would take many years and much expensive litigation to adjust them, and the amounts to be paid out would probably aggregate several million dollars.

LAW LIBRARY.

The attorneys for the Indian Office are constantly required to pass upon questions involving large and important interests and varied and intricate legal points. The law library is utterly inadequate, and many years behind the times, so that the attorneys for the office are required to consult libraries in other departments with great loss of time and efficiency. This condition Congress could improve by appropriating at least \$500 for the purchase of new law books.

INSPECTION.

This branch of the service embraces those field officials whose duties are not confined to a particular reservation or school, but who come in contact with some or all of the problems of Indian education, whether technical or otherwise. Under this head are the superintendent of Indian schools, engineer inspectors, superintendents of irrigation, forester, chief special officer for the suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, normal instructor, school supervisors, and special Indian agents.

All of these officials are under the immediate direction of the chief supervisor, to whom is referred all correspondence requiring special examination or investigation in the field, and whose duty it is to secure the necessary data for administrative action by the appropriate division of the office, and to see, as to all matters referred by him to any division of the office for proper disposal, that action is taken and taken promptly.

Respectfully,

ROBERT G. VALENTINE.

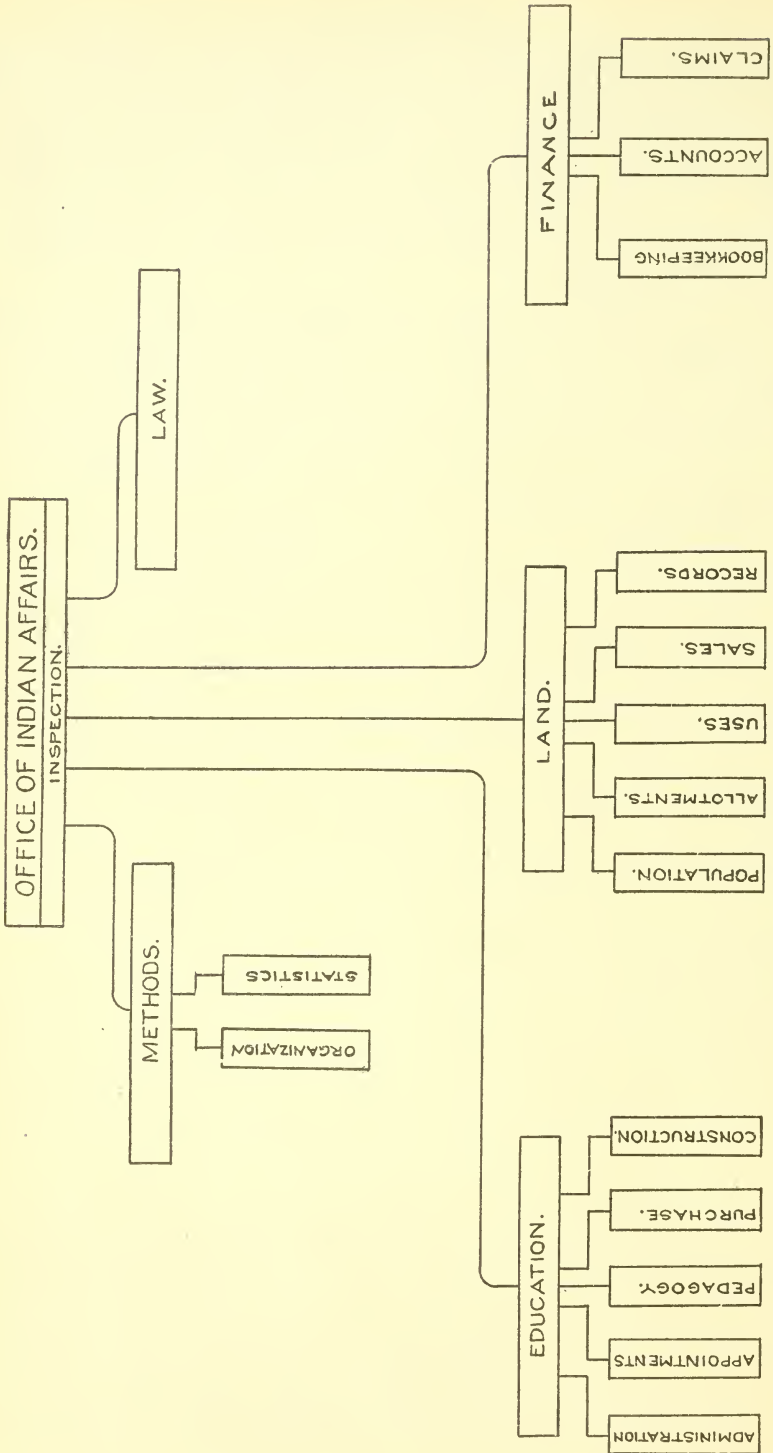


FIG. 1.—Diagram showing organization of Office of Indian Affairs.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*Traders' licenses in force June 30, 1909.*

State and reservation.	Number of licenses.	State and reservation.	Number of licenses.
Arizona:		New Mexico—Continued.	
Colorado River.....	6	Zuni.....	3
Fort Apache.....	6	Total.....	11
Fort Mojave.....	1	North Dakota:	
Leupp.....	2	Fort Totten.....	2
Moqui.....	3	Standing Rock.....	4
Navajo.....	10	Fort Berthold.....	1
Pima.....	4	Total.....	7
San Carlos.....	4	Oklahoma:	
Truxton Canyon.....	1	Cantonment.....	1
Western Navajo.....	2	Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	1
Total.....	39	Kiowa.....	17
California:		Otoe.....	1
Fort Yuma.....	4	Osage.....	27
Hoopa Valley.....	1	Ponca.....	1
Total.....	5	Total.....	48
Colorado:		Oregon:	
Southern Ute.....	1	Klamath.....	4
Fort Lewis.....	1	Siletz.....	4
Total.....	2	Umatilla.....	1
Idaho:		Warm Springs.....	1
Fort Hall.....	1	Total.....	10
Minnesota:		South Dakota:	
Leech Lake.....	1	Cheyenne River.....	9
Red Lake.....	6	Crow Creek.....	2
Total.....	7	Lower Brulé.....	1
Montana:		Pine Ridge.....	8
Blackfeet.....	13	Rosebud.....	9
Crow.....	6	Yankton.....	5
Flathead.....	65	Total.....	34
Fort Belknap.....	2	Utah:	
Fort Peck.....	19	Uintah and Ouray.....	3
Tongue River.....	2	Washington:	
Total.....	107	Colville.....	1
Nebraska:		Neah Bay.....	1
Santee.....	2	Puyallup.....	2
Winnebago.....	2	Total.....	4
Total.....	4	Wisconsin:	
Nevada:		Green Bay.....	1
Nevada.....	1	Lac du Flambeau.....	2
Western Shoshone.....	1	La Pointe.....	5
Walker River.....	2	Total.....	8
Total.....	4	Wyoming:	
New Mexico:		Shoshone.....	8
Jicarilla.....	1	Grand total.....	302
Mescalero.....	1		
San Juan.....	6		

TABLE 2.—Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1908 and 1909.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools, 1909.
	1908.	1909.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	1908.	1909.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,337	9,252	- 85	8,260	8,032	-228	27
Reservation boarding.....	10,905	10,988	+ 83	9,573	9,236	-337	82
Day.....	5,535	6,286	+751	3,974	4,274	+300	194
Total.....	25,777	26,526	+749	21,807	21,542	-265	303
Mission schools, not under contract:							
Boarding.....	3,432	3,250	-182	2,941	2,687	-254	43
Day.....	337	434	+ 97	251	292	+ 41	8
Total.....	3,769	3,684	- 85	3,192	2,979	-213	51
Contract schools:							
Mission boarding.....	976	1,050	+ 74	874	919	+ 45	8
Hampton Institute.....	93	89	- 4	77	66	- 11	1
Public day.....	24	114	+ 90	14	62	+ 48	9
Total.....	1,093	1,253	+160	965	1,047	+ 82	18
Aggregate.....	30,639	31,463	+824	25,964	25,568	-396	a 363

a Nine public schools in which Indian pupils were taught under contract not enumerated here.

TABLE 3.—Location, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Name.	Date of opening.	Number of employees. ^a	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Aug. —, 1884	29	300	358	330
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	Dec. 11, 1908	11	100	64	57
Carlisle, Pa.....	Nov. 1, 1879	70	b 1,200	1,063	955
Carson, Nev.....	Dec. —, 1890	25	300	299	268
Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	Mar. —, 1898	21	200	195	172
Chillico, Okla.....	Jan. 25, 1884	59	650	618	553
Flandreau, S. Dak.....	Mar. 7, 1893	37	375	411	372
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	Apr. 4, 1898	7	100	71	44
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Mar. —, 1892	12	150	40	35
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	Dec. —, 1890	19	200	195	186
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Dec. 27, 1892	28	300	348	312
Genoa, Nebr.....	Feb. 20, 1884	30	350	335	313
Grand Junction, Colo.....	— —, 1886	18	200	216	185
Greenville, Cal.....	cSept. 25, 1895	9	90	103	77
Haskell Institute, Kans.....	Sept. 1, 1884	69	750	849	679
Morris, Minn.....	cApr. 3, 1897	16	160	157	139
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	Jan. 3, 1893	34	320	322	286
Phoenix, Ariz.....	Sept. —, 1891	60	700	696	636
Pierre, S. Dak.....	Feb. —, 1891	17	180	162	144
Pipstone, Minn.....	Feb. 1, 1893	22	240	226	213
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	Sept. 1, 1898	26	250	232	208
Salem, Oreg.....	Feb. 25, 1880	45	600	726	557
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	Oct. —, 1890	33	400	346	323
Sherman Institute, Cal.....	July 1, 1902	49	500	672	537
Tomah, Wis.....	Jan. 17, 1893	25	275	283	241
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....	Feb. 8, 1908	13	100	101	78
Wittenberg, Wis.....	cAug. 24, 1895	16	120	164	132
Total.....		800	9,110	9,252	8,032

a Excluding those receiving less than \$100 per annum.

b 1,500 with outing pupils.

c Previously a contract school.

TABLE 4.—Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Name.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River.....	May 1, 1879	100	104	103
Fort Apache.....	Feb. —, 1894	150	198	185
Havasupai.....	July 1, 1900	46	45	38
Leupp.....	Jan. 4, 1909	70	69	65
Moqui.....	—, 1887	160	202	189
Navajo.....	Dec. 25, 1881	220	270	244
Pima.....	Sept. —, 1881	200	253	225
Rice Station.....	Dec. 1, 1900	200	228	209
Truxton Canyon.....	Apr. 1, 1901	125	108	100
Western Navajo.....	July 1, 1889	80	120	100
California:				
Fort Yuma.....	Apr. —, 1884	180	109	106
Hoopa Valley.....	Jan. 21, 1893	146	215	145
Round Valley.....	Aug. 15, 1881	125	108	89
Colorado:				
Southern Ute.....	Nov. 19, 1902	50	77	71
Idaho:				
Fort Hall.....	—, 1874	200	224	207
Fort Lapwai.....	Sept. —, 1886	130	117	84
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox.....	Oct. —, 1898	80	67	43
Kansas:				
Kickapoo.....	Oct. —, 1871	70	81	77
Minnesota:				
Bena.....	Jan. 1, 1901	40	71	57
Cass Lake.....	Jan. —, 1901	50	55	41
Cross Lake.....	do.....	55	77	55
Leech Lake.....	Nov. —, 1867	60	106	85
Pine Point.....	Mar. —, 1892	75	94	80
Red Lake.....	Nov. —, 1877	100	111	91
Vermilion Lake.....	Oct. —, 1899	125	155	113
White Earth.....	—, 1871	134	236	193
Wild Rice River.....	Mar. —, 1892	60	68	59
Montana:				
Blackfeet.....	Jan. —, 1883	75	92	84
Crow.....	Oct. —, 1894	150	95	78
Fort Belknap.....	Aug. —, 1891	75	62	48
Fort Peck.....	Aug. —, 1881	200	126	118
Pryor Creek.....	Feb. —, 1903	50	61	55
Tongue River.....	Sept. 1, 1904	80	86	62
Nebraska:				
Santee.....	Apr. —, 1874	70	71	48
Nevada:				
Nevada.....	Nov. —, 1882	60	85	77
Western Shoshone.....	Feb. 11, 1893	45	62	58
New Mexico:				
Jicarilla.....	Oct. 19, 1903	125	126	82
Mescalero.....	Apr. —, 1884	130	114	111
San Juan.....	Feb. 24, 1907	150	202	156
Tohatchi (Little Water).....	July 1, 1899	125	138	130
Zuni.....	Nov. —, 1896	75	101	96
North Carolina:				
Cherokee.....	Jan. 1, 1893	175	240	202
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten.....	—, 1874	300	421	365
Grand River.....	Nov. 20, 1893	120	121	107
Martin Kenel.....	—, 1878	100	98	88
Standing Rock.....	May —, 1877	136	206	157
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	May 4, 1899	80	87	44
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	—, 1879	150	170	146
Fort Sill.....	Aug. —, 1891	180	184	171
Kaw.....	Dec. —, 1869	36	32	29
Osage.....	Feb. —, 1874	180	138	113
Otoe.....	Oct. —, 1875	84	84	80
Pawnee.....	—, 1865	100	108	101
Ponca.....	Jan. —, 1883	100	97	88
Rainy Mountain.....	Sept. —, 1893	140	200	151
Red Moon.....	Feb. —, 1898	70	44	36
Riverside.....	Sept. —, 1871	150	153	132
Sac and Fox.....	Jan. —, 1868	85	85	69
Seeger.....	Jan. 11, 1893	150	114	103
Seneca (Quapaw).....	June —, 1872	130	194	134
Shawnee.....	May —, 1872	150	143	91
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	Feb. —, 1874	150	175	140
Umatilla.....	Jan. —, 1883	110	104	80
Warm Springs.....	Nov. —, 1897	150	86	74

TABLE 4.—*Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Name.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Apr. —, 1893	154	155	142
Crow Creek.....	— —, 1874	120	101	88
Lower Brulé.....	Oct. —, 1881	140	89	80
Pine Ridge.....	Dec. —, 1883	210	244	224
Rosebud.....	Sept. —, 1897	168	172	154
Sisseton.....	— —, 1873	100	113	76
Springfield.....	Aug. 1, 1895	60	72	56
Yankton.....	Feb. —, 1882	120	102	82
Utah:				
Uintah.....	Jan. —, 1881	70	96	69
Washington:				
Colville.....	July 1, 1899	200	61	40
Puyallup.....	Oct. —, 1873	180	236	170
Tulalip.....	^a Dec. 16, 1901	134	209	185
Yakima.....	— —, 1860	150	178	136
Wisconsin:				
Hayward.....	Sept. 1, 1901	215	252	217
Keshena (Green Bay).....	— —, 1876	75	104	94
Lac du Flambeau.....	July 6, 1895	200	161	135
Oncida.....	Mar. 27, 1893	200	160	139
Wyoming:				
Shoshone.....	Apr. 1, 1879	180	210	191
Total.....		10,233	10,988	9,236

^a Prior to 1901 a contract school.

TABLE 5.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Name.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell.....	40	22	19
Camp Verde.....	30	31	25
Fort Apache—			
Cibicu.....	50	49	46
Canyon.....	42	43	39
East Fork.....	40	45	40
Kaibab.....	22	22	18
Moqui—			
Oraibi.....	156	104	100
Polacca.....	61	75	69
Second Mesa.....	100	104	99
Pima—			
Blackwater.....	36	37	27
Casa Blanca.....	36	26	23
Gila Crossing.....	24	27	24
Lehi.....	30	23	21
Mariopca.....	40	34	31
Salt River.....	30	29	26
Roosevelt.....	30	20	14
San Carlos.....	60	53	42
Tucson.....	35	34	15
Western Navajo—			
Moencopi.....	35	39	34
California:			
Big Pine.....	30	18	13
Bishop.....	36	46	29
Cahulla.....	25	23	17
Capitan Grande.....	24	25	17
Fort Bidwell—			
Likely.....	26	26	13
Independence.....	23	17	14
La Jolla.....	28	26	13
Malki.....	30	26	18
Manchester.....	18	20	8
Martinez—			
Cabazon.....	22	18	13
Martinez.....	30	29	23
Mesa Grande.....	20	17	12

TABLE 5.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
California—Continued.			
Pala.....	30	40	29
Pechanga.....	26	26	22
Potter Valley.....	25	14	10
Rincon.....	26	18	11
Soboba.....	25	19	14
Tule River.....	30	34	14
Ukiah.....	20	15	7
Volcan.....	30	19	17
Colorado:			
Navajo Springs.....	20	19	15
Iowa:			
Sac and Fox— Mesquakie.....	25	17	3
Kansas:			
Kickapoo— Great Nemaha.....	40	30	14
Sac and Fox.....	40	28	15
Pottawatomie— Blandin.....	40	56	24
Michigan:			
Bay Mills.....	32	47	32
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake— Old Agency.....	24	10	6
Squaw Point.....	30	16	12
Attending Leech Lake Boarding School (day pupils).....		19	14
Nett Lake.....	25	62	29
Pipestone— Birch Cooley.....	36	32	16
White Earth—			
Beaulieu.....	30	39	22
Buffalo River.....	30	50	22
Pembina.....	30	40	23
Poplar Grove.....	25	28	14
Porterville.....	36	38	32
White Earth.....	50	62	33
Montana:			
Blackfeet—			
Burd.....	16	14	8
Cut Finger.....	30	12	10
Flathead—			
Camas.....	18	12	10
Flathead.....	30	59	27
Polson.....	30	16	9
Ronan.....	30	24	10
Fort Belknap—			
Lodge Pole.....	40	29	18
Milk River.....	24	19	11
Fort Peck (4 schools).....	120	135	100
Tongue River—			
Birney.....	35	52	39
Tongue River.....	32	37	28
Nevada:			
Fallon.....	25	20	13
Fort McDermitt.....	65	63	55
Moapa River.....	30	16	12
Nevada—			
Wadsworth.....	25	15	9
Walker River.....	32	69	32
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque—			
Acoma.....	32	52	24
Isleta.....	60	103	44
Laguna.....	32	60	43
McCarty's.....	24	40	29
Mesita.....	20	21	19
Paguante.....	50	58	52
Paraje.....	32	24	18
San Felipe.....	50	34	34
Seama.....	25	23	21
Jicarilla—			
Jicarilla.....	30	25	23
Santa Fe—			
Cochiti.....	30	19	15
Jemez.....	36	48	38
Nambe.....	20	23	16
Picuris.....	18	15	14
San Ildefonso.....	32	36	23

TABLE 5.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

Name.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Santa Fe—Continued.			
San Juan.....	45	67	48
Santa Clara.....	40	39	28
Sia.....	36	26	19
Taos.....	32	74	48
Zuni—			
Zuni.....	35	48	33
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold (4 schools).....	155	154	110
Fort Totten (4 schools).....	125	224	113
Standing Rock (7 schools).....	196	173	124
Oklahoma:			
Ponca—			
Tonkawa.....	20	10	7
Oregon:			
Klamath—			
Modoc Point.....	20	24	11
Yainax.....	32	37	24
Siletz.....	40	52	22
Warm Springs—			
Simnasho.....	30	26	21
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (5 schools).....	122	104	72
Pine Ridge (29 schools).....	859	733	503
Rosebud (20 schools).....	542	482	375
Washington:			
Colville (9 schools).....	252	255	157
Neah Bay—			
Neah Bay.....	70	70	47
Quileute.....	62	80	53
Puyallup—			
Jamestown.....	18	35	17
Port Gamble.....	26	21	9
Skokomish.....	40	28	13
Taholah.....	32	21	16
Tulap—			
Port Madison.....	30	25	13
Swinomish.....	60	31	20
Wisconsin:			
Keshena—			
Stockbridge No. 1.....	40	34	9
Stockbridge No. 2.....	40	29	12
La Pointe (6 schools).....	677	289	181
Oneida—			
Oneida.....	40	36	13
Total.....	6,723	6,286	4,274

TABLE 6.—Public schools in which Indians were placed under contract with the Indian Office during the year ended June 30, 1909.

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in sessions.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
California.....	Dehesa.....	San Diego.....	3	5	3	2
Nebraska.....	No. 1.....	Thurston.....	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Do.....	No. 13.....	do.....	34	10	34	21
Do.....	No. 14.....	do.....	8	10	8	4
Do.....	No. 20.....	Cuming.....	5	10	4	3
South Dakota.....	Swan (Lambert School).	Charles Mix.....	17	7	14	4
Do.....	Swan (Nirschl School).	do.....	3	6	13	3
Do.....	Swan (Streeblow School).	do.....	7	6	7	5
Utah.....	Washakie.....	Boxelder.....	27	8	31	20
Total.....			114		114	62

^a No reports received from this school.

TABLE 7.—Indians in public schools not under government contract during the year ended June 30, 1909.

State.	School district.	County.	Months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	
California.....	Aetna.....	Amador.....	9	2	2	
	Drytown.....	do.....	8	2	1	
	New York Ranch.....	do.....	9	3	2	
	Covelo.....	Mendocino.....	10	3	2	
	Anahuac.....	San Diego.....	8	5	2	
	Bloomdale.....	do.....	8	7	5	
	Mesa Grande.....	do.....	8	7	5	
	Pala.....	do.....	8	10	8	
	Pauma.....	do.....	7	6	3	
	West Fallbrook.....	do.....	9	5	2	
	Kansas.....	Hiawatha.....	Brown.....	4	9	7
		Chautauqua.....	Chautauqua.....	4	17	13
Arkansas City.....		Cowley.....	7	11	10	
Winfield.....		do.....	7	3	2	
White Cloud.....		Doniphan.....	6	19	15	
Galesburg.....		Neosho.....	6	1	1	
Mount Pleasant.....		Isabella.....	9	6	4	
Michigan.....						
Minnesota.....	Ballclub.....	Itasca.....	8	3	3	
Montana.....	Silesia.....	Carbon.....	8	3	2	
	Arlee.....	Missoula.....	9	8	4	
	Forsyth No. 4.....	Rosebud.....	9	5	3	
	Kent.....	Sweetgrass.....	9	4	3	
	Browning.....	Teton.....	9	45	27	
	Poplar.....	Valley.....	9	22	14	
	Columbus.....	Yellowstone.....	9	2	2	
	Phelps ^a	do.....	7	4	4	
	Nebraska.....	Bancroft.....	Cuming.....	9	3	2
		Rulo.....	Richardson.....	7	8	6
Oklahoma.....	No. 17.....	Thurston.....	9	44	31	
	Enterprise No. 104.....	Blaine.....	7	7	5	
	Prairie View No. 103.....	do.....	7	17	13	
	Watonga.....	do.....	9	4	2	
	No. 64.....	do.....	3	1	1	
	No. 65.....	do.....	4	1	1	
	No. 82.....	do.....	6	1	1	
	No. 99.....	do.....	3	1	1	
	No. 133.....	Caddo.....	6	2	1	
	Highland.....	Canadian.....	3	2	2	
	Valley View.....	do.....	3	3	2	
	No. 55.....	do.....	6	3	3	
	No. 70.....	do.....	6	10	7	
	Clinton.....	Custer.....	3	2	2	
	Boulangier.....	Delaware.....	3	7	6	
	Fay No. 1.....	Dewey.....	8	3	1	
	Seiling No. 72.....	do.....	7	3	2	
	No. 96.....	do.....	4	2	2	
	Newkirk.....	Kay.....	7	3	3	
	St. Mary's.....	do.....	3	19	17	
	Wahungua.....	do.....	3	2	1	
	No. 77.....	Kingfisher.....	6	3	2	
	No. 83.....	do.....	6	2	2	
	Adair.....	Mayes.....	3	3	3	
	Bascone College.....	Muskogee.....	3	2	1	
	Red Rock No. 1.....	Noble.....	9	4	2	
	Red Rock No. 2.....	do.....	9	2	1	
	Bigheart.....	Osage.....	6	4	3	
	Brooks No. 9.....	do.....	3	1	1	
	Blackburn No. 19.....	do.....	3	10	10	
	Burbank No. 20.....	do.....	7	3	2	
	Carlton No. 10.....	do.....	6	2	2	
	Fairfax No. 25.....	do.....	7	11	11	
	Foraker No. 5.....	do.....	6	9	6	
	Gray Horse No. 33.....	do.....	3	1	1	
	Hickman.....	do.....	5	10	9	
	Hominy.....	do.....	7	45	28	
	Hominy No. 39.....	do.....	3	1	1	
	Lone Spring.....	do.....	3	2	1	
	Mission Creek No. 9.....	do.....	3	5	5	
Nabols No. 12.....	do.....	3	1	1		
Osage.....	do.....	4	20	17		
Pawhuska.....	do.....	7	78	51		
Pawhuska No. 20.....	do.....	3	1	1		
Roosevelt.....	do.....	6	7	3		
Salt Creek.....	do.....	3	3	2		
Ware No. 13.....	do.....	3	7	7		
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	6	15	11		
Anderson No. 52.....	Tulsa.....	7	3	3		

^a Private school.

TABLE 7.—Indians in public schools not under government contract during the year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

State.	School district.	County.	Months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma	Bailey Ranch No. 54.	Tulsa	6	2	2
	Skiatook No. 43.	do.	3	3	3
	Skiatook No. 51.	do.	3	3	3
	Glenwood.	Washington.	3	2	2
Oregon	Sunny Victory.	(a)	7	1	1
	Lower Farm.	Lincoln	4	4	4
	Rock Creek.	do.	4	1	1
	Rogue River.	Polk.	7	29	14
South Dakota	Grande Ronde.	Yamhill.	7	26	15
	No. 99.	do.	4	10	6
	Duster.	Charles Mix.	8	6	1
	Kuca.	do.	6	8	7
	Schroder.	do.	6	12	5
	South Rouse.	do.	4	17	11
	Vandall.	do.	6	4	2
	Wahebe No. 2, Greenwood.	do.	7	6	5
Washington	Wahebe No. 2, St. Pierre.	do.	4	10	8
	Auburn No. 162.	King.	9	1	1
	No. 36.	do.	8	5	1
	Kingston.	Kitsap.	5	3	2
	No. 54.	do.	9	3	2
	Anacortes.	Skagit.	9	1	1
	Columbia High.	do.	6	4	2
	Fidalgo.	do.	9	1	1
	No. 2.	do.	5	1	1
	Shoultzes.	Snohomish.	9	3	2
	Marietta No. 16.	Whatcom.	9	5	3
	Mountain View.	do.	9	9	3
Wisconsin	West Mountain View No. 55.	do.	9	1	1
	Settlement.	Bayfield.	8	22	16
Total				818	571

a Not reported.

TABLE 8.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Name and location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Globe (New Jerusalem)	Evangelical Lutheran Church.	28	15	10
Leupp—				
Tolchaco (Navajo Mission)	Independent Mission.	10	11	10
Navajo—				
St. Michael's.	Catholic Church.	150	138	121
Pima—				
St. John's.	do.	220	126	117
Tucson	Presbyterian Church.	140	135	126
California:				
Banning (St. Boniface)	Catholic Church.	150	108	97
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene—				
De Smet.	do.	250	83	78
Slickpoo (St. Joseph)	do.	100	34	20
Michigan:				
Baraga (Holy Name)	do.	152	19	12
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood)	do.	200	134	130
Minnesota:				
Red Lake—				
St. Mary's.	do.	100	89	58
White Earth—				
St. Benedict's.	do.	150	100	99
Montana:				
Blackfeet—				
Holy Family.	do.	145	118	91
Crow—				
St. Xavier's.	do.	120	52	43

TABLE 8.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

Name and location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools—Continued.</i>				
Montana—Continued.				
Flathead—				
St. Ignatius.....	Catholic Church.....	300	226	184
Fort Belknap—				
St. Paul's.....	do.....	160	145	113
Fort Peck—				
Wolf Point.....	Presbyterian Church.....	40	33	26
St. Peter's.....	Catholic Church.....	50	52	42
Nebraska:				
Santee—				
Normal Training.....	Congregational Church.....	125	122	82
New Mexico:				
Bernalillo.....	Catholic Church.....	125	84	76
Farmington (Navajo Mission).....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20	^a 14	^a 11
Gallup (Rehoboth).....	Christian Reformed Church.....	35	36	32
Liberty (Presbyterian Mission).....	Presbyterian Church.....	30	27	25
Santa Fe—				
St. Catherine's.....	Catholic Church.....	150	161	150
North Dakota:				
Standing Rock—				
St. Elizabeth's.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	64	57
Oklahoma: ^b				
Kiowa—				
Cache Creek.....	Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	50	49	45
Mary Gregory.....	Presbyterian Church.....	60	35	29
St. Patrick's.....	Catholic Church.....	100	93	87
Shawnee—				
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	do.....	100	52	40
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	do.....	100	70	52
Oregon:				
Umatilla—				
Kate Drexel.....	do.....	150	60	48
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River—				
Oahe.....	Congregational Church.....	75	20	16
Rosebud—				
St. Mary's.....	Episcopal Church.....	70	71	65
Sisseton—				
Goodwill Mission.....	Presbyterian Church.....	80	62	43
Washington:				
Colville—				
Sacred Heart Academy.....	Catholic Church.....	90	33	29
St. Mary's.....	do.....	100	74	49
Puyallup—				
St. George's.....	do.....	70	59	42
Wisconsin:				
Eland (Bethany Mission).....	Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	50	42	30
Keshena—				
Red Springs (Lutheran Mission).....	Lutheran Church.....	70	79	37
La Pointe—				
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	Catholic Church.....	65	71	56
Odanah.....	do.....	200	119	105
Wyoming:				
Shoshone—				
St. Stephen's.....	do.....	120	120	86
Shoshone Mission.....	Episcopal Church.....	20	15	13
Total.....		4,580	3,250	2,687
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Pima—				
St. John's ^c	Catholic Church.....		40	37
San Xavier's.....	do.....	165	95	64
Kansas:				
Pottawatomie—				
Mayetta.....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	25	25	15
Michigan:				
Baraga ^d	Catholic Church.....		42	16

^a Taken from 1908 report.

^b For schools in Five Civilized Tribes see Table 11.

^c Attend St. John's boarding school.

^d Attend Baraga boarding school.

TABLE 8.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

Name and location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Day schools—Continued.</i>				
Montana: Crow— Lodge Grass.....	Baptist Home Missionary Society.	50	39	37
Fort Peck— Wolf Point <i>a</i>	Presbyterian Church.....		11	
Nebraska: Santee— Normal Training <i>b</i>	Congregational Church.....		6	4
New Mexico: Jemez.....	Catholic Church.....	125	60	48
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe— St. Luke.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	38	30
Kiowa— Mount Scott.....	Methodist Episcopal Church South.	35	21	10
Wisconsin: Oneida— Adventist Mission..... Hobart Mission.....	Seventh Day Adventist..... Episcopal Church.....	25 19	28 29	11 13
Total.....		504	434	292
<i>Contract boarding schools.</i>				
Montana: Tongue River— St. Labre's.....	Catholic Church.....	60	61	57
Oklahoma: Osage— St. John's..... St. Louis.....	.....do..... .....do.....	65 75	31 65	27 57
Seneca— St. Mary's.....	.....do.....	45	43	38
South Dakota: Crow Creek— Immaculate Conception..... Pine Ridge— Holy Rosary..... Rosebud— St. Francis.....	.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do.....	75 240 325	63 253 314	58 207 272
Wisconsin: Keshena— Menominee (St. Joseph's).....	.....do.....	220	220	203
Total.....		1,105	1,050	919
Virginia: Hampton (Normal and Agricultural Institute).	Contract and independent...	150	89	66

a Attend Wolf Point boarding school.*b* Attend Santee Normal Training School.

TABLE 9.—Pupils contracted for and attending contract schools during the year ended June 30, 1909.

Name of school.	Tribe.	Number of pupils.	Rate per capita	Amount of contract.	Average attendance.	Amount paid.
St. Joseph's Industrial....	Menominee.....	150	\$108	\$16,200	145—	\$15,554.56
St. Louis.....	Osage.....	75	125	9,375	57—	7,012.55
St. John's.....	.....do.....	65	125	8,125	27—	3,334.39
St. Mary's.....	Quapaw.....	9	108	972	9	972.00
St. Francis.....	Rosebud Sioux.....	250	108	27,000	250	27,540.00
Holy Rosary.....	Pine Ridge Sioux.....	200	108	21,600	200	21,560.30
St. Labre's.....	Northern Cheyenne, Tongue River.	60	108	6,480	57—	6,118.00
Immaculate Conception...	Crow Creek.....	50	108	5,400	38+	4,157.11
Do.....	Lower Brule.....	6	108	648	6	648.00
Total.....		865		95,800	789	86,896.91

TABLE 10.—*School statistics for thirty-three years.*INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1909.^a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ^b		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898.....	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899.....	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1901.....	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902.....	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903.....	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904.....	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906.....	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907.....	173	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908.....	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964
1909.....	161	20,940	202	4,678	363	25,568

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1894.....	\$2,243,497	c 3.50
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1895.....	2,060,695	c 8.87
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1896.....	2,056,515	c 2.00
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1897.....	2,517,265	22.45
1881.....	75,000	.....	1898.....	2,631,771	4.54
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1904.....	3,522,950	c .23
1888.....	1,179,916	c 2.60	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1906.....	3,777,100	c 2.67
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1909.....	4,008,825	c 2.36
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1910.....	3,757,909	c 6.26

^a Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the superintendent of Indian schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

^b Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

^c Decrease.

TABLE 11.—Location, attendance, etc., of the schools among the Five Civilized Tribes.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months in session.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
<i>Cherokee boarding.</i>					
Cherokee Female Seminary.....	213	171	9	\$22,833.51	\$133.53
Cherokee Male Seminary.....	159	131	9	17,519.89	133.74
Cherokee Orphan Asylum.....	79	59	12	11,652.48	198.01
Colored Boarding.....	55	43	9	5,270.10	122.56
Total.....	506	404	.....	57,305.98	141.85
<i>Chickasaw boarding.</i>					
Bloomfield Seminary.....	126	71	9	14,289.97	201.26
Chickasaw Orphan Home.....	110	58	12	15,719.85	271.03
Collins Institute.....	92	56	9	11,390.84	203.41
El Meta Bond College <i>a</i>	14	12	9	1,312.17	109.35
Harley Academy.....	122	54	9	11,401.71	211.14
Murray Agricultural and Mechanical State.....	28	17	6	1,216.64	71.56
Rock Academy.....	84	41	9	9,607.36	234.32
St. Agnes Academy <i>a</i>	44	29	9	3,094.72	106.71
St. Elizabeth's Convent <i>a</i>	19	16	9	1,729.48	108.09
Selvidge Business College <i>a</i>	5	3	9	362.69	120.89
Sulphur.....	90	64	8	8,511.10	132.98
Total.....	734	421	.....	78,636.53	186.79
<i>Choctaw boarding.</i>					
Armstrong Male Academy.....	124	108	9	18,296.59	169.41
Chishoktak.....	46	38	9	3,146.13	82.79
Durant <i>a</i>	69	49	7	3,748.12	76.49
Jones Male Academy.....	134	122	9	20,283.38	166.25
Murrow Orphan Home <i>a</i>	41	37	9	4,037.32	109.12
Old Goodland.....	66	56	9	4,820.19	86.07
St. Agnes Academy <i>a</i>	31	13	6	958.54	73.73
St. Agnes Mission <i>a</i>	34	33	9	2,159.76	65.44
St. Joseph <i>a</i>	11	9	6	658.26	73.14
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	130	113	9	20,103.89	177.91
Wheelock Academy.....	117	111	9	17,901.08	161.27
Total.....	803	689	.....	96,113.26	139.50
<i>Creek boarding.</i>					
Creek Orphan Home.....	99	63	12	9,467.12	150.27
Euclaw.....	177	93	9	11,814.99	127.04
Eufaula High.....	130	79	9	10,458.78	132.38
Nuyaka <i>a</i>	114	83	8	5,640.00	67.95
Pecan Creek.....	92	61	9	6,555.78	107.47
Tallahassee Boarding and Orphan (2 schools).....	117	81	9	9,341.01	115.32
Wealaka.....	74	61	9	7,986.93	130.93
Wetumka.....	126	72	9	9,743.31	135.32
Total.....	929	593	.....	71,007.92	119.74
<i>Seminole boarding.</i>					
Emahaka Academy.....	122	85	8	11,311.88	133.08
Mekusekey Academy.....	137	82	8	10,956.40	133.61
Total.....	259	167	.....	22,268.28	133.34
Grand total for boarding schools.....	3,231	2,274	.....	325,331.97	143.07

Day schools.	Number in operation.	Enrollment.			Cost.
		Indian.	White.	Negro.	
Cherokee.....	310	3,581	7,797	897	61,138.13
Chickasaw.....	332	665	14,068	1,523	56,024.96
Choctaw.....	314	1,329	11,563	2,126	61,378.21
Creek.....	253	581	5,203	3,954	43,631.58
Seminole.....	34	13	727	266	5,371.66
Total for day schools.....	1,243	6,169	39,358	8,766	227,544.54

TABLE 12.—*Employees in Indian school and agency services.*

Position.	School service.		Agency service.		Total.	Range of salaries.
	Non-Indian.	Indian.	Non-Indian.	Indian.		
Supervisors.....	9				9	\$2,000 to \$2,500
Superintendents.....	127	6			133	800 to 2,500
Assistant superintendents.....	5				5	1,200 to 1,800
Day-school inspectors.....	5				5	1,000 to 1,300
Clerks.....	67	12	301	70	450	240 to 1,600
Physicians.....	47	1	90	1	139	250 to 1,600
Disciplinarians.....	17	33			50	420 to 1,000
Principals.....	47	1			48	660 to 1,600
Teachers.....	505	33			538	400 to 900
Kindergartners.....	29	2			31	600 to 720
Industrial teachers.....	60	15	4		79	600 to 900
Superintendents of industries.....	3				3	1,000
Teachers of agriculture.....	3				3	800 to 1,200
Dairymen.....	7	1			8	500 to 840
Gardeners.....	18	14			32	360 to 1,000
Nurses.....	39	2	3	1	45	500 to 780
Matrons and housekeepers.....	268	37	3	1	309	180 to 840
Assistant matrons.....	98	54			152	180 to 660
Field matrons.....			45	7	52	300 to 720
Cooks and bakers.....	118	78	1	4	201	160 to 800
Laundresses.....	82	44			126	180 to 600
Seamstresses.....	101	34			135	240 to 800
Blacksmiths and carpenters.....	61	14	82	40	197	250 to 1,000
Engineers.....	63	33	16	8	120	200 to 1,200
General mechanics.....			24	18	42	250 to 1,000
Farmers.....	47	13	177	89	326	120 to 900
Shoe and harness makers.....	15	15	1	6	37	180 to 880
Tailors.....	8	5			13	600 to 900
Indian assistants.....		32			32	150 to 600
Sawyers and millers.....			15	7	22	720 to 900
Superintendents of live stock.....			6	1	7	720 to 1,500
Stockmen.....			6	3	9	720 to 900
Herders.....				20	20	300 to 720
Butchers.....				20	20	120 to 480
Overseers.....			4	4	8	800 to 1,500
Line riders.....			5	15	20	420 to 840
Teamsters.....				14	14	120 to 600
Indian judges.....				141	141	60 to 84
Interpreters.....				24	24	120 to 600
Indian police.....				729	729	240 to 300
Laborers.....	54	21	43	101	219	120 to 720
All others.....	48	49	49	47	193	
Total.....	1,951	549	875	1,371	4,746	

Total school and agency.....	4,746
Irrigation, allotment, and lumber operations.....	313
Miscellaneous.....	38
Total.....	5,097

TABLE 13.—*Buildings, etc., erected, plans prepared, and buildings in course of construction during fiscal years 1908-1909.*

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Buildings, etc.	School.
Schoolhouse.....	Fort Peck School, Mont.
Dormitory.....	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.
Tank and tower, water main, etc.....	Otoe School, Okla.
Artesian well.....	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.
Water system.....	Martinez School, Cal.
Tank and tower.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.
Laundry machinery.....	Leupp School, Ariz.
Heating system.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.
Addition to storehouse.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.
Barn.....	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.
Grist and saw mill.....	Ronan Subagency, Mont.
Water system.....	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.
Hospital.....	Leupp School, Ariz.

TABLE 13.—Buildings, etc., erected, plans prepared, and buildings in course of construction during fiscal years 1908-1909—Continued.

BUILDINGS ERECTED—Continued.

Buildings, etc.	School.
Quarters and schoolhouse.....	Sugar Point Day School, Minn.
Do.....	Squaw Point Day School, Minn.
Do.....	Blandin Day School, Kans.
Do.....	Fallon Day School, Nev.
Do.....	Old Agency School, Minn.
Do.....	Kewankah School, Kans.
Do.....	Witchewah School, Kans.
Do.....	La Jara School, N. Mex.
Do.....	Decora School, Nebr.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS PREPARED, BUT NOT UNDER CONTRACT.

Schoolhouse, quarters, stable, etc.....	San Juan and Taos Day Schools, N. Mex.
Employees' quarters.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.
Steam heating.....	Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.
Gravity water system.....	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Hospital.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.
Quarters and sidewalks.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.
Schoolhouse.....	Navajo School, Ariz.
Water and sewer.....	Wild Rice River School, Minn.
Schoolhouse.....	Klamath School, Oreg.
Bridge.....	Pawnee Agency, Okla.
Do.....	Pala Indian Reservation, Cal.
Employees' quarters.....	Independence School, Cal.
Laundry.....	Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.
Schoolhouse.....	Chilocco School, Okla.
Electric lighting.....	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.
Day school and assembly hall.....	Nevada School, Ariz.
Schoolhouse.....	Cornfields Day School, Ariz.
Quarters, schoolhouse, etc.....	Bishop School, Cal.

BUILDINGS, ETC., IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Mess hall.....	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.
Schoolhouse.....	Jicarilla School, N. Mex.
Industrial building.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.
Septic tank.....	Do.
Dormitory.....	Osage School, Okla.
Quarters.....	Riverside School, Okla.
Office building.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.
Two day-school plants.....	Round Lake and Elbow Lake, Minn.
Three day-school plants.....	Klamath Reservation, Oreg.
Lovelocks day school (quarters and school).....	Lovelocks School, Nev.
Quarters and schoolhouse.....	Lummi Day School, Wash.
Quarters, schoolhouse, and outhouses.....	Allen Day School, Colo.
Dormitory, schoolhouse, office, laundry, and 2 quarters.....	Puyallup School, Wash.
Dormitory, quarters, laundry, warehouse, gas house, and water and sewer systems.....	Chin Lee School, Ariz. ^a

^a The contract for the Chin Lee School is in course of preparation.

TABLE 14.—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, 1909.

	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
New York warehouse.....	20, 448	2, 640, 235	\$495, 350. 59			
Chicago warehouse.....	111, 327	31, 191, 327	524, 528. 74	5	712	\$50. 00
St. Louis warehouse.....	38, 799	2, 268, 379	213, 165. 03	12	322	3. 33
Omaha warehouse.....	41, 663	2, 884, 567	84, 527. 85			
San Francisco warehouse.....	38, 715	3, 470, 665	141, 547. 46			
Total.....	250, 952	42, 455, 173	1, 459, 119. 67	17	1, 034	53. 33

TABLE 14—Volume of business in Indian warehouses, 1909—Continued.

	Mailed.			Number of contract requisitions issued.	Number of open-market purchases made.	Total.
	Number.	Weight.	Value.			
New York warehouse.....	1,006	<i>Pounds.</i> 2,962	\$2,569.73	58	272	330
Chicago warehouse.....	882	1,852	1,791.48	149	1,387	1,536
St. Louis warehouse.....	69	145	57.75	298	326	624
Omaha warehouse.....	137	130	116.41	92	125	217
San Francisco warehouse.....	33	42	25.12	258	59	317
Total.....	2,127	5,131	4,560.49	855	2,169	3,024

Total shipments.....	253,096
Total weight.....pounds..	42,461,338
Total value.....	\$1,463,733.40

TABLE 15.—Per capita payments made in fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Tribes.	Number of Indians.	Per capita.	Amount.
Bannock and Shoshone.....	488	\$8.20	\$4,001.60
Do.....	1,357	36.80	49,937.60
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	250	8.75	2,187.50
Do.....	241	9.03	2,176.23
Do.....	533	8.75	4,663.75
Do.....	149	9.30	1,385.70
Do.....	500	9.02	4,510.00
Do.....	2,015	9.00	18,135.00
Do.....	1,211	9.63	11,661.93
Do.....	548	9.62	5,271.76
Cheyenne River Sioux.....	2,614	30.00	78,420.00
Chippewa:			
Bois Forte.....	640	7.15	4,576.00
Grand Portage.....	326	6.55	2,135.30
Cass Lake.....	460	6.35	2,921.00
Do.....	62	6.32	391.84
Gull Lake.....	376	6.32	2,376.32
Leech Lake.....	840	6.35	5,334.00
Fond du Lac.....	112	6.32	707.84
Do.....	933	6.56	6,120.48
Mille Lac Removal.....	1,296	6.32	8,190.72
Do.....	273	6.90	1,883.70
Pembina.....	354	6.32	2,237.28
Red Lake.....	1,366	14.65	20,011.90
Ottertail.....	759	6.32	4,796.88
White Earth.....	1,932	6.32	12,210.24
White Oak Point Removal.....	471	6.35	2,990.85
Do.....	247	6.32	1,561.04
Cœur d'Alene.....	519	16.00	8,304.00
Crow.....	1,788	16.00	28,608.00
Devils Lake.....	983	30.52	30,001.16
Flathead and Confederated.....	2,263	10.00	22,630.00
Grande Ronde.....	97	15.30	1,484.10
Gros Ventre, etc.....	1,118	20.00	22,360.00
Iowas in Oklahoma.....	84	569.19	47,811.96
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	2,965	100.00	296,500.00
Do.....	1,018	25.00	25,450.00
Do.....	3,048	51.50	156,972.00
Klamath.....	1,060	16.50	17,490.00
Do.....	1,034	33.84	34,990.56
Lower Brulé.....	493	9.65	4,757.45
Menominee.....	3,009	30.00	90,270.00
Mescalero Apache.....	482	9.00	4,338.00
North Carolina Cherokee.....	1,939	20.00	38,780.00
Oglala Sioux.....	727	50.00	36,350.00
Do.....	7,159	3.75	26,846.25
Oneidas of Wisconsin.....	2,253	.44	991.32
Osage.....	202	163.02	30,910.04
Osage (4 payments).....	2,230	380.00	847,400.00
Otoe and Missouri.....	163	44.60	7,269.80
Pawnee.....	668	37.40	24,983.20
Ponca.....	623	3.97	2,473.31
Pottawatomie (Prairie band).....	703	5.70	4,007.10
Do.....	711	5.66	4,024.26

TABLE 15.—Per capita payments made in fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

Tribes.	Number of Indians.	Per capita.	Amount.
Rosebud.....	5,229	\$8.00	\$41,832.00
Do.....	5,029	29.75	149,612.75
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	517	192.26	99,398.42
Do.....	532	44.41	23,626.12
Do.....	538	5.29	2,846.02
Do.....	535	209.65	112,162.75
Sac and Fox, Iowa.....	352	24.29	8,574.37
Do.....	350	24.50	8,575.00
Santee.....	279	4.08	1,138.32
Seminole.....	3,124	28.00	87,472.00
Seneca, New York.....	518	12.60	6,576.80
Do.....	2,298	7.00	16,086.00
Siletz.....	30	29.82	894.60
Sisseton.....	4,440	157.40	698,856.00
Shoshone and Arapahoe.....	1,755	6.00	10,530.00
Southern Ute.....	466	25.96	12,097.36
Standing Rock.....	3,498	14.75	51,595.50
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	585	4.87	2,848.95
Tongue River.....	501	2.40	1,202.40
Tule River.....	157	13.20	2,072.40
Utes:			
Uintah.....	449	18.80	8,441.20
White River.....	312	18.60	5,803.20
Uncompahgre.....	497	18.70	9,293.90
Winnebagoes-Nebraska.....	1,137	8.79	9,942.23
Winnebagoes-Wisconsin.....	1,301	20.70	26,930.70
Yankton Sioux.....	1,751	6.85	11,994.35
Do.....	1,747	8.00	13,976.00
Do.....	1,553	6.75	10,482.75
Total.....			\$3,511,661.04

TABLE 16.—Payment of individual shares of tribal trust funds.

Tribe.	Number.	Pro rata share.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	144	\$357.75
Cheyenne River.....	1	144.88
Lower Brulé.....	2	178.88
Omaha.....	309	270.63
Pine Ridge.....	1	133.82
Pottawatomie (Prairie band).....	1	296.51
Rosebud.....	1	146.63
Uintah.....	1	856.57
Yankton.....	373	274.18

TABLE 17.—Allotments issued and approved since the annual report for 1908.

ISSUED.

Reservation.	Number.	Reservation.	Number.
Cheyenne River.....	216	Standing Rock.....	1,622
Flathead.....	2,373	Turtle Mountain.....	326
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	1	Yakima.....	4
Pine Ridge.....	828		
Rosebud.....	800	Total.....	6,654
Rosebud (Ileu).....	479		

APPROVED BUT NOT ISSUED.

Navajo.....	470	Lower Brule.....	150
Crow (schedule "A").....	38	Cheyenne River.....	340
Quinalt.....	348	Total.....	1,346

TABLE 18.—*Allotments in the Five Civilized Tribes.*

SEMINOLE NATION.	
	Acres.
Total area of Seminole Nation.....	365,851.67
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, watersheds, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	2,275.63
<hr/>	
Total area which was subject to allotment.....	363,576.04
Total area of allotted land.....	360,969.40
<hr/>	
Total area of unallotted land.....	2,606.64
CREEK NATION.	
Total area of Creek Nation.....	3,079,094.61
Total area reserved for townsites, railroad rights of way, etc.....	16,011.53
<hr/>	
Total area subject to allotment.....	3,063,083.08
<hr/>	
Allotted prior to July 1, 1908.....	2,990,159.42
Allotted from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	4,438.79
Unallotted July 1, 1909.....	68,484.87
<hr/>	
Total.....	3,063,083.08
CHEROKEE NATION.	
Total area of Cherokee Nation.....	4,420,067.73
Reserved from allotment for townsites, railroad rights of way, schools, churches, etc. (approximate).....	21,000.00
<hr/>	
Total area subject to allotment.....	4,399,067.73
<hr/>	
Allotted prior to July 1, 1909.....	4,316,875.73
Allotted from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	34,296.29
Unallotted July 1, 1909.....	47,895.71
<hr/>	
Total.....	4,399,067.73
CHOCTAW NATION.	
Total area of Choctaw Nation.....	6,953,048.07
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal and asphalt segregations, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries....	462,533.06
<hr/>	
Total area which was subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo.....	6,490,515.01
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909.....	4,363,145.79
<hr/>	
Total area of unallotted land June 30, 1909.....	2,127,369.22
Total area reserved for proposed forest reserve.....	1,373,324.62
<hr/>	
Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909.....	754,044.60
CHICKASAW NATION.	
Total area of Chickasaw Nation.....	4,707,904.28
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal and asphalt, sulphur springs, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	45,074.89
<hr/>	
Total area which was subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo.....	4,662,829.39
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909.....	3,904,317.18
<hr/>	
Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909.....	758,512.21

TABLE 19.—Purchase of land for California Indians.

Name of band.	Acres.	Purchase price.
Grindstone.....	80	\$1,050.00
Potter Valley.....	16	2,000.00
Upper Lake.....	144	5,000.00
Guidville.....	50	2,000.00
Tachee, Le Moore, or Mussel Slough.....	80	3,300.00
Sherwood.....	230	5,750.00
Trinidad.....	60	1,198.40
Ruffy's.....	441	2,208.00
Eel River.....	20	2,000.00
Coyote Valley.....	100	2,484.80
Redwood Valley and Little River.....	80	2,000.00
Total.....	1,301	28,991.20

TABLE 20.—Lands within Indian reservations set aside and reserved for townsite purposes by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.^a

Reservation.	Townsite.	Approximate area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Coeur d'Alene.....	Desmet.....	120
Do.....	Worley.....	120
Colville.....	Okanogan.....	^b 2,750.82
Fort Peck.....	Chelsea.....	106.50
Do.....	Clair.....	90
Do.....	Brockton.....	122.24
Do.....	Frazer.....	80
Do.....	Macon.....	80
Do.....	Milk River.....	102.09
Do.....	Oswego.....	80
Do.....	Poplar.....	135
Do.....	Sprole.....	77.01
Do.....	Wolfe Point.....	160
Total.....		4,023.66

^a The town lots within these townsites are to be sold under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the several acts of Congress providing for their disposal.

^b Temporarily withdrawn. Investigation as to the proper location within this area for townsite purposes now in progress.

TABLE 21.—Permits issued for grazing stock on Indian tribal lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Reservation.	Permits.	Term.	Head.	Rate per head.	Annual tax.
Blackfeet.....	9	1 year.....	5,536	\$1.50	\$8,304.00
	1	6 months.....	160	.75	120.00
Colorado River.....	1	1 year.....	20	1.00	20.00
Colville.....	12	do.....	4,720	1.50	7,080.00
Flathead.....	1	do.....	500	1.00	500.00
Fort Apache.....	16	do.....	2,424	1.00	2,424.00
	4	6 months.....	1,295	.50	647.50
	1	do.....	30	.54	16.20
Fort Belknap.....	1	do.....	^a 4,000	.10	400.00
	1	do.....	2,000	1.00	2,000.00
	1	1 year.....	^b 10	2.00	20.00
	1	do.....	50	1.00	50.00
Fort Berthold.....	12	do.....	1,364	1.50	2,046.00
	2	6 months.....	300	1.00	300.00
	8	1 year.....	^b 1,203	2.00	2,406.00
Fort Lewis.....	20	6 months.....	5,115	.50	2,557.50
	1	do.....	^a 1,500	.125	187.50
Fort Peck.....	9	1 year.....	1,268	1.00	1,268.00
	3	do.....	^b 183	1.50	274.50
Klamath.....	10	do.....	707	1.50	1,060.50
	1	do.....	^a 2,500	.16	400.00

TABLE 21.—Permits issued for grazing stock on Indian tribal lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

Reservation.	Permits.	Term.	Head.	Rate per head.	Annual tax.
Mescalero.....	1	1 year	a 1,600	\$0.25	\$400.00
	5	do.....	325	1.00	325.00
Nevada.....	2	do.....	250	1.00	250.00
	2	do.....	a 14,000	.10	1,400.00
Rosebud.....	11	do.....	7,092	1.50	10,638.00
San Carlos.....	1	do.....	1,600	1.00	1,600.00
Truxton Cañon.....	9	do.....	3,430	1.00	3,430.00
Tule River.....	4	4 months.....	a 11,566	.12	1,387.92
Western Shoshone.....	10	1 year.....	1,125	1.00	1,125.00
Warm Springs.....	11	do.....	184	1.50	276.00
	3	do.....	a 6,120	.25	1,530.00
Yakima.....	8	5 months.....	738	1.50	1,107.00
	1	4½ months.....	b 18	2.00	36.00
	12	do.....	21,975	.20	4,395.00
Total.....	195		104,908		59,981.62

a Sheep.

b Horses.

TABLE 22.—Leases issued for grazing stock on tribal lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Reservation.	Leases.	Kind.	Term.	Acres.	Rate per acre.	Annual rental.
Cheyenne River.....	2	Grazing...	5 years.....	468,476	Cents. 4½	\$21,181.42
Kickapoo.....	1	do.....	2 years.....	34		20.00
Total.....	3			468,510		21,201.42

TABLE 23.—Indians permitted to lease without departmental control.

Cantonment, Okla.....	7	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	447
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.....	26	Ponca, Okla.....	13
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	2	Seger, Okla.....	7
Colville, Wash.....	1	Shawnee, Okla.....	1
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	4	Sisseton, S. Dak.....	1
Kaw, Okla.....	17	Tulalip, Wash.....	10
Klamath, Oreg.....	6	Umatilla, Oreg.....	183
Omaha, Nebr.....	13	Yankton, S. Dak.....	218
Otoe, Okla.....	1		
Pawnee, Okla.....	4	Total.....	961

TABLE 24.—Farming and grazing leases approved since August 15, 1908.

Cantonment, Okla.....	136	Pottawatomie, Kans.....	267
Carson, Nev.....	2	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	16
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.....	278	Round Valley, Cal.....	6
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	2	Sac and Fox, Okla.....	133
Colville, Wash.....	17	Santee, Nebr.....	73
Crow, Mont.....	35	Seger, Okla.....	240
Flathead, Mont.....	8	Shawnee, Okla.....	115
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.....	2	Shoshone, Wyo.....	18
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	330	Sisseton, S. Dak.....	480
Fort Peck, Mont.....	1	Southern Ute, Colo.....	5
Fort Totten, N. Dak.....	34	Standing Rock, N. Dak.....	2
Kaw, Okla.....	49	Uintah and Ouray, Utah.....	23
Kickapoo, Kans.....	142	Umatilla, Oreg.....	322
Kiowa, Okla.....	598	Union, Okla.....	69
Klamath, Oreg.....	156	Walker River, Nev.....	4
Leech Lake, Minn.....	2	Winnebago, Nebr.....	291
Omaha, Nebr.....	261	Yakima, Wash.....	93
Osage, Okla.....	51	Yankton, S. Dak.....	138
Otoe, Okla.....	358		
Pawnee, Okla.....	380	Total.....	5,321
Ponca, Okla.....	184		

TABLE 25.—Mining leases approved since August 15, 1908.

Union, Okla.:	
Lead and zinc.....	4
Coal and asphalt.....	17
Oil and gas.....	1,227
Shoshone, Wyo.:	
Oil, gas, coal, petroleum, etc.....	6
Total.....	1,254

TABLE 26.—Expenditures for irrigation work on Indian reservations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and total expenditures to that date.

Reservation.	Expenditures during fiscal year 1909.			Expenditures to June 30, 1909.
	Salaries and wages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Blackfeet.....	\$48,240.41	\$13,695.40	\$61,935.81	\$87,188.23
Camp McDowell.....	86.25		86.25	139.25
Carson.....				13,385.99
Carson Sink.....		12,081.23	12,081.23	12,081.23
Colorado River.....				12,210.15
Crow.....	38,222.98	3,207.88	41,430.86	914,403.31
Flathead.....	32,626.69	11,773.58	44,400.27	62,198.61
Fort Apache.....				500.00
Fort Belknap.....	21,779.53	2,554.38	24,333.91	136,462.32
Fort Hall.....	89,403.55	200,629.65	290,033.20	512,703.76
Fort Lapwai.....	592.00		592.00	2,895.70
Fort Lewis School.....				248.45
Fort Mojave.....				3,529.24
Fort Peck.....	12,532.74	3,360.01	15,892.75	29,789.05
Fort Shaw School.....				915.46
Genoa School.....				500.00
Hualapai.....				1,410.00
Jicarilla.....				1,191.67
Klamath.....				19,893.76
Lemhi.....				2,449.04
Mescalero.....				6,704.87
Mission Reserves.....	11,391.49	10,736.93	22,128.42	75,344.94
Moapa.....				49.13
Navajo and Moqui.....	16,235.49	13,700.55	29,936.04	147,973.96
Nevada and Pyramid Lake.....	499.25		499.25	41,142.36
Perris School.....				3,172.03
Phoenix School.....	499.25	38.57	537.82	1,330.62
Pima.....	12,879.38	16,820.54	29,699.92	181,596.95
Pine Ridge.....				4,729.03
Pueblos.....	4,210.38	816.18	5,026.56	5,026.56
Rosebud.....				5,740.00
San Carlos.....	824.33	1,464.18	2,288.51	55,401.04
Santa Fe School.....				5,340.50
San Xavier.....	331.00		331.00	2,120.70
Southern California.....	6,494.74	2,585.02	9,079.76	24,613.08
Southern Ute.....		375.85	375.85	69,378.51
Tongue River.....	25,658.42	1,619.91	27,278.33	88,783.96
Tule River.....				3,638.62
Uintah.....	111,519.81	25,977.99	137,497.80	524,132.42
Walker River.....	29,539.93	1,747.88	31,287.81	53,738.05
Warm Springs.....				200.00
Western Navajo School.....	157.50		157.50	157.50
Western Shoshone.....	193.50		193.50	23,625.93
Wind River.....	83,146.36	20,312.57	103,458.93	381,064.24
Yakima.....	35,887.47	5,879.59	41,767.06	207,571.46
Yankton.....				4,716.72
Zuni.....	31,434.11	4,986.58	36,420.69	372,620.91
General.....	10,346.45	4,784.23	15,130.68	50,426.34
Total.....	624,733.01	359,148.70	983,881.71	4,154,435.65

The above expenditures for 1909 include payments for Indian labor and teams on several reservations, as follows:

Crow.....	\$6,245.15	Uintah.....	\$6,015.50
Fort Belknap.....	18,867.91	Walker River.....	19,183.20
Fort Hall.....	21,529.09	Wind River.....	31,051.19
Mission Reserves.....	7,159.00	Yakima.....	17,807.96
Navajo and Moqui.....	9,132.14	Zuni.....	12,547.95
Pueblos.....	2,176.99		
Tongue River.....	10,111.39	Total.....	161,827.47

TABLE 27.—Leases in effect June 30, 1909, on the segregated coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

[The leases run for a period of thirty years from date.]

COAL.

Lessee.	Number.	Acres.	Date of lease.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 1, 1902
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	960	July 3, 1899
Do.....	1	960	Aug. 20, 1901
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	1	610	Aug. 27, 1902
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	July 5, 1902
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	4	3,840	Apr. 16, 1902
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 13, 1901
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co.....	19	17,760	Feb. 21, 1899
Coalgate Co.....	1	960	Aug. 23, 1902
Do.....	1	960	Apr. 7, 1902
Degnan & McConnell.....	1	1,000	Sept. 26, 1899
Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Co.....	5	4,800	Feb. 21, 1899
Denison Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 23, 1902
Dow Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 29, 1902
Eastern Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,960	Sept. 26, 1899
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	1	960	Sept. 21, 1900
Do.....	1	960	June 30, 1902
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	1	960	Aug. 14, 1900
Do.....	2	2,050	Feb. 21, 1899
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	2	2,040	Do.
Do.....	2	1,920	May 15, 1902
Harrison, Edwin.....	3	2,880	July 3, 1899
Kali-Inla Coal Co.....	2	480	Feb. 21, 1899
Indian Coal and Mining Co. (by transfer).....	2	1,920	Mar. 15, 1899
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	May 5, 1902
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1	480	Sept. 6, 1900
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	2	1,400	Dec. 19, 1899
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	2	1,920	July 3, 1899
McMurray, John F.....	6	5,760	Mar. 15, 1899
Mazard Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	May 16, 1902
Milby and Dow Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,920	Feb. 21, 1899
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	1	960	Dec. 21, 1900
Maguire, Robert W.....	6	5,640	Mar. 20, 1902
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6,680	Apr. 5, 1901
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	1	960	Oct. 11, 1899
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	Feb. 21, 1901
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 2, 1899
Do.....	1	280	Sept. 24, 1900
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 27, 1900
Do.....	4	3,800	June 25, 1901
Do.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Do.....	1	960	July 2, 1902
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,920	Oct. 2, 1899
Standard Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 16, 1902
Savanna Coal Co.....	1	120	Sept. 6, 1902
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6,580	Apr. 5, 1901
Do.....	1	720	Apr. 4, 1902
Total number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1909.....	110	100,500	

ASPHALT.

Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Jan. 22, 1902
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Mar. 8, 1902
Downward Asphalt Co.....	1	360	Sept. 15, 1900
Elk Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Sept. 6, 1899
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	1	480	Sept. 2, 1902
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	1	960	July 18, 1902
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1	640	Aug. 22, 1902
American Mineral Wax Co.....	1	960	Oct. 1, 1900
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	1	120	Mar. 7, 1901
Total number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1909.....	9	6,400	

TABLE 28.—*Production of coal and royalties derived from leasing segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 to 1909.*

Fiscal year.	Production.	Royalties paid.
	<i>Tons</i>	
1899.....	1,404,442	\$110,145.25
1900.....	1,900,127	138,486.40
1901.....	2,398,156	199,663.55
1902.....	2,735,365	247,361.36
1903.....	3,187,035	261,929.84
1904.....	3,198,862	277,811.60
1905.....	2,859,516	248,423.36
1906.....	2,722,200	251,947.02
1907.....	3,079,733	240,199.23
1908.....	2,780,649	273,196.82
1909.....	2,728,437	218,376.07
Total.....	28,994,522	2,467,545.50

TABLE 29.—*Approximate production of oil marketed from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, showing sales by months for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1907, 1908, and 1909.*

Month.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
July.....	980,000	3,326,000	3,442,000
August.....	990,000	3,580,000	3,292,000
September.....	925,000	3,675,000	3,178,000
October.....	1,265,000	4,270,000	3,407,000
November.....	1,250,000	3,845,000	3,138,000
December.....	1,365,000	3,565,000	3,390,000
January.....	1,595,000	3,340,000	3,284,000
February.....	1,707,000	3,260,000	3,108,000
March.....	2,366,000	3,610,000	3,376,000
April.....	2,970,000	3,450,000	3,262,000
May.....	3,154,000	2,875,000	3,503,000
June.....	3,150,000	2,305,000	3,830,000
Total.....	21,717,000	41,101,000	40,210,000

TABLE 30.—*Oil production on the Osage Reservation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

Company.	Barrels.	Value.
Prairie Oil and Gas Co.....	596,323.99	\$242,904.75
Uncle Sam Oil Co.....	5,205.55	2,134.28
Southwestern Refining Co.....	466.11	227.57
Superior Refining Co.....	62.68	25.70
Creston Oil Co.....	19.00	7.79
Barnsdall Oil Co.....	.50	.21
Total.....	602,077.83	245,300.30

TABLE 31.—Indian lands set apart for churches and missionary societies carrying on educational and missionary work among the Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Church or society.	Date.	Acres.	Reservation.
Methodist Episcopal.....	Aug. 18, 1908	115.80	Klamath, Oreg.
Catholic (Holy Rosary Mission).....	Sept. 24, 1908	80	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
American Missionary Association, Rosebud Indian Mission.....	Oct. 2, 1908	160	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Do.....	Oct. 3, 1908	160	Do.
Catholic (St. Peter's Chapel).....	Oct. 8, 1908	40	Do.
Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention.	Nov. 4, 1908	14	Pawnee Agency site, Okla.
American Missionary Association.....	Nov. 14, 1908	2.25	Fort Berthold Agency site, N. Dak.
Protestant Episcopal.....	do.	40	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
Catholic.....	Dec. 8, 1908	118.63	Do.
Mission to Navajo Indians.....	Feb. 16, 1909	5	Navajo Extension, Ariz.
Presbyterian Board Home Missions.....	Mar. 16, 1909	40	Fort Peck, Mont.
Catholic.....	Mar. 24, 1909	40	Standing Rock, N. Dak.
Presbyterian Board Home Missions.....	Apr. 17, 1909	10	Omaha Agency site, Nebr.
American Missionary Association.....	Apr. 29, 1909	80	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Rosebud Indian Mission.....	June 29, 1909	160	Do.

TABLE 32.—Maps filed for railroad rights of way in Oklahoma during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional grounds.
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf:	Miles.	Acres.
Amend location in Creek Nation.....	29	.....
Amend location in Creek Nation.....	32	.....
Definite location, temporary connection with C. R. I. & P., near Calvin.....	2	.....
St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern:		
Additional station grounds at Tahlequah, St. Louis, and San Francisco; grounds for reservoir and water station, Henrietta.....		(a)

a 7.93 acres and south half of block 38.

TABLE 33.—Sale of lands of noncompetent Indians to June 30, 1909, under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444).

Location of land.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Colorado:				
Southern Ute.....	10	907.94	\$22,235.00	\$24.4894
Idaho:				
Nez Perce.....	3	238.84	6,013.33	25.1765
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake.....	2	103.00	1,575.00	15.2941
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	5	280.00	12,032.00	42.9714
Santee.....	28	3,147.73	49,978.00	15.8774
Winnebago.....	7	590.25	24,877.70	42.1477
Total.....	40	4,017.98	86,887.70	21.62
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake.....	2	120.00	1,810.00	15.0833
Standing Rock.....	9	1,681.08	13,698.40	8.1426
Total.....	11	1,801.08	15,508.40	8.61
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	5	510.26	7,357.00	14.4159
Klowa.....	9	760.48	19,205.20	25.2540
Poneca.....	15	907.52	20,117.61	22.1676
Quapaw.....	14	943.68	18,424.50	19.5241
Total.....	43	3,121.94	65,104.31	20.85

TABLE 33.—Sale of lands of noncompetent Indians to June 30, 1909, under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015—1018), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444)—Continued.

Location of land.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde.....	3	241.12	\$1,045.36	\$4.3354
Siletz.....	5	322.82	4,400.25	13.6306
Total.....	8	563.94	5,445.61	9.65
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek.....	13	2,574.28	11,591.39	4.5023
Lower Brulé.....	2	960.00	5,605.00	5.8385
Rosebud.....	44	14,158.76	81,121.00	5.7293
Sisseton.....	27	3,383.60	59,935.57	17.7135
Yankton.....	20	1,390.80	40,487.66	29.1117
Total.....	106	22,467.44	198,740.62	8.84
Washington:				
Colville.....	3	240.00	18,557.00	77.3208
Yakima.....	1	80.00	6,420.00	80.2500
Puyallup.....	1	79.82	11,169.00	139.9273
Total.....	5	399.82	36,146.00	90.38
Wisconsin:				
La Pointe.....	7	438.75	5,106.88	11.6396
Grand total.....	235	34,060.73	442,762.85	12.999

SUMMARY.

Year.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
1908.....	92	7,990.88	\$159,318.81	\$19.99
1909.....	235	34,060.73	442,762.85	12.99
Total.....	327	42,051.61	602,081.66	14.32

TABLE 34.—Sales of inherited lands to June 30, 1909, under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245—275), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444).

Location of land.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Colorado:				
Southern Ute.....	13	2,240.00	\$16,911.95	\$7.549
Idaho:				
Nez Perce.....	13	967.58	19,598.00	20.2546
Kansas:				
Kickapoo.....	6	485.48	16,124.00	33.2124
Pottawatomie.....	19	1,640.00	50,621.00	30.8664
Total.....	25	2,125.48	66,745.00	31.40
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake.....	7	559.91	10,091.00	18.0225
Montana:				
Crow.....	35	5,215.19	53,562.83	10.2705
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	29	1,738.77	64,988.76	37.3761
Santee.....	32	2,948.69	52,974.00	17.9652
Winnebago.....	16	1,026.25	38,074.07	37.1001
Total.....	77	5,713.71	156,036.83	27.30

TABLE 34.—Sales of inherited lands to June 30, 1909, under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), as modified by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., L., 444)—Con.

Location of land.	Tracts.	Acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake.....	16	1,319.62	\$12,871.19	\$9.7537
Standing Rock.....	34	6,948.52	49,794.60	7.1662
Total.....	50	8,268.14	62,665.79	7.579
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	14	2,211.50	31,042.06	14.0366
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	32	4,146.83	66,611.26	16.0631
Kaw.....	2	240.91	6,250.00	25.9432
Kiowa.....	31	4,625.55	99,413.92	21.4923
Otoe.....	7	1,000.00	17,032.00	17.032
Pawnee.....	12	1,287.32	19,479.10	15.1315
Ponca.....	15	1,486.96	36,679.05	24.6677
Quapaw.....	31	1,629.97	27,740.50	17.019
Sac and Fox.....	5	477.79	8,986.56	18.8085
Seger.....	22	2,620.00	55,385.00	21.1393
Shawnee.....	23	1,939.93	30,272.00	15.6046
Total.....	194	21,666.76	398,891.45	17.948
Oregon:				
Grand Ronde.....	1	200.00	510.00	2.55
Siletz.....	6	595.96	10,331.80	17.3362
Total.....	7	795.96	10,841.80	13.621
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek.....	86	17,640.53	104,960.83	5.9499
Lower Brulé.....	19	5,216.32	26,731.58	5.1246
Rosebud.....	70	18,009.00	107,882.00	5.9904
Sisseton.....	29	3,255.11	62,471.30	19.1917
Yankton.....	81	6,685.80	113,707.08	17.007
Total.....	285	50,806.76	415,752.79	8.18
Washington:				
Colville.....	1	120.00	4,015.00	23.4583
Yakima.....	24	1,619.90	66,393.20	40.9859
Tulalip.....	2	27.33	1,400.00	51.2257
Total.....	27	1,767.23	71,808.20	40.633
Wisconsin:				
La Pointe.....	4	233.84	2,116.08	8.8593
Oneida.....	11	402.51	5,965.00	14.8195
Total.....	15	641.35	8,081.08	12.60
Wyoming:				
Shoshone.....	5	1,939.93	30,272.00	15.6046
Grand total.....	753	102,708.00	1,321,258.72	12.864

SALE OF INHERITED LANDS SINCE MARCH 4, 1903.

Year.	Acres.	Proceeds.	Average price per acre.
1903.....	44,493.99	\$757,173.25	\$17.01
1904.....	122,222.52	2,057,464.50	16.83
1905.....	90,214.97	1,393,131.52	15.48
1906.....	64,447.67	981,430.87	15.23
1907.....	106,359.25	1,248,793.34	11.74
1908.....	91,302.57	1,302,508.94	14.27
1909.....	102,708.00	1,321,258.72	12.86
Total.....	621,748.97	9,061,761.14	14.57

TABLE 35.—*Patents in fee issued, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.*

Reservation or tribe.	Approved.	Denied.	Area approved.
Arizona:			<i>Acres.</i>
San Xavier.....	1		40.00
California:			
Pala.....	1		138.52
Round Valley.....	1		25.00
Total.....	2		163.52
Idaho:			
Nez Perces.....	32	4	2,494.03
Kansas:			
Kickapoo.....	11	10	547.26
Pottawatomie.....	19	23	1,499.20
Total.....	30	33	2,046.46
Michigan:			
Mount Pleasant.....	1		40.00
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake.....	4	2	307.40
Montana:			
Crow.....	15	2	3,576.17
Nebraska:			
Omaha.....	86	66	4,994.59
Santee.....	67	31	8,119.32
Winnebago.....	41	26	2,294.11
Total.....	194	123	15,408.02
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten.....	5	2	542.09
Standing Rock.....	53	18	22,006.05
Total.....	58	20	22,548.14
Oklahoma:			
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	46	47	6,399.89
Kiowa.....	33	16	4,416.54
Otoe.....	26	12	3,317.74
Pawnee.....	14		1,544.56
Ponca.....	49	5	3,289.03
Sac and Fox.....	11	19	1,407.14
Seger.....	9	12	1,080.00
Shawnee.....	103	47	7,882.51
Total.....	291	158	29,337.41
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	2		160.00
Siletz.....	56	16	4,442.44
Warm Springs.....	3		480.00
Umatilla.....	20	8	1,439.70
Total.....	81	24	6,522.14
South Dakota:			
Crow Creek.....	8	3	1,199.54
Lower Brulé.....	17	4	5,103.27
Pine Ridge.....	6	6	4,173.93
Rosebud.....	51	40	14,403.47
Sisseton.....	110	227	12,389.72
Yankton.....	45	60	3,874.56
Total.....	237	340	41,144.49
Utah:			
Uintah.....	1		80.00
Washington:			
Colville.....	10		833.86
Yakima.....	13	29	1,022.18
Tulalip.....	1	6	163.85
Puyallup.....	1	2	160.00
Total.....	25	37	2,179.89

TABLE 35.—*Patents in fee issued, July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909—Continued.*

Reservation or tribe.	Approved.	Denied.	Area approved.
Wisconsin:			<i>Acres.</i>
Oneida.....	187	17	6,904.43
La Pointe.....	4	6	240.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	1	2	40.00
Total.....	192	25	7,184.43
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	2		259.69
Grand total.....	1,166	768	133,331.79
Total since passage of act:			
May 8, 1906, to Sept. 1, 1907.....	753		60,240.00
Sept. 1, 1907, to July 1, 1908.....	1,787	68	153,991.78
July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	1,166	768	133,331.79
	3,706	836	347,563.57

TABLE 36.—*Amount of bonds in force on June 30, 1909, to secure in banks deposits of individual Indian moneys.*

School or agency.	State.	Amount.
Baraga.....	Michigan.....	\$45,000
Cantonment.....	Oklahoma.....	75,000
Carlisle.....	Pennsylvania.....	50,000
Colville.....	Washington.....	41,000
Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	8,000
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	Oklahoma.....	112,000
Chilocco.....	do.....	6,000
Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	50,000
Fort Totten.....	North Dakota.....	45,000
Fort Lapwai.....	Idaho.....	25,000
Kaw.....	Oklahoma.....	20,000
Kickapoo.....	Kansas.....	40,000
Kiowa.....	Oklahoma.....	225,000
Leech Lake.....	Minnesota.....	144,000
Lower Brulé.....	South Dakota.....	30,000
La Pointe.....	Wisconsin.....	1,957,500
Oneida.....	do.....	12,000
Otoe.....	Oklahoma.....	65,000
Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	161,000
Pawnee.....	Oklahoma.....	115,000
Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	5,000
Ponca.....	Oklahoma.....	80,000
Pottawatomie.....	Kansas.....	20,000
Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	275,000
Red Moon.....	Oklahoma.....	15,000
Sac and Fox.....	do.....	87,000
Santee.....	Nebraska.....	72,000
Seger.....	Oklahoma.....	45,000
Seneca.....	do.....	20,000
Shawnee.....	do.....	30,000
Shoshone.....	Wyoming.....	20,000
Siletz.....	Oregon.....	25,000
Sisseton.....	South Dakota.....	224,500
Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	25,000
Standing Rock.....	North Dakota.....	100,000
Union.....	Oklahoma.....	887,000
Umatilla.....	Oregon.....	70,000
White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	35,000
Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	143,000
Wittenberg.....	Wisconsin.....	10,000
Yakima.....	Washington.....	150,000
Yankton.....	South Dakota.....	485,000
Total.....		6,050,000

TABLE 37.—Statement of individual Indian moneys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.	
On hand July 1, 1908:	
In hands of disbursing officers.....	\$883, 753. 84
In bonded banks to credit of individual Indians..	3, 108, 625. 94
	\$3, 992, 379. 78
Received during year:	
From sales of allotted lands and of timber thereon.	5, 450, 156. 18
From leases of allotments, including oil and gas leases.....	3, 144, 031. 37
Interest on individual deposits.....	91, 773. 05
From other sources.....	305, 365. 59
	8, 991, 326. 19
Total on hand and received.....	12, 983, 705. 97

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid direct to Indians by disbursing officers and returned to unsuccessful bidders.....	\$4, 365, 362. 80
Checks drawn by Indians on bank accounts.....	2, 103, 629. 88
	\$6, 468, 992. 68
Total balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	6, 514, 713. 29
In hands of disbursing officers.....	1, 869, 531. 16
In bonded banks to credit of individual Indians.....	4, 645, 182. 13
	6, 514, 713. 29

TABLE 38.—Banks designated as depositaries for individual Indian moneys.

Agency.	Bank.	Deposited June 30, 1909. ^a	Amount of bond.
Colorado:			
Southern Ute.....	First National Bank, Durango, Colo.....	\$23, 938. 48	\$25, 000
Idaho:			
Fort Lapwai.....	First National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho.....	31, 913. 94	25, 000
Kansas:			
Kickapoo.....	First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.....	13, 743. 10	20, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Troy, Kans.....	21, 586. 69	20, 000
Pottawatomie.....	First National Bank, Holton, Kans.....	29, 521. 55	20, 000
Michigan:			
Mackinac.....	Miners' National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich..	22, 420. 39	25, 000
Do.....	Houghton National Bank, Houghton, Mich.	14, 443. 71	20, 000
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake.....	First National Bank, Cass Lake, Minn....	24, 851. 76	36, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Crookston, Minn.....	22, 091. 94	25, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Brainerd, Minn.....	24, 280. 45	30, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Walker, Minn.....	16, 269. 69	18, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Bemidji, Minn.....	10, 693. 71	15, 000
White Earth.....	First National Bank, Detroit, Minn.....	33, 632. 97	35, 000
Montana:			
Crow.....	First National Bank, Billings, Mont.....	47, 845. 07	50, 000
Nebraska:			
Winnebago.....	Pender National Bank, Pender, Nebr.....	11, 132. 62	12, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Pender, Nebr.....	21, 194. 31	15, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Walthill, Nebr.....	29, 891. 95	35, 000
Do.....	Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa..	40, 958. 56	50, 000
Do.....	Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr.....	29, 383. 66	30, 000
Omaha.....	First National Bank, Walthill, Nebr.....	23, 756. 43	30, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Pender, Nebr.....	29, 611. 61	30, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Decatur, Nebr.....	8, 941. 08	10, 000
Do.....	Pender National Bank, Pender, Nebr.....	10, 573. 76	11, 000
Do.....	Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa..	52, 930. 40	85, 000
Santee.....	First National Bank, Springfield, S. Dak...	6, 051. 17	20, 000
Do.....	Nebraska National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr...	15, 731. 79	20, 000
Santee.....	First National Bank, Bloomfield, Nebr....	21, 820. 14	42, 000
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten.....	First National Bank, Sheyenne, N. Dak...	17, 813. 56	25, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Minnewaukon, N. Dak.	14, 429. 26	20, 000
Standing Rock.....	Dakota National Bank, Aberdeen, S. Dak..	25, 044. 66	50, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Steele, N. Dak.....	25, 117. 81	25, 000
Do.....	First National Bank, Mandan, N. Dak.....		25, 000

^a To official credit of special disbursing agents and individual Indians

TABLE 33.—Banks designated as depositories for individual Indian moneys—Continued.

Agency.	Bank.	Deposited June 30, 1909.	Amount of bond.
Oklahoma:			
Seneca.....	Cherokee National Bank, Vinita, Okla.....	\$15,751.10	\$20,000
Cantonment.....	First National Bank, Thomas, Okla.....	22,422.17	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Watonga, Okla.....	24,310.82	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Taloga, Okla.....	20,297.10	25,000
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	First National Bank, El Reno, Okla.....	113,316.43	112,000
Chilocco.....	Home National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.....	5,243.57	6,000
Kaw.....	First National Bank, Pawhuska, Okla.....	13,630.50	20,000
Kiowa.....	First National Bank, Chickasha, Okla.....	51,861.57	65,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Lawton, Okla.....	74,837.62	85,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Apache, Okla.....	2,433.61	5,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Verden, Okla.....	8,486.39	10,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Anadarko, Okla.....	22,416.11	15,000
Do.....	Walters National Bank, Walter, Okla.....	20,043.71	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Waurika, Okla.....	17,951.05	20,000
Otoe.....	Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.....	52,791.99	65,000
Shawnee.....	First National Bank, Tecumseh, Okla.....	24,414.74	30,000
Do.....	Shawnee National Bank, Shawnee, Okla.....	13,587.22	10,000
Pawnee.....	Pawnee National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.....	25,697.71	40,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.....	24,320.96	25,000
Do.....	Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.....	20,067.34	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Ralston, Okla.....	25,372.42	25,000
Ponca.....	Farmers' National Bank, Ponca City, Okla.....	57,252.48	60,000
Do.....	First State Bank, Tonkawa, Okla.....	19,136.87	20,000
Red Moon.....	First National Bank, Clinton, Okla.....	5,826.45	15,000
Sac and Fox.....	First National Bank, Stroud, Okla.....	10,189.90	22,000
Sac and Fox.....	First National Bank, Chandler, Okla.....	52,386.14	55,000
Union.....	First National Bank, Muskogee, Okla.....	155,895.62	250,000
Do.....	Commercial National Bank, Muskogee, Okla.....	142,994.04	315,000
Do.....	Muskogee National Bank, Muskogee, Okla.....	23,806.67	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla.....	9,773.46	37,000
Do.....	Nowata National Bank, Nowata, Okla.....		35,000
Do.....	American National Bank, Sapulpa, Okla.....		30,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Tulsa, Okla.....		40,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Wagoner, Okla.....		10,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Nowata, Okla.....		35,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Vinita, Okla.....		35,000
Do.....	Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla.....		25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Tahlequah, Okla.....		25,000
Do.....	Oklmulgee National Bank, Okmulgee, Okla.....		25,000
Seger.....	First National Bank, Weatherford, Okla.....	24,336.47	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Clinton, Okla.....	20,252.42	20,000
Do.....	German National Bank, Weatherford, Okla.....	8,925.72	10,000
Oregon:			
Umatilla.....	First National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg.....	41,453.14	40,000
Do.....	American National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg.....	7,476.54	30,000
Siletz.....	Roseburg National Bank, Roseburg, Oreg.....	25,960.96	25,000
Grande Ronde.....	First National Bank, Newberg, Oreg.....	2,752.29	5,000
Pennsylvania:			
Carlisle.....	Merchants' National Bank, Carlisle, Pa.....	41,521.83	50,000
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	First National Bank, Pierre, S. Dak.....	3,604.37	4,000
Do.....	Pierre National Bank, Pierre, S. Dak.....	2,857.71	4,000
Crow Creek.....	Brulé National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	49,121.51	25,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Wessington Springs, S. Dak.....	10,882.41	10,000
Do.....	Western National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.....	21,720.62	15,000
Lower Brulé.....	Western National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.....	15,600.85	15,000
Do.....	National Bank of Commerce, Pierre, S. Dak.....	15,313.79	15,000
Sisseton.....	First National Bank, Brown Valley, Minn.....	39,119.05	40,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Sisseton, S. Dak.....	41,142.85	37,500
Do.....	Citizens National Bank, Sisseton, S. Dak.....	42,652.38	20,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Waubay, S. Dak.....	31,840.52	30,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Beardsley, Minn.....	19,994.55	21,000
Pine Ridge.....	First National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak.....	5,630.75	5,000
Rosebud.....	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	100,531.00	75,000
Do.....	Live Stock National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	109,877.87	295,000
Yankton.....	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	150,761.75	150,000
Do.....	Iowa State National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	76,542.40	75,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Tyndall, S. Dak.....	41,965.76	40,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.....	40,852.30	50,000
Do.....	Minnehaha National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	40,607.35	25,000

TABLE 38.—Banks designated as depositaries for individual Indian moneys—Continued.

Agency.	Bank.	Deposited June 30, 1909.	Amount of bond.
South Dakota—Continued.			
Yankton	Sioux Falls National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	\$129,555.62	\$50,000
Do.....	Mitchell National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak...	53,028.83	50,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Parkston, S. Dak.....	19,369.41	20,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Yankton, S. Dak.....	26,576.00	25,000
Washington:			
Puyallup.....	First National Bank, Illoquiam, Wash.....	11,169.00	12,000
Colville.....	Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.....	14,332.38	20,000
Do.....	Davenport National Bank, Davenport, Wash.	22,239.91	21,000
Yakima.....	First National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.	47,630.87	50,000
Do.....	Yakima National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.	46,353.51	50,000
Do.....	Pioneer National Bank, Ritzville, Wash...	20,748.25	50,000
Wisconsin:			
Oneida.....	McCartney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	10,641.89	10,000
Do.....	National Bank of De Pere, De Pere, Wis.....	.....	2,000
Wittenberg.....	McCartney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	4,575.49	10,000
La Pointe.....	Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Wis.....	298,875.87	310,000
Do.....	Northern National Bank, Ashland, Wis.....	282,553.89	310,000
Do.....	City National Bank, Duluth, Minn.....	155,229.17	155,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Wausau, Wis.....	50,315.52	50,000
Do.....	McCartney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	50,116.66	50,000
Do.....	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.....	50,287.38	50,000.00
Do.....	Langlade National Bank, Antigo, Wis.....	50,234.18	50,000.00
Do.....	Eau Claire National Bank, Eau Claire, Wis.	100,238.36	100,000.00
Do.....	National German American Bank, Wau- sau, Wis.	122,052.59	125,000.00
Do.....	National Bank of Waupun, Waupun, Wis..	50,058.33	50,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Marshfield, Wis.....	50,058.35	50,000.00
Do.....	American National Bank, Marshfield, Wis.	50,108.33	50,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Antigo, Wis.....	50,188.06	50,000.00
Do.....	United States National Bank, Superior, Wis.	.....	50,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Hudson, Wis.....	47,789.17	175,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Bayfield, Wis.....	48,990.96	72,500.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Cloquet, Minn.....	58,906.36	60,000.00
Lac du Flambeau.....	First National Bank, Hudson, Wis.....	120,431.80	.....
Do.....	First National Bank, Bayfield, Wis.....	18,413.60	.....
Do.....	First National Bank, Cloquet, Minn.....	7,963.40	.....
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	First National Bank, Lander, Wyo.....	9,753.83	10,000.00
Do.....	First National Bank, Shoshone, Wyo.....	8,767.84	10,000.00
Total.....		4,918,985.95	5,940,000.00

TABLE 39.—Receipts and disbursements by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.	
Choctaw Nation:	
Coal royalty.....	\$161,094.58
Grazing fee.....	22,596.06
Asphalt royalty.....	2,687.46
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	38,851.64
Condemnation of lands for various purposes.....	731.25
Timber illegally cut.....	489.87
Ties illegally cut.....	224.69
Sale of fallen timber.....	2,938.42
Sale of stray stock.....	33.31
Rent of court-house, Atoka.....	20.00
Pipe-line damages.....	42.53
Sale of unallotted lands.....	1,057.50
Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes.....	628.87
Sale of reservation for court-house, Red Oak.....	319.50
Collected from former tribal treasurer.....	1,522.18
Town lots.....	66,786.89
	<hr/>
	\$300,024.75

Chickasaw Nation:

Coal royalty.....	\$53,698.19
Grazing fee.....	7,532.01
Asphalt royalty.....	895.84
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	12,950.55
Condemnation of lands for various purposes.....	243.75
Timber illegally cut.....	163.28
Ties illegally cut.....	74.89
Sale of fallen timber.....	979.46
Sale of estray stock.....	11.10
Pipe-line damages.....	14.17
Sale of unallotted lands.....	352.50
Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes.....	209.63
Sale of reservation for court-house, Red Oak.....	106.50
Town lots.....	22,262.31

 \$99,494.18

Cherokee Nation:

School revenue (board of pupils).....	8,485.75
Grazing fee.....	71.27
Pipe-line damages.....	26.80
Pipe-line taxes.....	5.77
Rent of jail, Tahlequah.....	80.00
Sale of furniture, insane asylum.....	85.85
Sale of improvements, orphan asylum.....	150.00
Sale of female seminary, Tahlequah.....	45,000.00
Proceeds of suit versus J. L. Hargrove.....	429.76
Town lots.....	28,858.05

 83,193.25

Creek Nation:

Grazing fee.....	2,948.28
Timber royalty.....	101.64
Timber illegally cut.....	3.00
Sale of live stock.....	1,037.50
Sale of lands for school purposes.....	1,000.00
Rent of Coweta Boarding School.....	125.00
Rent of Colored Orphan Home.....	20.00
Reimbursement of traveling expenses paid to chief of nation.....	39.90
Refund on deposit of court costs in suits filed by nation.....	2.85
Stipulated judgment town-lot suits, Muskogee.....	11,250.00
Town lots.....	11,030.82

 27,558.99

Seminole Nation:

Grazing fee.....	69.40
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 69.40

Individual Indian moneys:

Royalties.....	1,813,460.28
Pipe-line damages.....	2,520.08
Telephone damages.....	86.96
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	8,787.00
Sale of Indian lands— Total bids.....	268,643.67
Interest.....	2,319.78

 2,095,817.77

Miscellaneous:

Sale of lease blanks.....	2,237.00
Sale of town-site maps.....	177.10
Reimbursement appropriation, "Sale of lands"....	195.10

 2,609.20

Total actually collected by Indian agent.....	2,608,767.54
Amount received by agent to cover disallowances.....	9.69
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition.....	801,256.71

 Total..... 3,410,033.94

Balance "Individual Indian money—royalties" carried over from previous fiscal year.....	\$149, 123. 27
Balance "Individual Indian money—land sales," carried over from previous fiscal year.....	80, 102. 73
Balance "Overpayments on advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee," carried over from previous year.....	2, 926. 03
Total receipts.....	3, 642, 185. 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Congressional appropriations:

"Incidentals in Oklahoma, including employees, 1909"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	\$13, 750. 10	
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	167. 44	
Salaries of temporary employees.....	568. 25	
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	466. 25	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	1, 080. 93	
Repairing and sundry expenses.....	1, 472. 06	
Printing land-sale posters.....	355. 50	
Purchasing typewriters and adding machine..	636. 36	
		\$18, 496. 89

"Removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	14, 821. 66	
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.	4, 309. 63	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	328. 81	
		19, 460. 10

"Removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	24, 074. 67	
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	97. 03	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	110. 03	
		24, 281. 73

"Sale of inherited and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	12, 941. 17	
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	1, 202. 60	
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	544. 75	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	20. 25	
		14, 708. 77

"Leasing of mineral and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	25, 568. 86	
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	2, 635. 50	
Salaries and traveling expenses, commissioned oil inspectors.....	9, 427. 76	
Salaries of temporary employees.....	403. 25	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	619. 16	
Rents.....	110. 00	
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	72. 00	
		38, 836. 53

"Investigation of fraudulent leases, allotted lands"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	8, 178. 51	
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	1, 707. 77	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	30. 40	
		9, 916. 68

"Clerical and other expenses, town lots, Union Agency"—

Salaries of regular employees.....	5, 341. 99	
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	113. 80	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	99. 25	
		5, 555. 04

Congressional appropriations—Continued.

“Contingencies, Indian Department, 1909”—

Salaries of regular employees.....	\$750.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	35.87
Rent of office telephones.....	84.00
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	97.68
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	219.48

\$1,187.03

“For completion of work of Commission to Five Civilized Tribes”—

Salaries of regular employees.....	5,128.02
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	263.28

5,391.30

“Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian supplies”—

Telegraphing and long-distance telephone.....	470.18
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“Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes”—

Salaries and traveling expenses of district agents and assistants.....	66,005.66
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	1,491.21
Salaries of temporary employees.....	8,546.00
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	2,353.71
Telegrams and long-distance telephone.....	348.29
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	2,605.92
Office rents.....	2,967.21
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	345.61
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police...	7,886.78

92,550.39

Pay of Indian agent..... 4,500.00

Pay of Indian police..... 7,786.66

Buildings at agencies and repairs—

Agency rent..... 5,160.00

Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor:

Choctaw royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	2,020.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	20.49
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	459.66
Tribal warrants and interest.....	43,634.45
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police...	18.76

46,153.36

Chickasaw royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	2,370.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	21.59
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	199.30
Damages, opening public roads.....	2.50
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police..	83.32

2,676.71

Cherokee royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	944.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	43.19
Salaries of temporary employees.....	78.00
Traveling expenses, temporary employees.....	10.02
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	49.50
Salary and expenses of grazing-fee collector....	62.50

1,187.21

Creek royalties—

Salaries of regular employees.....	1,800.00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	23.46
Refund erroneous deposit, individual tank-site damage.....	6,400.00
Paid original allottee 10 per cent Boynton town-lot proceeds.....	344.10
Paid tribal warrants.....	954.00
Salary and expenses of grazing-fee collector.....	112.59
Expenses of town-lot suits.....	885.35
Sidewalk of Creek Capital Block, Okmulgee....	1,299.52

11,819.02

Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor—Continued.

Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots—		
Salaries of regular employees.....	\$3, 658. 34	
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	21. 25	
Refunds of Hartshorne and other towns.....	21, 920. 12	
Salaries and traveling expenses per capita pay- ment.....	5, 443. 88	
Reappraisalment of Hartshorne.....	305. 37	
Survey of townsites segregated coal lands.....	7, 806. 91	
	<hr/>	\$39, 155. 87
Choctaw-Chickasaw grazing—		
Salaries of regular employees.....	5, 383. 78	
Refunds.....	520. 22	
Refund of timber royalty.....	38. 60	
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police..	3, 307. 59	
Expense collecting rent of segregated coal land..	9, 945. 31	
Salary and expenses of supervisor of mines....	3, 338. 08	
Payment for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	65, 329. 10	
	<hr/>	87, 862. 68
Tribal Indian moneys:		
Chickasaw national fund—		
Paid tribal warrants and interest.....		129, 890. 48
Interest Chickasaw national fund—		
Paid tribal warrants and interest.....		16, 772. 83
Cherokee national fund—		
Paid tribal warrants and interest.....		8, 803. 30
Interest Cherokee national fund—		
Paid tribal warrants.....		6, 230. 97
Interest Cherokee asylum fund—		
Paid tribal warrants.....		317. 22
Interest Creek general fund—		
Paid tribal warrants.....	\$37, 437. 84	
Expenses of Creek town-lot suits.....	6, 737. 06	
Paid Samuel W. Brown claim authorized by Congress.....	7, 388. 94	
	<hr/>	51, 563. 84
Interest Seminole general fund—		
Paid tribal warrants.....	5, 962. 50	
Twenty-eight dollars per capita payment.....	83, 430. 83	
	<hr/>	89, 393. 33
Fulfilling treaties—Seminoles—		
Paid tribal warrants and interest.....		15, 169. 13
Miscellaneous:		
Individual Indian moneys—		
Royalties.....	1, 802, 893. 20	
Land sales.....	65, 590. 17	
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	10, 255. 68	
Land-sale bids returned.....	74, 194. 60	
Pipe-line damages.....	914. 93	
Telephone damages.....	36. 63	
	<hr/>	1, 953, 885. 21
Collections on judgments, Creek town-lot suits—		
Expense paid.....		1, 125. 00
Sale of lease blanks—		
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....		97. 40
	<hr/>	
Total actual disbursements.....		2, 710, 404. 86
Deposited Indian moneys to credit of various tribes.....		509, 215. 57
Deposited account sale of townsite maps.....		165. 10
Deposited account sale of lease blanks.....		1, 494. 00
Deposited to reimburse appropriation "Sale of inherited and other lands".....		195. 10
Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw- Chickasaw royalties—town lots".....		12. 00
Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw".....		645. 60
Deposited unexpended balances.....		45, 959. 46
Deposited account of disallowances.....		9. 69

Balances on hand June 30, 1909:

Individual Indian moneys—

Royalties.....	\$159,690.35
Pipe-line damages.....	1,605.15
Telephone damages.....	50.33
Land-sale bids.....	59,174.77
Land-sale accounts.....	152,106.64
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	1,457.35
	\$374,084.59

Grand total..... 3,642,185.97

TABLE 40.—Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and affiliated bands.....			\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	\$114,147.54			\$7,812.88	121,960.42
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	50,000.00		35,000.00	11,228.78	96,228.78
Cheyenne River Sioux.....				111,787.28	111,787.28
Cherokee.....	77,954.94			76,248.79	154,203.73
Chickasaw.....	17,021.82			124,777.90	141,799.72
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth).....		\$4,000.00		19,791.01	23,791.01
Chippewa of Minnesota.....	278,283.17	240,000.00			518,283.17
Chippewa of Red Lake.....				25,804.66	25,804.66
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....			7,000.00	3,778.62	10,778.62
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain band.....			13,000.00		13,000.00
Choctaw.....	16,166.95	10,520.00		277,449.75	304,136.70
Coeur d'Alene.....		3,000.00		9,519.56	12,519.56
Colorado River Indians.....				1,842.58	1,842.58
Colville.....				7,073.36	7,073.36
Creek.....	123,646.76			26,635.70	150,282.46
Crow.....	330.70	6,000.00	8,000.00	54,480.04	68,810.74
Crow Creek Sioux.....	3,056.78			810.60	3,867.38
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....			7,000.00		7,000.00
Eastern Cherokee Indians.....				29,118.61	29,118.61
Fort Hall Indians.....	500.00	6,000.00	30,000.00	388.00	36,888.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.....			300,000.00		300,000.00
Indians of Blackfeet Agency.....	10,956.38			26,685.19	37,641.57
Indians of Flathead Agency.....			9,000.00	8,355.23	17,355.23
Indians of Fort Apache Agency.....				4,367.20	4,367.20
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency.....			20,000.00	1,518.25	21,518.25
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....			20,000.00	7,377.56	27,377.56
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....			50,000.00	3,254.42	53,254.42
Indians of Klamath Agency.....	17,048.38		8,000.00	1,674.59	26,722.97
Indians of San Carlos Agency.....				35,177.09	35,177.09
Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency.....		4,000.00			4,000.00
Iowa.....	4,054.49				4,054.49
Kansas.....	9,338.41		1,500.00		10,838.41
Kikapoo (Kansas).....	4,502.20				4,502.20
Kikapoo (Oklahoma).....	361.38		2,000.00		2,361.38
Lower Brulé Sioux.....				6,191.60	6,191.60
Makah.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Mescalero Apache.....				7,936.25	7,936.25
Menominee.....	114,677.26				114,677.26
Mission Indians in California.....			15,000.00		15,000.00
Moles.....		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nez Perce Indians in Idaho.....	147.56				147.56
Nez Perce, Joseph's band.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Nevada Indians.....				3,945.20	3,945.20
Navajo.....				305.00	305.00
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....		99,000.00			99,000.00
Northern Indians in California.....			20,000.00		20,000.00
Omaha.....	17,066.05			2,589.12	19,655.17
Osage.....	425,357.43			124,876.73	550,234.16
Otoe and Missouri.....	17,447.80				17,447.80
Pawnee.....	19,996.98	47,100.00			67,096.98
Pima.....			40,000.00		40,000.00
Ponca.....	3,500.00		9,000.00		12,500.00
Potawatomi.....	9,193.32	9,037.90			18,231.22
Piute in southern Utah and northern Arizona.....			9,900.00		9,900.00
Quapaw.....		1,500.00		239.27	1,739.27
Quinalt and Quileute.....			1,000.00		1,000.00

TABLE 40.—*Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Rosebud Sioux.....				\$21,585.08	\$21,585.08
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	\$9,074.56	\$35,280.20			44,354.76
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa.....	1,930.20	15,719.80			17,650.00
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....		200.00			200.00
San Juan Indians.....				2,267.87	2,267.87
Seminole(Oklahoma).....	75,000.00	28,500.00		896.71	104,396.71
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	4,347.50				4,347.50
Seneca, New York.....		11,902.50		3,109.03	15,011.53
Shoshone and Arapaho in Wyoming.....				19,936.95	19,936.95
Shoshone and Bannock.....	188.85	11,000.00			11,188.85
Shoshone in Wyoming.....			\$12,000.00		12,000.00
Siletz.....	997.54				997.54
Sioux of Standing Rock.....				41,753.86	41,753.86
Sioux, Yankton.....	23,325.12	35,000.00			58,325.12
Sioux of Devils Lake.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Sioux of different tribes.....	139,556.86	797,000.00			936,556.86
Sioux, Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	30,322.98			1,361.47	31,684.45
Six Nations of New York.....		4,500.00			4,500.00
Southern Ute Indians.....				2,485.00	2,485.00
Spokane.....		2,000.00			2,000.00
Stockbridge.....	3,579.58				3,579.58
Tongue River.....				1,946.90	1,946.90
Tule River.....				1,387.92	1,387.92
Tulalip.....				729.15	729.15
Ute, confederated bands of.....	75,000.00	53,740.00			128,740.00
Uintah, etc., Utes.....	958.70			11,079.06	12,037.76
Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	15,643.24		3,000.00	1,793.61	20,436.85
Warm Spring Indians, Oregon.....			4,000.00	2,582.00	6,582.00
Western Shoshone Indians.....			8,000.00	1,600.00	9,600.00
Winnebago.....		44,162.47		618.04	44,780.51
Yakima and other tribes.....			5,000.00	18,974.19	23,974.19
Total.....	1,714,681.43	1,472,162.87	670,400.00	1,157,147.66	5,014,391.96

TABLE 41.—Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1909.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1903.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1909.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.	Mar. 20, 1906 June 5, 1906 June 28, 1906 June 10, 1872 Aug. 7, 1882	34 34 34 17 22	80 213 560 391 341	\$1,092,915.00	\$1,275,107.10	\$349,437.03	\$2,018,585.07
Omaha fund.	Aug. 15, 1876 Sept. 29, 1865 July 15, 1870	19 14 16	208 687 362	341,999.31	640.00	76,791.41	265,847.90
Otoe fund.	Apr. 10, 1876 Aug. 5, 1882	19 22	177 157	8,388,102.39	8,695.51		8,396,697.90
Pawnee fund.	Apr. 21, 1904 Feb. 21, 1863 July 4, 1888	33 12 25	194 658 240	379,900.00		4,300.00	375,600.00
Umatilla general fund.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92	18,699.61	108,750.00	5,330.81	18,699.61
Utah and White River	Mar. 1, 1907 Apr. 8, 1908	34 35	1050 96	300,000.00	300,000.00	60,000.00	103,419.19
Fulfilling treaties with—							
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band.							
Winnebagoes, Nebraska (proceeds of land).							
Payment to—							
Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California and Oregon Co.							
Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash.							
Proceeds of—							
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.	July 1, 1882	27	63	226,643.13	41,182.73	672.50	267,153.36
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reserve	July 1, 1888	30	593		892.80		892.80
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, N. and S. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352		225,000.00		225,000.00
Colville Reservation, Wash.	do.	25	463				
Crow ceded lands, Montana	July 1, 1888	30	593				
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352	109,397.91	79,968.23	21,166.00	108,200.14
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	do.	33	319	93,875.97	35,044.21	40,753.00	88,167.18
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	303	100,000.00			100,000.00
Grande Ronde Reservation, Mont.	May 30, 1908	35	564	100,000.00			100,000.00
Klamath River Reservation, Oreg.	Apr. 28, 1904	33	569	5,004.42			
Lands, Shawnee school, Oklahoma	June 17, 1892	27	52	24,880.96	300.00	5,004.42	25,180.96
Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 21, 1906	34	362	1,700.00			
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	238	24,100.39	43,677.58	509.70	69,328.47
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1230	544,869.27	666,395.77	202,381.20	1,008,833.84
Stoux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota.	Apr. 23, 1904	33	238	165,000.00			
Stoux allotted lands, Dakota County, Minn.	Mar. 3, 1863	33	50	433,877.44	93,832.20	53,937.50	139,682.78
Southern Ute Reservation.	Mar. 19, 1906	34	78	14,049.81	28.90		14,078.71
Spokane Reservation.	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	670.00			670.00
	May 29, 1908	35	458	107,061.92	7,891.74	4,993.02	109,960.64
				5,000.00			5,000.00

TABLE 41.—Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909—Continued.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1908.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1909.
		Vol.	Page.				
Proceeds of—Continued.							
Sulphur Springs Reservation, Choctaw Nation.....	July 1, 1902	32	655	\$19,190.55	.....	.....	\$19,190.55
Sulphur Springs Reservation, Chickasaw Nation.....	do.....	32	655	6,396.85	.....	.....	6,396.85
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	June 21, 1906	34	362	.....	\$74,278.00	.....	74,278.00
Timber, cemetery site, La Pointe Chippewas, Wisconsin.....	do.....	34	382	2,374.38	718.49	.....	3,092.87
Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	.....	2,919.67	.....	2,844.32
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263	77,924.41	22,134.01	400.00	99,058.42
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069	132,742.92	140,511.75	51,665.00	221,589.67
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	92,081.56	31,709.34	.....	123,790.90
Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....				13,912,230.56	3,172,832.50	884,405.16	16,200,657.90

TABLE 42.—*Commissioner's account.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office from time to time with bids for leasing tribal lands, to pay for railroad rights of way, and for various other purposes. For all such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by law.]

Balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$429, 683. 42	
Receipts.....	189, 915. 28	
		\$619, 598. 70
Disbursed.....	\$480, 074. 73	
Deposited in United States Treasury	93, 654. 13	
Balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	45, 869. 84	
		619, 598. 70

TABLE 43.—*Financial statement for year ended June 30, 1909.*

[Exclusive of individual Indian moneys.]

	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers July 1, 1908.	Received during year.	Total on hand and received.	Disbursed during year.	In Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1909.
Current and contingent expenses	\$249, 705. 20	\$1, 000, 083. 85	\$1, 249, 789. 05	\$1, 006, 571. 96	\$243, 217. 09
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	1, 282, 465. 01	1, 472, 162. 87	2, 754, 627. 88	1, 642, 951. 86	1, 111, 676. 02
Supports (gratuities).....	112, 498. 85	670, 400. 00	782, 898. 85	629, 633. 53	153, 265. 32
Incidental expenses.....	13, 301. 18	74, 298. 72	87, 599. 90	72, 471. 37	15, 128. 53
Schools.....	1, 340, 006. 65	3, 999, 731. 25	5, 339, 737. 90	4, 132, 778. 95	1, 206, 958. 95
Trust funds and interest.....	37, 975, 397. 49	3, 775, 085. 23	41, 750, 482. 72	2, 794, 548. 99	38, 955, 933. 73
Indian moneys.....	3, 893, 295. 71	1, 266, 235. 93	5, 159, 531. 64	1, 968, 151. 12	3, 191, 380. 52
Miscellaneous ^a	10, 852, 502. 63	4, 412, 879. 59	15, 265, 382. 22	4, 465, 261. 45	10, 800, 120. 77
Total.....	55, 719, 172. 72	16, 670, 877. 44	72, 390, 050. 16	16, 712, 369. 23	55, 677, 680. 93

^a Includes judgments of Court of Claims, proceeds of lands, and other special payments to Indians.

TABLE 44.—*Summary, vital legislation of the past.*

I. Performance of engagements between United States and Indians:

A. No further treaties—

“No Indian nation or tribe within territory United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty.” (R. S., 2079.)

B. Power of Congress to abrogate treaties—

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock*, decided that Congress has power to abrogate treaties with Indians and in a contingency may avail itself of such power from considerations of public policy. (Supreme Court decision, 187 U. S., 553.)

C. Presidential power—

Congress therein delegates to the President power to abrogate by proclamation treaties with tribes in actual hostility to United States, if in his opinion the same can be done consistently with good faith and legal and national obligations. (R. S., 2080.)

D. Purchase of goods for Indians—

“All merchandise required by any Indian treaty for Indians * * * shall be purchased under direction of Secretary Interior upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given: * * *. All other purchases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods shall be made by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose. (Changed in minor details by late enactments.) (R. S., 2083.)

E. Contracts with Indians—

“No agreements shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians or individual Indians not citizens of the United States for * * * (any kind of compensation) in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to claims * * * under laws or treaties with United States

I. Performance of engagements between United States and Indians—Continued.

E. Contracts with Indians—Continued.

or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from United States unless such contract be executed * * * (strictly in accordance with specified formalities for protection of Indians and approved by Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior). (R. S., 2103.)

Nothing but fee paid to agent or attorney under these contracts, and even fee to be withheld until such agent or attorney shall first have filed a sworn statement with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs showing each particular act of service under contract the moneys found to be due Indians to be paid direct to them by the United States. (R. S., 2104.)

Any person receiving money contrary to provisions two preceding sections shall forfeit same and, with his aiders and abettors, be punishable by fine and imprisonment. (R. S., 2105.)

II. Government and protection of Indians:

A. Cutting timber—

The President authorized to grant to Indians temporary authority to fell, cut, remove, and sell, on reservations, or allotments fee to which remains in the United States, dead timber standing or fallen, for their sole benefit. (Act Feb. 16, 1889 (25 Stat. 673), as construed by United States Supreme Court in *Logging Co. v. U. S.*, 186 U. S., 279, 284.)

B. Surveys Indian reservations—

All such surveys to be made under direction and control General Land Office. (R. S., 2115.)

C. Purchases or grants from Indians—

“No purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands * * * shall be of any validity in law or equity unless same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution;” any person other than an officer of the United States who attempts to negotiate such treaty or to treat with them for title or purchase of their lands is liable to penalty \$1,000. (R. S., 2116.)

United States Circuit Court, F. D. Missouri, 21 Fed. Rep., 615 (1884).

Construed this penal section not to include leases for grazing purposes.

III. Government of Indian country:

A. Trading with Indians—

(R. S. 2128-2132.)

Provides a complete system of law for granting licenses for trading in Indian country; must be loyal citizens United States and give bond for observance laws and regulations for trade and intercourse with Indians.

Persons employed in Indian affairs prohibited, under pain of fine and removal from office, from having any interest or concern in any trade with Indians, or

“in any contract made or under negotiation * * * with the Indians, for the purchase or transportation or delivery of goods or supplies for the Indians.” * * *. (Act June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 146, 177.) (R. S. 2078.)

B. Liquor—

Sale of liquor—

R. S., Sec. 2139, as amended by act July 2, 1892 (27 Stats., 260), and act Jan. 30, 1897 (29 Stats., 506).

These acts make it a penal offense to sell, give away, dispose of, exchange or barter any malt, spirituous or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor * * *:

(a) to any Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government; or

(b) to any Indian, a ward of Government under charge of any superintendent or agent; or

(c) any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government through its departments exercises guardianship.

United States Supreme Court in *Heff* decision (197 U. S., 488) construed these enactments, and

Decides that, as Congress has made in General Allotment Act, 1887, all allottees citizens, provision (a) is unconstitutional as an attempt by Congress to usurp police power of a State over transactions between its citizens within its territory.

III. Government of Indian country—Continued.

B. Liquor—Continued.

Introduction liquor—

The same acts above cited

Make it a penal offense to introduce or attempt to introduce any of these articles above mentioned into the Indian country, which term is defined by Congress to include allotments while title to same is held in trust by the United States or while same remains inalienable by the allottee without consent of United States.

Court decision, United States Supreme Court (207 U. S., 581).

The constitutionality of this provision was attacked on same grounds as in Heff case, but upheld by Supreme Court in Couture case.

Seizure of liquor—

(R. S. 2140.)

Makes it duty of any person in service United States or of any Indian to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in Indian country * * *; also authorizes any * * * Indian agent or subagent or commanding officer of a military post * * * who has reason to believe or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced any ardent spirituous liquor or wine into Indian country in violation of law * * * to search, seize, and deliver same to proper officer.

United States Supreme Court decided that terms spirituous liquors, ardent spirits, and wine do not include beer, ale, or malt liquors generally. Therefore such liquors when found on reservation can not lawfully be seized and destroyed. (*Sarlls v. U. S.*, 152 U. S., 570.)

C. Removal of persons from reservations.

(R. S. 2147-2149.)

Give Commissioner of Indian Affairs * * * Indian agents and sub-agents power to remove from Indian country all persons found thereon contrary to law; and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove any person from any tribal reservation whose presence is, in his judgment, detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians.

IV. Education of Indians.

General provision.

Act April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72).

This act makes permanent a similar provision contained in former Indian appropriation acts, and gives the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to supervision of Secretary of the Interior, control over the expenditures of all moneys appropriated therein or thereafter for school purposes among the Indians;

Provided, That, except for pay of superintendents, not more than one hundred and sixty-seven dollars shall be expended for annual support and education of any pupil except in certain cases.

Outing system.

Each Indian appropriation act.

Contains an appropriation and, by implication, an authorization for transporting Indian pupils from Indian schools and placing them * * * "under care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training."

V. Irrigation.

General provision.

Each Indian appropriation act.

Contains an appropriation of \$200,000 for construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and water rights, including lands necessary for canals, pipe lines, and reservoirs for Indian reservations and allotments, and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control * * * and to employ superintendents of irrigation who may be skilled irrigation engineers, not to exceed five.

Special projects.

Some ten or eleven special appropriations for local irrigation projects have been made by Congress from time to time, in eight of which the appropriations are reimbursable from sale of surplus lands.

VI. Forestry.

General provision.

Act March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781).

Until this appropriation was made, such forestry work as was done was paid for out of tribal funds.

This act provides in substance for investigation by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for purpose of preserving living and growing timber and removing dead timber * * * furnishing expert advice to Indians as to proper care of forests and conduct of timber operations.

VII. General allotment act.

Act February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388); section 1, amended by act February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794); section 6, amended by act March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1447); and act May 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 182); section 4, amended by act March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 781).

These acts provide a complete system for allotting land to all the Indians but five tribes, the Osages, Miamis, Peorias, Sacs and Foxes in Oklahoma, and Senecas in New York, and land of adjoining territory of Sioux Nation in Nebraska.

(1) The work to be done under direction of the President (late appropriation acts set aside money to be expended by Commissioner of Indian Affairs under direction of Secretary of the Interior in same way), and land allotted to each Indian on any reservation deemed by President advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes in amounts not more than one-eighth section to each Indian.

(2) Indians to select their own allotments.

(3) Section 4, as enlarged by act of March 3, 1909, provides for allotment of land on the public domain to any Indian who for any cause has not received an allotment elsewhere.

(4) Allotments to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and patents to issue to Indians to the effect that United States shall hold the land in trust for twenty-five years and at the end thereof convey to allottee or his heirs a patent in fee, free of encumbrance. Indians not allowed to encumber land during trust period, and President may extend trust period.

(5) Section 6, as amended by acts March 3, 1901, and March 3, 1906, has the effect of making allottees born within territorial limits of the United States and *every Indian in Indian Territory* citizens of United States if they received patents prior to May 8, 1906. Thereafter all allottees, except Indians in Indian Territory (who become citizens as before on receipt of first patent), become citizens only upon receipt of patent in fee.

This section also declares that every Indian born within territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein and has adopted the habits of civilized life shall be a citizen of the United States.

VIII. Curtis Act for protection of the people of the Indian Territory:

Act June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495).

This act provides a complete system for administering affairs of the 100,000 Indians in the then Indian Territory and, although amended several times, is substantially in effect to-day.

(1) Provides for adjudication of all questions relating to membership of any of the tribes by United States courts.

(2) For enrollment by Commissioner to the Five Tribes of Indians entitled to citizenship therein and for allotment of surface of lands to enrolled members of tribes in fair and equal shares, reserving all oil, coal, asphalt, and mineral deposits to the tribe.

(3) Reserving town sites to tribes, setting apart land for churches, schools, and burying grounds.

(4) Providing for the ouster of illegal allottees and intruders.

(5) Making allotments nontransferable and liable for no obligations contracted prior to receipt of patent in fee.

(6) Providing for leasing oil and mineral lands by Secretary of the Interior, and payment of royalties to Indians.

(7) No intoxicating liquors to be sold in Indian Territory.

(8) Provision for town site commission for each town for the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes for laying out town sites.

(9) Royalties and rents to be paid into United States Treasury to credit of tribe.

(10) Payments by United States to be made per capita and not to tribe.

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances.

Appropriation.	Balances from previous years.	Appropriations for 1909.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909.
Current and contingent expenses:			
Pay of Indian agents.....		\$42,000.00	\$24,005.57
Pay of Indian police.....		200,000.00	8,403.71
Pay of farmers.....		125,000.00	5,255.26
Pay of interpreters.....		4,000.00	1,143.43
Pay of judges Indian courts.....		12,000.00	967.78
Pay of matrons.....		30,000.00	5,291.49
Pay of Indian inspectors.....		21,000.00	950.60
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors.....		12,800.00	1,379.15
Pay of Indian school superintendent.....		3,000.00	.....
Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent.....		1,500.00	28.29
Buildings at agencies, and repairs.....		75,000.00	12,904.44
Contingencies, Indian department.....		85,000.00	2,993.52
Expenses, Indian commissioners.....		4,000.00	.....
Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian supplies, 1909.....		314,596.34	71,970.95
Vaccination of Indians.....		5,000.00	4,627.30
Fulfilling treaties with—			
Choctaws.....	\$124.34	10,520.00	10,644.34
Crows.....	12,135.66	6,000.00	10,813.31
Fort Hall Indians.....	22,478.81	6,000.00	28,478.81
Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency.....	1,005.40	4,000.00	849.60
Pawnees.....	4,480.35	30,000.00	5,156.88
Potawatomies, Kansas.....	3,242.09	9,037.90	4,141.81
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	4,700.66	51,000.00	18,391.97
Seminoles.....	3.00	28,500.00	17,500.04
Senecas of New York.....	2,030.65	11,902.50	2,301.94
Sioux, Yankton Tribe.....	2,315.17	15,000.00	2,426.58
Six Nations of New York.....	5.05	4,500.00	61.10
Winnebagoes.....	24,796.77	44,162.47	27,933.07
Proceeds of—			
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, N. and S. Dak.....		225,000.00	225,000.00
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....		5,000.00	5,000.00
Incidental expenses of the Indian service:			
Arizona.....		1,500.00	160.92
California, employees.....		7,000.00	247.69
California, including support and civilization.....		4,000.00	292.00
Colorado.....		1,000.00	482.55
Idaho.....		1,000.00	352.64
Montana.....		2,500.00	16.04
Nevada, employees.....		4,000.00	355.00
Nevada, including support and civilization.....		5,000.00	390.61
New Mexico.....		1,000.00	173.67
North Dakota.....		1,000.00	146.17
Oklahoma, including employees.....		22,000.00	791.64
Oregon, employees.....		3,000.00	1,516.68
Oregon, including support and civilization.....		3,000.00	550.18
South Dakota.....		3,000.00	931.21
Utah.....		1,000.00	96.00
Washington, including employees and support and civilization.....		13,000.00	550.18
Wyoming.....		1,000.00	470.95
Support of—			
Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.....		25,000.00	5,834.24
Bannocks, employees.....		5,000.00	1,903.00
Cheyennes and Arapahoos.....		35,000.00	5,463.05
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....		7,000.00	975.41
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.....		4,000.00	.80
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band.....		13,000.00	2,258.01
Coeur d'Alenes.....		3,000.00	155.81
Confederated band of Utes, employees.....		23,740.00	1,466.17
Confederated band of Utes, subsistence.....		30,000.00	9,493.83
Crows.....		8,000.00	.....
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....		7,000.00	2,481.56
Indians of Arizona and New Mexico.....		300,000.00	38,950.16
Indians of Flathead Agency.....		9,000.00	796.57
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency.....		20,000.00	1,510.79
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....		20,000.00	2,988.85
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation.....		30,000.00	6,109.89
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....		50,000.00	10,091.22
Indians of Klamath Agency.....		8,000.00	1,613.25
Indians of Warm Springs Agency.....		4,000.00	264.95
Indians of Western Shoshone Agency.....		8,000.00	641.81
Kaibabs in Utah.....		1,500.00	23.00
Kansas Indians.....		2,000.00	.....
Makahs.....		2,000.00	514.09
Mission Indians.....		15,000.00	3,835.79

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Appropriation.	Balances from previous years.	Appropriations for 1909.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909.
Support of—Continued.			
Molels.....		\$3,000.00	\$1,800.00
Nez Percés of Joseph's Band.....		1,000.00	3.83
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees.....		9,000.00	212.83
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and civilization.....		90,000.00	21,495.63
Northern Indians of California.....		20,000.00	16,296.42
Pawnees, employees.....		6,600.00	298.77
Pawnees, iron, steel, etc.....		500.00	471.59
Pawnees, schools.....		10,000.00	156.97
Pima Indians.....		40,000.00	535.92
Poncas.....		9,000.00	1,834.38
Quapaws, education.....		1,000.00	271.00
Quapaws, employees.....		500.00	500.00
Quinaltets and Quileutes.....		1,000.00	12.50
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas.....		200.00	.....
Shoshones, employees.....		6,000.00	1,746.00
Shoshones in Wyoming.....		12,000.00	231.31
Sioux of Devils Lake.....		5,000.00	434.67
Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc.....		97,000.00	7,925.57
Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization.....		500,000.00	91,078.01
Sioux, Yankton tribe.....		20,000.00	9,143.73
Spokanes.....		2,000.00	1,280.00
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.....		3,000.00	906.79
Yakimas and other Indians.....		5,000.00	.....
Indian schools:			
Support.....		1,400,000.00	147,219.52
Buildings.....		400,000.00	182,200.97
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....		56,900.00	3,526.56
Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings, land, etc. (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).....	\$3,049.94	6.65	1,072.15
Albuquerque, N. Mex., water supply.....	4,548.91	2,000.00	3,130.55
Bismarck, N. Dak.....		20,200.00	5,929.95
Carlisle, Pa.....		164,000.00	878.12
Carson City, Nev.....		56,900.00	8,016.92
Chamberlain, S. Dak.....		37,900.00	9,865.42
Cherokee, N. C.....		28,720.00	9,406.07
Chilocco, Okla.....		129,400.00	42,182.36
Five Civilized Tribes.....		300,000.00	64,501.63
Flandreau, S. Dak.....		69,425.00	5,826.14
Fort Lewis, Colo.....		38,800.00	21,037.43
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....		43,000.00	8,301.79
Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1909.....		60,975.00	9,247.20
Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1908 (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).....	1,301.18	84.80	1,217.14
Genoa, Nebr.....		54,800.00	3,303.11
Grand Junction, Colo.....		41,000.00	10,375.92
Hampton, Va.....		20,040.00	11,638.79
Hayward, Wis.....		40,870.00	6,585.73
Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.....		16,860.00	33,346.58
Lawrence, Kans.....		148,750.00	2,715.10
Lawrence, Kans., buildings.....	8,393.30	3,000.00	1,974.85
Morris, Minn.....		29,550.00	5,195.79
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....		55,800.00	8,955.19
Phoenix, Ariz.....		127,400.00	18,699.74
Phoenix, Ariz., heating system.....	1,065.00	9,000.00	2,165.50
Pierre, S. Dak., 1908 (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).....		.63	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....		29,550.00	755.91
Pipestone, Minn.....		41,675.00	4,241.83
Rapid City, S. Dak.....		48,350.00	14,141.95
Rapid City, S. Dak., buildings.....	150.83	5,000.00	5,150.83
Rapid City, S. Dak., sewerage system.....		6,000.00	6,000.00
Riverside, Cal.....		96,000.00	136.49
Riverside, Cal., buildings.....	2,206.95	4,000.00	6,206.95
Riverside, Cal., water system.....		3,000.00	3,610.08
Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa.....		15,160.00	1,613.80
Salem, Oreg.....		111,200.00	5,620.08
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		56,900.00	5,535.31
Santa Fe, N. Mex., water supply.....		1,609.00	800.00
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....		34,025.00	4,712.31
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., buildings.....	11.15	5,000.00	11.15
Southern Utah.....		18,725.00	16,546.65
Tomah, Wis.....		46,450.00	4,205.17
Transportation.....		75,000.00	19,705.36
Truxton Canyon, Ariz.....		19,200.00	4,092.93
Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1908 and 1909.....		5,000.00	1,812.31
Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1909.....		22,700.00	3,313.38
Wahpeton, N. Dak., buildings.....		9,000.00	6,142.81

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Appropriation.	Balances from previous years.	Appropriations for 1909.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909.
Miscellaneous:			
Advance interest to Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable).	\$12,414.19	\$90,000.00	\$27,785.03
Allotments under act of February 8, 1887 (reimbursable)...	49,521.39	75,000.00	29,568.18
Allotments, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak. (reimbursable)...	5,529.91	15,000.00	12,573.15
Allotments, Sioux Reservations.....	2,472.20	30,000.00	4,255.37
Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.....		25,000.00	4,711.04
Allotments, etc., Spokane Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable), act of May 29, 1908.....		7,000.00	5,445.36
Appraisalment, classification, and allotments, Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, N. and S. Dak. (reimbursable), act of May 29, 1908.....		75,000.00	70,467.93
Care and support of insane Indians in Oklahoma.....		20,000.00	19,537.23
Care of orphan Indian children, Five Civilized Tribes.....		10,000.00	10,000.00
Clerical and other expenses, town lots, Union Agency, Five Civilized Tribes.....		6,000.00	285.86
Commission, Five Civilized Tribes.....	65,899.83	143,410.00	53,521.69
Counsel for Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.....		2,000.00	613.67
Copying records, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes, act of May 27, 1908.....		15,000.00	
Certified claims (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).....		852.17	
Drainage survey, Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable)...	5,676.39	10,000.00	6,569.43
Education, Sioux Nation.....	110,090.27	200,000.00	29,201.94
Experiments, Indian school or agency farm.....		5,000.00	862.67
Investigation of fraudulent leases, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes.....	2.80	10,000.00	37.49
Irrigation, Indian reservations.....		200,000.00	11,339.57
Irrigation, Yakima Reservation, Wash (reimbursable).....	8.45	15,000.00	5,236.47
Irrigation and water system, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho (reimbursable).....	254,195.09	100,000.00	70,396.75
Irrigation systems, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).....	3,041.27	200,000.00	68,995.69
Irrigation system, Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).....	2,066.74	125,000.00	24,160.39
Irrigation system, Milk River, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.....		25,000.00	1,096.20
Irrigation system, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		50,000.00	5,999.73
Judgments, Indian depredation claims (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).....	174,092.44	38,015.00	122,405.44
Lands, irrigation, etc., for Indians in California.....	45,264.79	50,000.00	60,901.57
Leasing of mineral and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).....		40,000.00	977.27
Pay of physician, New York agency.....		600.00	
Pay of superintendent, Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho.....		1,200.00	
Payments to—			
Thomas G. Walker (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).....		1,594.00	
W. A. Simpson (deficiency act, Mar. 4, 1909).....		740.95	
Indians of Colville Reservation, Wash., for lands.....	300,000.00	300,000.00	540,000.00
Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., for lands conveyed to the California and Oregon Land Company.....		108,750.00	108,619.19
Mexican Kickapoos, Oklahoma.....		215,000.00	40,000.00
Preventing spread of trachoma among Indians (act Feb. 20, 1909).....		12,000.00	11,825.33
Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes (act May 27, 1908).....		90,000.00	65.48
Purchase of implements, etc., for Indians of Fort Belknap Reservation (reimbursable).....		25,000.00	4,670.92
Potawatomi Indian cemetery, Mission Township, Kans.....		600.00	600.00
Rebuilding mills, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	10,000.00
Relief of James H. Owen (act of Mar. 4, 1909).....		930.00	
Relief of Chas. H. Diekson (act of Jan. 25, 1909).....		246.72	
Relief and civilization of Chippewas in Minnesota (reimbursable).....	102,562.90	150,000.00	29,024.36
Removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes.....	1.60	20,000.00	403.69
Removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes.....	4,625.18	25,000.00	5,194.61
Relief of Indians of Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).....		10,000.00	9,251.00
Removal, etc., of Chief Rocky Boy's band of Chippewas, Montana.....		30,000.00	30,000.00
Repairing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr.....		12,000.00	
Sale of inherited and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).....		15,000.00	297.47
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.....		40,000.00	271.90
Surveying and allotting Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).....		32,554.78	13,784.05
Surveying and allotting Indian Reservations.....		75,000.00	4,174.32

TABLE 45.—Statement of appropriations for Indian Service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, with unexpended balances—Continued.

Appropriation.	Balances from previous years.	Appropriations for 1909.	Balances in Treasury and hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1909.
Miscellaneous—Continued.			
Stating account of Northern Arapaho Indians (deficiency act of Mar. 4, 1909).....		\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Special investigations, Indian service.....		3,000.00	958.44
Town sites, Yuma and Colorado River reservations, Cal., and Ariz. (reimbursable).....		5,000.00	5,000.00
Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.....		10,000.00	3,793.51
Zuni dam and irrigation project, New Mexico.....		25,000.00	2,268.26

NOTE.—The balances shown to have been in the Treasury and hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1909, will remain on the books and be subject to expenditure until after July 1, 1911. Such of the appropriations as were made without year are available until expended, and so much of the others as may be needed for the purpose will be used to pay expenses incurred in the fiscal year, but not settled before July 1, 1909.

TABLE 46.—Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898.

Reservation.	Date of act. (33 Stat. L., 706).	Date of in- structions to allot.	Date allo- tments were completed.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of res- ervation (approx- imate).	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					No.	Acreage.					
Round Valley, Cal.	Feb. 8, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 706).	Mar. 10, 1894	Nov. 3, 1894	10	619	5,408.72	103,219.56	65,000.00	13,253.44	\$4,693.49	Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws. Entrymen to pay for same at appraised prices in 5 equal annual payments, with interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, with right to commute. L. D. 34, p. 248.
Southern Ute, Colo.	Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stats., 677).	Aug. 15, 1895	Apr. 15, 1896	b 160 c 80	371	72,810.65	1,079,999.65	523,079.00	159,299.05	153,402.07	Subject to entry under the desert, homestead, and town-site laws and the laws governing the disposal of mineral, stone, and timber lands. See proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stat. L., 1947), and L. D. 25, p. 271.
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332,889.77	d 104,000.00	89,276.90	261,900.06	Sold subject to homestead laws, with right to commute. Price per acre \$4.50, payable as follows: \$1.50 when entry was made, and the remainder in annual payments of 50 cents per acre. See proclamation of June 2, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2368), and L. D. 33, pp. 8 and 9.
Red Lake, Minn.	Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800,000.00	e 256,152.00	211,338.68	670,797.34	Sold subject to homestead laws at not less than \$4 per acre, one-fifth of the price bid payable at the time bid is made; balance in 5 equal annual installments, due in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years from date of sale. See L. D. 32, pp. 600 and 603.

c Single persons over 18.

d Ceded to the United States for \$345,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).

e Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).

a Surplus grazing and timber lands sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value (26 Stat. L., 658).

b Heads of families.

TABLE 46.—Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898—Continued.

Reservation.	Date of act.	Date of instructions to allot.	Date allotments were completed.	Size of allotment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reservation (approximate).	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					No.	Acreage.					
Crow, Mont.....	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352).						3,504,000.00	61,116,000.00	93,148.79	\$114,452.17	When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at \$4 per acre, as follows: \$1 per acre when entry is made, the remainder in 4 equal annual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Entrymen to pay same fees and commissions at time of completion or final entry as now provided by law where the price is \$1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated May 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3200), and L. D. 34, p. 63.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Okla.	June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213).	June 8, 1906	Oct. 8, 1906	160	513	82,039.52	2,968,803.00	395,618.56	391,212.69	1,033,156.86	Subject to settlement and disposal under the act of June 5, 1906; and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior. See also act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 550), proclamation dated Sept. 19, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3253), and L. D. 35, pp. 239 and 349.
Wichita, Okla.....	June 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 676).			160	965	152,991.00	743,180.00	6,586,468.00	214,439.57	271,049.63	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 897), proclamation dated July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), and L. D. 31, p. 9.
Rosebud, S. Dak....	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254).	Coded.....					3,228,160.00	382,000.00	414,059.95	1,135,121.44	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See also proclamation dated May 13, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2354), and L. D. 32, p. 628.
Vintah Valley, Utah.	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 263).	June 6, 1904	June 13, 1905	c80 d 40	1,283	103,265.35	2,361,145.00	1,004,285.00	21,565.68	82,678.74	Lands disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section; nonmineral lands at not less than \$1.25 per

Wind River, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016).	Began in 1894; work not continued steadily; no allotments since 1905; about 200 Indians yet unallotted.	c 80 or 160. d 40 or 80.	1,781	185,016.65	1,754,940.00	1,438,633.66	113,743.68	98,413.15	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead, town-site, coal, and mineral land laws. See also proclamation dated June 2, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3208), and L. D. 34, p. 647.
Colville, Wash.	July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62).	Oct. 11, 1898	80	648	50,900.00	2,800,000.00	1,500,000.00	122,278.15	282,489.42	Subject to settlement and entry under the terms of, and subject to the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions in, the statutes mentioned in the proclamation and the laws of the United States applicable thereto. See also act of Feb. 20, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), and proclamation dated Apr. 10, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 1983), and L. D. 29, p. 681.
Grande Ronde, Oreg.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	Sept. 8, 1888	e 160 c 80	269	33,147.74	61,440.00	26,301.65	26,021.54	63,081.90	Sold under sealed bids. See act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 567), and L. D. 33, p. 586.
Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888).	Feb. 18, 1892	e 320 c d 100 / 80	555	151,856.05	472,500.00	56,560.00	47,565.67	20,810.23	Entryman to comply with all requirements of the homestead law, with right to commute. Price of land fixed by appraisement, one-fifth of purchase price to be paid in cash at time of entry and the balance in 5 equal annual installments in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, respectively, from and after date of entry. See act of Apr. 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 124), and the proclamation dated Aug. 12, 1907 (35 Stat. L., —).

a Ceded to the United States for \$1,150,000 (33 Stat. L., 352).

b Ceded to the United States for a sum to be fixed by the Congress (28 Stat. L., 897).

c Single persons over 18.

d Orphans under 18.

e Heads of families.

f Single persons under 18.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unal- lotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Phoenix School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River ^a (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawa, Cocopa, ^d Mohave.	b c 240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.	b 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	c 22,391	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882. (See 4106, 36409-9.)
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	357,120	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	b 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui).	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Allotments being made under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1021).
Navaho ^e (Under Leupp, Moqui, Navaho, Western Navaho, and San Juan schools.) Tribe: Navaho.	12,115,283	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, 1905, and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres added to reservation, and by executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 470 Indians have been allotted 74,715 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by the act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and by executive order of Dec. 30, 1908, the surplus lands, approximately 506,000 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico east of the first guide meridian west were restored to the public domain (see 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787). (See 1277-9.)
Papago..... (Under farmer.) Tribe: Papago.	e 27,566	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	f 46,720	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Sept. 15, 1903. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos Agency.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	b 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 27, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,880	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, and May 14, 1900.
Total.....	19,554,569	

^a Partly in California.
^b Outboundaries surveyed.
^c Surveyed.

^d Not on reservation.
^e Partly in New Mexico.
^f Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	<i>A</i> acres. 370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71861-1908, 35245-1909.)
Hupa Valley..... (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saizah, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	<i>a b</i> 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52) 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Cahuilla, Martinez, Mesa Grande, Pala, Potrero, and Soboba schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	202,216	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889, 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See authority 7971; also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 5, p. 193.) 3,742.45 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 325-333), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1015-1022). And the deeds have been recorded in misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts. 11,058.88 acres patented by the Government to the Morongo band (see 8928-1908) and 3,200 to the Cuyapipe band, under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (24 Stat. L., 1015-1022).
Miscellaneous bands:		
Grindstone.....	80	} Under the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 76), 1,301 acres were purchased for California Indians.
Potter Valley.....	16	
Upper Lake.....	144	
Guidiville.....	50	
Tachee, Le Moore or Mussel Slough.....	80	
Sherwood.....	230	
Trinidad.....	60	
Ruffys.....	441	
Eel River.....	20	
Coyote Valley.....	100	
Redwood Valley and Little River.....	80	
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki.	<i>c</i> 37,000	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,408.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, approximately 37,000 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (72088-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.) (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) Allotments now being made.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawia, ^d Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. ^d	<i>a</i> 48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	<i>c</i> 45,889	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) (See 45893, 52030, 55068-1909.)
Total.....	434,378	

a Outboundaries surveyed.
b Partly surveyed.

c Surveyed.
d Not on reservation.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
COLORADO.		
Ute ^a (Under Fort Lewis and Southern Ute schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	<i>Acres.</i> 483,750	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes.
Total.....	483,750	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alène..... (Under superintendent.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alène, Kutenai, ^b Pend d'Oreille, ^c and Spokane.		Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 637 Indians have been allotted 103,911.53 acres (these allotments approved July 13, 1909), and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening surplus lands to settlement.
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	<i>d e</i> 447,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,060 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153.
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Percé.		Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi..... (Under custodian.)	64,000	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and executive order Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.)
Total.....	511,940	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	2,965	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.)
Total.....	2,965	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92).

^a Partly in New Mexico.
^b Surveyed.

^c Not on reservation. ^e Partly surveyed.
^d Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS—continued.		
Iowa ^a (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.)
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.	398	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 18,619 acres allotted to 233 Indians; 120 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909 and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie band of Potawatomi.	b 500	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 76,536.95 acres allotted to 811 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301; 685, p. 202, and 825, p. 167). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Sauk and Fox ^a (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	24	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37, and 512, p. 110).
Total.....	922	
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ^c Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,213 acres allotted to 1,934 Indians.
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Désert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	b 1,029	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 51,453 acres allotted to 645 Indians; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 36 Indians.
Total.....	3,402	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359, 382); residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). ^b (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1886, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.

^aIn Kansas and Nebraska.

^bSurveyed.

^cAgency abolished June 30, 1889.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Leech Lake ^a (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.	<i>A cres.</i>	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)
Mdewakanton..... Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and Sched. approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.	<i>b c</i> 61,014	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Rwy. Co.
Vermilion Lake..... (Under Vermilion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	<i>c</i> 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	78,178	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 402,516.06 acres have been allotted to 4,868 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 223,928.91 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 78,178.19 acres. Lands now in process of allotment under both acts.
White Oak Point and Chippewa..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibigoshish Reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total.....	683,800	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	959,044	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 7, 1907 (34 Stats., 1035). (See 11548-09.)

^a Surveyed.^b These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. xxxviii and xliii of Annual Report, 1890.^c Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow (Under Crow Agency.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	<i>A cres.</i> ab1,836,753	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1890. Under act Feb. 8, 1887, (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 447,914.90 acres have been allotted to 2,272 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,844,182.49 acres, and 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto.
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350. Allotments to be made under the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558).
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonal Sioux.	1,774,967	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113. 1,032.84 acres reserved for town sites.
Jocko (Under Flathead Agency.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats. 794), 2,378 Indians have been allotted 220,950.12 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 4,977 acres for water power, etc., and 431.62 for town-site purposes, and 69,760 acres (approximately) were granted by the act of Apr. 23, 1904, to the State of Montana for school purposes, aggregating 305,418.36 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,128,181.64 acres. These lands, and the lands reserved for town-site purposes, are, with the exception of timber lands, to be disposed of as provided for by section 8 of the act of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302). 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands.
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	b 489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884; and Mar. 19, 1900; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total	5,558,464	
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869 Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.

a Outboundaries surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Omaha..... (Under Omaha School.) Tribe: Omaha.	<i>A</i> acres. <i>a</i> 12,421	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 129,470 acres allotted to 1 577 Indians; the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted.
Ponca..... (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago School.) Tribe: Winnebago.	<i>a</i> 1,711	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,040.82 acres allotted to 1,200 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	14,772	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley <i>b</i> (Under Western Shoshoni School.) Tribes: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	<i>c</i> 312,320	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa farmer.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	<i>c</i> 1,000	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; executive order of July 31, 1903.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	<i>c</i> 322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.)
Walker River..... •(Under Carson School.) Tribe: Paiute.		Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32 pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 268,005.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 50,809.16 acres. Allotted to 492 Indians, 9,783.25 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,390.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 885, p. 187.) Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 268,005.84 acres.
Total.....	635,320	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	<i>a</i> 286,400	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) The residue, 286 400 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment. (See executive order of Nov. 11, 1907.) The above mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments 1 to 797 were approved Aug. 28, 1909, and are not included in this report.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	<i>c</i> 474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909, and Senate bill 5602, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

a Surveyed.*b* Partly in Idaho.*c* Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		
Pueblo:		
(Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.)		
Tribe: Pueblo—		
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jemez.....	a 17,510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See executive orders of June 13 and September 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo.
Acoma.....	a 95,792	
San Juan.....	a 17,545	
Picuris.....	a 17,461	
San Felipe.....	a 34,767	
Pecos.....	a 18,763	
Cochiti.....	a 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	a 74,743	
Taos.....	a 17,361	
Santa Clara.....	a 49,369	
Tesuque.....	a 17,471	
St. Ildefonso.....	a 17,293	
Pojoaque.....	a 13,520	
Sia.....	a 17,515	
Sandia.....	a 24,187	
Isleta.....	a 110,080	
Nambe.....	a 13,586	
Laguna.....	a 125,225	
Santa Ana.....	a 17,361	
Zuñi.....	a 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
(Under Zuñi School.)		
Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo:		
Total.....	1,699,485	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany.....	b 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.		
Cattaraugus.....	b 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.		
Oil Spring.....	b 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Seneca.		
Oneida.....	b 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Oneida.		
Onondaga.....	6,100	Do.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.		
St. Regis.....	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: St. Regis.		
Tonawanda.....	c 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.		
Tuscarora.....	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.		
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands.	{ c 48,000	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen. Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.)
(Under Eastern Cherokee School.)	{ c 15,211	
Tribe: Eastern band of Cherokee.		
Total.....	63,211	

a Outboundaries surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

c Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	Acres. 92,144	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 135,824.33 acres allotted to 1,193 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368.
Fort Berthold..... (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	884,780	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 80,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment under act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042). (See 12322, 15295, 43363-1909; H. R. 10275.)
Standing Rock..... (Under Standing Rock Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	1,847,812	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under act of Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stats., 884), and authority of the President of Sept. 26, 1905, 2,489 Indians have been allotted 824,828.44 acres, leaving unallotted 1,847,811.56 acres. [See act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444, 451, and 460), and act of Mar. 1, 1907, (34 Stat. L., 1041).] (Allotments numbered 2495 to 3769 were approved Aug. 14, 1909, and under President's proclamation of Aug. 21, 1909, 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement, which are not included in this report.)
Turtle Mountain..... (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 45,894 acres allotted to 326 Indians, and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act.
Total.....	2,824,736	
OKLAHOMA.		
Cherokee..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	a 70,070	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 640; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Approximately 40,060 Indians have been allotted 4,350,000 acres.
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317.
Chickasaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw.	a b 803,108	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Approximately 10,950 Indians have been allotted 3,900,000 acres.

a Surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation; under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Choctaw..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	<i>Acres.</i> a 2,590,043	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,700 Indians have been allotted 4,360,000 acres.
Creek..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	72,813	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept., 1882, p. Liv.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb. —, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,700 Indians have been allotted 3,000,000 acres.
Iowa..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa..... (Under Kaw School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,877 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated.
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001.
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 443,538 acres have been allotted to 2,759 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 7, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The remaining 395,618.56 acres were turned over to the General Land Office for disposition under acts of June 5 and June 28, 1906, and proclamation of Sept. 19, 1906. The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 369,961.12 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1909. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908, and act of Mar. 27, 1908, 35 Stat. L., 9.)
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Oakland..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (see Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percé, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 257, p. 240). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.)

aPartly surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Osage..... (Under Osage Agency.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.	<i>Acres.</i> a 404,924	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stats., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 400,216.20 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Changes since June 30, 1909, have not been deducted from area of reservation in this report.
Oto..... (Under Oto School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 189), 127,711.22 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see L. B. 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boëuf.	a 1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	a 320	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 784 Indians 101,050.75 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 320 acres (letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401). Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1893, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)

a Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Seminole..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	<i>A</i> cres. 4,854	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept., 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,000 Indians have been allotted 361,000 acres.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni, Waco, and Wichita.	<i>a</i> 1,511,576	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,991 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	<i>a</i> 535	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total.....	5,459,830	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Grande Ronde School.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for government use and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpapa, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	<i>b</i> 872,186	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,719.62 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 314.) The residue, 872,186 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 260; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033. Lands now in process of allotment under act of May 27, 1902 (35 Stat. L., 260). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.)
Siletz..... (Under Siletz School.) Tribes: Alesa, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Safuske, Siu-slaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteen others.	3,200	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; executive orders Nov. 9 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085.

a Surveyed.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.		
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	A cres. a 79,820	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1855, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	a 322,108	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total.....	1,277,314	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek Agency.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Minicoujou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	a 111,711	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept. 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 11); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 842 Indians 172,733.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 111,711 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347). Lands are now in process of allotment.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton Agency.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for state school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Minicoujou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,467,926	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 320,631.05 acres have been allotted to 934 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) 339 Indians have been allotted 79,281.88 acres under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460), leaving unallotted 2,467,926.12 acres. Surplus lands to be appraised and opened to settlement. (75 allotments were approved July 13, 1909, and under President's proclamation of Aug. 21, 1909, 1,615,800 acres were opened to settlement.)
Lower Brulé..... (Under Lower Brulé School.) Tribes: Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	a 175,471	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 176,115.18 acres allotted to 795 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 175,470.76 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907.)

a Surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brulé Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogala Sioux.	Acres. a 1,943,121	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, 25 Stats., 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by executive order of Jan. 25, 1904, and by executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Under act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), and authority of President of July 29, 1904, 854,989.51 acres have been allotted to 2,604 Indians, and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,943,120.74 acres. Lands are still in process of allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451).
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud Agency.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhazhe Sioux.	a 1,524,210	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs. vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,258,558.35 acres allotted to 4,914 Sioux Indians (L. B. 392, 450, and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 599, p. 396, and 926, p. 397). 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 1,524,209.64 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Lands now in process of allotment.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total.....	6,222,439	
UTAH.		
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Gosiute, Pavant, Uintah, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	a 179,194	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stats., 165; acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats. 263), 103,265.35 acres allotted to 1,283 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 392), and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See L. B. 75, p. 398.)
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabeguache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	179,194	

TABLE 47.—*Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Chehalis (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See L. B. 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 25,172.30 acres allotted to 40 Indians (see executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispel, Okanogan, Lake, Methow, Nespelein, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokan.	^a 1,297,009	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 50,900.50 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town-sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town-sites. The residue, 1,297,009 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments to be made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).
Hoh River (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	^b 598	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted, 11,634 acres to 85 Indians; reserved for government school, 80 acres; unallotted and unreserved, 598 acres.
Makah (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	^c 23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. Lands now in process of allotment, except timber lands.
Muckleshoot (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	169	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 39 Indians have been allotted 3,191.97 acres.
Nisqualli (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Osette (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Osette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	^b 1,375	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 5,909.48 acres allotted to 39 Indians; the residue, 1,375 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres, laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quileute (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quileute.	^c 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.

^a Partly surveyed.^b Surveyed.^c Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Quinaielt..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinaielt.	<i>A cres.</i> a 176,650	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 471 Indians have been allotted 46,893.39 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 176,650.05 acres. The lands are now in process of allotment and the work nearly completed.
Shoalwater..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	a 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 835, p. 268.) Allotted in executive order, addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	a 8,930	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokan..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Spokan.		Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 647 Indians have been allotted 64,000 acres (approved since July 1, 1909), and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin.)..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island)..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,172 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acre.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	b 837,753	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs. vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 255,066.03 acres allotted to 2,823 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) The residue, 543,916.13 acres, held in common. Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.)
Total.....	2,347,976	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	a 20,096	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 57,746 acres allotted to 1,003 Indians; the residue, 20,096 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.

a Surveyed. b Partly surveyed. c Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency.

TABLE 47.—Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specifically reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—continued.		
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	<i>A</i> cres. 26,153	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,558 acres allotted to 520 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), 120 Indians were allotted 7,512.40 acres, leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	46,613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 76,256.92 acres allotted to 959 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Under acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), 880 acres were allotted to 11 Indians, leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613.58 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	^c 231,680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.	^b 11,803	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....	336,345	
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshoni School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	^c 95,307	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation, June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 1,472,844.15 acres, leaving in diminished reservation 282,115.85 acres; allotted therein to 358 Indians, 34,010.49 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 92.44 acres reserved by Secretary to complete allotments to Indians on ceded part. Of the diminished reserve, 185,016.65 acres were allotted to 1,781 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 95,307.15 acres.
Total.....	95,307	
Grand total.....	48,477,796	

^a Outboundaries surveyed.^b Surveyed.^c Partly surveyed.

TABLE 48.—*Population of Indians.*

Grand total (exclusive of Alaska).....	300,545
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,469
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	199,076

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Total.....	300,545	Nevada.....	5,870
Arizona.....	37,209	New Mexico.....	18,627
California.....	19,788	New York.....	5,460
Colorado.....	806	North Carolina.....	1,896
Florida.....	358	North Dakota.....	8,071
Idaho.....	4,073	Oklahoma.....	117,370
Indiana.....	243	Oregon.....	3,669
Iowa.....	352	South Carolina.....	60
Kansas.....	1,351	South Dakota.....	20,171
Maine.....	410	Texas.....	470
Michigan.....	6,743	Utah.....	1,777
Minnesota.....	10,008	Washington.....	8,796
Montana.....	10,533	Wisconsin.....	11,020
Nebraska.....	3,744	Wyoming.....	1,670

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES.

Arizona:		Arizona—Continued.	
Camp McDowell School—		Truxton Canyon School—	
Mojave and Yuma-		Walapai.....	a 515
Apache.....	186	Western Navaho School—	
Camp Verde School—		Moqui (Hopi).....	182
Mohave-Apache.....	a 240	Navaho.....	6,150
Tonto-Apache.....	a 160	Paiute.....	113
Colorado River School—		California:	
Mohave.....	457	Cahuilla School—	
Chemehuevi in Cheme-		Mission Indians at—	
huevi Valley.....	b 55	Cahuilla.....	160
Fort Apache School—		Santa Rosa.....	77
White Mountain Apache	2,127	Capitan Grande School—	
Fort Mohave School—		Mission Indians at—	
Mohave.....	696	Capitan Grande.....	75
Chemehuevi.....	98	Los Conejos.....	56
Havasupai School—		Syquan.....	34
Havasupai.....	175	Under farmer—	
Moqui School—		Digger.....	39
Moqui (Hopi).....	a 2,112	Fort Bidwell School—	
Navaho.....	a 2,000	Paiute.....	a 200
Leupp School—		Pit River (Achomwai).	a 500
Navajo.....	1,040	Fort Yuma School—	
Navaho School—		Yuma.....	622
Navaho.....	b 10,000	Greenville—	
Pima School—		Digger.....	524
Apache.....	64	Hoopa Valley School—	
Maricopa.....	337	Hoopa.....	438
Papago.....	1,232	Lower Klamath.....	c 745
Pima.....	4,145	Lajolla School—	
Under farmer, San Xavier—		Mission.....	137
Papago on reserve (al-		Malki School—	
lottees).....	a 523	Mission Indians at—	
Papago in villages in		Mission Creek.....	6
Pima County.....	b 2,225	Morongo.....	238
San Carlos School—		Palm Springs.....	43
Coyotero-Apache.....	540	San Manuel.....	62
Mohave-Apache.....	88	Twenty-nine Palms	29
San Carlos-Apache.....	1,172	Martinez School—	
Tonto-Apache.....	577	Mission.....	362

a Estimated

b From Report of 1906.

c From Report of 1905.

TABLE 48.—Population of Indians—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

California—Continued.		Idaho—Continued.	
Mesa Grande School—		Fort Lapwai School—	
Mission Indians at—		Nez Percé.....	1, 470
Mesa Grande and		Not under an agent.....	d 200
Santa Ysabel Nos.		Indiana:	
1 and 2.....	184	Not under an agent—	
San Pascual.....	71	Miami.....	c 243
Pala School—		Iowa:	
Mission Indians at—		Sac and Fox School—	
Campo.....	a 20	Sac and Fox.....	352
Cuyapipe.....	45	Kansas:	
Laguna.....	7	Kickapoo School—	
La Posta.....	11	Iowa.....	269
Manzanita.....	52	Kickapoo.....	205
Pala.....	226	Sac and Fox.....	87
Pauma.....	70	Potawatomi School—	
Pechanga School—		Munsee (or Christian)	
Mission.....	170	and Chippewa.....	e 92
Rincon School—		Prairie Band Potawato-	
Mission.....	100	mi.....	698
Round Valley School—		Maine:	
Concow.....	187	Not under an agent—	
Little Lake and Red-		Oldtown.....	f 410
wood.....	107	Michigan:	
Nomelaki and Pit River		Bay Mills School—	
(Achomawi).....	87	Chippewa.....	195
Yuki and Wailaki.....	244	Under physician—	
Soboba School—		L'Anse, Vieux Désert,	
Mission Indians at—		and Ontonagan Chip-	
Soboba.....	140	pewa.....	f 883
Santa Ynez.....	52	Not under an agent—	
Tule River School—		Scattered Chippewa and	
Tule River.....	154	Ottawa.....	c 5, 587
Ukiah Day School—		Potawatomi of Huron..	g 78
Digger.....	125	Minnesota:	
Volcan School—		Leech Lake School—	
Mission Indians at—		Cass and Winnibago-	
Inaja.....	30	shish.....	440
Los Coyotes.....	133	Leech Lake Pillager....	799
Santa Ysabel No. 3.	165	Mississippi Chippewa...	453
Not under an agent—		Nett Lake School—	
Wichumni, Kawia, Pit		Chippewa (Bois Fort)..	640
River (Achomawi)		Red Lake School—	
and others.....	b 13, 061	Red Lake and Pembina	
Colorado:		Chippewa.....	1, 359
Fort Lewis School—		White Earth School—	
Wiminuche Ute.....	454	Fond du Lac Chippewa	
Southern Ute School—		(removal).....	110
Capote and Moache Ute.	352	Mississippi Chippewa—	
Florida:		Gull Lake.....	384
Not under an agent—		Mille Lac (removal)	966
Seminole.....	c 358	Mille Lac (nonre-	
Idaho:		moval).....	314
Coeur d'Alène Reserve—		White Oak Point	
Coeur d'Alène.....	533	(removal).....	247
Spokan.....	104	White Earth.....	1, 936
Fort Hall School—		Pembina Chippewa....	349
Bannock, Shosoni.....	1, 766		

a Estimated

b From report of special agent, March 21, 1906; 1,306 are on forest reserves.

c From United States Census, 1900.

d From report of 1902.

e From report of 1900.

f From pay roll of 1906.

g From pay roll of 1888.

TABLE 48.—Population of Indians—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

Minnesota—Continued.		New Mexico—Continued.	
White Earth School—Con'd.		Jicarilla School—	
Pillager Chippewa—		Jicarilla Apache.....	791
Cass and Winnebigo-		Mescalero School—	
goshish (removal)	62	Mescalero Apache.....	457
Otter Tail.....	743	Pueblo Bonito School—	
Leech Lake (re-		Navajo.....	<i>d</i> 2, 500
moval).....	277	San Juan School—	
Not under an agent—		Navaho.....	<i>e</i> 5, 500
Mdewakanton Sioux—		Santa Fe School—	
At Birch Cooley....	<i>a</i> 150	Pueblo.....	3, 405
Elsewhere.....	<i>b</i> 779	Zuñi School—	
Montana:		Pueblo of Zuñi.....	1, 666
Blackfeet School—		New York:	
Piegan.....	2, 195	New York Agency—	
Crow School—		Cayuga.....	182
Crow.....	1, 735	Oneida.....	274
Flathead School—		Onondaga.....	542
Flathead.....	598	Seneca.....	2, 749
Kalispel.....	182	St. Regis.....	<i>f</i> 1, 349
Kutenai.....	613	Tuscarora.....	364
Pend d'Oreille.....	665	North Carolina:	
Spokane.....	138	Cherokee School—	
Other tribes who have		Eastern Cherokee.....	1, 896
rights.....	71	North Dakota:	
Fort Belknap School—		Fort Berthold School—	
Assiniboine.....	678	Arickee.....	399
Gros Ventre.....	550	Gros Ventre.....	453
Fort Peck School—		Mandan.....	252
Assiniboine Sioux.....	610	Fort Totten School—	
Yankton Sioux.....	1, 082	Sisseton, Wahpeton, and	
Tongue River School—		Cut Head Sioux	
Northern Cheyenne....	1, 416	(known as Devils	
Nebraska:		Lake Sioux).....	980
Omaha School—		Turtle Mountain Chip-	
Omaha.....	1, 260	pewa.....	2, 588
Santee School—		Standing Rock School—	
Ponca.....	281	Sioux.....	3, 399
Santee Sioux.....	1, 134	Oklahoma:	
Winnebago School—		Cantonment School—	
Winnebago.....	1, 069	Arapaho.....	240
Nevada:		Cheyenne.....	515
Fallon School—		Cheyenne and Arapaho	
Paiute.....	325	School—	
Fort McDermitt School—		Arapaho.....	500
Paiute.....	295	Cheyenne.....	746
Under industrial teacher—		Seger Colony School—	
Paiute of Moapa Reserve	115	Arapaho.....	138
Walker River School—		Cheyenne.....	437
Paiute.....	469	Kaw School—	
Nevada School—		Kansa (Kaw).....	231
Paiute of Pyramid Lake	479	Kiowa School—	
Western Shoshoni School—		Apache.....	166
Hopi.....	1	Comanche.....	1, 441
Paiute.....	242	Kiowa.....	1, 310
Shoshoni.....	243	Wichita and Caddo....	1, 005
Not under an agency.....	<i>c</i> 3, 701	Osage School—	
New Mexico:		Osage.....	2, 230
Albuquerque School—		Oto School—	
Navaho.....	191	Oto and Missouri.....	403
Pueblo.....	4, 117		

a From report of 1901.

b From report of 1899.

c From United States Census report, 1900.

d Partly estimated.

e Estimated.

f From report of 1908.

TABLE 48.—Population of Indians—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

Oklahoma—Continued.		Oregon—Continued.	
Pawnee School—		Klamath School—	
Pawnee.....	647	Klamath.....	658
Ponca School—		Modoc.....	216
Ponca.....	581	Paiute.....	103
Tonkawa.....	51	Pit River (Achomawi).....	56
Red Moon School—		Siletz School—	
Cheyenne.....	147	Siletz (confederated).....	442
Sac and Fox School—		Umatilla School—	
Iowa.....	80	Cayuse.....	<i>a</i> 465
Sac and Fox of the Mis-		Umatilla.....	<i>a</i> 250
sissippi.....	536	Wallawalla.....	<i>a</i> 490
Seneca School—		Warm Springs School—	
Eastern Shawnee.....	107	Warm Springs (confed-	
Miami (Western).....	128	erated), Wasco, Teni-	
Modoc.....	62	no, and Paiute.....	765
Ottawa.....	212	Allottees permanently	
Peoria.....	204	absent from reserva-	
Quapaw.....	305	tion.....	<i>c</i> 79
Seneca.....	390	South Carolina:	
Wyandot.....	376	Not under an agent—	
Shawnee School—		Catawba.....	<i>d e</i> 60
Absentee Shawnee.....	481	South Dakota:	
Citizen Potawatomi.....	<i>a</i> 1,768	Cheyenne River School—	
Mexican Kickapoo.....	222	Blackfeet, Miniconjou,	
Under War Department—		Sans Arc, and Two	
Apache at Fort Sill.....	248	Kettle Sioux.....	2,560
Union Agency—		Ute (Absentee).....	<i>a</i> 371
Cherokee—		Crow Creek School—	
Full blood.....	6,603	Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	1,019
Mixed blood.....	29,991	Flandreau School—	
Intermarried whites.....	286	Flandreau Sioux.....	280
Negro freedmen.....	4,925	Lower Brulé School—	
Chickasaw—		Lower Brulé Sioux.....	479
Full blood.....	1,550	Pine Ridge School—	
Mixed blood.....	4,185	Oglala Sioux.....	6,727
Intermarried whites.....	647	Rosebud School—	
Negro freedmen.....	4,673	Brulé Sioux.....	5,060
Choctaw—		Sisseton School—	
Full blood.....	8,337	Sisseton and Wahpeton	
Mixed blood.....	10,769	Sioux.....	1,936
Intermarried whites.....	1,671	Yankton School—	
Negro freedmen.....	5,994	Yankton Sioux.....	1,739
Creek—		Texas:	
Full blood.....	6,816	Not under an agent—	
Mixed blood.....	5,091	Alabama, Muskogee,	
Negro freedmen.....	6,807	and Cushatta.....	<i>f</i> 470
Seminole—		Utah:	
Full blood.....	1,399	Panguitch School—	
Mixed blood.....	739	Kanab Kaibab.....	81
Negro freedmen.....	986	Shivwits Paiute.....	118
Oregon:		Uintah and Ouray Agency—	
Grand Ronde School—		Uintah Ute.....	443
Clackamas.....	6	Uncompahgre Ute.....	469
Rogue River.....	10	White River Ute.....	296
Santiam.....	5	Not under an agency—	
Umpqua.....	13	Paiute.....	<i>g</i> 370
Wapato Lake.....	4	Washington:	
Yamhill.....	5	Colville School—	
Indians who have re-		Columbia.....	540
ceived patents in fee.....	<i>b</i> 102	Colville.....	421

a From report of 1908.*b* From report of 1907.*c* From report of 1906.*d* Estimated.*e* Live near Columbia and are intermarried with Cherokees.*f* From report United States Census, 1900.*g* From report of 1905.

TABLE 48.—*Population of Indians*—Continued.

BY SCHOOLS AND TRIBES—continued.

Washington—Continued.		Washington—Continued.	
Colville School—Continued.		Tulalip School—Continued.	
Kalispel (nonreservation).....	96	Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	399
Lake.....	342	Yakima School—	
Nespelem.....	43	Yakima, Klikitat, and Wisham; consolidated as confederated Yakima.....	^a 1,900
Nez Percé (Joseph's band).....	97	Not under an agent—	
Okanogan.....	475	Nooksak.....	^b 200
Sanpoil.....	178	Wisconsin:	
Spokane.....	509	Keshena School—	
Wenatchi (nonreservation).....	93	Menominee.....	1,487
Neah Bay School—		Stockbridge and Munsee.....	582
Hoh.....	55	Lac du Flambeau School—	
Makah.....	413	Chippewa.....	705
Ozette.....	27	La Pointe School—	
Quileute.....	229	Chippewa at—	
Puyallup School—		Bad River.....	1,177
Chehalis.....	147	Fond du Lac.....	934
Georgetown.....	135	Grand Portage.....	328
Humptulip.....	18	Lac Courte Oreille.....	1,375
Nisqualli.....	146	Red Cliff.....	455
Puyallup.....	469	Rice Lake.....	184
Quaitso (Queet-see).....	62	Oneida School—	
Quinaielt.....	156	Oneida.....	2,259
Sklallam (Jamestown).....	212	Wittenberg School—	
Sklallam (Port Gamble).....	83	Winnebago.....	1,094
Skokomish.....	203	Not under an agent—	
Squaxon Island.....	98	Pottawatomie.....	440
Tulalip School—		Wyoming:	
Lummi.....	435	Shoshoni School—	
Muckleshoot.....	167	Arapaho.....	854
Suquamish or Port Madison.....	180	Shoshoni.....	816
Skagit and Swinomish..	268		

^a Estimated.

^b From report of 1903.

TABLE 49.—Tribal funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment, July 1, 1909.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent.
		Volume.	Page.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	678	\$1,500,600.00	\$75,030.00
	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	Mar. 20, 1906	34	80	2,018,585.07	80,743.40
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	354	273,909.50	10,956.38
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	51,334.47	2,566.72
Cherokee national fund.....	do.....	21	70	616,408.94	30,820.45
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do.....	21	70	362,821.38	18,141.07
Cherokee school fund.....	do.....	21	70	511,934.13	25,596.71
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1024	951,992.65	47,599.63
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	231,719.03	11,585.95
	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642		
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17	6,369,484.39	318,474.22
	June 27, 1902	32	400		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	39,710.69	1,985.53
Choctaw school fund.....	do.....	21	70	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1027	390,257.92	11,707.74
Creek general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	2,472,946.15	123,647.31
	May 27, 1902	32	249		
Crow fund.....	Aug. 27, 1892	27	1034	6,614.05	330.70
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	71,526.23	2,861.05
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	672	30,184.35	1,207.37
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	45,705.49	2,285.27
Kickapoo general fund.....	do.....	21	70	90,044.03	4,502.20
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	328	5,719.35	285.97
Klamath fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	367	315,372.35	15,768.62
Menominee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	153,039.38	7,651.97
Menominee log fund.....	June 12, 1890	26	146	1,793,797.91	89,689.89
Nez Percé of Idaho fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	2,854.88	142.74
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	265,847.90	13,292.39
	July 15, 1870	16	36		
Osage fund.....	May 9, 1872	17	90	8,396,697.90	419,834.89
	June 16, 1880	21	292		
	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344		
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoe and Missouri fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	348,955.97	17,447.79
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 10, 1876	19	28	399,939.47	19,996.97
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomie education fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	76,967.44	3,848.37
Pottawatomie general fund.....	do.....	21	70	89,501.91	4,475.10
Pottawatomie mills fund.....	do.....	21	70	17,346.29	867.31
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	217,718.38	8,708.74
Round Valley general fund ^a	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	15,603.42	.....
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund ^b	Mar. 3, 1909	35	803	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	331	32,073.93	1,603.70
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	Feb. 13, 1891	26	749	13,244.62	662.23
Seminole general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Seminole school fund.....	July 1, 1898	30	568	500,000.00	25,000.00
Seminole in Oklahoma fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	806	570,000.00	28,500.00
Senecas of New York fund.....	do.....	35	800	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca-Tonowanda band fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	3,881.83	194.09
Siletz general fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	18,488.61	924.43
Sioux fund.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	2,789,391.52	139,469.58
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1,039	605,038.51	30,251.93
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	71,571.66	3,578.58
Uintah and White River Ute fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	19,173.93	958.69
Umatilla general fund.....	Aug. 5, 1882	22	297	282,027.26	14,101.36
Umatilla school fund.....	do.....	22	297	36,740.27	1,837.01
Ute 4 per cent fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	1,244,493.44	62,224.67
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	497,797.43	24,889.87
Winnebago fund.....	Mar. 3, 1909	35	798	883,249.58	44,162.47
Yankton Sioux fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	390,981.58	19,549.08
Total.....				38,537,679.42	1,892,179.35

^a This fund will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), and March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1006).

^b Interest at 5 per cent appropriated for 1910. Act capitalizing fund makes no provision for interest beyond that period. Interest for 1911 included in estimate of appropriations for that year.

Changes during the year in funds held by the Government in lieu of investment.

INCREASE.

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	\$1, 212, 066. 07
Cherokee school fund.....	7, 634. 73
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	566, 253. 01
Klamath fund.....	372. 35
Osage fund.....	8, 595. 51
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	3, 184. 93
Round Valley general fund.....	2, 514. 74
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	1, 000, 000. 00
Seminole in Oklahoma fund.....	570, 000. 00
Senecas of New York fund.....	118, 050. 00
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	110. 00
Umatilla general fund.....	5, 984. 47
Winnebago fund.....	883, 249. 58
Total.....	<u>4, 378, 015. 39</u>

DECREASE.

Cherokee national fund.....	36, 528. 80
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.....	48, 007. 35
Chickasaw national fund.....	10, 996. 97
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	3, 123. 00
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	22, 532. 80
Menomonee log fund.....	197, 993. 83
Nez Perce of Idaho fund.....	96. 25
Omaha fund.....	75, 736. 09
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	12, 164. 96
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	6, 530. 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	92, 717. 19
Silitz general fund.....	814. 38
Sioux fund.....	406. 36
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	920. 66
Ute 4 per cent fund.....	5, 506. 56
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	2, 202. 57
Yankton Sioux fund.....	59, 727. 68
Total.....	<u>576, 005. 45</u>
Net increase.....	3, 802, 009. 94

TABLE 50.—*Present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1909.*

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of Installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	Article 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; article 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; article 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.	7, p. 99; 11 p. 614; 7, p. 213; 7, p. 235.	\$9,600.00
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Article 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; article 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, p. 212; 7, p. 236; 7, p. 614.	920.00
Coeur d'Alene.....	Employees as per eleventh article of the agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	.....	.....	3,000.00
Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.....	Article 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.....	16, p. 720.	4,000.00
Crow.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.	Treaty of May 7, 1868, article 10.....	15, p. 652.	6,000.00
Lemhi.....	For benefit of Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency, Idaho, as President may direct.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1880.....	25, p. 687.	4,000.00
Molel.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855.....	12, p. 982.	3,000.00
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated.....	19, p. 256.	90,000.00
Do.....	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	.....do.....	15, p. 658.	9,000.00
Pawnee.....	Annuity in cash.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	11, p. 729.	30,000.00
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	11, p. 729.	10,000.00
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops. For pay of 2 blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.....	11, p. 729.	500.00
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	Estimated.....	11, p. 729.	5,400.00
Potawatomi.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	.....do.....	11, p. 730.	1,200.00
Do.....	Do.....	Aug. 3, 1795.....	7, p. 51.	357.80
Do.....	Do.....	Sept. 30, 1809.....	7, p. 114.	178.90
Do.....	Do.....	Oct. 2, 1818.....	7, p. 185.	894.50
Do.....	Do.....	Sept. 20, 1828.....	7, p. 317.	715.60
Do.....	Permanent annuities.....	July 29, 1829.....	7, p. 330.	5,724.77
Do.....	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.....	7, p. 318; 7, p. 321.	1,008.99
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.....	July 29, 1829.....	7, p. 320.	50.00
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.....	7, p. 318; 9, p. 855.	107.34
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.	7, p. 425.	1,500.00
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804.....	7, p. 85.	1,000.00
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861.....	12, p. 1172.	200.00
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Feb. 19, 1831.....	4, p. 442.	6,000.00

Shoshoni and Bannock: Shoshoni.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 676..	5,000.00
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	15, p. 676..	1,000.00
Bannock.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	15, p. 676..	5,000.00
Six Nations of New York Sioux of different tribes, including San- tee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.....	7, p. 46..	4,500.00
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 638..	1,600.00
Sioux of different tribes, including San- tee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	15, p. 638..	10,400.00
Spokane.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.....	do.....	19, p. 236..	500,000.00
Tabeguache, Moache, Capote, Wimi- nuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute.....	Pay blacksmith and carpenter.....	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.....	27, p. 139..	2,000.00
Do.....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated.....	15, p. 627..	220.00
Do.....	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.....	do.....	15, p. 622..	8,520.00
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans etc.....	do.....	15, p. 622..	30,000.00
Total.....				762,597.90

TABLE No. 51.—Increase in work and in number of employees in the Indian Office for each of the last ten years.

VOLUME OF WORK.

Calendar year.	Letters received.	Per cent of increase over preceding year.	Calendar year.	Letters received.	Per cent of increase over preceding year.
1899.....	61,767	.....	1905.....	104,551	15
1900.....	63,975	4	1906.....	113,838	9
1901.....	75,555	18	1907.....	116,958	3
1902.....	77,115	2	1908.....	143,702	23
1903.....	83,910	9	1909.....	184,968	29
1904.....	91,125	9			

EMPLOYEES.

Fiscal year.	Number. (a)	Per cent of increase over preceding year.	Fiscal year.	Number. (a)	Per cent of increase over preceding year.
1900.....	115	.....	1906.....	149	6
1901.....	127	10	1907.....	175	17
1902.....	133	5	1908.....	187	7
1903.....	137	3	1909.....	209	12
1904.....	137	.....	1910.....	199	5
1905.....	140	2			

^a Exclusive of Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Chief Clerk, and Superintendent of Indian schools.

^b Decrease.

Per cent of increase in ten years:

Volume of work.....	199
Employees.....	73
Average salary, 1900, all positions ^a	\$1,206.09
Average salary, 1910, all positions ^a	\$1,244.32
Per cent of increase in ten years.....	3.16
Average salary, 1900, clerical force, \$900 to \$2,000.....	\$1,257.55
Average salary, 1910, clerical force, \$900 to \$2,250.....	\$1,279.37
Per cent of increase in ten years.....	1.7

TABLE No. 52.—Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number of schools.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to—	
						Government.	Churches and missions.
Government:							
Nonreservation boarding...	27	9, 110	9, 252	8, 032	800	\$1, 393, 589	.....
Reservation boarding.....	82	10, 233	10, 988	9, 236	1, 122	1, 627, 683	.....
Day.....	194	6, 723	6, 286	4, 274	400	282, 877	.....
Field service.....					33	31, 314	.....
Total.....	303	26, 066	26, 526	21, 542	2, 355	3, 335, 463	.....
Mission:							
Boarding.....	43	4, 580	3, 250	2, 687	499	.....	\$331, 756
Day.....	8	504	434	292	18	.....	7, 087
Total.....	51	5, 084	3, 684	2, 979	517	.....	338, 843
Contract:							
Mission boarding.....	8	1, 105	1, 050	919	127	86, 897	2, 000
Hampton Institute.....	1	150	89	66	16	12, 115	.....
Public day.....	9	.....	114	62	.....	1, 442	.....
Total.....	18	1, 255	1, 253	1, 047	143	100, 454	2, 000
Aggregate.....	a 363	32, 405	31, 463	25, 568	3, 015	3, 435, 917	340, 843
Boarding schools.....	161	25, 178	24, 629	20, 940	2, 564	3, 120, 284	333, 756
Day schools.....	202	7, 227	6, 834	4, 628	418	284, 319	7, 087
Field service.....					33	31, 314	.....

a Not including 9 public schools in which Indian pupils were taught under contract.

Number of employees in government schools.....	a2, 355
Male.....	1, 010
Female.....	1, 345
Indian.....	549
Non-Indian.....	1, 806
Number of employees in mission and contract schools.....	661
Male.....	262
Female.....	399
Indian.....	53
Non-Indian.....	608
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government.....	\$3, 435, 917
To churches and missions.....	\$340, 843
Value of subsistence raised by schools.....	\$203, 894

a Exclusive of 145 authorized positions not filled at the close of the year.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

(Arranged by States and Territories.)

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Employees.				Cost to—		Value of subsistence raised by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		Sex.		Race.		Government.	Churches and missions.	
									Male.	Female.	In-Indian.	Non-Indian.			
ARIZONA.															
Camp McDowell day.....	Government.....	40	22	19	10	1	2	10	1	1	2	\$1,142			
Camp Verde day.....	do.....	30	31	25	10	1	1	10	1	1	2	2,154			
Colorado River boarding.....	do.....	100	104	103	9	4	6	9	1	9	9	15,344			\$225
Fort Apache:															
Fort Apache boarding.....	do.....	150	198	185	10	10	9	10	8	11	8	24,193			1,757
Canyon day.....	do.....	42	43	39	10	1	1	10	1	2	2	1,782			12
Cibicu day.....	do.....	50	49	46	10	2	2	10	2	2	2	2,174			10
East Fork day.....	do.....	40	45	40	8	1	1	8	1	2	2	1,365			
Fort Mojave nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	200	195	186	10	9	10	10	3	16	3	30,319			1,411
Globe: New Jerusalem Mission boarding.....	Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	28	15	10	10	1	2	10	1	2	1	\$1,000			
Havasupai boarding.....	Government.....	46	45	38	10	1	2	10	1	2	2	4,267			27
Kaibab day.....	do.....	22	22	18	6	1	1	6	1	2	2	741			
Leupp:															
Leupp boarding.....	do.....	70	69	65	6	4	7	6	2	9	2	12,119			
Tolchaco: Navajo Mission boarding.....	Independent Mission.....	10	11	10	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	825			
Moqui:															
Moqui boarding.....	Government.....	160	202	189	10	8	11	10	8	11	8	26,344			
Orabi day.....	do.....	156	104	100	10	2	5	10	3	4	4	5,629			
Palaeca day.....	do.....	61	75	69	10	2	3	10	2	3	3	3,251			
Second Mesa day.....	do.....	100	104	99	10	2	4	10	2	3	3	4,236			
Navajo:															
Navajo boarding.....	do.....	220	270	244	10	10	17	10	16	11	11	34,064			877
St. Michael's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	150	138	121	10	5	14	10	3	16	3	14,518			
Phoenix nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	700	696	636	10	29	31	10	13	47	47	95,272			5,098
Pima:															
Pima boarding.....	do.....	200	253	225	10	10	12	10	10	12	10	35,610			4,140
Blackwater day.....	do.....	36	37	27	10	2	2	10	2	2	2	1,179			
Casa Blanca day.....	do.....	36	26	23	10	1	1	10	1	2	2	1,179			

Gila Crossing day.....	24	27	24	10	1	1	1,179	2	1,179	.....
Lehi day.....	30	23	21	10	1	1	1,179	2	1,179	.....
Maricopa day.....	40	34	31	10	1	1	1,119	2	1,119	.....
Self-River day.....	30	29	26	10	2	1	1,179	6	3,940	.....
St. John's Mission boarding.....	220	40	117	4	4	6	28,508	15	1,555	.....
Rice Station boarding.....	200	228	209	10	10	10	520	1	520	.....
Roosevelt day.....	20	5	14	5	1	1	2,779	4	7	.....
San Carlos day.....	60	53	42	10	2	3	300	1	300	.....
San Xavier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Field service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Xavier Mission day.....	165	95	64	9	1	3	1,488	2	1,488	.....
Tucson day.....	35	34	15	9	1	1	11,000	15	11,000	.....
Tucson Mission boarding.....	140	135	126	8	5	1	17,041	9	347	.....
Truxton Cañon boarding.....	125	108	100	10	4	5	1,144	2	1,144	.....
Western Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moenocopi day.....	35	39	34	10	1	1	17,915	9	3,802	.....
Western Navajo boarding.....	80	120	100	10	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.										
Banning: St. Boniface Mission boarding.....	150	108	97	10	4	9	11,000	11	.....	.....
Big Pine day.....	30	18	13	10	.....	2	1,513	2	1,513	.....
Bishop day.....	36	46	29	10	1	1	1,405	2	1,405	.....
Cahuilla day.....	25	23	17	10	1	1	1,049	2	1,049	.....
Captain Grande day.....	24	23	17	10	1	2	1,561	2	1,561	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell nonreservation boarding.....	100	71	44	10	3	4	10,631	7	2,140	.....
Likely day.....	26	26	13	10	.....	1	600	1	600	.....
Fort Yuma boarding.....	180	109	106	10	5	7	18,388	9	100	.....
Greenville nonreservation boarding.....	90	103	77	12	2	7	6,352	7	78	.....
Hoopa Valley boarding.....	146	215	145	10	4	10	25,263	8	1,882	.....
Independence day.....	23	17	14	10	.....	1	2,233	1	2,233	.....
La Jolla day.....	28	26	13	10	1	1	5,107	3	5,107	.....
Maliki day.....	30	26	18	10	.....	4	600	1	600	.....
Manchester day.....	18	20	8	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinez.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabazon day.....	22	18	13	9	1	1	1,138	2	1,138	.....
Martinez day.....	30	29	23	10	3	1	1,652	2	1,652	.....
Mesa Grande day.....	20	17	12	10	1	1	2,554	2	2,554	.....
Pala day.....	30	40	29	10	1	2	2,536	2	2,536	.....
Pechanga day.....	26	26	22	10	1	1	1,621	1	1,621	.....
Potter Valley day.....	25	14	10	6	1	.....	374	1	374	.....
Public day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denesa district, San Diego County.....	3	3	2	5	.....	.....	57	.....	57	.....
Rincon day.....	26	18	11	10	1	1	1,176	2	1,176	.....
Round Valley boarding.....	125	108	89	10	6	7	18,744	9	2,454	.....

^a Donations by teacher and private subscriptions.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Employees.				Cost to—		Value of subsistence raised by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		Sex.		Race.		Government.	Churches and missions.	
									Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.			
CALIFORNIA—continued.															
Sherman Institute, nonreservation boarding.	Government.....	500		672		537		12	24	25	11	38	\$88,079		\$6,181
Soboba day.	do.....	25	19				14	10	1			1	2,066		
Tule River day.	do.....	39	34				14	10	1	1		2	2,063		
Ukiah day.	do.....	20	15				7	10	1			1	800		
Volcan day.	do.....	30	19				17	10	1	3	1	3	1,894		
COLORADO.															
Fort Lewis:															
Fort Lewis nonreservation boarding.	Government.....	150		40		35		6	7	5	3	9	11,094		9
Navajo Springs day.	do.....	20	19				15	6	2			2	1,351		
Grand Junction nonreservation boarding.	do.....	200		216		185		12	9	9	3	15	32,752		1,090
Southern Ute boarding.	do.....	50		77		71		10	3	5		8	12,430		900
IDAHO.															
Coeur d'Alene:															
De Smet Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.....	250		83		78		10	11	7		18		\$7,020	
Slickpoc: St. Joseph Mission boarding.	do.....	100		84		20		10	4	3	3	4		2,500	
Fort Hall boarding.	Government.....	200		224		207		10	6	10	2	14	25,751		1,497
Fort Lapwai boarding.	do.....	130		117		84		8	7	5	3	9	14,110		575
IOWA.															
Sac and Fox:															
Mesquakie day.	Government.....	80	17	67		43	3	8	1	1		2	1,406		1,215
Sac and Fox boarding.	do.....							10	4	7	1	10	12,064		

	750	849	679	12	36	33	13	56	140,519	13,910
KANSAS.										
Haskell Institute, nonreservation boarding.										
Kickapoo:										
Great Nemaha day			14	10	1			1	780	
Kickapoo boarding	40	30	77	10	4	7	3	8	12,354	835
Sac and Fox day	40	28	15	10		1		1	685	
Pottawatomie:										
Blandin day	40	56	24	7	2	1		3	1,307	
Mayetta Mission day	25	25	15	8		1		1	400	
Methodist Episcopal Church.										
MICHIGAN.										
Baraga: Holy Name Mission boarding.	152	19	12	12	2	10		12	10,000	
Bay Mills day		47	32	10	1	1		2	1,872	
Harbor Springs: Holy Childhood Mission boarding.	200	134	130	10	5	12		17	8,000	
Mount Pleasant nonreservation boarding.	320	322	286	10	17	17	9	25	47,481	3,554
MINNESOTA.										
Bena boarding	40	71	57	10	2	4	4	2	8,202	427
Cass Lake boarding	50	55	41	10	2	5	6	1	6,356	1,326
Leech Lake:										
Leech Lake boarding	60	106	85	10	5	7	1	11	16,901	409
Old Agency day		24	6	2		1		2	270	
Squaw Point day		30	12	2		1			285	
Morris nonreservation boarding	100	157	139	11	4	12	2	14	26,072	3,037
Nett Lake day		25	29	10	1	2		3	3,422	
Pipestone:										
Pipestone nonreservation boarding.	240	226	213	12	12	10	8	14	35,957	2,158
Birch Cooley day		36	16	10	1	1		2	1,120	4
Red Lake:										
Cross Lake boarding	55	77	55	9	2	5	4	3	6,524	401
Red Lake boarding	100	111	91	10	4	7	2	0	15,566	539
St. Mary's Mission boarding	100	89	58	10	3	5	1	7	4,250	
Vermillion Lake boarding	125	155	113	12	5	8	7	6	20,920	352
White Earth:										
Pine Point boarding	75	94	80	10	4	7	6	5	10,747	
White Earth boarding	134	236	193	10	9	8	7	10	34,694	2,322
Wild Rice River boarding	60	68	59	10	3	8	6	5	10,587	84
Beaulieu day		30	22	10	1	1		2	1,730	
Buffalo River day		30	22	10	1	1	1	1	1,540	20
Pembina day		30	23	10	1	1		2	1,650	
Poplar Grove day		25	14	10	1	1		2	1,170	
Forterville day		36	32	10	1	1		2	1,811	23
White Earth day		50	33	10		1		1	674	
Field service								1	1,000	
St. Benedict's Mission boarding.	150	100	99	10	4	8	2	10	6,800	

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Employees.				Cost to—		Value of sub-istence raised by school.	
		Board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.	Day.		Sex.		Race.	Government.	Churches and mis-sions.			
									Male.	Fe-male.				In-dian.		Non-In-dian.
MONTANA.																
Blackfeet:																
Blackfeet boarding.....	Government.....	75	92	84	10	84	10	4	7	6	5	\$16,870			\$85	
Burd day.....	do.....	16	14	8	4	14	4	1	1	1	1	238				
Cut Finger day.....	do.....	30	12	10	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	60				
Holy Family Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	145	118	91	10	91	10	11	7	1	17		\$7,500			
Crow:																
Crow boarding.....	Government.....	150	95	78	10	78	10	5	6	2	9	16,472			2,393	
Pryor Creek boarding.....	do.....	50	61	55	10	55	10	1	5	2	4	8,928			927	
Lodge Grass Mission day.....	Baptist Home Mission-ary Society.....	30	39	37	9	37	9	2	2	2	2					
St. Xavier's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	120	52	48	10	48	10	7	5	12	12		10,000			
Flathead:																
Camas day.....	Government.....	18	12	10	9	10	9	1	1	3	1	647				
Flathead day.....	do.....	30	59	27	10	27	10	2	1	3	1	1,990				
Polson day.....	do.....	30	16	9	10	9	10	1	1	2	2	1,298				
Ronan day.....	do.....	30	24	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	1,237				
St. Ignatius Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	300	226	134	10	134	10	23	22	45	45		24,000			
Fort Belknap:																
Fort Belknap boarding.....	Government.....	75	62	48	10	48	10	5	7	2	10	12,633			7	
Lodge Pole day.....	do.....	40	29	18	7	18	7	1	2	2	2	988				
Milk River day.....	do.....	24	19	11	10	11	10	1	1	1	2	1,070				
St. Paul's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	160	145	113	10	113	10	19	9	9	19		15,500			
Fort Peck:																
Fort Peck boarding.....	Government.....	200	126	118	10	118	10	5	9	8	6	21,206			1,077	
No. 1 day.....	do.....	30	41	24	10	24	10	1	1	1	2	1,786			25	
No. 2 day.....	do.....	30	32	23	10	23	10	1	1	2	2	1,786			75	
No. 3 day.....	do.....	30	29	26	10	26	10	1	1	2	2	1,786				
No. 4 day.....	do.....	30	33	27	10	27	10	1	1	2	2	1,889			36	
Wolf Point Mission boarding.....	Presbyterian Church.....	40	33	11	9	11	9	1	4	1	4		3,640			
Fort Shaw nonreservation board-ing.....	Government.....	300	348	312	10	312	10	11	17	5	23	55,506			1,231	
St. Peter's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	50	52	42	12	42	12	5	9	14	14		12,000			

Tongue River:														
Tongue River boarding.....	80	86	62	10	4	5	9	18,002	.....	210			
Tongue River day.....	32	37	28	10	1	1	2	2,537	.....	.....		
Birney day.....	35	52	39	7	1	1	2	1,289	.....	.....		
St. Labre's Mission boarding.....	60	61	57	10	2	9	8	6,118	.....	.....		
Government contract.....														
NEBRASKA.														
Genoa nonreservation boarding.....	350	335	313	10	14	16	26	64,218	.....	8,643			
Omaha day: Superintendent at this school.....					1		1	2,519	.....	.....		
Public day:														
District No. 1, Thurston County.....														
District No. 13, Thurston County.....				10				383	.....	.....		
District No. 14, Thurston County.....				10				b 72	.....	.....		
District No. 20, Cuming County.....				10				48	.....	.....		
Santee: Santee boarding.....	70	71	48	9	2	7	7	9,572	.....	275			
Santee Normal Training Mission boarding.....	125	122	82	9	6	15	20	11,000	.....	.....		
Winnebago boarding: Superintendent at this school.....					1		1	1,400	.....	.....		
NEVADA.														
Carson nonreservation boarding.....	300	299	268	10	13	12	4	42,388	.....	1,899			
Fallon day.....		25	13	3	1	1	2	1,430	.....	.....		
Fort McDermitt day.....		65	55	10	2	2	4	3,950	.....	95			
Moapa River day.....		30	12	6	1	1	2	1,894	.....	.....		
Nevada:														
Nevada boarding.....	60	85	78	10	1	6	4	14,860	.....	1,894			
Wadsworth day.....		25	15	9		1	1	600	.....	.....		
Walker River day.....		32	32	10	1	2	3	2,936	.....	.....		
Western Shoshone boarding.....	45	62	57	10	2	6	7	13,118	.....	695			
NEW MEXICO.														
Albuquerque: Albuquerque nonreservation boarding.....	300	358	330	10	14	15	19	48,219	.....	1,865			
Acoma day.....		32	24	10		2	2	1,498	.....	.....		
Isleta day.....		60	44	10		2	1	2,018	.....	.....		
Laguna day.....		32	43	10		2	1	1,718	.....	.....		
McCarthy's day.....		24	29	10		2	1	1,182	.....	.....		
Mesita day.....		20	19	10		2	1	1,404	.....	.....		
Pagate day.....		50	52	10		2	1	2,045	.....	.....		

b Approximate figures. No accounts rendered for fourth quarter.

a Contract made for 5 pupils. No reports rendered.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Employees.				Cost to—		Value of subsistence raised by school.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		Sex.	Race.		Government.	Churches and missions.			
									Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.				
NEW MEXICO—continued.																
Albuquerque—Continued.																
Paraje day	Government	32	24	18	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	2	\$1,389			
San Felipe day	do.	50	34	34	1	1	2	10	1	2	1	2	2,376			
Seama day	do.	25	23	21	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1,439			
Bernalillo Mission boarding.	Catholic Church	125	84	76	1	8	7	10	1	8	2	7	\$5,329			
Farmington: Navajo Mission boarding &	Methodist Episcopal Church.	20	14	11	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	2	1,890			
Gallup: Rehoboth Mission boarding.	Christian Reformed Church.	35	36	32	2	6	6	11	2	6	2	6	6,786			
Jemez Mission day	Catholic Church	125	60	48	4	4	4	10	4	4	4	4	1,500			
Jicarilla:																
Jicarilla boarding.	Government	125	126	82	9	9	7	9	9	7	4	12	20,948		\$5	
Jicarilla day	do.	30	25	23	3	3	3	8	3	3	3	3	1,496			
Liberty: Presbyterian Mission boarding.	Presbyterian Church.	30	27	25	1	3	3	8	1	3	4	4	3,620			
Mescalero boarding.	Government	130	114	111	9	3	8	9	3	8	4	11	17,780		357	
San Juan boarding.	do.	159	202	156	7	9	9	12	7	9	4	12	30,087		1,125	
Santa Fe:																
Santa Fe nonreservation boarding.	do.	400	346	323	16	17	17	10	16	17	15	18	56,288		2,586	
Cochiti day	do.	30	19	15	2	2	2	9	2	2	2	2	919			
Jemez day	do.	36	48	38	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1,213			
Nambe day	do.	20	23	16	2	2	2	10	2	2	1	1	1,082			
Picuris day	do.	18	15	14	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	796			
San Idefonso day	do.	32	36	23	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	2	923			
San Juan day	do.	45	67	48	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	2	1,226			
Santa Clara day	do.	40	39	28	1	1	1	10	1	1	2	2	1,026			
Sia day	do.	36	26	19	2	2	2	10	2	2	1	1	1,018			
Taos day	do.	32	74	48	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	1,306			
Clerk for these schools.	do.	150	161	150	6	14	14	10	6	14	4	16	800			
St. Catherine's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church	125	138	130	5	7	7	10	5	7	3	9	16,869			
Tohatchi (Little Water) boarding.	Government	125	138	130	5	7	7	10	5	7	3	9	16,869			

Zuni: Zuni boarding..... Zuni day.....	75 35	101 48	96 33	9 10	6 2	8 1	3 2	11 1	21,115 1,830	251
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Cherokee boarding.....	175	240	202	10	12	7	6	13	21,110	436
NORTH DAKOTA.										
Bismarck nonreservation boarding. Fort Berthold:	100	64	57	7	5	6	2	9	10,562	
No. 1 day.....	30	22	17	10	1	1		2	1,449	
No. 2 day.....	50	51	31	10	1	1		2	1,594	
No. 3 day.....	39	39	32	9	1	1	1	1	1,479	
No. 4 day.....	36	42	30	10	1	1	1	2	1,415	
Superintendent for these schools. Fort Totten:					1		1		1,525	
Fort Totten boarding.....	390	421	365	10	10	27	7	30	50,101	6,749
No. 1 day.....	35	60	27	10		1		2	1,400	
No. 2 day.....	30	50	32	10		1		1	1,607	
No. 3 day.....	30	66	29	10	1	1	1	1	1,583	
No. 4 day.....	30	48	25	10	1	1	2	2	1,598	
Standing Rock:										
Grand River boarding.....	120	121	107	10	7	8	2	13	24,040	1,475
Martin Kenel boarding.....	100	98	88	10	4	7	1	10	17,275	1,284
Standing Rock boarding.....	136	206	157	10	7	12	2	17	27,016	1,456
Bullhead day.....	30	24	20	10		2		2	1,455	
Cannon Ball day.....	40	36	25	10	1	2	3	4	1,887	
Little Oak day.....	23	25	21	10		2	1	1	1,734	32
Porcupine day.....	29	22	15	10		2		2	1,420	17
Wakpala day.....	30	24	15	10	1	1		2	1,940	29
No. 1 day.....	17	14	14	10	1	1	1	1	1,363	
No. 2 day.....	26	25	14	10		2	1	1	1,375	32
Field service.....	60	64	57	10	3	5	3	3	4,016	
St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding. Wahpeton nonreservation boarding.	100	101	78	10	6	6	1	8	20,075	5,400
OKLAHOMA.										
Cantonment boarding.....	80	87	44	8	4	5		9	10,070	589
Cheyenne and Arapahoe: ins.	150	170	146	10	6	10	4	12	25,506	235
St. Luke Mission day.....	60	38	30	9	2	2	1	3	1,500	
Chilocco nonreservation boarding.....	650	618	553	12	30	29	19	40	92,907	12,766
Kaw boarding.....	36	32	29	10	2	4	2	4	6,721	323
Kiowa: Fort Sill boarding..... Rainy Mountain boarding.....	180 140	184 200	171 151	10 10	7 6	11 9	4 3	14 12	24,976 23,505	1,750 2,991

^a Report of 1908.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Employees.				Cost to—		Value of subsistence raised by school.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.		Sex.		Race.		Government.	Churches and missions.		
									Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.				
OKLAHOMA—continued.																
Kiowa—Continued.																
Riverside boarding.	Government	150		153		132		10	6	9	4	11	\$19,606			\$2,762
Superintendent and field service	do.								3			3	2,405			
Cache Creek Mission boarding.	Reformed Presbyterian Church.	50		49		45		9	6	7		13	\$8,800			
Mary Gregory Mission boarding.	Presbyterian Church.	60		35		29		10	2	6	8	8		6,750		
Mount Scott Mission day.	Methodist Episcopal South.		35		21		10	9		1	1	1		900		
St. Patrick's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	100		93		87		12	4	8		12		4,500		
Osage boarding.	Government.	180		138		113		10	9	13	7	15	30,210			600
St. John's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church and government contract.	65		31		27		10	9			9	3,334			
St. Louis Mission boarding.	do.	75		65		57		10	3	9	3	9	7,013			
Otoe boarding.	Government.	84		84		80		10	4	7	2	9	14,972			176
Pawnee boarding.	do.	100		108		101		10	5	8	5	8	26,445			1,882
Ponca boarding.	do.	100		97		88		10	4	8	1	11	13,624			1,250
Tonkawa day.	do.		20		10		7	10	1			1	613			
Red Moon boarding.	do.	70		44		36		10	3	4	3	4	8,115			1,007
Sac and Fox boarding.	do.	85		85		69		10	6	8	5	9	19,849			496
Seger boarding.	do.	150		114		103		10	5	8	4	9	15,841			1,471
Seneca (Quapaw).	do.															
Seneca boarding.	do.	130		104		134		10	6	9	3	12	19,345			747
St. Mary's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church and government contract.	45		43		38		10		5		5	972			
Shawnee boarding.	Government.	150		143		91		10	6	8	3	11	21,058			
Sacred Heart—																
St. Benedict's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	100		52		40		10	7	4		11		9,000		
St. Mary's Mission boarding.	do.	100		70		52		12	1	9	1	9		5,000		

OREGON.													
Klamath:													
Klamath boarding.....	150	175	140	10	5	8	4	9	22,654	1,963			
Modoc Point day.....	20	24	11	9	1	1		2	1,316	8			
Yainax day.....	32	37	24	10		1		1	1,257	20			
Salem nonreservation boarding.....	600	726	557	12	19	26	9	36	92,407	12,771			
Siletz day.....	40	52	22	9	2	1		3	3,092	1,066			
Umatilla:													
Umatilla boarding.....	110	104	80	10	4	5	4	5	15,510				
Kate Drexel Mission boarding.....	130	60	48	10	5	7		12	6,000				
Warm Springs:													
Sinnasho day.....	30	26	21	9	1	1		2	1,704	10			
Warm Springs boarding.....	130	86	74	10	5	8	5	8	25,252	622			
PENNSYLVANIA.													
Carlisle nonreservation boarding.....	1,200	1,063	955	12	35	35	7	63	165,906	9,421			
SOUTH DAKOTA.													
Chamberlain nonreservation boarding.....	200	195	172	10	8	13	4	17	27,534	1,303			
Cheyenne River:													
Cheyenne River boarding.....	154	155	142	10	6	10	5	11	24,086	1,372			
No. 1 day.....	20	9	7	9		2	2		949				
No. 2 day.....	30	29	15	10	1	1		2	1,201				
No. 3 day.....	22	11	10	10		2	2		1,138				
No. 4 day.....	22	30	19	10	1	1		2	1,393				
No. 5 day.....	22	25	21	9	1	2		2	1,267				
No. 6 day.....	28					1		3	2,200				
No. 7 day.....						1		3					
No. 8 day.....						1		3					
Field service.....		20	16	8		3			1,300				
Oahe Mission boarding.....	75												
Crow Creek:													
Crow Creek boarding.....	120	101	88	9	4	8	1	11	19,239	567			
Inmaculate Conception Mission boarding.....	75	63	58	10	7	7		14	4,805				
Flandreau nonreservation boarding.....	375	411	372	10	14	23	9	28	61,021	3,608			
Lower Brule:													
Lower Brule boarding.....	140	89	80	10	4	6	1	9	15,678	305			
Field service.....						1		1	600				
Pierre nonreservation boarding.....	180	162	144	10	9	8	1	16	25,968	1,020			
Pine Ridge:													
Pine Ridge boarding.....	210	244	224	10	14	10	7	17	35,648	2,774			
No. 1 day.....	28	39	19	10		1		1	1,092				
No. 2 day.....	30	16	11	10	1	1		2	1,317	31			
No. 3 day.....	32	30	22	10	1	1		2	1,452	55			
No. 4 day.....	30	30	22	10	1	1		2	1,404	4			
No. 5 day.....	31	35	23	9	1	1		2	1,279	2			
No. 6 day.....	33	30	23	10	1	1	1	1	1,508	64			
No. 7 day.....	30	17	10	9		2		2	1,307	50			
No. 8 day.....	30	42	25	10		1		2	1,401	14			
No. 9 day.....	30	29	21	10	1	1		2	1,411	48			
No. 10 day.....	33	14	11	7		2		2	1,035	11			

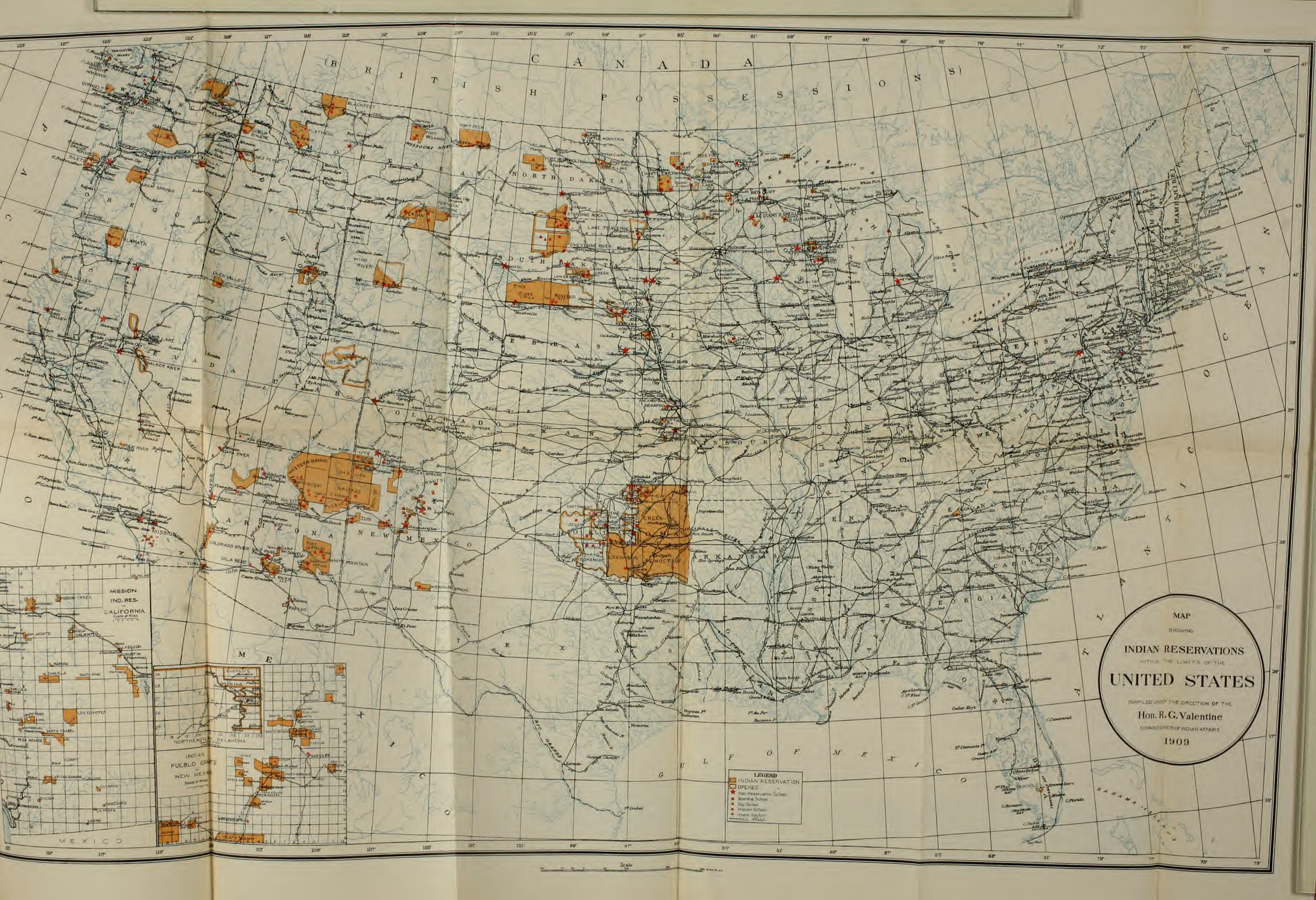
Rosebud:																					
Rosebud boarding				172		154		10	10	9	3	16	36,522								1,554
Blackpipe day			23		32	27		9		2		2	1,732								
Bull Creek day			32		16	12		10		1		2	1,517								
Butte Creek day			30		8	6		10		1		2	1,346								
Corn Creek day			23					10		1		2	1,964								
Cut Meat Creek day			28		42	35		10		1		2	1,910								
He Dog's Camp day			29		35	29		10		1		2	1,766								
Ironwood Creek day			25		23	25		10		1		2	1,802								
Little Crow's Camp day			28		28	22		10		1		2	1,516								
Little White River day			26		17	12		10		1		2	1,506								
Lower Cut Meat day			26		26	11		10		1		2	1,467								
Milk's Camp day			30		21	15		10		2		3	1,788								
Oak Creek day			24		27	21		10		1		2	1,685								
Pine Creek day			25		36	24		10		1		2	1,806								
Red Leaf's Camp day			23		15	10		9		1		2	1,489								
Ring Thunder Camp day			23		10	11		10		1		2	1,435								
Rosebud day			30		20	17		10		1		1	1,026								
Spring Creek day			29		42	28		10		1		2	1,901								
Upper Cut Meat day			33		35	28		10		1		2	1,847								
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day			30		21	13		10		1		2	1,528								
White Thunder Creek day			25		20	18		10		1		2	1,637								
Field service								10		4		7	5,420								
St. Francis's Mission boarding			325		314	272		10		16		28	27,540								
Catholic Church and government contract														\$7,500							
Episcopal Church																					
St. Mary's Mission boarding			70		71	65		10		4		6									
Sisseton:																					
Sisseton boarding			100		113	76		10		6		11	21,445								910
Good Will Mission boarding			80		62	43		8		6		10		11,500							
Springfield boarding			60		72	56		10		6		6	7,131								588
Yankton boarding			120		102	82		10		7		12	16,483								2,954
UTAH.																					
Panguitch boarding: Superintendent at this school																					
Public day:																					
Wasnake district, Box Elder County					31	20		8													792
Uintah and Ouray:																					
Uintah boarding			70		96	69		10		7		9	12,914								124
VIRGINIA.																					
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute.			150		89	66		12		8		16	12,115								
Contract and independent.																					

a Approximate figures. No accounts rendered.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Employees.				Cost to—		Value of sub-istence raised by school.
		Board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.	Day.		Sex.		Race.		Govern-ment.	Churches and mis-sions.	
									Male.	Fe-male.	In-dian.	Non-Indian.			
WASHINGTON.															
Colville:	Government.....	200		61		40		10	5	8	1	12	\$12,467		\$791
Ing.															
No. 1 day.....	do.....	32		39		20		10	1	1		2	1,413		10
No. 2 day.....	do.....	32		34		23		10	1	1		2	1,461		52
No. 3 day.....	do.....	36		44		26		8	1	1		2	1,585		16
No. 4 day.....	do.....	30		33		18		10	1	1		2	1,360		
No. 5 day.....	do.....	24		27		20		4		2	1	1	910		
No. 6 day.....	do.....	26		19		10		7	1	1		2	837		2
No. 7 day.....	do.....	25		20		16		6	1	1		2	1,058		
No. 8 day.....	do.....	22		19		13		6	1	1		2	1,057		
No. 9 day.....	do.....	25		20		11		7	1	1		2	1,093		
Field service	do.....								1	1		1	1,200		
Sacred Heart Academy.....	do.....	90		33		29		10	5	4		9	\$5,000		
St. Mary's Mission boarding	do.....	100		74		49		10	7	1		8	3,500		
Neah Bay day.....	Government.....	70		70		47		10	2	2	1	3	3,048		
Quieteute day.....	do.....	62		80		53		10	2	1	1	2	1,467		
Puyallup:															
Puyallup boarding.....	do.....	180		236		170		10	12	9	6	15	33,717		749
Jamestown day.....	do.....	18		35		17		9	1	1		1	672		
Port Gamble day.....	do.....	26		21		9		10	1	1		1	782		
Skokomish day.....	do.....	40		28		13		10	1	1		1	791		
Taholah day.....	do.....	32		21		16		10	1	1		1	791		
St. George's Mission boarding	do.....	70		59		42		10	5	0		11	6,000		
Tulalip:															
Tulalip boarding.....	Government.....	134		209		185		10	9	9	5	13	26,111		2,346
Port Madison day.....	do.....	30		25		13		10	1	1		1	754		4
Swinomish day.....	do.....	60		31		20		9		1		1	784		
Yakima boarding.....	do.....	150		178		136		10	7	10	5	12	26,251		1,495

WISCONSIN.		50	42	30	9	3	3	6	5,000	2,490
Eland: Bethany Mission boarding	Evangelical Lutheran Church.	215	252	217	12	10	12	18	32,817	
Hayward boarding	Government.	75	104	94	10	6	7	9	15,439	
Keshena (Green Bay): Keshena boarding	do	40	40	34	10	1	1	1	647	
Stockbridge No. 1 day	do	40	29	29	12	1	1	1	672	
Stockbridge No. 2 day	do	70	79	37	10	2	3	2	4,000	
Red Springs Mission boarding	Lutheran Church	220	220	203	10	9	10	19	15,555	
St. Joseph's Mission boarding	Catholic Church and government contract.	200	161	135	12	7	10	14	27,170	1,544
Lac du Flambeau boarding	Government.									
La Pointe:										
Fond du Lac day (Minn.)	do	30	30	35	10	1	2	2	1,053	
Grand Portage day (Minn.)	do	30	45	19	8	1	1	2	800	
Lac Courte Oreille day	do	40	30	37	2	1	2	2	232	
Normantown day (Minn.)	do	30	30	36	10	1	1	2	630	
Odanah day	do	490	107	107	10	2	2	2	1,642	
Red Cliff day	do	52	55	41	10	1	2	2	1,168	
Superintendent and field service	do									
Bayfield: Holy Family Mission boarding	Catholic Church	65	71	56	12	1	7	7	3,340	3,000
Odanah Mission boarding	do	200	119	105	12	1	15	16	13,705	
Oneida:										
Oneida boarding	Government.	200	160	139	10	8	13	12	23,651	983
Oneida day	do	40	40	36	10	1	1	1	401	
Adventist Mission day	Adventist Mission day	25	25	28	11	10	1	1	400	
Hobart Mission day	Episcopal Church	19	19	29	13	1	1	1	350	
Tomah nonreservation boarding	Government.	275	283	241	10	9	16	19	47,408	3,965
Wittenberg nonreservation boarding	do	120	164	132	10	5	11	9	19,102	504
WYOMING.										
Shoshone:										
Shoshone boarding	Government.	180	210	191	10	9	11	13	34,647	4,418
Shoshone Mission boarding	Episcopal Church	20	15	13	8	2	3	4	3,112	
St. Stephens Mission boarding	Catholic Church	120	120	86	10	6	9	12	14,000	
Total		25,178	24,629	20,940	4,628	1,272	1,744	2,414	3,435,917	203,894



MAP
SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Hon. R. G. Valentine
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1909

LEGEND
INDIAN RESERVATION
OPENED
Day School
Boarding School
Mission School
Asylum
RAIL ROAD

INDIAN PUEBLO GRANTS
NEW MEXICO
SCALE OF MILES

MISSION
IND. RES.
CALIFORNIA
SCALE OF MILES

Scale

SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FISCAL YEAR 1909.

The following tables show the contracts awarded at Washington, D. C., under advertisements of February 5, March 10, 13, 16 and 25, April 27, and August 7, 1908, for supplies for the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

Classification of supplies.

	Page.
Agricultural implements.....	208, 237
Bacon, lard, and groceries.....	230, 232
Barley.....	223, 232
Beef.....	224
Blankets and dry goods.....	178
Boots and shoes.....	182
Clothing and tailors' trimmings.....	175
Coal.....	256
Corn.....	226
Corn meal, cracked wheat, etc.....	262
Enameled ware, lamps, etc.....	203, 232
Feed.....	263
Flour.....	264
Furniture and wooden ware.....	204, 233
Glass, oils, and paints.....	214, 239
Hardware.....	190, 243
Harness, leather, shoe findings, etc.....	205, 235
Hats and caps.....	182
Medical supplies.....	183
Mutton.....	225
Notions.....	181
Oats.....	267
Overalls, shirts, gloves, and suspenders.....	180
Piece goods.....	174
Salt.....	226
School books, etc.....	218
Stoves, pipe, etc.....	217, 242
Tin and stamped ware.....	216, 241
Underwear and hosiery.....	179
Wagons and wagon fixtures.....	210

Names and numbers of contractors.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adams, Henry, jr. 2. Albers Bros. Milling Co. 3. Albrecht, Gustav A. 4. Alleman, Charles L. 5. Alley, E. E., & Co. 6. Alma Grain and Lumber Co. 7. American Book Co. 8. American Steel and Wire Co. 9. Anderson, John Q. 10. Armour & Co. 11. Aseptic Furniture Co. 12. Babbitt Brothers. 13. Babbitt, David. 14. Baker, Wakefield. 15. Barnes, Edward. 16. Barnhart, Kenneth. 17. Barth, Leopold, & Son. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Battle, Thomas H. 19. Bauer, Gustav T. 20. Bell, Henry C. 21. Bergin, Edward E. 22. Bernard, William J. 23. Bernhard, Samuel T. 24. Berry & Aikins. 25. Berwind Fuel Co. 26. Bird, Ossian F. 27. Birkhaeuser, William G. 28. Block, Maurice. 29. Blohm, Charles H. 30. Blunt, Charles W. 31. Book-Cliff Railroad Co. 32. Bowler, Charles L. 33. Bowman, Charles F. 34. Brennan, Frederick W.
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Names and numbers of contractors—Continued.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 35. Broadwater, William C. | 99. Feigel, Morris. |
| 36. Brooks, Jonathan W. | 100. Feldmann, Walter H. |
| 37. Brown, Charles, & Sons. | 101. Ferry, Frank F. |
| 38. Brown, David R. | 102. Ferry, Weber & Co. |
| 39. Brown Shoe Co. | 103. Fischer, Fred. |
| 40. Brown, Wallace M. | 104. Flemming, Ernest. |
| 41. Burke, J. Franklin. | 105. Fort Smith Wagon Co. (Incorporated). |
| 42. Burton & Davis Co. | 106. Foulke, Paul T. |
| 43. Busby, William. | 107. Frank, Albert. |
| 44. Butterworth, William. | 108. Frank, Henry. |
| 45. Calcutt, William R. | 109. Fredericks, Jos., & Co. (Incorporated). |
| 46. California Plate and Window Glass Co. | 110. Freeman, Haskell J. |
| 47. Campbell, William V. | 111. Fricke, John W. |
| 48. Capewell Horse Nail Co. | 112. Frye-Bruhn Co. |
| 49. Carpenter, Geo. B., & Co. | 113. Fuller, W. P., & Co. |
| 50. Carrigan, Andrew. | 114. Garcia, Jose Leon. |
| 51. Carrigan, Edmond B. | 115. Geddes, James. |
| 52. Caya, Louis M. | 116. Geldart, Richard W. |
| 53. Chatterton, Howard E. | 117. Getz Bros. & Co. |
| 54. Chedic, Walter H. | 118. Gilman, Stephen F. |
| 55. Chicago Brush Co. | 119. Goldman, Charles. |
| 56. Close, William H. | 120. Goodrich, B. F., Co. |
| 57. Clover, John A. | 121. Gorham Rubber Co. |
| 58. Coburn, Almon C. | 122. Graf, George B. |
| 59. Collins, William. | 123. Greene, Henry S. |
| 60. Columbia Shade Cloth Co. | 124. Gridley, James U. |
| 61. Cook, Alex. J. | 125. Griffin, Fred L. |
| 62. Corder, James D. | 126. Gueinzus, Walter B. |
| 63. Cornwell, William C. | 127. Hackett, Eugene. |
| 64. Cosier, Howard M. | 128. Hahn, William H. |
| 65. Cotton, Clinton N. | 129. Hamilton, William H. |
| 66. Coulson, Don Carlos. | 130. Hammer-Bray Co. |
| 67. Cox, Harry L. | 131. Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Co. |
| 68. Crabbs, Elmer J. | 132. Hannahs, Frederick W. |
| 69. Cribben & Sexton Co. | 133. Haskins, Robert C. |
| 70. Crimmins, John T. | 134. Haydock, John. |
| 71. Crocker, H. S., Co. | 135. Heath, D. C., & Co. |
| 72. Crucible Steel Co. of America. | 136. Heidelberg, Isaac N. |
| 73. Cudahy Packing Co. | 137. Henry, Henry T. |
| 74. Curlee, John R. | 138. Hersch, Leo. |
| 75. Curtis & Co. Manufacturing Co. | 139. Herzog, John S. |
| 76. Cutting, Nathaniel H. | 140. Hess, Eugene C. |
| 77. Dagget, Charles A. | 141. Heyman, Samuel. |
| 78. Dallam, Fred B. | 142. Hight, John. |
| 79. Dana, Leslie. | 143. Hiller, John R. |
| 80. Davis, William F. | 144. Hinrichs, Edward A. |
| 81. Decker, J. H., Son & Co. | 145. Hirdler, Carl. |
| 82. Detroit Stove Works. | 146. Hodges, Francis M. |
| 83. Devitt, James. | 147. Holbrook Brothers. |
| 84. Dickow, August. | 148. Holbrook, Henry M. |
| 85. Dill, Benjamin. | 149. Holzbog, George H. |
| 86. Dixon Crucible Co., Jos. | 150. Hooker, H. M., Co. |
| 87. Dohrmann, Frederick W., jr. | 151. Hornby, George H. |
| 88. Donahoe, Edward L. | 152. Hoyt, George S. |
| 89. Donahue, John T. | 153. Ilfeld, Noa. |
| 90. Dulany, William J. C. | 154. Imel, Wilber E. |
| 91. Dunne, Thomas E. | 155. Jackson, Milton M. |
| 92. Eakle, Charles M. | 156. Jewell, Charles S. |
| 93. Eames, John C. | 157. Johns, Hugh M. |
| 94. Earle, Edson A. | 158. Johnson, J. W., Co. |
| 95. Edwards Manufacturing Co. | 159. Jones, Thomas W. |
| 96. Eiseman, David. | 160. Kahlke, W. J. |
| 97. Elting, Howard. | 161. Kalb, Louis. |
| 98. Evans, Richard M. | |

Names and numbers of contractors—Continued.

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|--|---|
| <p>162. Kansteiner, Henry A.
 163. Kantowski, Frank A.
 164. Kasper, Peter J.
 165. Kegler, Charles M.
 166. Kelley, Maus & Co.
 167. Kellogg, Harry H.
 168. Kimmel, Sylvester H.
 169. Kendall, Oliver P.
 170. Kenyon, C., Co.
 171. Keyes, Rollin A.
 172. Keyser, William H.
 173. Kiper, Charles.
 174. Kleinwort, Emil.
 175. Kootz, William.
 176. Kosydar, Joseph.
 177. Krueger & Sarff.
 178. Kuhlmeier, Albert.
 179. Kuhn, DeWitt.
 180. Kutz, George W.
 181. Lake, J. Arthur.
 182. Lehman, James F.
 183. Leveson Company (Incorporated).
 184. Levy, Maurice.
 185. Levy & Weinstein.
 186. Logee, Frank S.
 187. Los Angeles Saddlery and Finding Co.
 188. Loth, Moritz.
 189. Lovejoy, Arthur B.
 190. Lyford, Harry B.
 191. MacGill, Alexander D.
 192. McEwen, James.
 193. McGlasson, Oscar B.
 194. McLin, Wilkie.
 195. McLoughlin, John E.
 196. McMurren, John H.
 197. McNair, William A.
 198. McNamara, John J.
 199. McNicholas, Robert.
 200. McRoskey, Leonard H.
 201. McShane, Thomas E.
 202. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.
 203. Mallow, August.
 204. Manhattan Supply Co.
 205. Marks, Edward M.
 206. Martin, Charles J.
 207. Martin, Wilton G.
 208. Medbury, George H.
 209. Meinecke, Henry.
 210. Merrell Drug Co., J. S.
 211. Meyer Brothers Drug Co.
 212. Meyer, John T.
 213. Middlemas, Stuart.
 214. Milius, Guggenheimer & Co.
 215. Miller, George L.
 216. Miller, Thomas L.
 217. Mills, Henry T.
 218. Mineralized Rubber Co.
 219. Monarch Elevator Co.
 220. Moore, James K., jr.
 221. Moore, J. K., Co.
 222. Moore, John Dent.
 223. Morgan, James C.
 224. Morgan, John W.
 225. Morgan, Miles R.</p> | <p>226. Morton, Mathew F.
 227. Nason, Orville P.
 228. Nason, Richard N.
 229. Nathan, Jonathan.
 230. Nay, George J.
 231. Neiss, John H.
 232. Newton, Cassius C.
 233. North Land Coal Company.
 234. Noyes, Charles P.
 235. Nystrom, Albert J.
 236. O'Connor, Charles M.
 237. Oehl, Julius.
 238. Otis, James.
 239. Pacific Hardware and Steel Co.
 240. Parke, Davis & Co.
 241. Patch, Ralph E.
 242. Paxton & Gallagher Co.
 243. Peabody, Thomas A.
 244. Perkins-Campbell Co.
 245. Pipey, William F.
 246. Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Minnesota.
 247. Power, Charles B.
 248. Puhl-Webb Co.
 249. Puterbaugh, Jay G.
 250. Quealy, P. J.
 251. Rand, McNally & Co.
 252. Reed, Joseph C.
 253. Reid, Murdoch & Co.
 254. Reinhardt, Henry.
 255. Rhodes, James H. & Co.
 256. Roberts, George N.
 257. Roberts, John H.
 258. Roby, Frank H.
 259. Rohr, Guy D.
 260. Roodhouse, Frank S.
 261. Rosenberg Bros. & Co.
 262. Rothleutner, Frank.
 263. Samoa Mercantile Co.
 264. Sanders, Frank L.
 265. Sanders, William C.
 266. Sanford, Alfred C.
 267. Sanford, James W.
 268. Schafer, Herman K.
 269. Schrank, Martin.
 270. Schultz, Frederick.
 271. Schussler, Toby.
 272. Schwarz, Henry W.
 273. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
 274. Seabury & Johnson.
 275. Searing, Charles H.
 276. Sherwood, James W.
 277. Siegel Cooper Co.
 278. Singer Bros.
 279. Skoog, Nils J.
 280. Sloan, Robert H.
 281. Small, Charles A.
 282. Smith, Oliver P.
 283. Snellenburg, Joseph N.
 284. Snook, James A.
 285. Spiegel, M.
 286. Spreckels Bros. Commercial Co.
 287. Standard Oil Co.
 288. Steele, Henry B.
 289. Stephenson, Benjamin W.
 290. Stern Bros.</p> |
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Names and numbers of contractors—Continued.

291. Steusloff, Frederick W.	318. Universal Supply Co.
292. Stiles, John A.	319. Vanderwagen, Andrew.
293. Straukamp, Cassidy & Co.	320. Van Schaack, Robert H.
294. Strauss, Seymour A.	321. Van Tassel, Frank L.
295. Strong, J. Edmund.	322. Vickers, John V.
296. Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.	323. Walker, Charles C.
297. Sudbury, E. B.	324. Walsh, Patrick W.
298. Sumner, Joshua L.	325. Washburn-Crosby Co.
299. Susskind, Joseph N.	326. Watters Laboratories.
300. Swan, Balmore F.	327. Weckerle, Fred.
301. Swift & Co.	328. Weir, William B.
302. Syndicate Trading Co.	329. Weller, Charles F.
303. Tacoma Meat Co.	330. Western Laundry Machinery Co.
304. Teitz, B. & Co.	331. Whetton, Arthur J.
305. Thompson, Clyde B.	332. Whitall Tatum Co.
306. Thompson, Herman C.	333. Whiteside, Henry C.
307. Thoms, Frederick R.	334. Whiteside, Nathaniel H.
308. Touzalin, Alfred D.	335. Williams, Christ.
309. Tribolet, Charles A.	336. Wirt, Emmet.
310. Trimmer, Andrew G.	337. Wittenberg Cedar Co.
311. Tripp, Dales D.	338. Woche, Max, & Son Co.
312. Troy Laundry Machinery Co. (Limited).	339. Wollpert, Charles.
313. Tuthill, Frank H.	340. Wooster Brush Works.
314. Tuttle, William O.	341. Wooster, Will.
315. Twin City Varnish Co.	342. Wright, Gilbert G.
316. Ulery, U. J., Co.	343. Yates, Charles M., jr.
317. Union Meat Co.	344. Younglove, Edward A.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 5, 1908, for piece goods.

PIECE GOODS.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Piece goods:			
215 yards.....	Cassimere, all wool, cadet gray—			
	Winter weight.....	32	\$1.67	New York.
900 yards.....	Summer weight.....	16	1.56 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chicago.
1,465 yards...	Cassimere, or kersey, all wool, dark blue, winter weight.	92	1.965	New York.
325 yards.....	Cassimere, or cloth, all wool, dark blue, summer weight.	92	1.76	Do.
	Cassimere, all wool—			
5 yards.....	Light steel, winter weight.....	41	1.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
220 yards.....	Light steel, summer weight.....	32	1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2,350 yards...	Dark steel, winter weight.....	32	1.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
225 yards.....	Dark steel, summer weight.....	41	1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
410 yards.....	Khaki, to be like and equal in material, construction, strength, width, weave, and color to the khaki used by the U. S. Government for army clothing of standard adopted May 1, 1903.	16	.2347	Chicago.
2,060 yards...	Corduroy, to be equal in quality and of similar color and shade to the standard sample in New York Indian warehouse.	245	.35 $\frac{3}{4}$	New York.
	Additional articles—			
	Kersey, all wool, winter weight—			
600 yards.....	Dark blue.....	92	1.965	Do.
1,400 yards...	Light blue.....	16	1.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 10, 1908, for clothing and tailors' trimmings.

CLOTHING.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Garments:			
	Corduroy—			
185.....	Coats, men's, drab corduroy, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, not quilted, 38 to 46.	294	\$2. 98	New York.
	Trousers, boys', drab corduroy, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, riveted on; for boys 6 to 10 years—			
450 pairs.....	Long.....	294	1. 07	Do.
1,005 pairs.....	Knee.....	185	. 55	Do.
2,535 pairs.....	Trousers, boys', drab corduroy, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, riveted on; for boys 11 to 18 years.	185	1. 10	Do.
1,122 pairs.....	Trousers, men's, drab corduroy, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam; seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, riveted on.	185	1. 28	Do.
	Suits, boys', drab corduroy, 6 to 10 years; trousers, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, riveted on—			
787.....	Jacket and long trousers.....	188	a 2. 62	Do.
1,125.....	Jacket and knee trousers.....	185	1. 79	Do.
	Suits, boys', drab corduroy (coat and trousers); trousers, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, riveted on—			
3,670.....	11 to 18 years.....	188	a 3. 34	Do.
1,365.....	19 to 24 years.....	188	a 3. 93	Do.
	Frieze—			
	Coats, men's (cloth all-wool Oxford frieze, weight 24 oz.), s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 4 buttons, black vegetable ivory, sizes 38 to 46.	294	3. 55	Do.
	Overcoats (cloth, all-wool Oxford frieze, weight 28 to 30 oz.), d. b. sack, 4 buttons on front, black vegetable ivory, storm collar, circular breast pocket, reinforced at bottom—			
175.....	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....	294	4. 95	Do.
160.....	Youths', 19 to 24 years.....	294	5. 65	Do.
280.....	Men's, sizes 38 to 46.....	294	5. 93	Do.
	Police uniforms—			
	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, straight front, blouse, military collar, 5 fire-gilt eagle buttons on front and 2 fire-gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, red cloth piping down front and at cuffs; at shoulder 2 fire-gilt eagle buttons on strap; sizes as may be required; for police uniforms, officers—			
38.....	Dark-blue kersey, winter weight....	185	6. 45	Do.
37.....	Dark-blue cloth; summer weight....	185	6. 15	Do.
	Coats, men's, s. b. sack, straight front, blouse, military collar, 5 fire-gilt eagle buttons on front and 2 fire-gilt eagle buttons on cuffs; for police uniforms, privates'; sizes as may be required—			
540.....	Dark-blue kersey, winter weight....	185	5. 92	Do.
535.....	Dark-blue cloth, summer weight....	185	5. 61	Do.
	Trousers, men's, to match coats, seat and crotch taped, metal buttons, sewed on, red cloth piping down outside seams, to match officers' coats; for police uniforms, officers'; sizes as may be required—			
38 pairs.....	Dark-blue kersey, winter weight....	185	3. 91	Do.
45 pairs.....	Dark-blue cloth, summer weight....	185	3. 64	Do.
	Trousers, men's, dark-blue cloth, seat and crotch taped, metal buttons, sewed on, sky-blue piping down outside seams; for police uniforms, privates'; sizes as may be required—			
540 pairs.....	Winter weight.....	185	3. 91	Do.
530 pairs.....	Summer weight.....	185	3. 64	Do.

a Without swatch.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 10, 1908, for clothing and tailors' trimmings—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Garments—Continued.			
	Police uniforms—Continued.			
	Waistcoats, men's, to match coats, s. b., straight military collar, 7 fire-gilt eagle buttons on front; for police uniforms, officers' and privates'; sizes as may be required—			
535.....	Dark-blue kersey, winter weight....	185	\$1.65	New York.
490.....	Dark-blue cloth, summer weight....	185	1.50	Do.
	Duck, 10-ounce—			
	Coats, dark-brown duck, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 4 patent buttons, riveted on, blanket lining—			
162.....	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....	175	1.40	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
163.....	Men's, sizes 38 to 46.....	175	1.71	Do.
	Overcoats, dark-brown duck, d. b. sack, blanket lining, storm collar, circular breast pocket, 4 patent riveted buttons on front—			
95.....	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....	175	2.08	Do.
177.....	Men's, sizes 38 to 46.....	175	2.51	Do.
	Trousers, dark-brown duck, blanket lining, patent riveted buttons—			
255 pairs.....	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....	175	1.10	Do.
75 pairs.....	Men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam.	175	1.29	Do.
	Suits, boys', dark-brown duck, blanket lining, for boys 10 to 18 years—			
92.....	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat.....	175	3.08	Do.
26.....	Coat and trousers.....	175	2.50	Do.
	Cassimere—			
	Suits, uniform, dark blue, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years—			
35.....	Jacket and long trousers, summer weight.	136	4.58	New York.
137.....	Jacket and knee trousers, winter weight.	136	4.39	Do.
20.....	Jacket and knee trousers, summer weight.	136	4.19	Do.
	Suits, uniform, dark blue, for boys 11 to 18 years; trousers not to be lined—			
20.....	Winter weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	7.94	Do.
337.....	Winter weight (coat and trousers)...	185	6.73	Do.
345.....	Summer weight (coat and trousers)...	185	6.59	Do.
	Suits, uniform, dark blue, for large boys 19 to 24 years; trousers not to be lined—			
26.....	Winter weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	9.50	Do.
168.....	Winter weight (coat and trousers)...	185	7.97	Do.
235.....	Summer weight (coat and trousers)...	185	8.02	Do.
	Suits, uniform, cadet gray, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years—			
10.....	Winter weight (jacket and long trousers).	136	4.96	Do.
35.....	Winter weight (jacket and knee trousers).	185	4.07	Do.
175.....	Summer weight (jacket and knee trousers).	136	3.98	Do.
	Suits, uniform, cadet gray, for boys 11 to 18 years; trousers not to be lined—			
155.....	Winter weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	7.16	Do.
	Suits, uniform (coat and trousers), cadet gray, for boys 11 to 18 years; trousers not to be lined—			
70.....	Winter weight.....	185	6.24	Do.
202.....	Summer weight.....	185	5.99	Do.
	Suits, uniform, cadet gray, for large boys 19 to 24 years; trousers not to be lined—			
47.....	Winter weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	8.59	Do.
60.....	Winter weight (coat and trousers)...	185	7.46	Do.
115.....	Summer weight (coat and trousers)...	185	6.97	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 10, 1908, for clothing and tailors' trimmings—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Garments—Continued.			
	Cassimere—Continued.			
	Suits, uniform, light-steel, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years—			
115.....	Winter weight (jacket and long trousers).	136	\$4.63	New York.
60.....	Summer weight (jacket and long trousers).	136	4.33	Do.
765.....	Winter weight (jacket and knee trousers).	185	3.82	Do.
290.....	Summer weight (jacket and knee trousers).	185	3.63	Do.
	Suits, uniform, light-steel, for boys 11 to 18 years; trousers not to be lined—			
760.....	Winter weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	6.40	Do.
912.....	Winter weight (coat and trousers)...	185	5.57	Do.
290.....	Summer weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	5.97	Do.
320.....	Summer weight (coat and trousers)...	185	5.10	Do.
	Suits, uniform, light-steel, for large boys 19 to 24 years; trousers not to be lined—			
270.....	Winter weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	7.89	Do.
177.....	Winter weight (coat and trousers)...	185	6.57	Do.
30.....	Summer weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	7.39	Do.
90.....	Summer weight (coat and trousers)...	185	6.20	Do.
	Suits, boys', dark-steel, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years—			
330.....	Winter weight (jacket and long trousers).	170	3.83	Do.
125.....	Summer weight (jacket and long trousers).	170	3.64	Do.
990.....	Winter weight (jacket and "bloomer" knee trousers).	170	3.78	Do.
425.....	Summer weight (jacket and "bloomer" knee trousers).	170	3.58	Do.
	Suits, boys', dark-steel, for boys 11 to 18 years; trousers not to be lined—			
1,360.....	Winter weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	6.04	Do.
1,525.....	Winter weight (coat and trousers)...	185	5.18	Do.
345.....	Summer weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	5.65	Do.
735.....	Summer weight (coat and trousers)...	185	4.70	Do.
	Suits, boys', dark-steel, for large boys 19 to 24 years; trousers not to be lined—			
475.....	Winter weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	7.62	Do.
545.....	Winter weight (coat and trousers)...	185	6.39	Do.
120.....	Summer weight (coat, trousers, and waistcoat).	185	6.92	Do.
340.....	Summer weight (coat and trousers)...	185	5.93	Do.
	Khaki—			
	Trousers, boys', lined with good quality silesia, fast color, to match khaki; metal buttons riveted on, seat and crotch taped; for boys 6 to 10 years—			
250 pairs.....	Long.....	185	.80	Do.
545 pairs.....	Knee.....	185	.59	Do.
1,315 pairs.....	Trousers, boys', unlined; metal buttons riveted on, seat and crotch taped; for boys 11 to 18 years.	185	.99	Do.
400 pairs.....	Trousers, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam; unlined; metal buttons riveted on, seat and crotch taped.	185	1.16	Do.
	Suits for boys 6 to 10 years; trousers lined—			
120.....	Jacket and long trousers.....	185	1.89	Do.
590.....	Jacket and knee trousers.....	185	1.68	Do.
	Suits for boys 11 to 18 years; trousers unlined—			
460.....	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat.....	185	2.86	Do.
755.....	Coat and trousers.....	185	2.39	Do.
	Suits for large boys, 19 to 24 years; trousers unlined—			
55.....	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat.....	185	2.98	Do.
292.....	Coat and trousers.....	185	2.51	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 10, 1908, for clothing and tailors' trimmings—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
255 yards.....	Tailor's trimmings: Lining, Oxford melton, not under 30-cent grade, for body linings of coats.	16	\$0.1795	Chicago.
5,025 yards...	Sateen, black or Italian cloth, 32 inches wide, for body linings of uniform coats, not under 20 cent-grade.	214	.20	New York.
1,660 yards...	Sleeve lining, twilled, 40 inches wide, not under 15-cent grade.	16	.15½	Chicago.
1,650 yards...	Drilling, or corset jeans, slate, 29 inches wide.	93	.08½	New York.
730 yards.....	Haircloth, 16 inches wide	285	.22	Do.
2,225 yards.....	Canvas, tailor's, unbleached, 22 inches wide.	40	.134	Do.
152 dozen.....	Wadding, cotton, slate color.....	189	.209	Do.
435 yards.....	Wigan, black.....	285	.07	Do.
22 gross.....	Buttons, black vegetable ivory— 40-line; overcoat.....	16	a 1.04	Chicago.
18 gross.....	50-line; overcoat.....	16	a 1.85	Do.
300 gross.....	30-line; coat.....	16	a .47½	Do.
140 gross.....	Buttons— Vest, black vegetable ivory.....	16	a .37½	Do.
103 gross.....	Coat, fire-gilt eagle, 30-line.....	189	2.35	New York.
70 gross.....	Vest, fire-gilt eagle, 24-line.....	189	1.25	Do.
955 gross.....	Trousers, metal, suspender.....	16	.066	Chicago.
560 gross.....	Trousers, metal, fly.....	16	.058	Do.
385 ounces....	Twist, buttonhole, silk, No. 8, 2-ounce spools, standard make.	334	b 7.09	Do.

a Bulk.

b Per pound of 8 spools.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 13, 1908, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, overalls, shirts, etc.

DRY GOODS.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
422.....	Blankets: Wool, 60 x 84 inches, indigo-blue, for single beds, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4¾ pounds each.	245	a \$0.57½	New York.
457.....	Wool, 68 x 84 inches, indigo-blue, for double beds, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5¾ pounds each.	245	a .57½	Do.
870.....	Wool, 60 x 84 inches, scarlet, for single beds, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4¾ pounds each.	245	a .57½	Do.
700.....	Wool, 68 x 84 inches, scarlet, for double beds, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5¾ pounds each.	245	a .57½	Do.
100.....	Wool, 60 x 84 inches, white, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4¾ pounds each.	245	a .57½	Do.
275.....	Wool, 68 x 84 inches, white, for double beds, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5¾ pounds each.	245	a .57½	Do.
710.....	Blankets, cotton, double, white or gray, as may be called for; all cotton, no wool in: About 68 x 84 inches, to weigh about 7 pounds.	5	b 3.11½ b 3.11½	Do.
880.....	About 60 x 84 inches, to weigh about 6 pounds.				5	b 2.67 b 2.67	Do.
145.....	Counterpanes, white: Single.....	290	.79	Do.
170.....	Double.....	290	1.00	Do.
18,425 yards..	Serge, dress, dark-blue, 54-inch.....	277	.752	Do.
6,150 yards...	Flannel or Panama, dress, gray, 54-inch.....	16	.539	Chicago.
955 yards.....	Flannel, red, twilled.....	93	.31½	New York.
3,080 yards...	Domett flannel, 30 and 32 inch.....	96	.06½	St. Louis.
10,600 yards..	Muslin, white, 48 x 48; 35-inch, bleached, shrunk finish.	93	.0808	New York.
71,360 yards..	Cheviot shirting or hickory, fast colors.....	93	.076	Do.
99,570 yards..	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality; staple and fancy dress patterns, standard make, desirable styles.	93	.06	Do.

a Per pound.

b Per pair.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 13, 1908, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, overalls, shirts, etc.—Continued.

DRY GOODS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
47,130 yards..	Madras or seersucker, assorted patterns, blue, fast colors.	93	\$0.09	New York
39,550 yards..	Percale, 80 x 84 count, indigo dye, black-and-white.	16	.09	Chicago.
12,690 yards..	Calico, indigo and shirting, and oil red.....	16	{ .0557 .0575 .0582	{ Do.
23,480 yards..	White crossbar, not under 7½-cent grade, assorted patterns.	277	.073	New York.
53,785 yards..	Outing flannel, fancy.....	116	.13	Do.
	Sheeting, standard:			
54,570 yards..	¾, bleached.....	93	.0833	Do.
35,220 yards..	¾, brown, heavy.....	16	.14295	Chicago.
43,200 yards..	¾, brown, heavy.....	16	.17945	Do.
15,600 yards..	¾, brown, heavy.....	16	.2014	Do.
13,560 yards..	Silesia, black and slate, 36 inches wide.....	302	.08½	New York.
	Denim, 8-ounce, Eastern standard:			
5,530 yards..	Indigo blue.....	16	.10185	Chicago.
3,080 yards..	Brown.....	16	.10185	Do.
5,120 yards..	Art, green, or burlap, green (for table and couch covers).	93	.16½	New York.
940 yards....	Bedticking, blue and white stripe.....	16	.09215	Chicago.
21,660 yards..	Linen, table, 62-inch, washed damask, not under 55-cent grade.	204	.52	New York.
53,550 yards..	Crash, linen, brown, washed, no colored border, not under 11½-cent grade.	5	.12½	Do.
	Oilcloth, table:			
4,310 yards..	¾, white.....	16	.13125	Chicago.
1,800 yards..	¾, light color.....	16	(a)	Do.
10,236 yards..	Opaque, for window shades, assorted colors and widths.	60	(b)	New York, Chicago, and Kansas City.
4,478.....	Window-shade rollers, with fixtures, complete; sizes as may be required.	60	(c)	Do.
4,600 yards..	Mosquito bar, blue, white, and green.....	277	.0695	New York.
	Mittens, woolen, assorted sizes:			
320 doz. prs..	Boys', mixed gray.....	16	1.65	Chicago.
185 doz. prs..	Girls', plain colors.....	297	d 1.90	New York.
215 doz. prs..	Misses' and women's, plain colors.....	297	d 2.15	Do.
	Shawls, about ¾, dark-colored plaid:			
4,310.....	Single.....	277	1.83½	Do.
980.....	Double.....	277	3.66½	Do.
3,670.....	Skirts, balmorale, wool, woven, gray only.....	245	.64	Do.
340 dozen....	Fascinators, woolen, assorted colors.....	16	1.96	Chicago.
	Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, plain, white, linen:			
1,945 dozen..	Men's.....	277	.827	New York.
1,930 dozen..	Ladies'.....	277	.457	Do.
665 pounds..	Cotton bats, full net weight.....	74	.1087	St. Louis.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

11,235.....	Undershirts, men's, balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 44; boxed.	293	\$0.34½	New York.
10,815 pairs...	Drawers, men's, balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 40; boxed.	293	.34½	Do.
8,695.....	Undershirts, men's, knit, merino, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 44; boxed.	16	.33	Chicago.
7,850 pairs....	Drawers, men's, knit merino, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 40; boxed.	16	.33	Do.
3,400.....	Undershirts, boys', balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32; boxed.	293	.28½	New York.
3,260 pairs....	Drawers, boys', balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32; boxed.	293	.28½	Do.
3,990.....	Undershirts, boys', knit, merino, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32; boxed.	134	.22	Do.
3,850 pairs....	Drawers, boys', knit, merino, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32; boxed.	134	.22	Do.
5,200.....	Union suits, women's, ribbed, knit, low neck, sleeveless, for summer wear, 32 to 38; boxed.	306	.25½	Do.

a White oilcloth, taken to fill this item.

b 34, 36, and 38 inch, 14 cents; 42-inch, 18 cents; 45-inch, 19 cents; 48-inch, 22 cents; 54-inch, 0.265 cent; 2-inch, 44 cents.

c 34, 36, 38, and 42 inches wide, 0.0725 cent; 45 and 48 inches wide, 0.1075 cent; 54 inches wide, 16½ cents; 2 inches wide, 40 cents.

d Only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 13, 1908, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, overalls, shirts, etc.—Continued.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
6,230.....	Union suits, women's, knit, ribbed, for summer wear, long sleeves and high neck, 32 to 38; boxed.	306	\$0.26	New York.
9,070.....	Union suits, women's, knit, merino, for winter wear, 32 to 38; boxed.	306	.49½	Do.
3,330.....	Union suits, misses', knit, ribbed, low neck, sleeveless, for summer wear, 24 to 30; boxed.	96	.20	St. Louis.
4,930.....	Union suits, misses', knit, ribbed, for summer wear, long sleeves and high neck, 24 to 30; boxed.	208	.30	New York.
8,350.....	Union suits, misses', knit, merino, for winter wear, 24 to 30; boxed.	306	.27	Do.
462 doz. prs..	Half-hose: Men's, woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 10½ to 11½; in bundles.	205	1.67	St. Louis or Chicago.
680 doz. prs..	Men's, heavy cotton, or cotton, fleece-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½, 10½, and 11½; in bundles.	189	.85½	New York.
1,500 doz. prs..	Men's, cotton, medium weight, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½; boxed.	15	.78	Do.
930 doz. prs..	Boys', cotton, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10; in bundles.	96	.70	St. Louis.
690 doz. prs..	Boys', heavy cotton, or cotton, fleece-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 8, 9, and 10; in bundles.	110	.80½	New York.
1,255 doz. prs..	Hose, boys', heavy cotton, ribbed, black, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9; boxed.	204	1.84	Do.
1,060 doz. prs..	Hose, women's: Heavy cotton, or cotton, fleece-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10; boxed.	334	2.00	Chicago.
1,425 doz. prs..	Cotton, black, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10; boxed.	110	1.71½	New York.
850 doz. prs..	Hose, misses': Heavy cotton, or cotton, fleece-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½; boxed.	204	1.24	Do.
1,300 doz. prs..	Cotton, black, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½; boxed.	204	1.05	Do.
1,330 doz. prs..	Stocking feet, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 10.....	334	.65	Chicago.

OVERALLS, SHIRTS, GLOVES, AND SUSPENDERS.

9,060 pairs....	Overalls: Boys', 10 to 18 years, denim, 240 D. & T. Standard, patent buttons, riveted on, to be delivered in bundles of ten.	304	\$0.30	New York.
5,400 pairs....	Men's, denim, 8-ounce Eastern Standard, patent buttons, riveted on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam, to be delivered in bundles of ten.	304	.40	Do.
14,890.....	Shirts: Boys', chambray or chambray gingham, assorted sizes, 11½, 12½, 13½, and 14½ inch neck measure, metal buttons, with 1½-inch centerpiece, to open in front from 10 to 13 inches.	16	.29½	Chicago.
9,660.....	Men's, chambray or chambray gingham, assorted sizes, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inch neck measure, metal buttons, with 1½-inch centerpiece, to open in front from 15 to 16 inches.	16	.35	Do.
6,090.....	Boys', fancy flannel, assorted sizes, 11½, 12½, 13½, and 14½ inch neck measure, neckbands lined with heavy silesia, metal buttons, with 1½-inch centerpiece, to open in front from 10½ to 13½ inches.	16	.394	Do.
4,270.....	Men's, fancy flannel, assorted sizes, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inch neck measure, neckbands lined with heavy silesia, metal buttons, with 1½-inch centerpiece, to open in front from 15 to 16 inches.	16	.48	Do.
1,810 pairs....	Gloves: Boys', buck or horsehide, wool lined, No. 1, standard quality.	81	.35	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
1,190 pairs....	Boys', buck or horsehide, unlined, outside seam, No. 1, standard quality.	81	.34	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 13, 1908, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, overalls, shirts, etc.—Continued.

OVERALLS, SHIRTS, GLOVES, AND SUSPENDERS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
1,940 pairs....	Gloves—Continued. Men's, buck or horsehide, woollined, No. 1, standard quality.	98	\$0.58	New York.
1,380 pairs....	Men's, buck or horsehide, unlined, outside seam, No. 1, standard quality.	81	.58	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
9,640 pairs....	Suspenders, mohair, leather or cord ends, solid nickeled-brass trimmings: Boys', not under 11 cents, 28-inch.....	184	.12	New York.
11,690 pairs....	Men's, not under 16 cents, 36-inch.....	184	.16	Do.

NOTIONS.

9,155 yards...	Braid, dress, worsted, black, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch....	16	{ \$0.0119 .016 .0092 .0046 .0084	Chicago.
17,375 yards...	Braid, dress, white, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....	16	{ .0046 .0084	Do.
9,350 yards...	Braid, cardinal, worsted, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	93	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York.
240 dozen.....	Brushes, hair, pure bristles, 8 rows, securely copper-wired, or cemented, in wood block, substantially backed.	189	2.19	Do.
830 dozen.....	Brushes, tooth.....	189	1.08	Do.
Buttons:				
560 gross.....	Dress, vegetable ivory, 26 line.....	16	.375	Chicago.
730 gross.....	Dress, smoked pearl, 26 line.....	16	.75	Do.
2,170 gross....	Shirt, bone, 18 and 20 line.....	16	{ .10 .12	Do.
605 gross.....	Shirt, pearl, 16-line.....	277	.2756	New York.
665 gross.....	Dress, pearl, 24-line.....	16	.365	Chicago.
1,085 gross....	Bone, 28-line.....	16	.16	Do.
Combs, coarse:				
1,020 dozen...	Boys', pocket.....	189	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York.
1,290 dozen...	Strong, dressing.....	116	.78	Do.
1,140 dozen...	Combs, fine, aluminum.....	101	.75	Chicago.
Cotton, darning:				
1,810 doz. spls.	Black, fast color, No. 2.....	302	.16	New York.
250 doz. spls..	White, No. 2.....	302	.16	Do.
320 doz. spls..	Gray, No. 2.....	302	.16	Do.
Hooks and eyes:				
400 gross.....	Brass, white and black, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....	16	.08	Chicago.
43 gross.....	Trousers, brass.....	93	.30	New York.
350 dozen.....	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal.....	16	1.10	Chicago.
Laces, shoe:				
220 gross.....	Leather, 36-inch.....	140	1.60	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
1,190 gross....	Tubular, $\frac{1}{4}$, black, extra heavy.....	16	.56	Chicago.
Needles:				
3,730 hundred	Sharps, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.....	93	a. 33	New York.
300 hundred..	Darning, small size.....	93	a. 75	Do.
44,490 packs..	Paper, toilet, packs of 1,000 sheets, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	318	.0367	Do.
Pins:				
750 packs.....	Brass, standard brand, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....	16	{ .2962 .2633 .2304	Chicago.
820 dozen.....	Hat, girls', 2 sizes, steel, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, black heads.	277	{ .04 .04 $\frac{1}{2}$.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York.
480 pounds...	Hair, crinkled, wire, 3 sizes.....	302	{ .23 .275 .33	Do.
710 gross.....	Safety, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 inch.....	277	{ .275 .33	Do.
Ribbon, all silk, white, black, cardinal, navy, and light blue:				
13,960 yards..	3-inch.....	93	b. 11	Do.
7,350 yards...	4-inch.....	93	b. 14	Do.
180.....	Scissors, buttonhole.....	93	.19	Do.
Silk, sewing, standard make, 50-yard spools:				
330 dozen.....	Cardinal.....	16	.30	Chicago.
600 dozen.....	Black.....	16	.30	Do.
11,190 dozen..	Spool cotton, best of standard 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 100, white and black.	229	.34	New York.

a Per M.

b Put up in 10-yard pieces.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 13, 1908, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, overalls, shirts, etc.—Continued.

NOTIONS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
73 dozen.....	Tape measures, medium.....	16	\$0.125	Chicago.
2,200 doz. pcs.	Tape, white, cotton, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch widths.....	93	{ .0675 .0945 .1080 .1350	{ New York.
415 yards.....	Tape, elastic, black:	16	.02	Chicago.
890 yards.....	$\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....	16	.02875	Do.
10,470 yards.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	16	.04	Do.
	Thimbles, steel:			
420 dozen.....	Closed.....	93	.065	New York.
95 dozen.....	Open.....	15	.0625	Do.
90 doz. sps....	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, $\frac{2}{3}$ dark blue, $\frac{1}{3}$ whitey-brown.	93	.81	Do.
700 pounds....	Twine, sack.....	16	.17	Chicago.

HATS AND CAPS.

4,360.....	Caps, with ear covers, dark colors, assorted sizes:	195	\$0.36	New York.
910.....	Boys'.....	195	.38	Do.
	Men's.....			
	Caps, military, boys' and men's, assorted sizes, trimmed with fire-gilt eagle buttons and red worsted braid, to be tacked on; material and trimming to match uniform suits:			
2,400.....	Cadet-gray.....	299	.61	Do.
1,440.....	Dark-blue.....	299	.61	Do.
2,300.....	Light-steel.....	299	.61	Do.
4,845.....	Caps, cloth, tam-o'-shanter, dark color, assorted sizes, for large and small girls.	277	.285	Do.
	Hats, soft, fur, nutria color:			
8,590.....	Boys', assorted sizes.....	47	.705	Do.
2,290.....	Men's staple shape, assorted sizes.....	47	.78	Do.
830.....	Hats, men's, soft, fur, black, police, regulation army style with gold cord, assorted sizes.	102	.98	Do.
6,070.....	Hats, straw, Mexican, assorted sizes, for boys and girls.	186	.20	Do.
2,790.....	Stocking caps or Canadian toques, for small boys and girls.	195	.26	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books.

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
685 pairs.....	Boots, men's, rubber, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 13.	295	\$2.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
	Overshoes, arctics, 4 buckles, assorted sizes:			
1,700 pairs....	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....	295	{ a 1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ b 1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Do.
775 pairs.....	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....	295	.94	Do.
1,000 pairs....	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....	295	1.43	Do.
875 pairs.....	Men's, Nos. 7 to 13.....	277	1.5996	New York.
	Overshoes, rubber, "storm," assorted sizes:			
750 pairs.....	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....	277	{ b. 4094 c. 4794	{ Do.
640 pairs.....	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....	277	.3487	Do.
1,560 pairs....	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....	277	.4271	Do.
300 pairs.....	Men's, Nos. 7 to 13.....	277	.5753	Do.
	Shoes, good quality:			
1,820 pairs....	Little gents', Nos. 9 to 12.....	39	1.04	St. Louis.
7,820 pairs....	Youths', Nos. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.....	39	1.14	Do.
15,320 pairs....	Boys', Nos. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	333	1.36	Do.
9,130 pairs....	Men's, Nos. 6 to 13.....	333	1.61	Do.
200 pairs.....	Children's, Nos. 5 to 8.....	295	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
2,320 pairs....	Children's, Nos. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	.95	St. Louis.
12,000 pairs....	Misses', Nos. 12 to 2.....	39	1.03	Do.
13,150 pairs....	Women's, Nos. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8.....	39	1.24	Do.

a Nos. 3 to 6.

b Nos. 1 to 2.

c Nos. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
Medicines:				
Acids—				
475 ounces...	Acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. bottles.....	202	\$0.01 $\frac{1}{8}$	St. Louis.
5,650 ounces..	Boracic, powd., in 4-oz. bottles.....	320	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
5,050 ounces..	Carbolic, pure, 95 per cent liquid, in 8-oz. bottles.	211	.01 $\frac{3}{10}$	St. Louis.
216 ounces...	Citric, in 8-oz. bottles.....	210	.03	Do.
36 ounces...	Gallic, in 4-oz. bottles.....	202	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
59 ounces...	Hydrocyanic, U. S. P., dilute, in 1-oz. bottles.	202	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
915 ounces...	Hydrochloric, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..	202	.01 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
312 ounces...	Nitric, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	202	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
280 ounces...	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.	210	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
460 ounces...	Salicylic, powd., in 8-oz. bottles.....	202	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
240 ounces...	Sulphuric, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	211	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
26 pounds....	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-lb. g. s. bottles.	320	.38	Chicago.
275 ounces...	Tannic, pure, powd., in 8-oz. bottles.....	202	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
42 pounds....	Tartaric, powd., in 1-lb. bottles.....	210	.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Fluid extracts, U. S. P.—				
50 pounds....	Berberis aquifolium, in 16-oz. bottles....	240	.61	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
300 ounces...	Belladonna, in 4-oz. bottles.....	240	.04 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
80 pounds....	Buchu, in 1-lb. bottles.....	240	.78	Do.
110 ounces...	Cannabis indica, in 4-oz. bottles.....	240	.12	Do.
210 pounds...	Cascara sagrada, in 1-lb. bottles.....	240	1.60	Do.
205 ounces...	Cimicifuga (racemosa), in 4-oz. bottles....	240	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
70 pounds....	Cinchona (with aromatics), in 1-lb. bottles	240	.64	Do.
65 ounces...	Colchicum seed, in 4-oz. bottles.....	240	.04	Do.
855 ounces...	Ergot, in 8-oz. bottles.....	240	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
150 pounds...	Ginger, in 1-lb. bottles.....	240	.68	Do.
165 pounds...	Hydrastis, colorless, in 1-lb. bottles.....	240	.47	Do.
125 ounces...	Hyoscyamus, in 4-oz. bottles.....	240	.03 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
570 ounces...	Ipecac, in 8-oz. bottles.....	240	.16	Do.
355 ounces...	Rhubarb, in 8-oz. bottles.....	240	.05	Do.
90 pounds....	Senna, in 1-lb. bottles.....	240	.37	Do.
90 pounds....	Taraxacum, in 1-lb. bottles.....	240	.42	Do.
31 pounds....	Valerian, in 1-lb. bottles.....	240	.54	Do.
1,530 ounces..	Viburnum, in 8-oz. bottles.....	240	.03 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
Solid extracts, U. S. P.—				
40 ounces...	Colocynth, com. powd., in 8-oz. bottles..	240	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Hypodermic tablets—				
86 tubes.....	Aconitine, $\frac{2}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25.....	240	.03	Do.
125 tubes....	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	240	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
185 tubes....	Atropia, sulph., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25....	240	.03	Do.
300 tubes....	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in tubes of 25	240	.05 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
150 tubes....	Digitalin, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25.....	240	.03	Do.
130 tubes....	Hyoscyamine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25.....	240	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
455 tubes....	Morphia, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., atropine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	240	.06 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
400 tubes....	Morphia, sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., each, in tubes of 25.	240	.04 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
200 tubes....	Nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25.....	240	.03	Do.
130 tubes....	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	240	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
340 tubes....	Strychnine nitrate, $\frac{1}{40}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	240	.03	Do.
320 tubes....	Strychnine, sulph., $\frac{1}{120}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	240	.03	Do.
Tablet triturates—				
132 bottles...	Aconitine, $\frac{2}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	329	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Omaha.
140 bottles...	Aconitine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	240	.05 $\frac{3}{8}$	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
105 bottles...	Aloin, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	329	.05	Omaha.
245 bottles...	Arsenic, iodide, $\frac{5}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	329	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
180 bottles...	Atropine, sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	329	.05	Do.
80 bottles...	Benzoic acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	240	.05	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
220 bottles...	Caffeine, citrated, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	240	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
180 bottles...	Calomel and sodium (calomel $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., sodium bicarb., 1 gr.) in bottles of 100.	240	.04 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
240 bottles...	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
135 bottles...	Calomel and sodium (calomel 1 gr., sodium bicarb., 1 gr.) in bottles of 100.	329	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Omaha.
180 bottles...	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
95 bottles....	Cascara sagrada, 1 gr., in bottles of 100 ..	240	.05	Do.
220 bottles...	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.11	Do.
11 bottles....	Colocynth, comp., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	240	.05	Do.
32 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.11	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
Medicines—Continued.				
Tablet triturates—Continued.				
285 bottles...	Codeine, without sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	329	\$0.15	Omaha.
350 bottles...	Codeine, without sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	329	.22	Do.
87 bottles....	Colchicine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	240	.09	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
110 bottles...	Copper arsenite, $\frac{1}{800}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	240	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
140 bottles...	Corrosive sublimate, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	240	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
80 bottles....	Digitalin, pure, $\frac{1}{200}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	240	.05	Do.
110 bottles....	Digitalin, pure, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	240	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
60 bottles....	Dovers powder, 1 gr., in bottles of 100....	240	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
135 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
105 bottles....	Hydrastin, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	240	.06	Do.
25 bottles....	Lithium, carbonate, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.	240	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
60 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
170 bottles....	Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	329	.05	Omaha.
60 bottles....	Salicylic acid, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.....	329	.05	Do.
90 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
70 bottles....	Santonine and calomel (santonine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., calomel $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), in bottles of 100.	329	.11	Omaha.
30 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	329	.42	Do.
50 bottles....	Strychnine, nitrate, $\frac{1}{80}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	240	.05	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
120 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
75 bottles....	Strychnine, sulphate, $\frac{1}{80}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	240	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
160 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.10	Do.
20 bottles....	Tartar emetic, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	240	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
22 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.10	Do.
50 bottles....	Zinc, phosphide, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	240	.05	Do.
220 bottles....	Zinc, sulphocarbolate, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	240	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Compressed tablets—				
120 bottles...	Corrosive sublimate, blue, for external use (formula: mercuric chloride corrosive $7\frac{1}{10}$ gr., citric acid $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), in bottles of 25.	329	.07	Omaha.
80 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 100.....	329	.18	Do.
100 bottles....	Same as above, in 1-lb. bottles.....	329	.85	Do.
70 bottles....	Creosote, beechwood, 1 minim, in bottles of 100.	329	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
14 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	329	.17	Do.
62 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	329	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
35 bottles....	Cubeb, compound (powdered cubeb $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., dried ferrous sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., copaiba mass $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., Venice turpentine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., oil santal $\frac{1}{10}$ minim, oil gaultheria $\frac{1}{20}$ minim), in bottles of 100.	240	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
42 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
72 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	240	.29 $\frac{1}{10}$	Do.
125 bottles....	Ergotine, 2 gr., in bottles of 100.....	240	.13	Do.
600 bottles....	Lithium, citrate, in 5-gr. effervescent tablets, in bottles of 40.	240	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
75 bottles....	Potassium permanganate, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	240	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
62 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
85 bottles....	Quinine, sulphate, 1 gr., in bottles of 100..	240	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
55 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	240	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
140 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	240	.57 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
72 bottles....	Sulfonal, 5 gr., in bottles of 100.....	329	1.44	Omaha.
Elixirs, etc.—				
2,355 bottles..	Cod-liver oil, emulsion of, with hypophosphites and creosote, 1-pint bottles.	240	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
860 bottles....	Pepsin, elixir of, National Formulary, in 1-pint bottles.	240	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
725 bottles...	Aromatic elixir, U.S.P., in 1-pint bottles.	211	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
Oils—				
990 bottles...	Castor, cold-pressed, in 32-oz. bottles....	329	.30	Omaha.
540 ounces....	Cloves, in 2-oz. bottles.....	329	.07	Do.
1,660 bottles..	Cod-liver, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.....	211	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
960 bottles....	Cotton-seed, refined, in pint bottles.....	329	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Omaha.
31 ounces....	Croton, in 1-oz. bottles.....	329	.08	Do.
82 ounces....	Cubeb, in 4-oz. bottles.....	329	.12	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Medicines—Continued.			
	Oils—Continued.			
200 ounces....	Eucalyptus, in 1-oz. bottles.....	320	\$0.07	Chicago.
600 bottles....	Linseed, raw, in pint bottles.....	210	.09½	St. Louis.
90 ounces....	Male fern, ethereal, in 2-oz. bottles.....	211	.12	Do.
245 pounds...	Origanum, best commercial, in 1-lb. bottles.	211	.21	Do.
400 ounces....	Peppermint, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles....	329	.15	Omaha.
205 ounces....	Sandalwood, East India, in 4-oz. bottles.	240	.24	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
1,070 bottles..	Turpentine, in 32-oz. bottles.....	211	.14½	St. Louis.
	Pills—			
110 bottles....	Aloes and asafetida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.	329	.07	Omaha.
100 bottles....	Aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.	329	.07	Do.
60 bottles....	Aloes and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.	329	.07½	Do.
160 bottles....	Asafetida, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.....	329	.06½	Do.
180 bottles....	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 gr.; opium, 1 gr.), in bottles of 100 each.	329	.15½	Do.
250 bottles....	Cathartic, vegetable, U. S. P., in bottles of 500.	329	.42	Do.
360 bottles....	Comp. cathartic, U. S. P., in bottles of 500.	329	.33	Do.
41 bottles....	Copaiba mass, 3 gr., in bottles of 500....	240	.35½	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
260 bottles....	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.	240	.05¾	Do.
100 bottles....	Iodoform, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.....	329	.14	Omaha.
280 bottles....	Mercury (green iodide), ½ gr. each, in bottles of 100.	329	.06	Do.
380 bottles....	Phosphorus, compound (phosphorus, $\frac{3}{10}$ gr.; iron, reduced, 3 gr.; quinine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; strychnine, $\frac{3}{10}$ gr.), in bottles of 100.	329	.12½	Do.
1,180 bottles..	Sulphate of quinine (compressed tablets), 3 gr. each, in bottles of 100.	240	.18	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
	Tinctures—			
625 ounces....	Aconite, rad., U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles..	329	.02½	Omaha.
415 bottles....	Arnica, U. S. P., in 32-oz. bottles.....	240	.55	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
505 ounces....	Belladonna, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles....	240	.02- $\frac{7}{10}$	Do.
135 ounces....	Cannabis Indica, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.	329	.04	Omaha.
116 ounces....	Cantharides, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles....	329	.04½	Do.
420 ounces....	Digitalis, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles.....	240	.03	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
160 ounces....	Gelsemium, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles....	240	.03	Do.
360 pounds...	Gentian, comp., U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	211	.33	St. Louis.
430 ounces....	Guaiaic ammoniated, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.	211	.02¾	Do.
160 pounds...	Iodine, U. S. P., in 1-lb. g. s. bottles....	211	.78	Do.
105 pounds...	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 1-lb. g. s. bottles.	211	.37	Do.
865 ounces....	Nux vomica, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles....	211	.02¾	Do.
540 pounds...	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	211	.28	Do.
140 pounds...	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 1-lb. bottles.	240	.86	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
610 ounces....	Opium, deodorized, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.	211	.05	St. Louis.
120 ounces....	Veratrum viride, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles	240	.03- $\frac{3}{10}$	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
175 ounces....	Strophanthus, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles..	240	.04½	Do.
	Powdered, select—			
180 ounces....	Opium, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.....	202	.31¾	St. Louis.
210 ounces....	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles.	211	.06	Do.
110 ounces....	Rhubarb, in 4-oz. bottles.....	211	.02¾	Do.
	Miscellaneous—			
1,160 bottles..	Acetanilid, compound, 5-gr. tablets (100 in bottle). Formula: 3½ gr. acetanilid; $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. bicarb. soda; $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. brom. soda; and ½ gr. cit. caffein, or ¼ gr. pure caffein.	240	.07½	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
170 pounds...	Adeps Lanæ, anhydrous, in 1-lb. cans...	210	.19	St. Louis.
1,575 bottles..	Alcohol, U. S. P., in 32-oz. bottles.....	329	.72	Omaha.
160 pounds...	Alum, powdered, in 1-lb. bottles.....	329	.07	Do.
855 ounces....	Ammonium bromide of, in 8-oz. bottles (crystals or granulated, as required).	211	¢.01¾	St. Louis.

ª Granulated.

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MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Medicines—Continued.			
	Miscellaneous—Continued.			
520 ounces....	Ammonium, carbonate of, hard lumps, in 8-oz. bottles.	211	\$0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
150 pounds...	Ammonium, chloride of, granulated, pure, in 1-lb. bottles.	329	.12	Omaha.
46 bottles....	Amyl. nitrite, pearls of (5 drops each), in bottles of 25.	240	.55	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
130 ounces....	Antipyrine.....	202	.16	St. Louis.
490 ounces....	Balsam, Peru, in 2-oz. bottles.....	320	.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chicago.
2,070 ounces..	Bismuth, subnitrate of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.	202	.10 $\frac{1}{8}$	St. Louis.
465 ounces....	Bismuth, subgallate, in 8-oz. bottles....	202	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
425 pounds....	Borax, powd., in 1-lb. bottles.....	210	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
21 pounds....	Cerate, blistering, in 1-lb. jars, with cover.	210	.49	Do.
105 pounds....	Cerate, resin, in 1-lb. jars, with cover....	329	.22	Omaha.
125 pounds....	Cerate, simple (ointment), in 1-lb. jars, with cover.	210	.35	St. Louis.
500 ounces....	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles.....	210	.01	Do.
230 ounces....	Chloral, hydrate of, crystals, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.	202	.08	Do.
1,045 ounces..	Chlorodyne, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	240	.06	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
320 pounds...	Chloroform, purified, in 1-lb. bottles, securely corked, with glass stopper attached separately.	240	.34	Do.
31 ounces....	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. bottles..	202	2.15	St. Louis.
75 pounds....	Cocoa butter, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cakes.....	320	.47	Chicago.
464 ounces....	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles.....	211	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
21 pounds....	Copaiba, balsam of, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	210	.59	Do.
260 ounces....	Copper, sulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles....	210	.01 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
30 dozen....	Copper sulphate pencils.....	211	1.10	Do.
170 pounds....	Ether, sulph., stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins.	202	.21	Do.
1,370 pounds..	Glycerin, pure, in 1-lb. bottles.....	210	.18	Do.
38 pounds....	Gum arabic, No. 1, powd., pure, in 1-lb. bottles.	320	.26	Chicago.
280 pounds....	Gum camphor, in 1-lb. tins.....	211	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
900 pounds....	Hydrogen, peroxide, in 1-lb. bottles, rubber cork, securely fastened.	211	.14	Do.
93 bottles....	Ichthyol, in 1-lb. bottles.....	202	3.25	Do.
44 ounces....	Iodine, resublimed, in 2-oz. g. s. bottles..	320	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
515 ounces....	Iodoform, powd., in 4-oz. bottles.....	202	.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Louis.
120 ounces....	Iron, ammoniated, citrate of, in 8-oz. bottles.	202	.03 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
28 ounces....	Iron, reduced, U. S. P., in 1-oz. bottles..	211	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
70 ounces....	Iron, dried sulphate of, c. p., in 4-oz. bottles.	211	.01 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
60 pounds....	Lead, acetate of, gran., pure, in 1-lb. bottles.	211	.18	Do.
830 bottles...	Liquor antisepticus, U. S. P., 1900, in 1-lb. bottles.	210	.14	Do.
355 ounces....	Magnesia, carbonate, in 4-oz. papers....	211	.00 $\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
2,740 pounds..	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins wrapped in strong paper, securely tied.	210	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
80 ounces....	Mercury with chalk, in 4-oz. bottles.....	202	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
160 ounces....	Mercury, cor. chlo. of, pure (corrosive sub.), small crystals or granulated, in 4-oz. bottles.	211	.05 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
12 pounds....	Mercury, pill of (blue mass), in 1-lb. jars.	211	.43	Do.
790 ounces....	Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 4-oz. bottles.	202	.06	Do.
43 ounces....	Mercury, red oxide of, powd., in 1-oz. bottles.	211	.07	Do.
110 ounces....	Mercury, yellow oxide of, powd., in 1-oz. bottles.	211	.08	Do.
20 ounces....	Morphia, sulphate of, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles....	202	2.90	Do.
330 pounds....	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots, with cover.	210	.48	Do.
740 ounces....	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citric ointment), in 8-oz. pots, with cover.	202	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
570 ounces....	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent, in 8-oz. bottles.	202	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
850 ounces....	Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles..	240	.04	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
3,360 pounds..	Petrolatum, 112° F., melting point, light colored, in 1-lb. cans.	211	.06	St. Louis.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Medicines—Continued.			
	Miscellaneous—Continued.			
34 dozen cans.	Picis liquida, in ½-pt. cans.....	210	\$0.46	St. Louis.
55 pounds....	Potassium, acetate of, in 1-lb. bottles....	211	.24½	Do.
30 pounds....	Potassium, bicarb., in 1-lb. bottles.....	210	.14	Do.
175 pounds...	Potassium, bitar. of, pure, powd. (cream of tartar), in 1-lb. bottles.	329	.29	Omaha.
1,040 ounces...	Potassium, bromide of, gran., in 8-oz. bottles.	211	.01½	St. Louis.
50 ounces.....	Potassium, caustic, purified sticks, in 1-oz. bottles.	211	.03	Do.
115 pounds...	Potassium, chlorate of, powd., in 1-lb. bottles.	210	.14½	Do.
135 pounds...	Potassium, iodide of, gran., in 1-lb. bottles.	202	1.88	Do.
70 pounds....	Potassium, nitrate of (saltpeter), powd., in 1-lb. bottles.	210	.11	Do.
370 pounds...	Potassium and sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt), powd., in 1-lb. bottles.	210	.26	Do.
515 ounces....	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles (specify brand bid on).	202	.23	Do.
550 bottles....	Salol, in 5-gr. tablets (100 in bottle).....	240	.12	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
5 ounces.....	Santonin, in 1-oz. bottles.....	329	.25	Omaha.
225 pounds....	Senna leaves, in 1-lb. packages.....	211	.09	St. Louis.
25 ounces.....	Silver, nitrate, fused, in 1-oz. bottles....	202	.42	Do.
26 ounces.....	Silver, nitrate, crystals, in 1-oz. bottles..	202	.39	Do.
250 pounds....	Sodium, bicarb., powd., in 1-lb. bottles..	329	.06	Omaha.
740 ounces....	Sodium, bromide, gran., in 8-oz. bottles.	202	.01½	St. Louis.
1,580 ounces...	Sodium, phosphate, in 4-oz. bottles.....	211	.01½	Do.
920 ounces....	Sodium, salicylate, powd., in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.	202	.02½	Do.
990 bottles....	Solution of ammonia, 10 per cent, in 32-oz. g. s. bottles.	210	.20	Do.
630 ounces....	Solution, arsenite of potassa, U. S. P. (Fowler's solution), in 8-oz. bottles.	210	.00½	Do.
250 ounces....	Solution iodide of arsenic and mercury, U. S. P. (Donovan's solution), in 8-oz. bottles.	211	.01½	Do.
130 ounces....	Solution subsulphate of iron, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.	202	.02½	Do.
195 pounds...	Spirits ammonia, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-lb. g. s. bottles.	210	.37½	Do.
70 pounds....	Spirits ether, comp., U. S. P. (Hoffman's anodyne), in 1-lb. bottles, securely corked, with glass stopper attached separately.	329	.60	Omaha.
270 pounds...	Spirits ether, nitrous, U. S. P. (sweet spts. of niter), in 1-lb. bottles, securely corked, with glass stopper attached separately.	202	.55	St. Louis.
520 pounds...	Sulphur, washed, in 1-lb. bottles.....	211	.09	Do.
2,030 pounds.	Syrup hypophos. lime, soda and potash, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	211	.15½	Do.
290 pounds...	Syrup iodide of iron, U. S. P., in ¼-lb. bottles.	211	.32	Do.
800 pounds...	Syrup squill, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles...	211	.13	Do.
2,240 pounds.	Syrup wild cherry, U. S. P., in ¼-lb. bottles.	211	.22½	Do.
230 pounds...	Vaseline, liquid (or liquid petrolatum) in 1-lb. sealed cans.	211	.18	Do.
50 pounds....	Wine colchicum, rad., U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	240	.28	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
35 ounces....	Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles.....	211	.02½	St. Louis.
1,790 ounces...	Zinc, oxide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	202	.01½	Do.
430 ounces....	Zinc, sulphate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	211	.00½	Do.
	Instruments:			
6.....	Aspirators.....	234	4.50	Do.
270.....	Atomizers, hand.....	332	.25	New York or Chicago.
180.....	Atomizers, hand (good quality), suitable for oils.	210	.31	St. Louis.
56.....	Bedpans, earthenware, yellow.....	211	.45	Do.
175 pieces....	Binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches.....	234	.01½	Do.
165 pieces....	Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches.....	234	.02½	Do.
165.....	Bougies, flexible, hard, assorted sizes.....	211	.03½	Do.
135.....	Breast pumps.....	234	.15½	Do.
5.....	Cases, pocket.....	234	4.75	Do.
660.....	Catheters, flexible, assorted sizes (hard and soft as required).	332	4.15½	New York or Chicago.

α Soft only Nos. 5 to 14.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
Instruments—Continued.				
14.....	Cupping glasses, with bulb, assorted sizes...	234	\$0.15 ^a	St. Louis.
5.....	Farradic battery.....	332	a 4.48	New York or Chicago.
11 sq. yds.....	Felt, for splints.....	274	5.20	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
10.....	Lancet, thumb.....	234	.30	St. Louis.
69 dozen.....	Needles, surgical, assorted.....	234	.20	Do.
2.....	Obstetrical forceps.....	129	2.65	New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.
34.....	Powder blower, for larynx.....	332	.27	New York or Chicago.
235.....	Probangs.....	210	.03 ^b	St. Louis.
7.....	Speculum for the ear.....	234	.56	Do.
4.....	Speculum for the rectum.....	338	.85	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
8.....	Speculum for the vagina, bivalve.....	234	.72	St. Louis.
17 dozen.....	Splints, assorted sizes.....	234	.48	Do.
9.....	Sponge holders for throat.....	234	.20	Do.
7.....	Stethoscopes, Camman's double.....	234	1.15	Do.
21.....	Stomach tube and bulb, in substantial case.....	210	1.00	Do.
110.....	Syringes, Davidson's self-injector.....	210	1.04	Do.
120 dozen.....	Syringes, ear, glass.....	211	.27 ^b	Do.
20.....	Syringes, hard rubber, 8-oz.....	210	1.19	Do.
67.....	Syringes, hypodermic.....	210	.50	Do.
1,050.....	Syringes, penis, glass, in cases.....	329	.02	Omaha.
205.....	Syringes, fountain, 2-qt., complete, in wooden box.....	332	.77	New York or Chicago.
22.....	Tongue depressors.....	234	.17	St. Louis.
6 sets.....	Tooth-extracting sets, in substantial case.....	234	5.25	Do.
16.....	Tourniquets, field.....	234	.27	Do.
28.....	Urinometers.....	332	.30	New York or Chicago.
6.....	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's.....	338	.80	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
10.....	Uterine sounds, Sim's.....	129	.25	New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.
Surgical dressings, etc.:				
270.....	Bags, rubber, 2-qt., for hot water.....	210	.55	St. Louis.
140.....	Bags, ice, screw-capped, cloth-covered, 9-inch.....	234	.28	Do.
215 boxes.....	Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box (1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards).	274	2.40	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
105 dozen.....	Bandages, plaster of Paris, assorted sizes.....	19	(b)	Chicago.
50.....	Bandages, rubber, assorted sizes.....	211	.50	St. Louis.
280.....	Bandages, suspensory.....	274	.08	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
1,685 pounds.....	Cotton, absorbent.....	274	.18	Do.
675 sheets.....	Cotton wadding.....	16	.02 ^b	Chicago.
1,150 yards.....	Gauze, borated, in glass; in 1-yard lengths.....	274	.10	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
1,780 yards.....	Gauze, borated, in glass; in 5-yard lengths.....	274	.08	Do.
960 yards.....	Gauze, antiseptic (bichloride), in glass; in 1-yard lengths.....	274	.10	Do.
1,500 yards.....	Gauze, antiseptic (bichloride), in glass; in 5-yard lengths.....	274	.08	Do.
83 bottles.....	Ligature, catgut, carbolyzed, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles.....	274	.30	Do.
41 ounces.....	Ligature, silk.....	274	.60	Do.
3 ounces.....	Ligature, silver wire.....	274	1.20	Do.
180 pounds.....	Lint, patent.....	274	.40	Do.
180 yards.....	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces; opaque.....	274	.70	Do.
275 dozen.....	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....	211	(c)	St. Louis.
450 yards.....	Plaster, belladonna, 1 yard in a tin.....	274	.32	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
160 yards.....	Plaster, isinglass, silk, 1 yard in a tin.....	274	.22	Do.
570 yards.....	Plaster, mustard, 4 yards in a tin.....	19	.11	Chicago.
710 dozen.....	Plaster, porous.....	274	.33	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
500 yards.....	Plaster, rubber (Mead's), adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1-yard rolls.....	274	.15	Do.
305 yards.....	Rubber sheeting, white.....	16	(d)	Chicago.

^a Acme single cell.

^b 1½ inches, \$1.05; 2 inches, \$1.10; 2½ inches, \$1.20; 3 inches, \$1.40; 3½ inches, \$1.60; 4 inches, \$1.80.

^c No. 3, \$0.07¹/₆; No. 4, \$0.08½; No. 5, \$0.11½; No. 6, \$0.12; No. 7, \$0.14; No. 8, \$0.15.

^d 27 inches, \$0.22; 36 inches, \$0.28; 45 inches, \$0.38; 54 inches, \$0.49.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Surgical dressings, etc.—Continued.			
41 strings.....	Sponges, small, in strings of fifty.....	255	\$0.72	Chicago or New York.
122 dozen.....	Towels, medium quality.....	16	.42½	Chicago.
186 yards.....	Tubes, rubber, drainage, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	326	.17	New York.
	Disinfectants:			
1,880 pounds.	Acid, carbolic, 95 per cent, for disinfection, 1-lb. bottles.	211	.13	St. Louis.
810 pounds...	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wooden boxes.	211	.01¾	Do.
6,520 pounds.	Lime, chloride, in 5 and 10 lb. impervious boxes.	211	.03¾	Do.
450 bottles...	Solution sodium, chlorinated, Labarraques', in quart bottles, rubber stopper, with glass stopper attached separately.	329	.20	Omaha.
1,810 pounds.	Sulphur, in rolls (large pieces, not crushed)...	211	.02¼	St. Louis.
	Hospital stores:			
95 pounds.....	Arrowroot, Bermuda, Taylor's.....	329	.28	Omaha.
190 pounds...	Flaxseed, whole, in tin cans.....	211	.04½	St. Louis.
1,920 pounds.	Flaxseed meal, in tins (crushed seed, not cakes).	210	.04½	Do.
80 pounds.....	Gelatin.....	211	.28	Do.
1,760 pounds.	Soap, for medical use.....	210	.11	Do.
1,715 pounds.	Soap, castile, white.....	10	.095	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
480 pounds...	Soap, green, in 1-lb. jars.....	68	.10	Chicago.
	Miscellaneous:			
52.....	Basins, pus, enameled ware.....	326	.24	New York.
50.....	Blank books, cap., half-bound, 4 quires.....	234	.11½	St. Louis.
505 pounds...	Bedbug destroyer, in 1-lb. tins.....	329	.06¼	Omaha.
2,100 dozen.....	Boxes, ointment, impervious.....	211	.27	St. Louis.
1,550 dozen.....	Boxes, powder.....	210	.04½	Do.
11.....	Cases, medicine, buggy.....	211	5.50	Do.
1,070 boxes...	Capsules, gelatin, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4.....	240	.05	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
7.....	Chairs, operating.....	11	30.00	St. Louis.
16.....	Cork pressers.....	210	.20	Do.
28.....	Corkscrews.....	190	.10	Chicago.
930 gross.....	Corks, velvet, best, sizes Nos. 1 to 10.....	211	(a)	St. Louis.
31.....	Dippers, tin, quart.....	190	.04½	Chicago.
14.....	Dispensatory of U. S., edition of 1905.....	210	5.70	St. Louis.
7,400.....	Droppers, medicine.....	210	.00¾	Do.
50.....	Funnels, glass, 8-oz.....	332	.07	New York or Chicago.
13.....	Hones.....	190	.30	Chicago.
583 hundred..	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed, 1 x 2 inches.	211	.05	St. Louis.
700 hundred..	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed, 2 x 3 inches.	211	.07	Do.
410 hundred..	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed, 3 x 4 inches.	211	.09	Do.
36.....	Measures, graduated, glass, 8-oz.....	182	.30	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
43.....	Measures, graduated, glass, 4-oz.....	182	.20	Do.
45.....	Measures, graduated, glass, minim.....	182	.20	Do.
25.....	Measures, tin, pint.....	190	.04	Chicago.
32.....	Measures, tin, quart.....	190	.06	Do.
2.....	Mortars and pestles, wedgwood, 3-inch.....	211	.22	St. Louis.
1.....	Mortar and pestle, wedgwood, 4-inch.....	211	.26	Do.
3.....	Mortar and pestle, wedgwood, 5-inch.....	211	.36	Do.
3.....	Mortars and pestles, wedgwood, 8-inch.....	211	.80	Do.
18.....	Mortars and pestles, glass, 4-inch.....	211	.20	Do.
27 packs.....	Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10-inch.....	332	.22	New York or Chicago.
55 boxes.....	Paper, litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 doz. books.	211	.20	St. Louis.
950 quires.....	Paper, wrapping.....	210	.10	Do.
11.....	Percolators, glass, ½-gallon.....	210	.28	Do.
2,310 dozen..	Pill boxes, ⅔ paper, ½ turned wood.....	211	(b)	Do.
5.....	Pill tiles, 8-inch, graduated.....	211	.49	Do.
2.....	Saddlebags, medical, convertible.....	211	15.00	Do.
8.....	Scales and weights, prescription.....	210	1.80	Do.
28.....	Spatulas, 3-inch.....	190	.11	Chicago.
26.....	Spatulas, 6-inch.....	190	.16½	Do.
32.....	Spirit lamps.....	211	.10½	St. Louis.
65 dozen.....	Test tubes, 5-inch.....	332	.11	New York or Chicago.
400.....	Thermometers, clinical, with certificate.....	332	.36	Do.
70.....	Thermometers, mercurial.....	190	.07	Chicago.

^a Size 1, \$0.16; 2, \$0.16; 3, \$0.19; 4, \$0.21; 5, \$0.26½; 6, \$0.29; 7, \$0.37; 8, \$0.44; 9, \$0.53; 10, \$0.68.

^b Nos. 29, 30, and 31, \$0.05½; ¼, ½, and 1 oz., \$0.04.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Miscellaneous—Continued.			
45.....	Thermometers, spirit.....	190	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
100 ounces.....	Thread, linen, unbleached.....	211	.20	St. Louis.
130.....	Thread, cotton, spools, assorted.....	211	.18	Do.
22 gross.....	Tubes, drinking, glass, assorted sizes.....	211	.65	Do.
1,035 ounces.....	Twine, wrapping, cotton.....	190	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
770 dozen.....	Vials, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.....	332	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York or Chicago.
1,130 dozen.....	Vials, 1-oz.....	332	.13	Do.
2,210 dozen.....	Vials, 2-oz.....	332	.14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
2,400 dozen.....	Vials, 4-oz.....	332	.21	Do.
1,540 dozen.....	Vials, 6-oz.....	332	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
240 ounces.....	Wax, white, in paper.....	329	.02	Omaha.
63 square feet.....	Wire netting for splints, No. 4.....	234	.10	St. Louis.

HARDWARE.

11.....	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cut, square head.	252	\$0.80	St. Louis.
	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, per pound:			
2.....	100-pound.....	236	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
3.....	140-pound.....	236	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
1.....	200-pound.....	236	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
	Augers, nut, with extension lip:			
4.....	1-inch.....	131	.22	Do.
8.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	131	.28	Do.
10.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	131	.36	Do.
12.....	2-inch.....	131	.50	Do.
26.....	Augers, c. s., hollow, adjustable, to cut $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 inch.	252	.39	Do.
212 dozen.....	Axes, assorted, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel.	131	4.80	Do.
1.....	AX, c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head.	252	1.42	Do.
990 pounds.....	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....	236	.059	Do.
4.....	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard.....	252	6.40	Do.
8.....	Bells, cow, large, wrought.....	252	1.65	Do.
37.....	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished, heavy.....	252	.48	Do.
	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:			
2.....	Bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds.....	190	15.20	Chicago.
3.....	Bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds.....	190	19.00	Do.
1.....	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds.....	190	28.50	Do.
	Belting, leather, single:			
37 feet.....	1-inch.....	236	.06	St. Louis.
355 feet.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	.09	Do.
180 feet.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	236	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
610 feet.....	2-inch.....	236	.12	Do.
295 feet.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	.15	Do.
360 feet.....	3-inch.....	236	.18	Do.
150 feet.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	.21	Do.
470 feet.....	4-inch.....	236	.24	Do.
20 feet.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	.27	Do.
170 feet.....	5-inch.....	236	.30	Do.
240 feet.....	6-inch.....	236	.36	Do.
100 feet.....	12-inch.....	236	.72	Do.
	Belting, rubber:			
100 feet.....	3-ply, 3-inch.....	131	.10	Do.
110 feet.....	3-ply, 4-inch.....	131	.12	Do.
610 feet.....	3-ply, 6-inch.....	131	.17	Do.
50 feet.....	4-ply, 8-inch.....	131	.33	Do.
130 feet.....	4-ply, 10-inch.....	131	.39	Do.
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings, Irwin, or Ford pattern, extension lip:			
7 dozen.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	190	1.62	Chicago.
6 dozen.....	$\frac{5}{16}$ -inch.....	190	1.62	Do.
8 dozen.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	190	1.62	Do.
5 dozen.....	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	190	1.82	Do.
9 dozen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	2.02	Do.
5 dozen.....	$\frac{9}{16}$ -inch.....	190	2.22	Do.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	190	2.43	Do.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	$\frac{11}{16}$ -inch.....	190	2.83	Do.
5 dozen.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	2.83	Do.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	190	3.24	Do.
4 dozen.....	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	190	3.24	Do.
5 dozen.....	1-inch.....	190	3.64	Do.

^a Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
28 dozen.....	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel: 5-inch.....	236	\$0. 49	St. Louis.
9 dozen.....	8-inch.....	252	1. 00	Do.
1,800.....	Bolts, machine, per 100: $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1.....	236	. 37	Do.
2,150.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 37	Do.
2,600.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2.....	236	. 39	Do.
2,100.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2,350.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3.....	236	. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,500.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,500.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1.....	236	. 44	Do.
2,000.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 44	Do.
2,900.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....	236	. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2,600.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 49	Do.
2,750.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3.....	236	. 52	Do.
1,250.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 54	Do.
1,800.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4.....	236	. 57	Do.
1,500.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 68	Do.
1,500.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5.....	236	. 71	Do.
1,750.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	236	. 56	Do.
1,500.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 60	Do.
1,950.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....	236	. 63	Do.
1,600.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2,100.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....	236	. 70	Do.
1,550.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 84	Do.
1,700.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....	236	. 88	Do.
1,350.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 92	Do.
1,050.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....	236	. 96	Do.
500.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$	236	1. 00	Do.
750.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....	236	1. 04	Do.
500.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$	236	1. 08	Do.
1,150.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8.....	236	1. 12	Do.
1,400.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3.....	236	. 85	Do.
1,000.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 90	Do.
1,350.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4.....	236	. 95	Do.
750.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	236	1. 00	Do.
1,150.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 5.....	236	1. 05	Do.
950.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 6.....	236	1. 15	Do.
800.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 7.....	236	1. 25	Do.
1,500.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	236	1. 16	Do.
1,350.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4.....	236	1. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,450.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	236	1. 29	Do.
950.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 5.....	236	1. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
450.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	236	1. 42	Do.
1,150.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 6.....	236	1. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
550.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 7.....	236	1. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,050.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 8.....	236	1. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
900.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 9.....	236	1. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,050.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 10.....	236	2. 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,850.....	Bolts, "Philadelphia," tire, per 100: $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2,450.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	236	. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
3,050.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	236	. 24	Do.
700.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 30	Do.
2,600.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2.....	236	. 34	Do.
2,100.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,800.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3.....	236	. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,000.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....	236	. 46	Do.
1,000.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
950.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3.....	236	. 55	Do.
1,200.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	236	. 59	Do.
27 dozen.....	Bolts, window, spring, cast-brass bolt, screw socket.	236	. 30	Do.
47.....	Braces, ratchet, 10-inch sweep, nickel or rustless finish.	190	1. 20	Chicago.
37 pounds.....	Brads, steel, wire, No. 20 gauge, in 1-pound packages: $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 20 gauge.....	236	. 0935	St. Louis.
52 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 18 gauge.....	236	. 0572	Do.
90 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 17 gauge.....	236	. 044	Do.
88 pounds.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 16 gauge.....	236	. 0374	Do.
66 pounds.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 15 gauge.....	236	. 034	Do.
25 doz. pairs..	Butts, brass, middle: $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	16	. 24	Chicago.
23 doz. pairs..	2-inch.....	16	. 37	Do.
32 doz. pairs..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	16	. 68	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Butts, loose pin, steel:			
40 doz. pairs..	2½ x 2½ inches.....	236	\$0.30	St. Louis.
22 doz. pairs..	3 x 2½ inches.....	236	.40	Do.
22 doz. pairs..	3 x 3 inches.....	236	.43	Do.
31 doz. pairs..	3½ x 3½ inches.....	236	.63	Do.
25 doz. pairs..	4 x 4 inches.....	236	.77	Do.
5 doz. pairs..	4½ x 4½ inches.....	236	.97	Do.
	Calipers, spring, 6-inch:			
20.....	Outside.....	236	.50	Do.
14.....	Inside.....	236	.50	Do.
60.....	Cards, cattle.....	190	.05½	Chicago.
860.....	Catches, or turns, iron, cupboard, bronzed, metal knob, good quality.	236	.05¼	St. Louis.
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook; 10, 12, 14, and 16 feet, as required, per pound:			
30.....	⅜-inch.....	190	.046	Chicago.
50.....	¾-inch.....	190	.0395	Do.
56.....	Chains, well, 24 inches long, with hook and ring..	236	.04¼	St. Louis.
9 gross.....	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors.....	236	.48	Do.
22 dozen.....	Chalk lines, braided, medium size.....	190	.17	Chicago.
	Chisels, c. s.:			
66.....	Cold, octagon, ⅝ x 7 inches.....	190	.05¼	Do.
2.....	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled.....	190	.45	Do.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
43.....	1-inch.....	190	.16	Do.
24.....	¾-inch.....	190	.16	Do.
30.....	½-inch.....	190	.17	Do.
38.....	¾-inch.....	190	.19	Do.
40.....	1-inch.....	190	.21	Do.
34.....	1½-inch.....	190	.23	Do.
20.....	1½-inch.....	190	.25	Do.
25.....	2-inch.....	190	.27	Do.
	Chisel, c. s., socket, oval back, framing, sharpened and handled:			
1.....	1-inch.....	190	.19	Do.
2.....	¾-inch.....	190	.19	Do.
2.....	½-inch.....	190	.21	Do.
3.....	¾-inch.....	190	.22	Do.
1.....	1-inch.....	190	.23	Do.
1.....	1½-inch.....	190	.26	Do.
3.....	1½-inch.....	190	.28	Do.
8.....	2-inch.....	190	.33	Do.
41.....	Clamps, malleable, carriage, 10-inch.....	252	.32	St. Louis.
18.....	Clamps, saw, swivel, 9-inch jaw.....	190	.44	Chicago.
26.....	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch.....	190	1.58	Do.
112 pairs.....	Clippers, toilet, good quality.....	236	.80	St. Louis.
90 quires.....	Cloth, emery, assorted, per quire.....	236	.42	Do.
15.....	Cocks, brass, racking, to screw, loose key, ½-inch.....	236	.35	Do.
35.....	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes, per pound.	190	.0253	Chicago.
25.....	Cutters, bolt, for ½-inch.....	190	2.61	Do.
	Dividers, c. s., wing:			
10.....	6-inch.....	190	.115	Do.
25.....	10-inch.....	190	.21	Do.
	Drills, blacksmith's:			
4.....	Horizontal.....	252	1.30	St. Louis.
6.....	Vertical.....	331	5.75	Do.
7.....	Drills, breast, 3-jawed chuck, 2-speed.....	190	2.16	Chicago.
43 sets.....	Drills, bitstock, assorted, ⅜ to ¾ inch by 32ds.....	190	.90	Do.
32 sets.....	Drills, straight shank, jobbers, assorted, ⅜ to ½ inch by 32ds.	190	1.25	Do.
14 dozen.....	Drills, wood boring, brace, assorted, ⅜ to ¾ inch by 32ds.	252	a .94	St. Louis.
66.....	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, best.....	236	.03	Do.
	Files, flat, bastard:			
22 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	1.23	Chicago.
30 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	1.70	Do.
	Files, cabinet:			
11 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	3.28	Do.
11 dozen.....	14-inch.....	190	4.35	Do.
	Files, half round, bastard:			
8 dozen.....	10-inch.....	197	1.60	Do.
9 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	2.07	Do.

a Per set.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Files, mill, bastard, 1 round edge:			
35 dozen.....	8-inch.....	190	\$0.84	Chicago.
23 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	1.11	Do.
34 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	1.47	Do.
36 dozen.....	14-inch.....	190	2.10	Do.
	Files, round, bastard:			
8 dozen.....	6-inch.....	190	.62	Do.
9 dozen.....	8-inch.....	190	.76	Do.
9 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	.98	Do.
7 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	1.32	Do.
6 dozen.....	14-inch.....	190	1.88	Do.
	Files, double end, taper, with handles:			
60 dozen.....	7-inch.....	190	.61	Do.
40 dozen.....	8-inch.....	190	.68	Do.
35 dozen.....	9-inch.....	190	.77	Do.
50 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	.86	Do.
200 pairs.....	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ -round handles, per pound.	131	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Louis.
80.....	Gates, molasses, No. 2.....	252	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Gauges:			
46.....	Marking, brass-mounted.....	190	.20	Chicago.
7.....	Mortise, screw slide.....	236	.36	St. Louis.
6.....	Gluepots, No. 1, porcelain-lined.....	190	.39	Chicago.
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
8.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch socket.....	236	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
9.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch socket.....	236	.34	Do.
10.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch socket.....	236	.36	Do.
10.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch socket.....	236	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
8.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch socket.....	236	.39	Do.
11.....	1-inch socket.....	236	.42	Do.
	Grindstones, unmounted, per pound:			
14.....	Weighing 50 pounds.....	252	.01	Do.
18.....	Weighing 100 pounds.....	252	.01	Do.
1.....	Weighing 150 pounds.....	252	.01	Do.
3.....	Weighing 250 pounds.....	252	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
38.....	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy, turned rollers.	252	.30	Do.
	Hammers:			
236.....	A. E., solid c. s., forged, No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	252	.333	Do.
56.....	Farrier's, shoeing, c. s.....	252	.37	Do.
	Hammers, machinist's, ball peen:			
12.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound.....	252	.35	Do.
7.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound.....	252	.42	Do.
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:			
13.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound.....	236	.25	Do.
9.....	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -pound.....	236	.27	Do.
3.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -pound.....	236	.29	Do.
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:			
17.....	2-pound.....	252	.16	Do.
13.....	3-pound.....	252	.20	Do.
9.....	6-pound.....	252	.26	Do.
10.....	8-pound.....	252	.34	Do.
4.....	10-pound.....	252	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Hammers, mason's, ax finish, solid c. s.:			
20.....	5-pound.....	190	.38	Chicago.
4.....	8-pound.....	190	.61	Do.
8.....	12-pound.....	190	.92	Do.
66.....	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, steel.....	252	.07	St. Louis.
	Hatchets, c. s.:			
43.....	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.....	236	.65	Do.
30.....	Lathing, No. 1.....	190	.33	Chicago.
35.....	Shingling, No. 3.....	236	.35	St. Louis.
	Hinge hasps:			
94 dozen.....	6-inch.....	236	.36	Do.
27 dozen.....	10-inch.....	236	.67	Do.
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:			
19 dozen pairs.....	8-inch.....	236	1.36	Do.
11 dozen pairs.....	10-inch.....	236	2.01	Do.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen prs.....	12-inch.....	236	2.91	Do.
	Hinges, strap:			
28 dozen pairs.....	Heavy, 8-inch.....	236	1.05	Do.
15 dozen pairs.....	Heavy, 10-inch.....	236	1.57	Do.
7 dozen pairs.....	Heavy, 12-inch.....	236	2.39	Do.
35 dozen pairs.....	Light, 6-inch.....	236	.52	Do.
22 dozen pairs.....	Light, 8-inch.....	236	.73	Do.
10 dozen pairs.....	Light, 10-inch.....	236	.99	Do.
4 dozen pairs.....	Light, 12-inch.....	236	1.49	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Hinges, T:			
33 dozen pairs	Light, 6-inch.....	236	\$0.41	St. Louis.
15 dozen pairs	Heavy, 8-inch.....	236	.50	Do.
13 dozen pairs	Heavy, 10-inch.....	236	.74	Do.
410 dozen.....	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy, japanned.	190	.15	Chicago.
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:			
1,400 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$	166	2.50	Do.
1,000 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 1$	166	2.25	Do.
1,200 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	166	2.25	Do.
1,600 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	166	2.25	Do.
1,350 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8} \times 1$	166	2.15	Do.
1,450 pounds.	$\frac{1}{16} \times 2$	166	2.15	Do.
	Iron, refined, per 100 pounds:			
2,425 pounds.	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 2.40	St. Louis or Chicago.
4,200 pounds.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
1,300 pounds.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
2,200 pounds.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 2$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
450 pounds...	$\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
400 pounds...	$\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
600 pounds...	$\frac{1}{4} \times 4$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
1,100 pounds.	$\frac{5}{16} \times 2$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
350 pounds...	$\frac{5}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
150 pounds...	$\frac{5}{16} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
100 pounds...	$\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
675 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 2.30	Do.
2,850 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
950 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	331 166	a 2.00	Do.
1,250 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
1,500 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8} \times 2$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
200 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
400 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8} \times 3$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
200 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
150 pounds...	$\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 2.30	Do.
550 pounds...	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
500 pounds...	$\frac{7}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
700 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 2.30	Do.
1,350 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1$	331 166	a 2.10	Do.
1,750 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
1,200 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
1,450 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
950 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
800 pounds...	$\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
1,000 pounds.	$\frac{5}{8} \times 2$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.
600 pounds...	$\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	331 166	a 1.90	Do.

a Same price bid by each; one-half awarded to each bidder.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
2,900 pounds .	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25, per 100 pounds.	190	\$3.61	Chicago.
2,500 pounds .	Iron, refined, round, per 100 pounds: $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.60	St. Louis or Chicago.
3,650 pounds .	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.40	Do.
3,200 pounds .	$\frac{7}{16}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.30	Do.
7,100 pounds .	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.20	Do.
1,500 pounds .	$\frac{9}{16}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.20	Do.
6,700 pounds .	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.10	Do.
4,250 pounds .	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.00	Do.
3,500 pounds .	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.00	Do.
3,700 pounds .	1-inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 1.90	Do.
800 pounds .	Iron, refined, sheet, per 100 pounds: $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick.....	190	2.50	Chicago.
450 pounds .	No. 26.....	190	2.65	Do.
175 pounds .	Iron, refined, square, per 100 pounds: $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.40	St. Louis or Chicago.
1,400 pounds .	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.20	Do.
1,100 pounds .	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.10	Do.
700 pounds .	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 2.00	Do.
400 pounds .	1-inch.....	{ 331 166 }	a 1.90	Do.
1,705 pairs .	Knives and forks, table, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.	316	.12	New York.
340 dozen .	Knives, only, table, cocoa handle, with bolster.	316	.80	Do.
33 dozen .	Knives: Butcher, 8-inch, beech handle, without bolster; Wilson pattern or equal.	316	2.81	Do.
31 pairs .	Carving, and forks, forged, with bolster and guard, per pair.	190	.72	Chicago.
67 .	Chopping, iron handle, forged blade.....	236	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
42 .	Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenter's, hollow-ground: 10-inch.....	236	.38	Do.
13 .	12-inch.....	236	.41	Do.
64 .	Knives: Horseshoeing, assorted widths.....	190	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
90 .	Putty, with bolster.....	190	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
70 .	Skinning, 6-inch, beech handle, without bolster.	316	b 1.90	New York.
12 dozen .	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern or equal, heavy.	190	.36	Chicago.
14 dozen .	Locks: Closet, rim, dead, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, brass bolt, 2 steel keys.	236	2.95	St. Louis.
16 dozen .	Drawer, 2-tumbler, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.	190	2.50	Chicago.
26 dozen .	Locks, upright rim, mineral knob, brass bolt, 2 steel keys: 4-inch.....	236	4.25	St. Louis.
20 dozen .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	5.40	Do.
8 dozen .	5-inch.....	236	7.25	Do.
3 dozen .	6-inch.....	236	8.45	Do.
47 dozen .	Lock sets, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, mortise, jet knobs, bronzed-steel combined rose and escutcheon, brass bolts and face, 2 steel keys.	190	4.40	Chicago.
72 dozen .	Locks, spring, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order: Suitable for outside use.....	236	3.98	St. Louis.
43 dozen .	Suitable for inside use.....	236	4.63	Do.
50 dozen .	Locks, sash, Fitch pattern, bronzed.....	190	.39	Chicago.
44 .	Mallets, carpenter's hickory, round, 6 x 4 inches.	252	.14	St. Louis.
74,000 .	Nails, gilt, upholsterer's, size 43, per M.....	252	.27	Do.
2,250 pounds .	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds: 3d, 1ath.....	190	2.62	Chicago.
4,200 pounds .	3d, steel.....	190	2.57	Do.

a Same price bid by each; one-half awarded to each bidder.

b Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds—Continued.			
2,600 pounds.	4d., steel.....	190	\$2.42	Chicago.
7,800 pounds.	6d., steel.....	190	2.32	Do.
20,500 pounds.	8d., steel.....	190	2.22	Do.
18,200 pounds.	10d., steel.....	190	2.17	Do.
5,800 pounds.	12d., steel.....	190	2.17	Do.
18,100 pounds.	20d., steel.....	190	2.12	Do.
8,700 pounds.	30d., steel.....	190	2.12	Do.
5,400 pounds.	40d., steel.....	190	2.12	Do.
5,200 pounds.	60d., steel.....	190	2.12	Do.
600 pounds.	Fence, 8d., steel.....	190	2.22	Do.
700 pounds.	Fence, 10d., steel.....	190	2.17	Do.
400 pounds.	Fence, 12d., steel.....	190	2.17	Do.
2,600 pounds.	Finishing, 6d., steel.....	190	2.57	Do.
4,100 pounds.	Finishing, 8d., steel.....	190	2.47	Do.
2,200 pounds.	Finishing, 10d., steel.....	190	2.37	Do.
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:			
1,680 pounds.	No. 6.....	236	.0745	St. Louis.
1,100 pounds.	No. 7.....	236	.0745	Do.
650 pounds.	No. 8.....	236	.0745	Do.
525 pounds.	Nails, oxshoe, No. 5, per 100 pounds.....	236	.0745	Do.
31.....	Nippers, shoeing, Hellar's or equal.....	190	.95	Chicago.
	Nuts, iron, square, blank, hot-punched:			
30 pounds.	For $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolt.....	331	.08	St. Louis.
225 pounds.	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	331	.06	Do.
175 pounds.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....	331	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
280 pounds.	For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt.....	331	.032	Do.
425 pounds.	For $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	331	.03	Do.
365 pounds.	For 1-inch bolt.....	331	.029	Do.
190.....	Oilers, bronzed steel, medium size.....	190	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
100.....	Oilstones, Washita, or composition.....	252	a.21	St. Louis.
235 pounds.	Packing, hemp, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	236	.0977	Do.
	Packing, rubber, good quality:			
235 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	236	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
450 pounds.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	236	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
350 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	236	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
265 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Packing, rainbow style:			
600 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	236	.35	Do.
520 pounds.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	236	.35	Do.
560 quires.	Paper, sand (assorted), per quire.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
150 dozen.	Pencils, carpenter's, 7-inch.....	252	.15	St. Louis.
30.....	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing.....	190	.37	Chicago.
	Planes:			
27.....	Block, 6-inch, knuckle joint.....	190	.67	Do.
5.....	Fore, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	190	1.07	Do.
2 pairs.....	Planes, hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s.....	236	.72	St. Louis.
	Planes, adjustable, wood bottoms:			
21.....	Jack.....	190	.86	Chicago.
8.....	Jointer's.....	190	1.14	Do.
5.....	Planes, plow, embracing beading and center-beading plane, rabbet and fillister, dado, plow, matching and slitting plane.....	190	4.74	Do.
11.....	Planes, smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	190	.78	Do.
	Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy:			
82.....	Side-cutting.....	252	.48	St. Louis.
23.....	Round-nose.....	190	.25	Chicago.
32.....	Pliers, end-cutting, nippers, adjustable blade, 10-inch, c. s., heavy.....	236	.85	St. Louis.
	Punches:			
5 dozen.....	Saddler's, c. s., round, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....	131	b.06	Do.
3 dozen.....	Conductor's, assorted shapes of holes.....	190	2.65	Chicago.
	Rasps, horse, floor:			
4.....	12-inch.....	166	c1.92	Do.
152.....	14-inch.....	166	c2.67	Do.
306.....	16-inch.....	166	c3.66	Do.
	Rasps, wood, flat:			
47.....	12-inch.....	190	c2.69	Do.
52.....	14-inch.....	236	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
	Rasps, wood, half-round:			
27.....	12-inch.....	190	c2.88	Chicago.
40.....	14-inch.....	190	c3.82	Do.
	Rivet sets, polished and blued:			
20.....	No. 2.....	131	.22	St. Louis.
15.....	No. 3.....	131	.18	Do.
19.....	No. 7.....	131	.12	Do.

a Per pound.

b Each.

c Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Rivets and burrs, copper, in 1-pound boxes:			
14 pounds...	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....	236	\$0.214	St. Louis.
27 pounds...	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 12.....	236	.248	Do.
50 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	236	.214	Do.
34 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 12.....	236	.248	Do.
120 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....	236	.214	Do.
55 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 12.....	236	.248	Do.
90 pounds...	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....	236	.214	Do.
64 pounds...	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 12.....	236	.248	Do.
66 pounds...	1-inch, No. 8.....	236	.214	Do.
52 pounds...	1-inch, No. 12.....	236	.248	Do.
	Rivets, iron, oval head:			
40 pounds...	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	166	.075	Chicago.
7 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	166	.07	Do.
15 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....	166	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
50 pounds...	1-inch, No. 8.....	166	.06	Do.
80 pounds...	$\frac{7}{8}$ x 1 inch.....	166	.043	Do.
75 pounds...	$\frac{7}{8}$ x 2 inches.....	166	.043	Do.
60 pounds...	$\frac{7}{8}$ x 4 inches.....	166	.043	Do.
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	166	.04	Do.
90 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	166	.04	Do.
115 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	166	.04	Do.
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	166	.04	Do.
115 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches.....	166	.04	Do.
117 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	166	.04	Do.
155 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches.....	166	.04	Do.
	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:			
14,000.....	10-ounce.....	236	.08	St. Louis.
15,000.....	12-ounce.....	236	.09	Do.
8,000.....	1-pound.....	236	.11	Do.
23,000.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound.....	236	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
22,000.....	2-pound.....	236	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
195.....	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass bound..	252	.24	Do.
9 dozen.....	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....	252	2.15	Do.
	Saw-sets:			
13.....	For crosscut saws.....	252	.44	Do.
33.....	For handsaws, Morrill pattern.....	252	.25	Do.
	Saws:			
37.....	Compass, 12-inch.....	190	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
17.....	Back, 12-inch, blued back.....	190	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
84.....	Buck, complete, 30-inch blade, painted frames.....	190	.37	Do.
	Saws, circular:			
5.....	26-inch, crosscut.....	75	^a 27.25	St. Louis.
3.....	30-inch, crosscut.....	75	^a 20.75	Do.
	Saws, crosscut, with handles:			
14.....	5-foot.....	190	1.37	Chicago.
16.....	6-foot.....	190	1.62	Do.
	Saws:			
90.....	Hand, 26-inch, hollow back, 6 to 10 points to the inch.....	252	.90	St. Louis.
26.....	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....	236	.70	Do.
55.....	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....	252	1.00	Do.
8.....	Scroll, frames and blades.....	190	.25	Chicago.
	Scales:			
5.....	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square pan, 30-pound, by ounces.....	236	2.37	St. Louis.
	Scales, hay and cattle, standard platform:			
1.....	6-ton.....	190	^b 41.00	Chicago.
4.....	10-ton.....	190	^b 51.00	Do.
3.....	Scales, platform, counter, 240-pound.....	252	2.00	St. Louis.
5.....	Scales, platform, 1,000-pound, drop lever, on wheels.....	190	16.75	Chicago.
40 dozen.....	Scissors, ladies' 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....	236	3.15	St. Louis.
	Screw-drivers:			
87.....	6-inch steel blade running through handle.....	252	.22	Do.
60.....	8-inch steel blade running through handle.....	252	.30	Do.
40.....	10-inch steel blade running through handle.....	252	.38	Do.
	Screws:			
18.....	Wrought-iron, bench, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.32	Chicago.
7.....	Wood, bench, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	.31	St. Louis.
	Screws, flat-head, bright:			
46 gross.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 4.....	236	.07	Do.
40 gross.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 5.....	236	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
75 gross.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 5.....	236	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
65 gross.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 6.....	236	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.

^a For lot.^b Triple beam.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Screws, flat-head, bright—Continued.			
110 gross.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 7.....	236	\$0.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
95 gross.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....	236	.09	Do.
120 gross.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....	236	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
140 gross.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 9.....	236	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
230 gross.....	1-inch, No. 9.....	236	.1033	Do.
190 gross.....	1-inch, No. 10.....	236	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
205 gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 10.....	236	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
120 gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 11.....	236	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
165 gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 11.....	236	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
65 gross.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 12.....	236	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
75 gross.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 12.....	236	.17	Do.
31 gross.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 13.....	236	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
41 gross.....	2-inch, No. 13.....	236	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
18 gross.....	2-inch, No. 14.....	236	.23	Do.
8 gross.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 14.....	236	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
4 gross.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 15.....	236	.29	Do.
20 gross.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 14.....	236	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
9 gross.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 15.....	236	.31	Do.
12 gross.....	3-inch, No. 16.....	236	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
6 gross.....	3-inch, No. 18.....	236	.515	Do.
	Shears, c. s., japanned handle, straight, trimmers, good quality:			
30 dozen.....	8-inch.....	316	3.95	New York.
14 dozen.....	10-inch.....	316	6.27	Do.
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:			
2,100 pounds.....	No. 0.....	8	3.64	Chicago.
2,900 pounds.....	No. 1.....	8	3.64	Do.
4,900 pounds.....	No. 2.....	8	3.39	Do.
5,900 pounds.....	No. 3.....	8	3.39	Do.
4,900 pounds.....	No. 4.....	8	3.39	Do.
2,900 pounds.....	No. 5.....	8	3.39	Do.
1,700 pounds.....	No. 6.....	8	3.39	Do.
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:			
300 pounds.....	No. 2.....	8	3.39	Do.
500 pounds.....	No. 3.....	8	3.39	Do.
200 pounds.....	No. 4.....	8	3.39	Do.
23 dozen.....	Shovels, fire, hand, long handle, heavy.....	190	1.10	Do.
42.....	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch, adjustable.....	190	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
8.....	Spoke trimmers, adjustable.....	190	.35	Do.
40 dozen.....	Springs, door, spiral, heavy, 13-inch.....	190	1.75	Do.
	Squares:			
27.....	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch.....	236	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
29.....	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....	190	.29	Chicago.
15.....	Try, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	252	.11	St. Louis.
14.....	Try and miter, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
21.....	Try, 10-inch.....	252	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
140 dozen.....	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long.....	190	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
	Steel, cast:			
200 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 inches.....	190	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
225 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 inches.....	190	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
250 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
235 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
350 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
450 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
775 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
870 pounds.....	1-inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
225 pounds.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Steel, cast, square:			
65 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
85 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
50 pounds.....	1-inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
250 pounds.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
115 pounds.....	2-inch.....	190	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Steel, plow:			
150 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 inches.....	72	.03	Chicago or St. Louis.
100 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 inches.....	72	.03	Do.
215 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 inches.....	72	.03	Do.
350 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 inches.....	72	.03	Do.
	Steel, spring:			
240 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	72	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
350 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	72	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
550 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	72	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
475 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.....	72	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
350 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches.....	72	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
35.....	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle, with swivel.	190	\$0.80	Chicago.
16 sets.....	Stocks and dies, blacksmith's, "Lightning" or equal, to cut $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 inch, complete with taps, in case.	190	14.50	Do.
	Tacks, upholsterer's, full weight, per dozen papers:			
65 doz. papers	4-ounce.....	16	.176	Do.
63 doz. papers	6-ounce.....	16	.234	Do.
55 doz. papers	8-ounce.....	16	.2925	Do.
24 doz. papers	10-ounce.....	16	.351	Do.
28 doz. papers	12-ounce.....	16	.41	Do.
38.....	Tape measures, 75-foot, bent leather case.....	252	.87	St. Louis.
	Toe calks, steel:			
600 pounds.....	No. 1.....	252	.043	Do.
800 pounds.....	No. 2.....	252	.043	Do.
760 pounds.....	No. 3.....	252	.043	Do.
	Trowels, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch:			
17.....	Brick.....	252	.40	Do.
17.....	Plastering.....	190	.37	Chicago.
10.....	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.	252	.45	St. Louis.
	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box:			
6.....	6-inch jaw.....	190	8.58	Chicago.
3.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch jaw.....	190	4.49	Do.
16.....	Vises, square slide, 4-inch jaw.....	190	3.83	Do.
	Washers, iron, flat:			
170 pounds.....	For $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.062	Do.
160 pounds.....	For $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.054	Do.
215 pounds.....	For $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.045	Do.
280 pounds.....	For $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.032	Do.
275 pounds.....	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.028	Do.
150 pounds.....	For 1-inch bolt.....	190	.028	Do.
3,800 pounds.....	Waste, cotton, white.....	190	.07	Do.
	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:			
26.....	5-pound.....	190	.0265	Do.
30.....	6-pound.....	190	.0265	Do.
6.....	Well wheels, 10-inch, heavy.....	252	.18	St. Louis.
	Wire, annealed, blued:			
60 pounds.....	No. 16.....	190	.028	Chicago.
370 pounds.....	No. 20.....	190	.039	Do.
86 pounds.....	No. 24.....	190	.047	Do.
	Wire, bright, iron:			
80 pounds.....	No. 3.....	190	.0228	Do.
50 pounds.....	No. 7.....	190	.0223	Do.
65 pounds.....	No. 8.....	190	.0223	Do.
20 pounds.....	No. 10.....	190	.0245	Do.
255 pounds.....	No. 11.....	190	.0245	Do.
3,200 pounds.....	No. 12.....	190	.026	Do.
850 pounds.....	No. 14.....	190	.029	Do.
130 pounds.....	No. 16.....	190	.032	Do.
75 pounds.....	No. 18.....	190	.036	Do.
46,100 sq. feet.	Wire cloth, for screens, painted.....	190	.0122	Do.
	Wire, 2-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge; barbs not larger than 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge:			
16,100 pounds	For hog fence: space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches.	8	a 2.63	Do.
157,200 pounds	For cattle fence: space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.	8	a 2.63	Do.
9,600 pounds.....	Wire-fence staples, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, steel, galvanized.....	190	.0257	Do.
31.....	Wire-fence stretchers.....	190	.67	Do.
	Wrenches, Coe's pattern, solid handle, screw, black:			
80.....	8-inch.....	190	.33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
47.....	10-inch.....	190	.40	Do.
57.....	12-inch.....	190	.47	Do.
33.....	15-inch.....	190	.80	Do.
	Additional articles:			
10,000 pounds	Wire, fence, smooth, galvanized, No. 8.....	190	.0229	Do.
	Plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies:			
12.....	Blast furnaces, gasoline, combination, hot blast, complete, with fire pot.	236	4.25	St. Louis.
55 pounds.....	Cement, gas fitter's, in 5-pound packages.....	191	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.

a Per 100 pounds.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies—Continued.			
8.....	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel—	236	\$0.75	St. Louis.
18.....	To cut $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch.....	252	1.30	Do.
37.....	Pliers, gas, forged—	252	.15	Do.
30.....	6-inch.....	252	.20	Do.
1.....	12-inch.....	131	3.50	Do.
3.....	Ratchets, sleeve—	131	6.30	Do.
8.....	Handle 10 inches long.....	236	.26	Do.
8.....	Handle 17 inches long.....	236	.34	Do.
5.....	Reamers, pipe—	236	.43	Do.
4.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	.51	Do.
2.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	236	.68	Do.
19 sets.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	252	3.20	Do.
9.....	Stocks and dies, adjustable, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch.....	331	.28	Do.
15.....	Taps, pipe—	331	.37	Do.
8.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	331	.47	Do.
6.....	1-inch.....	331	.56	Do.
6.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	331	.69	Do.
6.....	2-inch.....	331	.94	Do.
12.....	Vises, pipe, malleable iron, hinged, to hold $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 inch pipe.....	190	1.05	Chicago.
39.....	Wrenches, pipe, Stillson pattern—	236	.55	St. Louis.
47.....	10-inch.....	236	.98	Do.
	18-inch.....			
	Pipe fittings:			
100.....	Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, pipe thread—	190	.35	Chicago.
155.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.57	Do.
215.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.26	Do.
375.....	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, pipe thread—	190	.40	Do.
25.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.80	Do.
30.....	1-inch.....	190	.42	Do.
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, with thimbles, for lead pipe, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.			
15.....	Boiler elbows, with unions, malleable iron, bent—	191	.11	Do.
15.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.14	Do.
40.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.14	Do.
	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....			
25.....	Boiler couplings, with unions, malleable iron, straight—	191	.11	Do.
15.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.14	Do.
25.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.14	Do.
460.....	Bushings, malleable iron—	191	.0134	Do.
470.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	191	.0161	Do.
420.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.0187	Do.
315.....	1 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	191	.0241	Do.
225.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	191	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
18.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	191	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
34.....	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, black—	191	.0198	Do.
15.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.033	Do.
15.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0304	Do.
15.....	1-inch.....	191	.0495	Do.
15.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.066	Do.
6.....	2-inch.....	191	.0924	Do.
15.....	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—	191	.0277	Do.
60.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0462	Do.
40.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0481	Do.
45.....	1-inch.....	191	.0784	Do.
15.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.1045	Do.
14.....	2-inch.....	191	.1463	Do.
28.....	Crosses, malleable iron, black—	191	.0462	Do.
9.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0605	Do.
5.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.1056	Do.
4.....	1-inch.....	191	.1003	Do.
2.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.128	Do.
2.....	2-inch.....	191	.2119	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized—			
44.....	½-inch.....	191	\$0.0647	Chicago.
100.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0847	Do.
70.....	1-inch.....	191	.1478	Do.
30.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1588	Do.
20.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.2027	Do.
16.....	2-inch.....	191	.3354	Do.
	Elbows, malleable iron, black—			
190.....	½-inch.....	191	.0275	Do.
270.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0277	Do.
230.....	1-inch.....	191	.0409	Do.
74.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0693	Do.
100.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.0957	Do.
43.....	2-inch.....	191	.1485	Do.
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized—			
290.....	½-inch.....	191	.0385	Do.
530.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0439	Do.
300.....	1-inch.....	191	.0648	Do.
180.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1097	Do.
190.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.1515	Do.
150.....	2-inch.....	191	.2351	Do.
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, black—			
10.....	½-inch.....	191	.0275	Do.
10.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0462	Do.
10.....	1-inch.....	191	.0682	Do.
10.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0693	Do.
16.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.0957	Do.
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—			
32.....	½-inch.....	191	.0385	Do.
50.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0647	Do.
32.....	1-inch.....	191	.0955	Do.
20.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1097	Do.
20.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.1515	Do.
24.....	2-inch.....	191	.2351	Do.
	Elbows, side outlet, malleable iron, black—			
6.....	½-inch.....	191	.0286	Do.
6.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0506	Do.
6.....	1-inch.....	191	.0814	Do.
6.....	1½-inch.....	191	.11	Do.
6.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.1562	Do.
6.....	2-inch.....	191	.2288	Do.
	Elbows, side outlet, malleable iron, galvanized—			
47.....	½-inch.....	191	.04	Do.
60.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0708	Do.
47.....	1-inch.....	191	.114	Do.
38.....	1½-inch.....	191	.154	Do.
22.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.2187	Do.
12.....	2-inch.....	191	.3203	Do.
	Gas-service cocks, brass, female—			
31.....	¾-inch.....	191	.28	Do.
12.....	1-inch.....	191	.36	Do.
12.....	1½-inch.....	191	.55	Do.
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, black—			
205.....	½-inch.....	191	.08½	Do.
240.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0102	Do.
206.....	1-inch.....	191	.0136	Do.
155.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0187	Do.
145.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.0221	Do.
170.....	2-inch.....	191	.0306	Do.
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, galvanized—			
270.....	½-inch.....	191	.0102	Do.
420.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0136	Do.
360.....	1-inch.....	191	.0187	Do.
240.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0289	Do.
165.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.0357	Do.
140.....	2-inch.....	191	.0459	Do.
	Pipe, wrought iron, black—			
2,030 feet.....	½-inch.....	191	.0280	Do.
3,230 feet.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0334	Do.
1,800 feet.....	1-inch.....	191	.0479	Do.
1,050 feet.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0653	Do.
650 feet.....	1¾-inch.....	191	.0783	Do.
635 feet.....	2-inch.....	191	.1044	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized—			
3,350 feet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	\$0.0383	Chicago.
8,300 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0449	Do.
4,800 feet.....	1-inch.....	191	.0644	Do.
2,150 feet.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0878	Do.
1,450 feet.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.1053	Do.
1,310 feet.....	2-inch.....	191	.1404	Do.
	Pipe, lead, per pound—			
105 feet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.06	Do.
45 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.06	Do.
150 feet.....	1-inch.....	190	.06	Do.
105 feet.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.06	Do.
50 feet.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.06	Do.
	Stopcocks, brass, steam—			
84.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.41	Do.
60.....	1-inch.....	191	.57	Do.
46.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.90	Do.
14.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	1.17	Do.
24.....	2-inch.....	191	1.77	Do.
	Unions, malleable iron, black—			
180.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0589	Do.
190.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0723	Do.
190.....	1-inch.....	191	.0884	Do.
150.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.1232	Do.
113.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.1553	Do.
75.....	2-inch.....	191	.2008	Do.
	Unions, malleable iron, galvanized—			
200.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0884	Do.
390.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.1071	Do.
265.....	1-inch.....	191	.1339	Do.
190.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.1884	Do.
110.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.241	Do.
100.....	2-inch.....	191	.3079	Do.
	Valves, globe, high pressure—			
106.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.49	Do.
183.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.64	Do.
95.....	1-inch.....	191	.89	Do.
47.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	1.28	Do.
57.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	1.79	Do.
30.....	2-inch.....	191	2.81	Do.
	Hose goods:			
	Couplings, hose, cast brass—			
74.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	131	a 77	St. Louis.
8.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	131	a 4.50	Do.
35.....	2-inch.....	131	a 7.75	Do.
23.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	131	a 15.00	Do.
	Hose clamps, brass—			
20 dozen.....	For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose.....	190	.22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Chicago.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	For 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose.....	190	.78	Do.
2 dozen.....	For 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose.....	190	.93	Do.
9 dozen.....	For 2-inch hose.....	190	1.23	Do.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	For 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose.....	190	2.16	Do.
7,500 feet.....	Hose, rubber, garden, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in lengths of 50 feet, coupled.....	218	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled—			
250 feet.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	218	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,650 feet.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	218	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
1,000 feet.....	2-inch.....	218	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2,250 feet.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	218	.29	Do.
80.....	Nozzles, hose, screw, combination, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.22	Do.
	Nozzles, hose, screw—			
6.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
1.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	236	.66	Do.
6.....	2-inch.....	236	1.17	Do.
17.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	236	1.70	Do.
	Additional articles:			
	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled—			
200 feet.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	218	.27	Chicago.
500 feet.....	3-inch.....	218	.37	Do.

a Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
113 dozen.....	Bowls, white enamel ware:			
125 dozen.....	Pint.....	277	\$0.71½	New York.
	Quart.....	17	1.63	Do.
5 dozen.....	Burners, lamp, heavy, sun:			
25 dozen.....	No. 1.....	190	.45	Chicago.
90.....	No. 2.....	190	.60	Do.
	Chambers, with covers, white enamel ware; size 9¾ x 5 inches.	277	.366	New York.
	Crocks, with covers, stoneware:			
145.....	1-gallon.....	144	.18	Omaha.
245.....	2-gallon.....	144	.27	Do.
315.....	3-gallon.....	144	.37	Do.
25 dozen.....	Cruets, vinegar, glass.....	277	1.05	New York.
360 dozen.....	Cups, tea, white enamel ware; size 3¾ x 2¼ inches.	277	.864	Do.
	Dishes, meat, white enamel ware:			
265.....	14-inch.....	101	.27	Chicago.
230.....	16-inch.....	252	.36	St. Louis.
960.....	Dishes, vegetable, oblong, 14 x 10 inches, without covers, white enamel ware.	283	a 3.75	New York.
	Globes:			
44 dozen.....	Lantern, tubular, safety, No. 0.....	190	.38	Chicago.
65.....	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	283	.23	New York.
155.....	Lamp shades, porcelain, 7-inch, for student's lamps.	283	.10	Do.
	Lamps:			
355.....	Bracket, heavy metal, with cup and thumbscrew for reflector, complete, with glass fount, No. 2 sun-burner, and chimney, and 8-inch glass reflector.	190	.45½	Chicago.
155.....	Table, No. 2 B <> H, nickel-plated, complete with 10-inch opal shade, holder, and lead-glass chimney.	277	1.15	New York.
46.....	Student's "Perfection," No. 1, complete with opal shade and chimney.	277	2.79	Do.
33.....	Hanging, No. 96 B <> H, Mammoth, complete with 20-inch metal shade, burner, and chimney.	16	2.44	Do.
52.....	Street, tubular, globe, No. 3, with burners, complete.	252	3.20	St. Louis.
	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, pure lead glass:			
9 dozen.....	No. 1.....	283	.45	New York.
235 dozen.....	No. 2.....	283	.60	Do.
120 dozen.....	Lamp chimneys:			
	For "Perfection" No. 1 student's lamps.....	36	.38	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
72 dozen.....	For No. 96 B <> H Mammoth lamp; pure lead glass.	190	1.58	Chicago.
160 dozen.....	For No. 2 B <> H lamps; pure lead glass.....	236	.60	St. Louis.
	Lampwicks:			
15 dozen.....	No. 0.....	252	b.19	Do.
50 dozen.....	No. 1.....	252	b.24	Do.
205 dozen.....	No. 2.....	252	b.35	Do.
70 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1, student's lamps.....	236	b.96	Do.
47 dozen.....	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	252	b.56	Do.
23 dozen.....	For No. 96 B <> H Mammoth lamps.....	283	b 9.00	New York.
115 dozen.....	For No. 2 B <> H lamps.....	4	.30	Omaha.
315.....	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....	36	.38	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
130 dozen.....	Pepper sprinklers, glass.....	277	.44	New York.
	Pitchers, white enamel ware:			
150.....	Pint.....	277	.252	Do.
320.....	Quart.....	283	a 4.125	Do.
36 dozen.....	Pitchers, sirup, glass, pint, metal top.	144	1.95	Omaha.
	Pitchers, water, white enamel ware:			
285.....	2-quart.....	17	c 5.18	New York.
520.....	3-quart.....	252	.58	St. Louis.
210.....	Pitchers, washbowl, to hold 4 quarts, white enamel ware.	277	.431	New York.
	Plates, white enamel ware:			
230 dozen.....	Diameter, 10 inches; dinner.....	277	1.512	Do.
205 dozen.....	Sauce.....	17	1.08	Do.
35 dozen.....	9½-inch; soup.....	101	1.19	Chicago.

a Per dozen.

b Per gross.

c Only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
36.....	Reflectors, for bracket lamps; diameter, 8 inches.	36	\$0.15	New York, Chicago St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha or Kansas City.
265 dozen.....	Saucers, tea, white enamel ware; diameter, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.	277	.81	New York.
335 dozen.....	Tumblers, glass.....	277	.40	Do.
397.....	Washbowls, white enamel ware; diameter, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	277	.17	Do.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

750.....	Baskets, clothes, large, extra quality.....	20	\$0.63	Chicago.
40.....	Baskets, measuring, $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel.....	171	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
185.....	Baskets, measuring, 1-bushel.....	171	.22	Do.
72.....	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, 6 feet long inside; with woven-wire mattress:			
475.....	Double, 4 feet wide.....	16	5.92	Do.
	Single, 3 feet wide.....	16	5.22	Do.
35.....	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, packed in cases: 15-inch.....	277	.17	New York.
60.....	18-inch.....	190	.48	Chicago.
870 dozen.....	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, extra quality, in bundles of 1 dozen matted in burlaps.	193	2.47	Do.
61 dozen.....	Brooms, whisk.....	190	.75	Do.
	Brushes:			
70 dozen.....	Dust.....	277	2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York.
90 dozen.....	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....	171	.99	Chicago.
73 dozen.....	Shoe, dauber, good quality.....	16	.55	Do.
70 dozen.....	Shoe, polishing, good quality.....	236	1.20	St. Louis.
25 dozen.....	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....	20	.75	Chicago.
30.....	Buckets, well, oak, extra strong.....	252	.29	St. Louis.
	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over 2 in each crate:			
4.....	Without glass.....	16	8.25	Chicago.
50.....	With glass.....	101	9.85	Do.
	Chairs, burlaped:			
51 dozen.....	Reed seat, close-woven.....	16	13.80	Do.
55 dozen.....	Wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back.....	101	7.25	Do.
20.....	Wood, office, bow back and arms, revolving.....	101	3.38	Do.
12.....	Churns, barrel, revolving, to churn 5 gallons.....	190	2.00	Do.
80.....	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever.....	190	2.65	Do.
	Clotheslines:			
20,000 feet.....	Galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....	190	.25	Do.
110.....	Rope.....	190	.14	Do.
440 gross.....	Clothespins, U. S. pattern or equal.....	20	.35	Do.
15.....	Desks, office, medium size and quality, wrapped in heavy paper and burlaped.	16	10.75	Do.
10.....	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.	243	a 2.40	North Manchester.
	Desks, school, back seat for, double:			
1.....	No. 2.....	243	a 2.10	Do.
10.....	No. 5.....	243	a 2.20	Do.
	Desks, school, with seats, single:			
50.....	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....	243	a 1.90	Do.
93.....	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....	243	a 1.90	Do.
77.....	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....	243	a 1.80	Do.
65.....	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....	243	a 1.80	Do.
57.....	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....	243	a 1.70	Do.
26.....	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8 years old.....	243	a 1.70	Do.
	Desks, school, back seats for, single:			
26.....	No. 1.....	243	a 1.60	Do.
14.....	No. 2.....	243	a 1.60	Do.
15.....	No. 3.....	243	a 1.60	Do.
17.....	No. 4.....	243	a 1.60	Do.
8.....	No. 5.....	243	a 1.60	Do.
12.....	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality, wrapped in heavy paper and burlaped.	334	9.30	Chicago.
	Handles, hammer:			
28 dozen.....	Blacksmith's, medium size.....	190	.34	Do.
70 dozen.....	Claw.....	236	.36	St. Louis.

a For delivery at Chicago, add 12 cents per desk; for delivery at St. Louis, add 18 cents per desk; for delivery at St. Paul, add 32 cents per desk; for delivery at Sioux City, add 43 cents per desk; for delivery at Kansas City, add 41 cents per desk.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Handles:			
24 dozen	Hatchet	190	\$0.31	Chicago.
24 dozen	Sledge, "extra," 36-inch	236	.75	St. Louis.
	Machines, sewing:			
60	"Family," with cover and accessories	204	17.00	Chicago.
9	Tailor's, with attachments	204	22.60	Do.
	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top, wrapped in heavy paper, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 4 in each bundle:			
260	Double, 6 x 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each.	270	2.33	Do.
1,245	Single, 6 x 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each.	270	2.22	Do.
	Measures, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased:			
4	1-peck	20	.14	Do.
26	½-bushel	190	.16	Do.
153	Mirrors, not less than 15 x 18 inches	16	.82	Do.
175 dozen	Mopsticks, best quality	277	1.539	New York.
31	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern	20	a 4.25	Chicago.
810	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, wrapped in heavy paper, packed in burlaps, well sewed, not over 20 in each bundle.	189	.72	New York.
90	Rolling-pins, 2½ x 13 inches, exclusive of handle	190	.075	Chicago.
	Rope, manila, subject to actual tare:			
1,765 pounds	¾-inch	277	.0971	New York.
2,150 pounds	½-inch	277	.0918	Do.
1,515 pounds	¾-inch	277	.0918	Do.
1,400 pounds	¾-inch	277	.0918	Do.
1,450 pounds	1-inch	277	.0918	Do.
370 pounds	1½-inch	277	.0918	Do.
535 pounds	Sash cord	49	.19	Chicago.
61 dozen	Stools, wood	101	6.24	Do.
570	Washboards, double zinc, 14 inches diameter, best quality, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 x ¾ inch each side of bundle.	171	.22	Do.
37	Washstands, wood; large drawer and closet with two small drawers at the side; without glass; papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate.	334	5.06	Do.
91	Washing machines, extra heavy, well crated	20	4.50	Do.
22	Washtubs, 3 hoops, in nests of the 3 largest sizes	190	2.28	Do.
146	Wringers, clothes, wood frame; rolls 12 x 1¼ inches.	277	2.15	New York.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.

2 dozen	Awl hafts, patent:			
1¾ dozen	Pegging	252	\$0.38½	St. Louis.
5 dozen	Sewing, harness	178	3.85	Chicago.
	Sewing, shoemaker's	236	.40	St. Louis.
	Awls, assorted:			
36 dozen	Patent, pegging	190	.03	Chicago.
72 dozen	Regular, harness, sewing	178	.15	Do.
85 dozen	Patent, sewing, regular, shoemaker's	236	.05	St. Louis.
	Awls, with riveted handles:			
1½ dozen	Round, pad, shouldered	236	3.35	Do.
1½ dozen	Saddler's, collar	190	2.75	Chicago.
	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, X. C., 2½-inch:			
25 dozen	Jointed, heavy mouthpiece	178	1.10	Do.
6 dozen	Stiff	178	1.10	Do.
6,950 boxes	Blacking, shoe	16	.03½	Do.
4,160 boxes	Paste polish, for shoes	190	.055	Do.
195	Blankets, horse	158	2.10	Do.
17	Bridles, riding	178	1.00	Do.
257	Brooms, stable, with handles	55	.50	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
153	Brushes, horse, leather backs	178	1.10	Chicago.
40 dozen	Buckles, Texas, breast strap, buckle snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch.	244	.68	Chicago, St. Louis, or New York.
	Buckles, bar rein, with roller, malleable iron, X. C.:			
13 gross	¾-inch	244	.63	Do.
17 gross	¾-inch	244	.84	Do.
27 gross	¾-inch	244	.98	Do.
28 gross	1 inch	244	1.27	Do.

a Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARNESSES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
4 gross.....	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.: ½-inch.....	244	\$0.36	Chicago, St. Louis, or New York.
1½ gross.....	¾-inch.....	244	.44	Do.
1½ gross.....	¾-inch.....	244	.57	Do.
2½ gross.....	1-inch.....	244	1.00	Do.
1½ gross.....	1½-inch.....	244	1.62	Do.
3 gross.....	1½-inch.....	244	2.06	Do.
6 gross.....	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch.....	244	2.64	Do.
9 gross.....	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.: ½-inch.....	244	.38	Do.
5 gross.....	¾-inch.....	244	.45	Do.
10 gross.....	¾-inch.....	244	.54	Do.
14 gross.....	¾-inch.....	244	.63	Do.
15 gross.....	1-inch.....	244	.71	Do.
12 gross.....	1½-inch.....	244	1.03	Do.
10 gross.....	1½-inch.....	244	1.30	Do.
4½ gross.....	1½-inch.....	244	1.57	Do.
5 gross.....	2-inch.....	244	1.87	Do.
15 dozen.....	Buckles, roller, trace, X. C.: 1½-inch.....	244	.46	Do.
36 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	244	.60	Do.
4½ doz. pairs.....	Buckles, trace, 3-loop, Champion, X. C.: 1½-inch.....	190	.70	Chicago.
27 doz. pairs.....	1½-inch.....	190	.80	Do.
24 doz. pairs.....	1½-inch.....	190	.90	Do.
3½ doz. pairs.....	2-inch.....	190	1.14	Do.
16 dozen.....	Cement, leather, 2-ounce bottles, best quality, clarified.....	252	1.18	St. Louis.
111.....	Chains, halter, with snap and swivel, 5 feet long.....	190	.18	Chicago.
33.....	Cinches, hair, 4½ to 5 inches wide.....	178	.35	Do.
36 dozen.....	Clips: Hame, japanned.....	178	.30	Do.
52 dozen.....	Trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron.....	178	.13	Do.
17 dozen.....	Cockeys, screwed, X. C.: 1½-inch.....	244	.21	Chicago, St. Louis, or New York.
85 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	244	.24	Do.
23 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	244	.29	Do.
9 dozen.....	2-inch.....	244	.37	Do.
380.....	Collars, by half inch: Horse, 17 to 19 inches.....	244	1.53	Do.
95.....	Horse, 19½ to 21 inches.....	244	1.69	Do.
20.....	Horse, 21½ to 24 inches.....	244	1.87	Do.
78.....	Mule, 15 to 16½ inches.....	244	1.40	Do.
19 dozen.....	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....	190	1.21	Chicago.
200.....	Halters, all leather.....	173	.74	Do.
65 pounds.....	Hair, gray goat.....	178	.06	Do.
295 pairs.....	Hames, No. 6, Concord sizes 18 to 22 inches, wood, high top, solid steel backs, 1-inch holes, holdback plates and trimmings.....	190	.48	Do.
953 sets.....	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames.....	84	27.80	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
40 sets.....	{ Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames.....	178	{ a 14.25 b 13.70	Chicago.
4 dozen.....	Hooks, hame.....	178	.42	Do.
1½ dozen.....	Knives: Draw, gauge, brass, etc.....	178	17.75	Do.
1½ dozen.....	Head, 4½-inch, oval handle.....	178	6.35	Do.
1½ dozen.....	Round, 6½-inch, oval handle.....	236	13.00	St. Louis.
11 dozen.....	Shoe, square point, paring, 4-inch blade.....	190	.85	Chicago.
2.....	Splitting, 10-inch, iron frame.....	178	5.00	Do.
3½ dozen.....	Straight, harness maker's.....	178	1.90	Do.
11.....	Layer creasers, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....	236	.41	St. Louis.
125 pounds.....	Leather, Dongola kid: Dull.....	140	.95	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
50 pounds.....	Glazed.....	140	2.25	Do.
545 pounds.....	Leather: Calfskin, to run 1½ to 2½ pounds per side, medium thickness.....	140	1.15	Do.
15,170 pounds.....	Harness (15 to 23 pounds per side).....	108	.37½	Chicago.

a With hip straps.

b Without hip straps.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARNESSES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
195 pounds.	Leather—Continued. Kip (about 5-pound sides).....	140	\$0.82	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
77 sides.....	Lace, to run from 7 to 10 pounds per side, per pound.	236	.40	St. Louis.
4,065 pounds.	Leather, sole (18 to 25 pounds per side):			
9,000 pounds.	Hemlock.....	108	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
	Oak.....	140	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
25 doz. papers	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 5, and 6.....	178	.60	Chicago.
13 pounds.....	Nails, saddle, Hungarian, tinned:			
12 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	178	.12	Do.
36 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	178	.12	Do.
	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	178	.12	Do.
60 pounds.....	Nails, shoe, "Holdfast" or equal, wire, clinching:			
85 pounds.....	Size 3-8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
250 pounds.....	Size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
155 pounds.....	Size 4-8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
395 pounds.....	Size 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
115 pounds.....	Size 5-8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
230 pounds.....	Size 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
65 pounds.....	Size 6-8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
85 pounds.....	Size 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
141 gallons.....	Size 7-8.....	190	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Oil, neat's-foot, in 1-gallon and 5-gallon cans, cased.	10	(a)	(a)
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch.....	178	1.00	Chicago.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	Pad bolt hooks, band, X. C.....	244	2.64	Chicago, St. Louis, or New York.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	Pad screws, X. C.....	178	.95	Chicago.
10.....	Punches:			
11.....	Hand, oval, Nos. 1 to 16.....	236	.25	St. Louis.
37.....	Saddler's, round, drive, Nos. 1 to 16.....	236	.20	Do.
	Harness, spring, revolving, 6 tubes.....	190	1.05	Chicago.
53.....	Rasps, shoe, regular, oval:			
18.....	8-inch.....	190	.13	Do.
	10-inch.....	190	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
20 pounds.....	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable:			
57 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	190	.05	Do.
	1-inch.....	190	.05	Do.
9 dozen.....	Rings, halter, with loop, japanned:			
	1-inch.....	244	.14	Chicago, St. Louis, or New York.
29 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	244	.16	Do.
45 dozen.....	Rings, harness, X. C.:			
70 dozen.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	244	.03	Do.
48 dozen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	244	.04	Do.
44 dozen.....	1-inch.....	244	.05	Do.
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	244	.07	Do.
58 dozen.....	Rings, breeching, X. C.:			
107 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	178	b 1.05	Chicago.
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	178	b 1.20	Do.
11 dozen.....	Rosettes, nickel plate:			
94 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	178	.14	Do.
10.....	2-inch.....	178	.20	Do.
21.....	Rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood.....	236	.35	St. Louis.
	Saddles, riding, with horn.....	178	9.85	Chicago.
	Sheenskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet:			
11 dozen.....	{ Pink.....	140	{ 7.50	{ New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	{ Russet.....				8.00
54 dozen.....	Slides, breast strap, japanned:			
10 dozen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.21	Chicago.
10 dozen.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.22	Do.
	2-inch.....	236	.30	St. Louis.

a In 5-gallon cans, 2 cans to case, \$0.85 per gallon, Kansas City delivery; \$0.90 per gallon, New York City delivery; \$0.87 per gallon, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Omaha delivery. In 1-gallon cans, 10 cans to case, \$0.93 per gallon, Kansas City delivery; \$0.98 per gallon, New York City delivery; \$0.95 per gallon, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, and Omaha delivery.

b Per gross.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:			
9 gross.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	190	\$1.85	Chicago.
12 gross.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	1.85	Do.
30 gross.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	1.85	Do.
3 gross.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	3.20	Do.
8 gross.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	3.56	Do.
58 dozen.....	Spots, silvered, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	190	.06	Do.
34 dozen.....	Squares, hip strap, X. C., $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	178	.05	Do.
83 dozen.....	Staples, hame, with burrs, polished.....	190	.11	Do.
26.....	Strands, iron, counter, regular, 4 lasts, 23 inches high.....	252	.50	St. Louis.
8 pairs.....	Stirrups, solid bent wood, 5-inch.....	178	.12	Chicago.
24.....	Stitching horses, 5-inch jaws.....	178	2.30	Do.
40.....	Stones, sand, per pound.....	190	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Swivels, bridle, X. C., loop:			
6 dozen.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	244	.08	Chicago, St. Louis, or New York.
56 dozen.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	244	.08	Do.
	Tacks, shoe:			
56 pounds.....	1-ounce.....	178	.12	Chicago.
90 pounds.....	2-ounce.....	190	.08	Do.
105 pounds.....	3-ounce.....	178	.07	Do.
	Terrets, band, X. C.:			
10 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.29	Do.
14 dozen.....	$1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	190	.32	Do.
	Thread:			
39 pounds.....	Harness, Barbour's No. 3, black.....	16	1.06	Do.
73 pounds.....	Shoe, Barbour's No. 3, white.....	16	.93	Do.
115 pounds.....	Shoe, Barbour's No. 10.....	334	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Linen, black, machine—			
$4\frac{6}{12}$ doz. spools.....	No. 18.....	16	1.45	Do.
$9\frac{6}{12}$ doz. spools.....	No. 40.....	16	2.37	Do.
3 doz. spools.....	No. 50.....	16	2.77	Do.
7.....	Tools, claw, with riveted handle.....	178	.45	Do.
	Trace carriers, Reynolds' X. C.:			
2 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	244	.24	Chicago, St. Louis, or New York.
6 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	244	.44	Do.
6.....	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C.....	178	.22	Chicago.
	Wax, per 100 balls:			
2,215 balls.....	Saddler's, black, small ball, summer and winter temperatures.....	178	.35	Do.
340 balls.....	Shoemaker's, brown, small ball, summer and winter temperatures.....	190	.37	Do.
8.....	Wheels, overstretch, stationary, with octagon carriage, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14.....	236	.60	St. Louis.
22 dozen.....	Winkers, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather.....	178	1.60	Chicago.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

35.....	Augers, Vaughan's post-hole, 9-inch.....	252	\$0.43	St. Louis.
440 dozen.....	Axle grease, dark (2 doz. boxes in case).....	287	.35	Chicago.
840.....	Bags, grain, seamless, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen.....	256	.20	Omaha.
11.....	Bush hooks, Hunt's, handled.....	252	.44	St. Louis.
26.....	Corn planters, hand.....	252	.44	Do.
5.....	Cornshellers, hand, medium size.....	190	6.00	Chicago.
	Cultivators, John Deere:			
17.....	1-horse, iron frame, 5-inch blade, with wheel.....	44	2.85	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
14.....	Riding, 2-horse.....	44	19.00	Do.
34.....	Diggers, "Hercules," posthole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles.....	236	.6875	St. Louis.
	Forks:			
125 dozen.....	Hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, strapped ferrule, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot handles, extra tied.....	236	3.90	Do.
34 dozen.....	Manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, extra tied.....	236	5.80	Do.
13 dozen.....	Manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, short D-handle, strapped ferrule, extra tied.....	190	7.34	Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Handles:			
28 dozen.....	Hayfork, bent, 5½-foot, crated.....	252	\$1.38	St. Louis.
28 dozen.....	Pick, 36-inch, "extra".....	190	^a 1.00	Chicago.
23 dozen.....	Plow, left-hand, straight, 1½ x 2½ inches by 5 feet.	166	1.95	Do.
21 dozen.....	Plow, right-hand, double bend, for mold-board, 1½ x 2½ inches by 5 feet.	166	2.45	Do.
27 dozen.....	Shovel, long.....	236	1.15	St. Louis.
20 dozen.....	Shovel, short, D.....	252	1.62	Do.
5½ dozen.....	Spade, D.....	190	1.67	Chicago.
3½ dozen.....	Spade, long.....	190	1.52	Do.
1,158.....	Harrows: 60 teeth, ½ x 8 inches, steel, with drawbar and clevises.	160	7.75	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
2.....	Harrows, disk: 2-horse, 14-inch disks.....	265	^b 18.00	Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, or Minneapolis.
1.....	3-horse, 16-inch disks.....	265	^c 19.00	Do.
3.....	4-horse, 16-inch disks.....	265	^d 21.00	Do.
150 dozen.....	Hoes: Garden, solid socket, c. s., 6½-inch, extra quality.	236	2.90	St. Louis.
11 dozen.....	Solid forged steel, planter's eye, 7½-inch, No. 1.	190	2.16	Chicago.
5 dozen.....	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2.....	252	^e .25	St. Louis.
2 dozen.....	Knives: Corn, c. s., 3 rivets.....	252	1.50	Do.
1½ dozen.....	Hay.....	236	4.45	Do.
32.....	Lawn mowers, hand, "Rival," 14-inch, ball-bearing.	252	2.50	Do.
6.....	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke, complete, with 2 dozen extra sections: 4½-foot cut.....	133	(^f)	Chicago.
32.....	5-foot cut.....	133	(^f)	Do.
1.....	6-foot cut.....	133	(^g)	Do.
9.....	Machines: Harvester and self-binder, 6-foot cut, complete, with transports.	133	(^h)	Do.
13 dozen.....	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....	190	3.80	Do.
110.....	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.	190	.24	Do.
31.....	Plows, c. s., with extra share: 8-inch, 1-horse.....	44	5.00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
34.....	10-inch, 2-horse.....	44	7.00	Do.
1,165.....	12-inch, 2-horse.....	44	8.25	Do.
22.....	14-inch, 2-horse.....	44	9.25	Do.
28.....	Plows, "breaker," with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share: 12-inch.....	160	11.10	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
4.....	14-inch.....	160	12.37	Do.
10.....	Plows, shovel, double, steel beam.....	160	1.90	Do.
2.....	Plow beams: For 8-inch plow, 5 feet long.....	145	.45	St. Louis.
93.....	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long.....	145	.65	Do.
101.....	For 14-inch plow, 6½ feet long.....	145	.80	Do.
28.....	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6½ feet long.....	145	1.00	Do.
76.....	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long.....	145	1.30	Do.
3½ dozen.....	Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....	236	ⁱ 1.40	Do.

^a Tied in bundles, not crated.

^b 5 feet 14 inches.

^c 6 feet 16 inches.

^d 7 feet 16 inches.

^e Each.

^f \$37.60 each, regular lift; option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, or Osborne. If vertical lift, \$38.60.

^g \$40.90, regular lift; option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, or Osborne.

^h \$105.15 each; option Champion, Deering, McCormick, or Osborne.

ⁱ 10-teeth.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubbergoods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Rakes:			
24.....	Hay, sulky, 8-foot and 10-foot.....	133	(a)	Chicago.
104 dozen.....	"Keystone" wrought steel, handled, 12 teeth.....	190	\$2.35	Do.
90.....	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....	252	.40	St. Louis.
84.....	Scrapers, road, 2-horse.....	236	3.10	Do.
130.....	Shovels, coal, D handle.....	190	.385	Chicago.
	Shovels, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
820.....	Long handled, round stiff point.....	252	.44	St. Louis.
91.....	D handle, square point.....	131	b 4.75	Do.
95.....	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....	190	.12	Chicago.
	Scythes, Hunt's, packed in cases:			
3 $\frac{7}{8}$ dozen.....	Brush, 21 to 24 inch.....	252	5.50	St. Louis.
3 $\frac{7}{8}$ dozen.....	Grass, assorted, 34 to 38 inch.....	252	5.50	Do.
3 $\frac{7}{8}$ dozen.....	Weed, 28 to 30 inch.....	252	5.50	Do.
7 dozen.....	Scythe snaths, patent ring.....	236	4.15	Do.
23 dozen.....	Scythestones.....	190	.32	Chicago.
	Spades, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
60.....	Long-handled.....	252	.40	St. Louis.
78.....	D handle.....	190	.43	Chicago.
10,500 pounds	Twine, binder, long fiber (sisal), subject to actual tare.....	49	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
	Wheelbarrows, garden:			
53.....	All iron.....	190	2.90	Do.
10.....	Wood.....	190	2.20	Do.
	Additional articles:			
1,000.....	Sacks, burlap, 3-bushel.....	334	.07	Do.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track:			
10.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	\$6.65	Chicago.
4.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.65	Do.
12.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	296	.75	Do.
76.....	3 x 4.....	296	.93	Do.
30.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	1.08	Do.
110.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	1.10	Do.
7.....	4 x 5.....	296	1.30	Do.
6.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	1.70	Do.
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track:			
3.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.65	Do.
112.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	296	.75	Do.
26.....	3 x 4.....	296	.93	Do.
12.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	1.08	Do.
17.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	1.10	Do.
24.....	4 x 5.....	296	1.30	Do.
16.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	1.70	Do.
	Bolsters, sand, oak, wagon, front, narrow track:			
33.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.33	Do.
30.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.49	Do.
23.....	3 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	.54	Do.
18.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....	296	.58	Do.
	Bolsters, sand, oak, wagon, front, wide track:			
20.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.37	Do.
100.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.62	Do.
45.....	3 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	.72	Do.
27.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....	296	.79	Do.
	Bolsters, rocker, oak, wagon, front, narrow track:			
5.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.33	Do.
7.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.50	Do.
7.....	3 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	.56	Do.
14.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....	296	.61	Do.
	Bolsters, rocker, oak, wagon, front, wide track:			
1.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.37	Do.
10.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	296	.63	Do.
36.....	3 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	296	.72	Do.
16.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....	296	.79	Do.

a 8 x 20 hand-dump, \$13.75 each; self-dump, \$16. 8 x 25 hand-dump, \$14.50; self-dump, \$16.45. 8 x 26 hand-dump, \$14.50; self-dump, \$16.45. 10 x 26 hand-dump, \$16; self-dump, \$18. 10 x 32 hand-dump, \$16.75; self-dump, \$18.75. 10 x 34 hand-dump, \$16.75; self-dump, \$18.75. Option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, or Osborne.

b Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
50.....	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, narrow track: 2½ x 3½.....	296	\$0.40	Chicago.
19.....	3½ x 4½.....	296	.56	Do.
6.....	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, wide track: 2½ x 3.....	296	.40	Do.
13.....	2½ x 3½.....	296	.40	Do.
66.....	3 x 4.....	296	.63	Do.
60.....	3½ x 4½.....	296	.72	Do.
1,314 sets.....	Bows, farm wagon, round top, ⅝ x 1⅝ inches, per set of 5.	166	a .95	Do.
	Clevises, wrought-iron, per pound:			
650.....	2 x 4½ inches, with self-fastening pin.....	190	.0475	Do.
740.....	2 x 5½ inches, with key pin.....	190	.0475	Do.
77 dozen.....	Clips, center, ½-inch ring.....	190	b .10	Do.
1,347.....	Covers, wagon, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw rope each end, and 3 tie ropes (36 inches long) each side; seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover.	307	c 4.35	New York.
	Eveners, hickory, wagon, full ironed, ends riveted, top and bottom plate at center, ¾-inch hole; stay chains and eyebolts:			
372.....	Narrow track, 1⅞ x 4 inches by 4 feet.....	149	.61	Chicago or St. Louis.
385.....	Wide track, 2½ x 4½ inches by 54 inches.....	149	.74	Do.
123.....	Plain, narrow track, 1⅞ x 4 inches by 4 feet.....	149	.25	Do.
135.....	Plain, wide track, 2½ x 4½ inches by 54 inches.....	149	.38	Do.
	Fellies, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality:			
3 sets.....	1½ x 1½ inches.....	166	1.90	Chicago.
2 sets.....	1 x 1½ inches.....	166	2.20	Do.
19 sets.....	1 x 1½ inches.....	166	2.50	Do.
6 sets.....	1 x 1½ inches.....	166	3.20	Do.
2 sets.....	1 x 1½ inches.....	166	3.50	Do.
4 sets.....	2 x 2 inches.....	166	4.00	Do.
12 sets.....	Fellies, white oak, wagon, bent, 1½ x 2 inches.....	166	3.20	Do.
	Fellies, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, cased:			
74 sets.....	1½ x 2½ inches.....	296	1.96	Do.
35 sets.....	1½ x 2½ inches.....	296	2.40	Do.
5 sets.....	1½ x 2½ inches.....	296	2.91	Do.
580.....	Hooks and ferrules, singletree, 1½-inch.....	190	.07	Do.
	Hounds, white oak, smooth finish, wagon:			
190 sets.....	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1⅞ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 1⅞ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased.	296	.82	Do.
280 sets.....	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1⅞ inches thick, 2⅞ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2¼ inches wide 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased.	296	.36	Do.
155 sets.....	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2¼ inches wide at rear end, and 2⅞ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.	296	.51	Do.
	Hubs, white oak, cupped, crated:			
6 sets.....	7½ by 9.....	166	1.05	Do.
1 set.....	8 x 10.....	166	1.25	Do.
1 set.....	8½ x 11.....	166	1.55	Do.
1 set.....	9 x 12.....	166	1.70	Do.
2 sets.....	10 x 12.....	166	2.20	Do.
	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding, not tapered:			
50.....	For 2½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3⅞ x 1½.....	105	.58	Omaha.
510.....	For 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3⅞ x 1½.....	105	.58	Do.
922.....	For 3¼-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3⅞ x 1½.....	105	.65	Do.
390.....	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3⅞ x 1½.....	105	.65	Do.

a To be inspected at mill.

b Each.

c As per sample of duck attached to bid. Sample cover sent to Chicago shows method of manufacture only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
13 sets.....	Skeins, wagon, packed in cases or barrels: 2½ x 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set..	296	\$2. 89	Chicago.
26 sets.....	3 x 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set..	296	3. 12	Do.
13 sets.....	3½ x 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set.	296	3. 60	Do.
6 sets.....	3½ x 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set.	296	4. 08	Do.
10 sets.....	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1½-inch, "A select," bundled.	145	3. 50	St. Louis.
	Spokes, wagon, "B select," bundled:			
10 sets.....	1½-inch.....	145	2. 20	Do.
10 sets.....	1¾-inch.....	145	2. 40	Do.
4 sets.....	2-inch.....	145	3. 00	Do.
62 sets.....	2½-inch.....	145	3. 40	Do.
17 sets.....	2½-inch.....	145	3. 85	Do.
1 set.....	2½-inch.....	145	4. 35	Do.
1 set.....	2½-inch.....	145	4. 90	Do.
1 set.....	3-inch.....	145	6. 10	Do.
1 set.....	Spokes, wagon, 3½-inch, "A extra select," bundled. Springs:	145	8. 75	Do.
230.....	For wagon seats, 3-leaf, 26 x 1½ inches, per pair.	296	a 1. 02	Chicago.
15.....	Wagon, elliptic, per pound.....	313	b 1. 05	Do.
	Tongues, white oak, butt cut, tough, 11 feet long, 3¾ inches wide, and 3½ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering to 2¼ inches square:			
130.....	For 2½-inch wagon.....	296	1. 28	Do.
210.....	For 3-inch wagon.....	296	1. 28	Do.
260.....	For 3½-inch wagon.....	296	1. 48	Do.
260.....	For 3½-inch wagon.....	296	1. 48	Do.
1,463.....	Wagons, wide and narrow track, complete, with hickory axletrees, bent front hounds ironed on both sides below the reach, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletree, stay chains, tongue, and flat iron bar under the whole length of axles, viz: c California, equipped with gear brake, clipped gear, and hooded steel skeins—			
	2½ x 8 inches, tires 1½ x 1/8 inch.....	296	44. 82 47. 54	Do. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	2½ x 8 inches, tires 3 x ¾ inch.....	296	46. 61 54. 47 46. 28 49. 38	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3 x 9 inches, tires 1½ x ¾ inch.....	296	48. 15 56. 61 47. 25 50. 34	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3 x 9 inches, tires 3 x ½ inch.....	296	49. 29 58. 42 52. 15 55. 91	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3½ x 10 inches, tires 1¾ x ¾ inch.....	296	54. 63 65. 94 51. 44 54. 82	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3½ x 10 inches, tires 3 x ½ inch.....	296	53. 68 63. 78 56. 26 60. 31	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3½ x 11 inches, tires 2 x ¾ inch.....	296	58. 93 71. 23 61. 81 66. 08	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
			64. 63 77. 96	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco.

a Per pair, complete, with hooks and bare.

b If not under 34 inches long.

c The number of wagons of each size likely to be ordered under this call is approximately as follows: 2½-inch, wide and narrow track, 113; 3-inch, wide and narrow track, 1,309; 3½-inch, wide and narrow track, 17; 3½-inch, wide and narrow track, 24. Of these, 1,416 are to be California and 188 are to have wide tires.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Wagons, etc.—Continued.			
	California, equipped with gear brake, clipped gear, and hooded steel skeins—Continued.			
	3½ x 11 inches, tires 4 x ¾ inch.....	296	\$72.50 78.35 75.90 90.63	Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City. St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco.
	Ordinary, equipped with thimble skeln and box brake—			
	2¾ x 8 inches, tires 1½ x ⅞ inch.....	296	39.43 41.82 42.04 48.63 41.65 44.26	Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City. St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	2¾ x 8 inches, tires 3 x ¾ inch.....	296	43.41 52.09 41.76 44.60	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3 x 9 inches, tires 1½ x ⅝ inch.....	296	43.70 53.13 46.51 49.55	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3 x 9 inches, tires 3 x ½ inch.....	296	48.56 48.69 44.41 47.52	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3¼ x 10 inches, tires 1½ x ¾ inch.....	296	46.48 56.85 49.02 52.35	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3¼ x 10 inches, tires 3 x ½ inch.....	296	51.26 62.37 52.57 56.13	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3½ x 11 inches, tires 1⅝ x ¾ inch.....	296	55.00 66.78 65.61 69.77	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco. Chicago. Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.
	3½ x 11 inches, tires 4 x ¾ inch.....	296	68.40 82.15	St. Louis or St. Paul. San Francisco.
	Separate prices were invited for—			
	Spring seats.....	296	a 1.72 b 1.77 a 1.83 b 1.88 a 2.22 b 2.27 c 3.12 d 3.80 c 3.22 d 4.00	Chicago. St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago. St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
	Top boxes.....	296	c 3.52 d 4.40	San Francisco.
1,425.....	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 2½-inch center, 36 inches long: Full-ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends and clamp iron with rings at center, cased.....	296	e .32	Chicago.
170.....	Plain, cased.....	149	.13	Chicago or St. Louis.
510.....	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2¾-inch center, 38 inches long: Full iron, cased.....	149	.38	Do.
60.....	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased.....	149	.15	Do.

a Size 3 feet 2 inches.
b Size 3 feet 6 inches.

c 8-inch.
d 10-inch.

e Not painted.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
780 pounds...	Borax, powdered.....	211	\$0.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Louis.
110.....	Brushes: Calcimine, all bristles, 7-inch, medium-long stock, good quality.	150	1.35	Chicago.
20 dozen.....	Marking, bristle, assorted, 1 to 4.....	150	.18	Do.
90.....	Brushes, paint, round, all white bristles, slightly open center, good quality:			
60.....	No. $\frac{3}{8}$	150	.44	Do.
70.....	No. $\frac{3}{8}$	150	.65	Do.
65.....	No. $\frac{3}{8}$	150	.97	Do.
	No. $\frac{3}{8}$	150	1.35	Do.
240.....	Brushes, paint, all black Chinese bristles, flat, long stock, good quality:			
320.....	3 inches wide.....	340	.17	Do.
	4 inches wide.....	340	.30	Do.
155.....	Brushes:			
180.....	All bristles, oval, chiseled (sash tools), No. 6.	340	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
125.....	Varnish, all Chinese bristles, 3 inches wide, triple thick, good quality.....	340	.33	Do.
34,500 gallons.	Whitewash, all bristles, 8 inches wide, medium-long stock, with handle.	150	.45	Do.
	Gasoline (not less than 86° gravity), in 5-gallon tin cans, cased (each case to contain 2 cans and to be made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pine throughout), or in iron barrels, returnable at expense of shipper (the contractor).	287	.30	Do.
32 boxes.....	Glass, window, single thick: 8 x 10.....	150	1.54	Do.
7 boxes.....	9 x 12.....	150	1.54	Do.
11 boxes.....	9 x 14.....	150	1.54	Do.
6 boxes.....	9 x 16.....	150	1.54	Do.
2 boxes.....	9 x 18.....	150	1.64	Do.
63 boxes.....	10 x 12.....	150	1.54	Do.
45 boxes.....	10 x 14.....	150	1.54	Do.
32 boxes.....	10 x 16.....	150	1.64	Do.
17 boxes.....	10 x 18.....	150	1.64	Do.
4 boxes.....	10 x 20.....	150	1.64	Do.
8 boxes.....	10 x 22.....	150	1.64	Do.
6 boxes.....	10 x 24.....	150	1.64	Do.
11 boxes.....	10 x 28.....	150	1.74	Do.
58 boxes.....	12 x 14.....	150	1.64	Do.
50 boxes.....	12 x 16.....	150	1.64	Do.
53 boxes.....	12 x 18.....	150	1.64	Do.
7 boxes.....	12 x 20.....	150	1.64	Do.
3 boxes.....	12 x 22.....	150	1.64	Do.
25 boxes.....	12 x 24.....	150	1.74	Do.
21 boxes.....	12 x 26.....	150	1.74	Do.
27 boxes.....	12 x 28.....	150	1.74	Do.
24 boxes.....	12 x 30.....	150	1.84	Do.
29 boxes.....	12 x 32.....	150	1.84	Do.
15 boxes.....	12 x 34.....	150	1.84	Do.
11 boxes.....	12 x 36.....	150	1.84	Do.
5 boxes.....	12 x 38.....	150	1.84	Do.
3 boxes.....	14 x 14.....	150	1.64	Do.
25 boxes.....	14 x 16.....	150	1.64	Do.
20 boxes.....	14 x 18.....	150	1.64	Do.
13 boxes.....	14 x 20.....	150	1.64	Do.
9 boxes.....	14 x 22.....	150	1.74	Do.
18 boxes.....	14 x 26.....	150	1.74	Do.
17 boxes.....	14 x 28.....	150	1.84	Do.
24 boxes.....	14 x 30.....	150	1.84	Do.
42 boxes.....	14 x 32.....	150	1.84	Do.
14 boxes.....	14 x 34.....	150	1.84	Do.
33 boxes.....	14 x 36.....	150	1.84	Do.
13 boxes.....	14 x 38.....	150	1.89	Do.
7 boxes.....	14 x 42.....	150	2.00	Do.
7 boxes.....	15 x 18.....	150	1.64	Do.
3 boxes.....	15 x 20.....	150	1.74	Do.
4 boxes.....	15 x 24.....	150	1.74	Do.
5 boxes.....	15 x 26.....	150	1.84	Do.
10 boxes.....	15 x 28.....	150	1.84	Do.
20 boxes.....	15 x 32.....	150	1.84	Do.
14 boxes.....	15 x 34.....	150	1.84	Do.
34 boxes.....	15 x 36.....	150	1.89	Do.
22 boxes.....	15 x 40.....	150	2.00	Do.
11 boxes.....	16 x 18.....	150	1.64	Do.
16 boxes.....	16 x 20.....	150	1.74	Do.
4 boxes.....	16 x 22.....	150	1.74	Do.
2 boxes.....	16 x 24.....	150	1.74	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Glass, window, double thick:			
20 boxes.....	16 x 36.....	150	\$2. 49	Chicago.
8 boxes.....	16 x 44.....	150	2. 54	Do.
2 boxes.....	18 x 18.....	150	2. 24	Do.
6 boxes.....	18 x 20.....	150	2. 24	Do.
8 boxes.....	18 x 24.....	150	2. 39	Do.
2 boxes.....	18 x 30.....	150	2. 39	Do.
12 boxes.....	18 x 36.....	150	2. 49	Do.
10 boxes.....	18 x 42.....	150	2. 54	Do.
6 boxes.....	20 x 24.....	150	2. 39	Do.
11 boxes.....	20 x 48.....	150	2. 74	Do.
2 boxes.....	22 x 26.....	150	2. 39	Do.
4 boxes.....	24 x 28.....	150	2. 49	Do.
18 boxes.....	24 x 32.....	150	2. 54	Do.
6 boxes.....	24 x 34.....	150	2. 54	Do.
11 boxes.....	24 x 36.....	150	2. 54	Do.
6 boxes.....	26 x 34.....	150	2. 54	Do.
11 boxes.....	26 x 38.....	150	2. 74	Do.
2 boxes.....	28 x 30.....	150	2. 54	Do.
7 boxes.....	28 x 34.....	150	2. 74	Do.
18 boxes.....	30 x 40.....	150	2. 74	Do.
50.....	Glazier's sure-cut style diamond glass cutters, good quality.	147	1. 90	New York.
420 papers.....	Glazier's points, ½-lb. papers.....	150	.04½	Chicago.
	Glue:			
520 pounds.....	Cabinetmaker's, sheet, good quality.....	150	.13	Do.
135 quarts.....	Liquid, prepared, in cans, cased.....	16	.51½	Do.
310 gallons.....	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, cased.....	89	.75	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
180 gallons.....	Japan, house painter's, in 1-gallon cans, cased.....	150	.39	Chicago.
	Lampblack:			
160 pounds.....	In 1-pound papers.....	190	.03½	Do.
390 pounds.....	Pure, in oil, good strength, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans, cased.	97	.09	Do.
	Lead, in kegs, not over 100 pounds net weight:			
1,320 pounds.....	Red, strictly pure, dry.....	99	.06½	New York.
73,900 pounds.....	White, in oil, guaranteed strictly pure.....	150	a 5. 95	Chicago.
1,380 pounds.....	Oakum.....	49	.06¼	Do.
	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans:			
1,980 gallons.....	Cylinder.....	167	.17¾	Do.
2,140 gallons.....	Engine.....	287	.15	Do.
34,200 gallons.....	Oil, kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the state boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased; each case to contain 2 cans and to be made of ¾-inch pine throughout.	4	.11	Do.
	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans:			
675 gallons.....	Lard, pure.....	10	(b)	(b)
5,240 gallons.....	Linseed, boiled, strictly pure.....	76	.44¼	Chicago.
965 gallons.....	Linseed, raw, strictly pure.....	76	.43½	Do.
765 gallons.....	Lubricating, mineral, crude.....	4	.11¾	Do.
1,390 bottles.....	Sewing machine, in full 2-ounce bottles.....	190	.02½	Do.
	Paints, etc.:			
	Chrome green, medium—			
130 pounds.....	Dry.....	150	.03¾	Do.
640 pounds.....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	76	.10	Do.
	Chrome yellow, medium—			
130 pounds.....	Dry.....	76	.04	Do.
400 pounds.....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	76	.11½	Do.
160 pounds.....	English vermilion, light, in oil, for tinting, in 1-pound cans.	76	.42	Do.
400 pounds.....	Ivory, drop black, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	150	.08¾	Do.
225 pounds.....	Indian red, in Japan, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans...	76	.14	Do.
	Ocher, French, yellow:			
470 pounds.....	Dry.....	150	.01½	Do.
260 pounds.....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	76	.06	Do.
305 pounds.....	Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	97	.18	Do.
4,500 gallons.....	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans.	76	.39½	Do.

a Per hundred weight, St. Louis delivery.

b Armour's "Prime," in square cans, 2 cans to case; \$0.70 per gallon, Kansas City delivery; \$0.75 per gallon, New York City delivery; \$0.72 per gallon Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Omaha delivery.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Sienna, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans:			
270 pounds...	Burnt.....	97	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
170 pounds...	Raw.....	76	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
350 pounds...	Venetian red, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	76	.06	Do.
	Paper:			
9,250 pounds.	Building.....	190	.0112	Do.
13,600 pounds	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....	190	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
	Putty, cased:			
4,700 pounds.	In 5-pound cans.....	150	.03	Do.
1,200 pounds.	In 10-pound cans.....	150	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
575 pounds...	In 25-pound cans.....	150	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
200 pounds...	Resin, common.....	150	.03	Do.
190 gallons...	Stain, oak, oil, in 1-gallon cans.....	150	.57	Do.
	Turpentine, cased:			
855 gallons...	In 1-gallon cans.....	287	.60	Do.
915 gallons...	In 5-gallon cans.....	287	.56	Do.
320 pounds...	Umber, burnt, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	76	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
	Varnish:			
145 gallons...	Coach, good quality, for interior use.....	76	.78	Do.
125 gallons...	Wagon, heavy durable body, in 1-gallon cans, cased.	145	1.25	St. Louis.
5,200 pounds.	Whiting, extra, gilder's bolted.....	190	.0075	Chicago.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

540.....	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.	277	\$0.69	New York.
1,115.....	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.	277	.1863	Do.
9 dozen.....	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....	190	.25	Chicago.
	Cans:			
22 dozen.....	Kerosene, galvanized, corrugated sides, 1-gallon, common top.	190	1.50	Do.
40.....	Milk, all steel, 32-quart, ironclad, retinned..	190	1.55	Do.
	Coffee boilers, full size, IX tin, solid spout, riveted bail and handle:			
87.....	2-quart.....	190	.20	Do.
210.....	4-quart.....	190	.29	Do.
81.....	6-quart.....	190	.35	Do.
	Coffee mills:			
5.....	Iron or block tin hopper box.....	252	.48	St. Louis.
13.....	Side, medium "Arcade No. 5" or equal.....	236	.30	Do.
3.....	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds, "Enterprise" or equal.	190	16.00	Chicago.
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:			
26 dozen.....	Pint.....	190	.51	Do.
11 dozen.....	Quart.....	277	1.10	New York.
31 dozen.....	Dippers, water, 1-quart, IX tin, full size, long handles, riveted, extra quality.	190	1.24	Chicago.
432.....	Flour sifters, good quality.....	190	.0875	Do.
	Funnels, full size, fluted:			
7 dozen.....	1-pint.....	190	.24	Do.
7 dozen.....	1-quart.....	190	.36	Do.
3 dozen.....	2-quart.....	190	.54	Do.
	Kettles, with covers, wrought-steel hollow ware:			
22.....	8-quart.....	190	.67	Do.
24.....	12-quart.....	190	.93	Do.
50.....	14-quart.....	190	1.13	Do.
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:			
500.....	10-quart.....	190	.15	Do.
520.....	14-quart.....	190	.19	Do.
105.....	Pans, bake, sheet steel, No. 27:			
	12 x 19 inches.....	190	.21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
140.....	15 x 20 inches, with two $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch oval runners..	283	.82 $\frac{3}{4}$	New York.
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned, extra quality:			
265.....	14-quart.....	190	.50	Chicago.
535.....	17-quart.....	190	.65	Do.
	Pans:			
50 dozen.....	Dust, japanned, heavy.....	190	.65	Do.
47.....	Fry, No. 4, wrought steel, polished, 8 inches across bottom, "Acme" or equal.	190	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pans, tin, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned, extra quality:			
3½ dozen.....	1-quart.....	190	\$0.48	Chicago.
12 dozen.....	2-quart.....	283	a .07	New York.
27 dozen.....	4-quart.....	283	a .08	Do.
30 dozen.....	6-quart.....	283	a .12½	Do.
30 dozen.....	Plates, IX stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly.	252	.25	St. Louis.
	Scoops, grocers', hand, IX stamped tin, retinned:			
36.....	No. 20.....	190	.12	Chicago.
50.....	No. 40.....	190	.18	Do.
	Shears, tinner's, hand, Wilcox's or equal:			
14.....	No. 7.....	252	1.48	St. Louis.
12.....	No. 9.....	252	.87½	Do.
1,180 pounds.	Solder, half and half.....	236	.18	Do.
	Soldering irons, per pound:			
19 pairs.....	1½ pounds each.....	190	.20½	Chicago.
12 pairs.....	2 pounds each.....	190	.20½	Do.
12 dozen.....	Spoons, basting, forged steel, retinned.....	277	.55	New York.
	Spoons, plain silver steel, Wm. Rogers's A1 or equal:			
320 dozen.....	Table.....	101	.16½	Chicago.
630 dozen.....	Tea.....	101	.08½	Do.
	Strainers:			
130.....	Milk, IX tin, 12-inch.....	190	.14	Do.
32.....	Vegetable, steel, large size.....	190	.62½	Do.
60.....	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom.	190	.25	Do.
	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:			
1 box.....	10 x 14 inches.....	190	5.40	Do.
13 boxes.....	14 x 20 inches.....	190	5.40	Do.
1 box.....	10 x 14 inches.....	190	6.45	Do.
20 boxes.....	20 x 28 inches, IX.....	190	12.90	Do.
8 boxes.....	14 x 20 inches.....	190	6.45	Do.
44 dozen.....	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.	252	1.10	St. Louis.
	Washtubs, galvanized-iron, inside measure, with corrugated bottom and heavy drop handles:			
94.....	19½ inches in diameter by 10¼ inches deep.....	190	.37	Chicago.
232.....	21½ inches in diameter by 10¼ inches deep.....	277	.37½	New York.
200.....	23½ inches in diameter by 10¼ inches deep.....	277	.41½	Do.
7,650 pounds.	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9.....	190	b 6.85	Chicago.

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

	Caldrons, iron, portable, full jacket, with furnace:			
2.....	48 gallons capacity.....	190	\$20.75	Chicago.
4.....	75 gallons capacity.....	190	26.25	Do.
	Coal hods, galvanized:			
190.....	16-inch.....	190	.19	Do.
95.....	20-inch.....	190	.34	Do.
	Dampers, stovepipe, H. S. B. & Co. or equal:			
410.....	6-inch.....	252	.04	St. Louis.
52.....	7-inch.....	252	.05¼	Do.
	Elbows, stovepipe, corrugated, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:			
900.....	Size 6-inch.....	236	.08¼	Do.
80.....	Size 7-inch.....	236	.1033	Do.
	Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep pattern, crated:			
20.....	10 inches diameter inside.....	190	.53	Chicago.
14.....	15 inches diameter inside.....	190	.99	Do.
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, polished, edges curved, crimped, and formed; nested in bundles, crated:			
4,380 joints.....	6-inch.....	95	.09½	Do.
390 joints.....	7-inch.....	95	.11	Do.
150 dozen.....	Polish, stove.....	86	.41	New York.
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:			
1.....	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.	190	4.00	Do.
5.....	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.	190	4.50	Chicago.
6.....	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.	190	6.25	Do.
10.....	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.	190	6.60	Do.

a Each.

b Per 100 pounds.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
2.....	Stoves, steel box, heating, wood, not lighter than 22-gauge steel, with cast lining: 22 inches long.....	79	a \$3.30	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
6.....	25 inches long.....	79	a 3.90	Do.
3.....	28 inches long.....	79	a 4.50	Do.
27.....	Stoves, sheet steel, heating, coal, cast lining, with hot-blast tube: 15-inch body.....	79	a b 5.80	Do.
24.....	17-inch body.....	79	a b 5.90	Do.
6.....	Stoves, cooking, coal: 7-inch, ovens not less than 16 x 16 x 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds.	190	8.62	Chicago.
10.....	8-inch, ovens not less than 18 x 18 x 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds.	190	8.62	Do.
12.....	9-inch, ovens not less than 19 x 19 x 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds.	190	12.42	Do.
12.....	Stoves, cooking, wood: 7-inch, length of wood 20 inches; ovens not less than 14 x 18 x 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds.	79	a 9.65	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
11.....	8-inch, length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 19 x 20 x 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds.	79	a 11.00	Do.
58.....	9-inch, length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 21 x 22 x 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds.	79	a 13.00	Do.
24.....	Stoves, heating, small, air-tight.....	190	.75	Chicago.
20.....	Stoves, heating, coal: 14-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 135 pounds.	79	a 6.50	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
22.....	16-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 175 pounds.	79	a 7.50	Do.
11.....	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron: 32-inch, with outside rods.....	79	a b 10.00	Do.
7.....	37-inch, with outside rods.....	79	a b 11.90	Do.
9.....	Stoves, heating: Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 375 pounds.	82	22.75	Chicago.
14.....	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum: to weigh not less than 285 pounds.	82	16.85	Do.
3.....	Stoves, coal, laundry: For heating 13 irons.....	312	11.50	Do.
9.....	For heating 28 irons.....	312	14.00	Do.
8.....	For heating 33 irons.....	312	17.00	Do.
7.....	Stoves, heating, hard-coal, mounted, base burner: Fire pot about 12 x 14 inches.....	190	16.75	Do.
29.....	Fire pot about 15 x 17 inches.....	79	a b 19.80	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.

SCHOOLBOOKS, ETC.

900.....	Arithmetics: Milne's Primary Arithmetic.....	7	\$0.20	New York or Chicago.
1,760.....	Milne's Elements of Arithmetic.....	7	.24	Do.
960.....	Milne's Standard Arithmetic.....	7	.52	Do.
250.....	Milne's Mental Arithmetic.....	7	.28	Do.
21.....	Charts: Appleton's Reading Charts.....	7	6.25	Do.
9.....	Butler's Reading Charts.....	7	4.15	Do.
21.....	Wooster's Industrial Reading Charts.....	90	c 7.50	Do.
18.....	Franklin's Complete School Charts.....	7	8.00	Do.
7.....	Franklin's Primary Language Studies, Part I.....	7	5.60	Do.
2.....	Franklin's Natural History Studies.....	90	14.75	Do.
3.....	Franklin's Natural History Studies, Manual for Pupils.....	90	.85	Do.
12.....	Parker's Arithmetic Charts.....	7	5.60	Do.

a 5 per cent less on all goods if delivered in St. Louis, Mo.

b Crated.

c With stand.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

SCHOOLBOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
2,930 packs...	Drawing: Drawing paper, 8 by 11, 100 sheets in pack... The Prang Elementary Course in Art Instruction—	90	\$0.08½	New York or Chicago.
126 dozen.....	Drawing books, third year.....	90	1.48	Do.
90 dozen.....	Drawing books, fourth year.....	90	1.48	Do.
42 dozen.....	Drawing books, fifth year.....	90	1.48	Do.
13 dozen.....	Drawing books, sixth year.....	90	1.98	Do.
4 dozen.....	Drawing books, seventh year.....	90	1.98	Do.
4 dozen.....	Drawing books, eighth year.....	90	1.98	Do.
6.....	Manual for Teachers, first year.....	172	.58	New York.
3.....	Manual for Teachers, second year.....	172	.58	Do.
7.....	Manual for Teachers, third year.....	172	.58	Do.
5.....	Manual for Teachers, fourth year.....	172	.58	Do.
2.....	Manual for Teachers, fifth year.....	172	.58	Do.
1.....	Manual for Teachers, sixth year.....	172	.58	Do.
2.....	Manual for Teachers, seventh year.....	172	.58	Do.
1,250.....	Prang's set color box, No. 1.....	3	.15	Chicago.
Geographies:				
450.....	Barnes's Elementary.....	7	.44	New York or Chicago.
162.....	Frye's Primary.....	90	.50	Do.
Redway & Hinman's Natural Geography—				
535.....	Elementary.....	7	.48	Do.
370.....	Advanced.....	7	1.00	Do.
275.....	Tarbell's Introductory Geography.....	7	.40	Do.
190.....	Tarbell's Complete Geography.....	7	.80	Do.
History, United States:				
84.....	Mowry's First Steps in the History of the United States.....	90	.50	Do.
216.....	Barnes's Elementary History of the United States.....	172	.47	New York.
170.....	Barnes's School History of the United States.....	172	.79	Do.
82.....	Brief History of South Dakota.....	7	.48	New York or Chicago.
21.....	Burton's Story of Our Country.....	7	.48	Do.
McMaster's History of United States—				
268.....	Primary.....	7	.48	Do.
180.....	School.....	172	.78	New York.
365.....	Montgomery's Beginners' American History.....	90	.50	New York or Chicago.
Language and grammar:				
McLean, Blaisdell & Morrow's Steps in English—				
380.....	Part I.....	7	.32	Do.
51.....	Part II.....	172	.47	New York.
DeGarmo's Language Lessons—				
240.....	Book 1.....	172	a. 16	Do.
64.....	Book 2.....	172	b. 26	Do.
153.....	Bartlett's First Steps in English.....	172	.26	Do.
300.....	Metcalf's Elementary English.....	7	.32	New York or Chicago.
212.....	Metcalf's English Grammar.....	7	.48	Do.
77.....	Reed & KeHogg's Graded Lessons in English.....	172	.31½	New York.
42.....	Bartlett's Essentials of Language and Grammar.....	172	.44	Do.
Orthography:				
133.....	Black's Graded Speller.....	172	.16½	Do.
522.....	Baldwin's Speller.....	7	.16	New York or Chicago.
132.....	Patterson's American Word Book.....	172	.19½	New York.
150.....	Sever's Progressive Speller.....	3	.14	Chicago.
Meleney & Giffin's Selected Words for Spelling, Dictation, etc.—				
42.....	Part I.....	3	.11½	Do.
84.....	Part II.....	3	.14	Do.
Primers:				
800.....	Fox's Indian Primer.....	7	.20	New York or Chicago.
970.....	Baldwin's Primer.....	7	.24	Do.
530.....	Arnold's Primer.....	90	.25	Do.
1,025.....	Wooster's Primer.....	3	.20	Chicago.
880.....	Black's Graded Primer.....	172	.20½	New York.
675.....	Gibb's Natural Number Primer.....	7	.20	New York or Chicago.
640.....	Wooster's Sentence Builders.....	90	.03½	Do.
595.....	Wooster's Number Builders.....	90	.03½	Do.
Readers:				
Baldwin's School Reading by Grades—				
1,570.....	First year.....	7	.20	Do.
1,210.....	Second year.....	7	.28	Do.
920.....	Third year.....	7	.32	Do.
530.....	Fourth and fifth years, combined.....	7	.48	Do.

^a Board cover.

^b Cloth cover.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

SCHOOLBOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Readers, supplemental:			
577.....	Taylor's First Reader.....	7	\$0.20	New York or Chicago.
455.....	Taylor's Second Reader.....	7	.28	Do.
716.....	Black's Graded First Reader.....	90	.21	Do.
600.....	Black's Graded Second Reader.....	172	.24½	New York.
680.....	Black's Graded Third Reader.....	172	.32½	Do.
	Stepping Stones to Literature—			
555.....	A First Reader.....	90	.25	New York or Chicago.
485.....	A Second Reader.....	90	.33	Do.
570.....	A Third Reader.....	90	.42	Do.
515.....	A Fourth Reader.....	90	.50	Do.
340.....	A Fifth Reader.....	90	.50	Do.
192.....	A Sixth Reader.....	90	.50	Do.
164.....	A Seventh Reader.....	3	.49	Chicago.
80.....	A Reader for Higher Grades.....	3	.49	Do.
	Graded Classics—			
142.....	First Reader.....	3	.23½	Do.
190.....	Second Reader.....	3	.27½	Do.
193.....	Third Reader.....	3	.31½	Do.
	Second to third grades—			
127.....	Lane's Stories for Children.....	7	.20	New York or Chicago.
41.....	Johonnot's Cats and Dogs.....	7	.14	Do.
	Bass's Nature Stories for Young Readers—			
82.....	Plant Life.....	135	.20	Do.
70.....	Animal Life.....	135	.28	Do.
25.....	Burt's Little Nature Studies, Volume 1.....	172	.19	New York.
64.....	Carter's Nature Study with Common Things.....	172	.47½	Do.
18.....	Schwartz's Five Little Strangers.....	7	.32	New York or Chicago.
15.....	Ford's Nature's Byways.....	90	.34	Do.
37.....	Brooks's Stories of the Red Children.....	90	.26	Do.
86.....	Dutton's Fishing and Hunting.....	7	.24	Do.
83.....	Dutton's In Field and Pasture.....	7	.28	Do.
105.....	Stafford's Animal Fables.....	7	.24	Do.
	Third to fourth grades—			
15.....	Abbott's A Boy on a Farm.....	7	.36	Do.
19.....	Dana's Plants and Their Children.....	7	.52	Do.
21.....	Bartlett's Animals at Home.....	7	.36	Do.
33.....	Stokes's Ten Common Trees.....	7	.32	Do.
76.....	Eggleston's Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans.....	7	.32	Do.
51.....	Pyle's Stories of Humble Friends.....	7	.40	Do.
24.....	Pratt's Legends of the Red Children.....	7	.24	Do.
31.....	Eggleston's Stories of American Life and Adventure.....	7	.40	Do.
33.....	Monteith's Some Useful Animals and What They Do for Us.....	7	.40	Do.
50.....	Williams's Choice Literature: Intermediate; Book I.....	7	.22	Do.
	Fourth to fifth grades—			
33.....	Fairy Tales for Little Readers.....	3	.24	Chicago.
74.....	Dorcas, The Indian Boy.....	135	.28	New York or Chicago.
11.....	Baldwin's Fairy Stories and Fables.....	7	.28	Do.
19.....	Baldwin's Discovery of the Old Northwest.....	7	.48	Do.
52.....	Nature Studies on the Farm.....	7	.32	Do.
25.....	Long's Little Brother to the Bear.....	90	.42	Do.
220.....	Baldwin's Primary Lessons in Physiology.....	7	.28	Do.
65.....	Baldwin's Fifty Famous Stories Retold.....	7	.28	Do.
16.....	Walker's Our Birds and Their Nestlings.....	7	.48	Do.
48.....	Payne's Geographical Nature Studies.....	172	.19	New York.
53.....	William's Choice Literature: Intermediate; Book II.....	172	.27	Do.
	Fifth to sixth grades—			
	Pathfinder Physiology—			
325.....	No. 1, Child's Health Primer.....	172	.23½	Do.
375.....	No. 2, Young People's Physiology.....	172	.39½	Do.
30.....	The Race of the Swift.....	207	.75	Do.
30.....	Wilderness Babies.....	90	a. 55	New York or Chicago.
12 sets.....	Ed. Pub. Co., Series of Industry, 2 vols.....	172	b. 67	New York.
24.....	Baldwin's Abraham Lincoln.....	7	.48	New York or Chicago.
5.....	Guyot's Geographical Reader.....	7	.48	Do.
75.....	Old Indian Legends.....	207	.44	New York.
16.....	Historical Reader (The Morse Co.).....	90	.50	New York or Chicago.
48.....	Williams's Choice Literature: Grammar; Book I.....	3	.29	Chicago.
20.....	Marden's Stories from Life.....	7	.36	New York or Chicago.
65.....	The Trail to the Woods.....	7	.32	Do.

a School edition.

b Boards.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

SCHOOLBOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Readers, supplemental—Continued.			
	Higher grades—			
20.....	Whitney & Perry's Four American Indians.	7	\$0.40	New York or Chicago.
8.....	Great American Educators.....	7	.40	Do.
6.....	Monteith's Popular Science Reader.....	172	.58	New York.
8.....	Cody's Four American Poets.....	7	.40	New York or Chicago.
21.....	The Life of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.	172	.49	New York.
45.....	Smith's Our Own Country.....	90	.42	New York or Chicago.
20.....	The Middle Five, La Flesche.....	207	1.00	New York.
20.....	Indian Boyhood, Eastman.....	207	1.44	Do.
5.....	Baldwin's Four Great Americans.....	7	.40	New York or Chicago.
11.....	Beebe's Four American Naval Heroes.....	7	.40	Do.
5.....	Burton's Four American Patriots.....	7	.40	Do.
8.....	Perry & Beebe's Four American Pioneers	7	.40	Do.
3.....	Beebe's Four American Explorers.....	7	.40	Do.
8.....	Four Great American Presidents, No. 1.....	90	.39	Do.
25.....	Four Great American Presidents, No. 2.....	90	.39	Do.
7.....	Four American Inventors.....	7	.40	Do.
26.....	Starr's American Indians.....	135	.36	Do.
60.....	Carpenter's Geographical Reader, North America.	7	.48	Do.
	Manuals for teachers:			
11.....	How to teach Kitchen Garden (by Emily Huntington).	90	2.39	Do.
3.....	Hinsdale's The Art of Study.....	172	.78}	New York.
10.....	How to Make Baskets (by Mary White).....	207	.82	Do.
14.....	King's School Interests and Duties.....	7	.80	New York or Chicago.
6.....	White's School Management.....	7	.80	Do.
9.....	White's The Art of Teaching.....	7	.80	Do.
8.....	Arnold's How to Teach Reading.....	90	.85	Do.
4.....	Seeley's History of Education.....	7	1.00	Do.
5.....	Betz's Popular Gymnastics.....	90	.60	Do.
5.....	Betz's Free Gymnastics.....	90	.65	Do.
8.....	Primer of Politeness.....	207	.70	New York.
22.....	Songs, Games, and Rhymes (Milton Bradley Co.).	90	1.00	New York or Chicago.
8.....	Hailmann's Primary Methods.....	7	.48	Do.
7.....	Ham's Mind and Hand.....	7	1.00	Do.
7.....	Happgood's Progressive Lessons in Needlework.	90	.68	Do.
27.....	Kirkwood's Sewing Primer.....	7	.24	Do.
19.....	Kirkwood's School Sewing Practice, cloth, with folders.	7	.29	Do.
5.....	Schwartz's Educational Manual Training....	90	.90	Do.
6.....	Hoffman's The Sloyd System of Woodworking.	7	.80	Do.
6.....	Sickel's Exercises in Wood Working.....	7	.80	Do.
5.....	Preston Smith's Easy Experiments in Physics.	172	.48	New York.
39.....	The Boston Cooking School Cook Book.....	207	1.20	Do.
19.....	Household Economy, Kitchen Garden Association.	7	.34	New York or Chicago.
8.....	Vienna Ladies' Tailoring System.....	56	4.50	New York.
17.....	Colson & Crittenden's The Child Housekeeper.	207	.85	Do.
120.....	First Book for Non-English Speaking People.	135	.20	New York or Chicago.
105.....	Second Book for Non-English Speaking People.	135	.24	Do.
110.....	Language Lessons. To Accompany the First Book for Non-English Speaking People.	135	.20	Do.
	Books on agriculture:			
43.....	Goff & Mayne's First Principles of Agriculture.	7	.64	Do.
38.....	Burkett, Stevens and Hill's Agriculture for Beginners.	90	.70	Do.
5.....	First Principles of Agriculture—Voorhees....	3	.58	Chicago.
13.....	Hemenway's How to Make School Gardens (Doubleday, Page & Co.)	90	.80	New York or Chicago.
10.....	The First Book of Farming (Goodrich).....	207	.90	New York.
	Garden Craft Series, edited by L. H. Bailey (Macmillan Co.)—			
33.....	Bailey's Principles of Agriculture.....	90	.89	New York or Chicago.
2.....	Roberts's Fertility of the Land.....	90	1.10	Do.
4.....	King's The Soil.....	90	1.10	Do.
6.....	Roberts's The Farmstead.....	207	1.35	New York.
9.....	King's Irrigation and Drainage.....	90	.95	New York or Chicago.
5.....	Fairchild's Rural Wealth and Welfare.....	207	.94	New York.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

SCHOOLBOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Books on agriculture—Continued.			
	Garden Craft Series, edited by L. H. Bailey (Macmillan Co.)—Continued.			
10.....	Lodeman's Spraying of Plants.....	90	\$0.95	New York or Chicago.
15.....	Bailey's The Principles of Fruit Growing.....	90	1.35	Do.
13.....	Wing's Milk and its Products.....	90	.95	Do.
7.....	Card's Bush Fruits.....	90	1.10	Do.
4.....	Voorhees's Fertilizers.....	90	.95	Do.
15.....	Hunn & Bailey's The Amateur's Practical Garden Book.....	90	.75	Do.
16.....	Bailey's Garden Making.....	90	.75	Do.
7.....	Bailey's Plant Breeding.....	90	1.10	Do.
7.....	Bailey's The Nursery Book.....	90	1.20	Do.
6.....	Bailey's The Pruning Book.....	90	1.10	Do.
5.....	Bailey's The Forcing Book.....	90	.80	Do.
10.....	Bailey's Horticulturists' Rule Book.....	90	.60	Do.
	Penmanship:			
710 dozen.....	Barnes's Natural Slant Copy Books, 1 to 8.....	7	.60	Do.
20 dozen.....	Medial Writing Books, Shorter Course; A, B, and C.....	90	.45	Do.
100 dozen.....	Rational Medium Slant Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 6.....	7	.48	Do.
	Normal Review System—			
112 dozen.....	Intermediate Slant Writing, Nos. 1 to 6.....	90	.44	Do.
5 dozen.....	Movement Book.....	90	.65	Do.
25 dozen.....	Business Forms.....	90	.96	Do.
	Merrill's Modern Penmanship—			
100 dozen.....	Intermediate Series, Nos. 1 to 4 (medium slant).....	207	.62	New York.
95 dozen.....	Standard Series, Nos. 1 to 7 (medium slant).....	207	.68	Do.
45 dozen.....	Business and Social Forms, Nos. 8 and 9.....	207	.68	Do.
	Graphic System of Practical Penmanship—			
20 dozen.....	Tracing Course, No. 1.....	90	.56	New York or Chicago.
6 dozen.....	Shorter Course, Nos. 0 to 5.....	90	.56	Do.
4 dozen.....	Grammar Course, Nos. 1 to 9.....	172	.50	New York.
	Smith's Intermedial Penmanship—			
45 dozen.....	Illustrated Writing Primer.....	90	.53	New York or Chicago.
4 dozen.....	Short Course Books, Nos. 1 to 6.....	172	.48	New York.
17 dozen.....	Regular Course, Nos. 1 to 7.....	172	.62	Do.
	Singing:			
3,420.....	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1 to 6 combined, with music.....	207	a .65½	Do.
225.....	Carmina for Social Worship.....	90	.30	New York or Chicago.
1,100.....	Johnson's Songs of the Nation.....	90	.51	Do.
42.....	Ripley & Tapper's Natural Short Course in Music, Book 1.....	7	.28	Do.
140.....	Indian Story and Song from North America.....	207	.95	New York.
	Zuchtman's American Music System—			
22 dozen.....	Songs of the School and Flag.....	90	7.44	New York or Chicago.
33.....	Teacher's Manual.....	90	.85	Do.
	Dictionaries:			
	Webster's Dictionary—			
96.....	Primary.....	7	.38	Do.
440.....	Common school.....	7	.58	Do.
35.....	High school.....	7	.78	Do.
140.....	Academic.....	7	1.20	Do.
21.....	International Unabridged.....	90	b 9.25	Do.
	Civics, and civil government:			
11.....	The Gill System of Moral and Civic Training.....	90	1.10	Do.
4.....	Gill's School City Helps.....	90	.50	Do.
82.....	Forman's First Lessons in Civics.....	7	.48	Do.
43.....	Civics for Young Americans.....	3	.35	Chicago.
84.....	Mowery's Elements of Civil Government.....	90	.60	New York or Chicago.
24.....	Dawes's How We are Governed.....	172	.79	New York.
	Wall maps:			
15.....	Arizona.....	235	2.25	Chicago.
1.....	California.....	235	2.00	Do.
2.....	Colorado.....	235	2.00	Do.
6.....	Hemispheres (Outline).....	235	1.75	Do.
4.....	Minnesota.....	235	1.60	Do.
3.....	Montana.....	235	3.75	Do.
3.....	Nevada.....	235	2.00	Do.
4.....	New Mexico.....	235	2.25	Do.
8.....	North America (Outline).....	235	1.75	Do.
3.....	North Dakota.....	235	1.60	Do.

a "Excelsior."

b Indexed.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 16, 1908, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and schoolbooks—Cont'd.

SCHOOLBOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Wall maps—Continued.			
11.....	Oklahoma.....	235	\$1.60	Chicago.
2.....	Oregon.....	235	2.25	Do.
7.....	South Dakota.....	235	1.60	Do.
13.....	United States, large.....	235	5.00	Do.
20.....	United States (Outline).....	235	1.75	Do.
2.....	Washington.....	235	2.00	Do.
350.....	Registers, school: White's New Common School.....	7	.48	New York or Chicago.
	Slates:			
220 dozen.....	7 by 11 inches.....	90	.48	Do.
185 dozen.....	8 by 12 inches.....	90	.73	Do.
	Miscellaneous:			
6.....	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving, complete.....	106	5.50	Chicago.
2,800.....	Blackboard erasers.....	235	.02½	Do.
520.....	Bibles, medium size, King James version and the Revised version.....	90	.25 .40	New York or Chicago.
94.....	Call bells.....	190	.50	Chicago.
1,450 boxes.....	Crayons, chalk— White, dustless.....	16	.16½	Do.
235 boxes.....	Colored, assorted.....	90	.54	New York or Chicago.
	Globes of the world—			
2.....	Large.....	251	8.00	Do.
10.....	Medium.....	251	3.05	Do.
80 dozen.....	Ink wells.....	90	.15	Do.
1,580 hundreds.....	Pencils, slate, sharpened.....	16	.09½	Chicago.
215 pounds.....	Plaster of Paris.....	235	.09	Do.
380 sq. yds.....	Slated blackboard cloth.....	235	.32	Do.
15.....	Slating brushes, first quality.....	90	.25	New York or Chicago.
	Educational toy money (\$100)—			
265.....	Milton Bradley Co. or equal.....	90	.19	Do.
285.....	Thermometers.....	235	.36	Chicago.
35 gallons.....	Wall slating, liquid.....	235	b 1.50	Do.
	Spencerian practice paper for penmanship—			
79,700 sheets.....	Small, per 100 sheets.....	90	.07	New York or Chicago.
109,300 sheets.....	Large, per 100 sheets.....	90	.08½	Do.
100 sets.....	Children's garden utensils, hoe, rake, and spade.....	190	.30	Chicago.
4.....	Klemm's relief maps for pupils' hands.....	90	.25	New York or Chicago.

^a In 5-pound and 10-pound tin, slip-covered cans.

^b Guaranteed made with alcohol.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries.

ROLLED BARLEY.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
20,000.....	Indian School, Nev. (on V. & T. R. R.), for Carson School.....	275	\$1.83
10,000.....	Colorado River School, Ariz.....	119	1.91
6,000.....	Colorado River Agency.....	275	2.27
10,000.....	Needles, Cal., for Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....	275	1.89
25,000.....	Colorado Siding, Cal., for Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	275	2.33
8,000.....	Holbrook, Ariz., for Oraibi Day School (under charge of Moqui School, Ariz.).....	65	3.25
30,000.....	Moqui School, Ariz.....	119	1.65
80,000.....	Phoenix School, Ariz.....		
	Casa Grande, Ariz., for—		
25,000.....	Pima School.....	119	1.75
35,000.....	Pima Agency.....	314	2.05
50,000 ^a	Talkai, Ariz., for Rice Station School, Ariz.....	314	1.90
130,000 ^b	San Carlos, Ariz. (station of G. V., G. & N. Ry.) for San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	275	1.57
60,000.....	Arlington, Cal., for Sherman Institute, Cal.....		

^a To be delivered after July 1, 1908.

^b Not to be rolled, and to be delivered after July 1, 1908.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

GROSS BEEF.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Colorado River School and Agency, Ariz.:		
50,000	School.....	309	\$3.45
20,000	Agency.....		
355,440	Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak. (agency, 300,000; school, 55,440):		
	Delivered monthly as required during July, August, September, October, and November 1, sufficient to last until April 1, 1909.....	9	4.15 4.40
	Delivered as required for April, May, and June, 1909.....		
75,000 <i>a</i>	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.....	322	3.91
300,000.....	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	77	3.32
90,000.....	Kiowa Agency, Okla.....	305	3.81
90,000.....	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.....	169	3.98
30,000.....	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.....		
125,000.....	Navaio Springs Agency, Colo. (under charge of Fort Lewis School).....	192	3.70
1,000,000 <i>b</i>	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., for—	62	
92,000.....	School.....		
	July.....		2.50
	August.....		3.00
	September.....		3.70
	October.....		3.70
	November.....		3.70
	December.....		5.20
	January.....		5.30
	February.....		5.40
	March.....		5.40
	April.....		5.30
	May.....		5.00
	June.....		2.50
	Average price.....		4.22½
80,000 <i>b</i>	Ponca Creek issue station for Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.:		
	July, August, and September.....	226	3.50 4.00 5.00 4.54½
	October and November.....		
	December, January, February, March, April, May, and June.....		
	Average price.....		
	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., as follows:		
	July, August, September, October, and November.....	231	3.20 3.60
	December.....		
	January.....	231	3.80 4.30 5.00 5.25 4.60
	February.....		
	March.....		
	April and May.....		
	June.....		
	Average price.....		3.98½
169,000 <i>b</i>	Big White River issue station for Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.:		
	July, August, and September.....	156	3.00 3.50 3.80 3.87 4.20 4.40 4.60 4.75 3.94½
	October.....		
	November.....		
	December.....		
	January.....		
	February.....		
	March.....		
	April.....		
	May and June.....		
	Average price.....		
400,000 <i>a</i>	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., for—	196	2.94 2.94
4,000 <i>a</i>	School.....		
95,000 <i>a</i>	Shoshone School, Wyo.....	220	4.88
150,000 <i>a</i>	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....		
150,000 <i>a</i>	Arapahoe Agency, Wyo.....		
95,000.....	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....	77	3.67
700,000.....	Tongue River Agency, Mont.:		
	Delivered as required from July 1 to November 1, 1908, then sufficient to last until May 1, 1909.....	247	4.32 4.24 4.24
	May 1 to 12.....		
	June 1 to 12.....		

NET BEEF.

<i>Pounds.</i>			
70,000.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	174	\$4.38
60,000.....	Carson School, Nev.....	54	5.95
40,000.....	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.....	281	8.00
116,000.....	Chiloco School, Okla.....	217	5.96
	Flandreau, S. Dak., for—	257	6.70
88,000.....	Flandreau School, S. Dak.....		
10,000.....	Flandreaus.....		

a Monthly deliveries.

b Delivered as required.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

NET BEEF—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
50,000	Whiteriver, Ariz., for Fort Apache School, Ariz.	159	\$6.25
20,000	Fort Lapwai School, Idaho	85	6.00
38,000	Fort Lewis School, Colo.	194	7.64
35,000	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.	230	11.00
20,000	Fort Peck School, Mont.	64	7.84
82,000	Fort Shaw School, Mont.	247	6.28 ¹ / ₂
20,000	Colville Agency, Wash., for Fort Spokane School	103	8.65
72,000	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.	83	6.20
28,000	Fort Yuma School, Cal.	146	9.25
72,000	Genoa School, Nebr.	279	5.70
40,000	Grand Junction School, Colo.	33	6.65
20,000	Greenville School, Cal.	232	8.50
50,000	Hayward, Wis., for Hayward School	301	6.42
30,000	Dulce, N. Mex., for Jicarilla School, N. Mex.	77	7.64
5,000	Kaw School, Okla.	142	8.67
36,000	Riverside School, Okla. (under Kiowa Agency)	305	5.61
38,000	Rainy Mountain School, Okla. (under Kiowa Agency)	282	6.80
40,000 ^a	Klamath School, Oreg.	152	6.65
40,000	Lac du Flambeau, Wis., for Lac du Flambeau School	301	6.48
25,000	Leech Lake School, Minn.	177	7.45
19,000	Sunshine, Ariz., for—		
	Leupp School, Ariz.		
2,000	Navajo police	12	7.50
	Mescalero, N. Mex., for—		
31,000	School		
18,000	Agency	323	6.181
72,000	Mount Pleasant, Mich., for Mount Pleasant School	63	6.42
40,000	Oneida, Wis., for Oneida School	161	4.15
24,000	Pawhuska, Okla., for Osage School	216	6.48
160,000	Phoenix School, Ariz.	127	4.45
30,000	Pierre School, S. Dak.	163	8.00
40,000	Pipestone School, Minn.	73	6.97
	Ponca School, Okla., for—		
28,000	School		
1,100	Police	215	8.19
38,000	Puyallup School, Wash.	303	5.91
44,000	Rapid City School, S. Dak.	203	6.44
45,000	Talklai, Ariz., for Rice Station School, Ariz.	314	7.00
20,000	Sac and Fox School, Iowa	225	5.95
100,000	Chemawa, Oreg., for Salem School, Oreg.	317	6.24
60,000	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.	174	5.30
	Santee School, Nebr., for—		
10,000	School		
20,000	Santees	222	7.00
7,500	Red Moon School, Okla. (under charge of Seger School)	258	11.45
	Seger School, Okla., for—		
27,000	School		
10,000	Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians	298	8.70
26,000	Seneca School, Okla.	10	7.78
25,000	Shawnee School, Okla.	122	6.50
125,000	Sherman Institute, Cal.	237	4.08
3,000	Siletz Agency, Oreg.	176	10.80
15,000	Ignacio, Colo. (Southern Ute School)	66	7.24
48,000	Tomah School, Wis.	209	6.15
20,000	Tinnaka, Ariz., for Truxton Canon School, Ariz.	12	7.95
30,000	Tulalip, Wash., for Tulalip School	112	7.90
22,000	Umatilla School, Oreg.	272	8.65
15,000	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.	310	6.95
30,000	Wittenberg School, Wis.	335	7.00
40,000	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.		
20,000	Yankton School, S. Dak.	212	7.00
	Blackrock, N. Mex., for—		
7,500	Zuni School	319	7.50
7,500	Zuni School	114	7.50

MUTTON.

<i>Pounds.</i>			
10,000	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	174	\$8.75
10,000	Carson School, Nev.	54	9.00
3,000	Fort Lewis School, Colo.	137	7.68
2,000	Puyallup School, Wash.	303	8.44
5,000 ^b	Talklai, Ariz., for Rice Station School, Ariz.	314	10.00
12,000	Chemawa, Oreg., for Salem School, Oreg.	291	7.95
	Blackrock, N. Mex., for—		
2,500	Zuni School	319	7.50
2,500	Zuni School	114	7.50

^a Only.

^b Goat.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

CORN.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
8,000	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for Chamberlain School.....	267	\$1.43
	Parker, Ariz., for—		
2,000	Colorado River School.....	275	3.89
2,000	Colorado River Agency.....		
2,000	Seligman, Ariz., for Havasupai School, Ariz.....	275	3.89
20,000	Hayward, Wis., for Hayward School.....	275	1.59
20,000	Anadarko, Okla., for Kiowa Agency, Okla.....	217	1.08
20,000	Gotebo, Okla., for Rainy Mountain School (under charge of Kiowa Agency).	275	1.54
30,000	Lac du Flambeau, Wis., for Lac du Flambeau School.....	275	1.59
9,000	Walker, Minn., for Leech Lake School, Minn.....	275	1.68
	Reliance, S. Dak., for—		
8,000	Lower Brule Agency.....	267	1.43
8,000	Lower Brule School.....		
10,000	Walthill, Nebr., for Omaha Agency, Nebr.....	275	1.44
5,000	Oneida, Wis., for Oneida School.....	275	1.68
30,000 <i>a</i>	Osage School, Okla.....	67	.99
30,000 <i>a</i>	Osage Agency, Okla.....		
5,000	Niobrara, Nebr., for Ponca Indians (under charge of Santee Agency, Nebr.).	275	1.49
12,000	Reliance, S. Dak., for Big White River issue station (under charge of Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.).	267	1.43
16,000	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	138	1.70
22,000	Wyandotte, Okla., for Seneca School, Okla.....	275	1.39
10,000	Winnebago, Nebr., for Winnebago Agency.....	275	1.44
6,000	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	337	1.40

COARSE SALT.

<i>Pounds.</i>			
14,600 <i>b</i>	San Francisco, Cal., for the general Indian service (delivery at Indian warehouse).	29	\$0.74
	St. Paul, Minn., for the general Indian service (delivery to be made in carload lots).		.57
60,300	Duluth, Minn., for the general Indian service (delivery to be made in carload lots).	30	.52
	Duluth, Minn., for—		
200	Bena School, Minn.....	30	.52
300	Bismarck School, N. Dak.....	30	.52
1,300	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	30	.52
200	Blackfeet School, Mont.....	30	.52
500	Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.....	30	.52
1,000	Cantonment School, Okla.....	30	.52
300	Cass Lake School, Minn.....	30	.52
1,000	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.....	30	.52
400	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.....	30	.52
	Crow Agency and Pryor School, Mont.—		
500	Crow Agency.....	30	.52
300	Pryor School.....	30	.52
5,000	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.....	30	.52
400	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.....	30	.52
2,000	Flandreau School, S. Dak.....	30	.52
500	Fort Hall School, Idaho.....	30	.52
100	Fort Lewis School, Colo.....	30	.52
400	Fort Peck School, Mont.....	30	.52
2,000	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	30	.52
3,000	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.....	30	.52
3,000	Genoa School, Nebr.....	30	.52
	Green Bay School, Wis.—		
1,000	School.....	30	.52
350	Menominee Indians.....	30	.52
2,000	Hayward School, Wis.....	30	.52
300	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	30	.52
1,000	Kickapoo School, Kans.....	30	.52
1,400	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.....	30	.52
500	Leech Lake School, Minn.....	30	.52
400	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.....	30	.52
1,000	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.....	30	.52
1,000	Morris School, Minn.....	30	.52
1,000	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	30	.52
1,500	Oneida School, Wis.....	30	.52
1,000	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	30	.52
600	Pine Ridge School, S. Dak.....	30	.52

a Sacked.

b One hundred pounds to sack, double gunnies.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

COARSE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Duluth, Minn., for—Continued.		
1,500	Pipestone School, Minn.	30	\$0.52
1,500	Rapid City School, S. Dak.	30	.52
2,000	Rosebud School, S. Dak.	30	.52
200	Sac and Fox School, Iowa	30	.52
200	Santee School, Nebr.	30	.52
500	Seneca School, Okla.	30	.52
500	Shoshone School, Wyo.	30	.52
300	Southern Ute School, Colo.	30	.52
100	Springfield School, S. Dak.	30	.52
2,000	Tomah School, Wis.	30	.52
400	Tongue River School, Mont.	30	.52
8,000	Tongue River Agency, Mont.	30	.52
200	Tongue River day schools, Mont.	30	.52
1,000	Tulalip School, Wash.	30	.52
1,000	Uintah School, Utah	30	.52
	Duluth, Minn., for White Earth Agency and schools, Minn.:		
1,200	White Earth School	30	.52
500	Pine Point School	30	.52
500	Wild Rice River School	30	.52
50	Beaulieu Day School	30	.52
100	Poplar Grove Day School	30	.52
100	Buffalo River Day School	30	.52
3,000	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	30	.52
	San Francisco, Cal., for—		
1,000	Carson School, Nev.	29	.74
2,000	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.	29	.74
4,000	Fort Bidwell School, Cal.	29	.74
1,000	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.	29	.74
200	Fort Yuma School, Cal.	29	.74
200	Greenville School, Cal.	29	.74
1,000	Hoopa Valley School, Cal.	29	.74
2,000	Nevada School, Nev.	29	.74
1,000	Round Valley School, Cal.	29	.74
1,000	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	29	.74
400	Umatilla School, Oreg.	29	.74
300	Western Shoshone School, Nev.	29	.74
700	Yakima School, Wash.	29	.74
1,000	El Reno, Okla., for Darlington, for Arapahoe School, Okla.)	275	1.13
16,000	Chilocco School, Okla.	275	1.70
1,000	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	30	.42
3,450	Lawrence, Kans., for Haskell Institute, Kans.	275	.79
500	Kaw, Okla., for Kaw School, Okla.	275	1.07
1,200	Anadarko, Okla., for Riverside School (Kiowa Agency, Okla.)	217	.70
1,400	Gotebo, Okla., for Rainy Mountain School (Kiowa Agency)	217	.79
1,500	Lawton, Okla., for Fort Sill School (Kiowa Agency)	217	.75
200	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	65	1.52
600	Navajo School, N. Mex.		
100	Little Water School, N. Mex.	65	1.62
2,800	Pawhuska, Okla., for Osage School, Okla.	275	.93
1,000	Bliss, Okla., for Otoe School, Okla.	275	1.08
	Pawnee, Okla., for—		
1,000	Pawnee School	275	1.04
400	Pawnee Agency		
3,000	Phoenix School, Ariz.	119	1.15
500	Casa Grande, Ariz., for Pima School	119	1.15
900	White Eagle, Okla., for Ponca School, Okla.	275	.97
300	Talklai, Ariz., for Rice Station School, Ariz.	314	2.00
	Stroud, Okla., for—		
1,000	Sac and Fox School, Okla.	275	1.19
200	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.		
500	Farmington, N. Mex., for Navajo Indians (under charge of San Juan School, N. Mex.)	275	2.19
1,000	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.	138	1.00
500	Weatherford, Okla., for Seger School, Okla.	275	1.23
600	Elk City, Okla., for Red Moon School, Okla.	275	1.33
500	Thackery, Okla., for Shawnee School, Okla.	275	1.27
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., for—		
600	Agency School	30	1.08
200	Day Schools		
	Duluth, Minn., for—		
300	Grand River School	30	.52
1,500	Agricultural School		
	The Dalles, Oreg., for—		
500	Warm Springs School, Oreg.	266	.87½
500	Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.		
600	Flagstaff, Ariz., for Western Navajo School, Ariz.	12	1.15
700	Wittenberg School, Wis.	337	.40
500	Zuni School, N. Mex.	65	1.72

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

FINE SALT.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i> 5,755 ^a	San Francisco, Cal., for the general Indian service (delivery at Indian warehouse).....	29	\$1.48
	St. Paul, Minn., for the general Indian service (delivery to be made in carload lots).....		.96
57,255.....	Duluth, Minn., for the general Indian service (delivery to be made in carload lots).....	30	.91
	Duluth, Minn., for—		
500.....	Bena School, Minn.....	30	.91
800.....	Bismarck School, N. Dak.....	30	.91
175.....	Blackfeet Agency Day schools, Mont.....	30	.91
100.....	Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.....	30	.91
200.....	Cantonment School, Okla.....	30	.91
100.....	Cass Lake School, Minn.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.....	30	.91
400.....	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.....	30	.91
	Crow Agency and Pryor schools, Mont.—		
1,000.....	Agency School.....	30	.91
400.....	Pryor School.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Confederated Tribes (under charge of Flathead Agency, Mont.).....	30	.91
1,000.....	Fort Hall School, Idaho.....	30	.91
500.....	Fort Peck School, Mont.....	30	.91
400.....	Fort Peck Day schools, Mont.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.....	30	.91
200.....	Turtle Mountain Day schools, N. Dak.....	30	.91
1,500.....	Genoa School, Nebr.....	30	.91
	Green Bay School, Wis.—		
700.....	School.....	30	.91
100.....	Menominees.....	30	.91
200.....	Havasupai School, Ariz.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Hayward School, Wis.....	30	.91
500.....	Kickapoo School, Kans.....	30	.91
1,500.....	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.....	30	.91
500.....	Leech Lake School, Minn.....	30	.91
50.....	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Morris School, Minn.....	30	.91
3,000.....	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Onelda School, Wis.....	30	.91
1,200.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	30	.91
2,000.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.....	30	.91
800.....	Red Lake School, Minn.....	30	.91
400.....	Cross Lake School, Minn.....	30	.91
	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—		
4,700.....	Agency.....	30	.91
2,000.....	School.....	30	.91
1,800.....	Day schools.....	30	.91
500.....	Ponca Creek issue station.....	30	.91
800.....	Big White River issue station.....	30	.91
100.....	Milk's Camp Day School.....	30	.91
100.....	Bull Creek Day School.....	30	.91
400.....	Sac and Fox School, Iowa.....	30	.91
300.....	Santee School, Nebr.....	30	.91
500.....	Santees.....	30	.91
200.....	Poncas.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Shoshone School, Wyo.....	30	.91
500.....	Sisseton School, S. Dak.....	30	.91
200.....	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	30	.91
1,200.....	Tomah School, Wis.....	30	.91
400.....	Tongue River School, Mont.....	30	.91
100.....	Tongue River Day schools, Mont.....	30	.91
900.....	Truxton Canyon School, Ariz.....	30	.91
730.....	Ouray Agency, Utah.....	30	.91
900.....	Uintah School, Utah.....	30	.91
400.....	Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	30	.91
200.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.....	30	.91
	White Earth Agency and schools, Minn.—		
200.....	Police.....	30	.91
900.....	White Earth School.....	30	.91
100.....	Pine Point School.....	30	.91
500.....	Wild Rice River School.....	30	.91
50.....	Beaulieu Day School.....	30	.91
100.....	Poplar Grove Day School.....	30	.91
50.....	Buffalo River Day School.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Yakima School, Wash.....	30	.91
200.....	Yakima Agency, Wash.....	30	.91
500.....	Yankton School, S. Dak.....	30	.91

^a Ten 10-pound sacks to bale in gunnies.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

FINE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	San Francisco, Cal., for—		
900	Colville Agency, Wash.—		
200	Day schools	29	\$1.48
500	Joseph's band	29	1.48
500	Fort Bidwell School, Cal.	29	1.48
100	Fort Yuma School, Cal.	29	1.48
15	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.	29	1.48
600	Grande Ronde police, Oreg.	29	1.48
40	Greenville School, Cal.	29	1.48
1,000	Moapa River School, Nev.	29	1.48
800	Puyallup School, Wash.	29	1.48
200	Round Valley School, Cal.	29	1.48
100	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	29	1.48
200	San Xavier Papago Day School, Ariz.	29	1.48
300	Umatilla School, Oreg.	29	1.48
2,000	Western Shoshone School, Nev.	29	1.48
2,000	Western Shoshone Agency, Nev.	29	1.48
2,000	Albuquerque, N. Mex., for Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	275	1.48
2,000	Indian School, Nev. (on V. & T. R. R.), for Carson School, Nev.	275	2.43
1,440	El Reno, Okla., for Darlington:		
500	Cheyenne School, Okla.	275	1.38
6,000	Arapahoe School, Okla.	275	.97
1,200	Chilocco School, Okla.	119	2.35
800	Colorado River School, Ariz.	227	.90
2,000	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		
2,000	Riggs Institute, S. Dak., for Flandreau School, S. Dak.		
1,000	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz., for—		
150	School	341	2.75
150	Agency	341	2.75
150	Cibecue Day School	341	2.75
150	Canyon Day School	341	2.75
1,000	Mission Day School	341	2.75
2,000	Hesperus, Colo., for Fort Lewis School, Colo.	275	2.23
2,000	Mancos, Colo., for—		
200	Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.	275	2.28
2,200	Navajo Springs Day School, Colo.	275	2.23
8,000	Needles, Cal., for Fort Mojave School, Ariz.	275	.99
1,200	Lawrence, Kans., for Haskell Institute, Kans.	275	1.48
1,200	Korbel, Cal., for Hoopa Valley School, Cal.	275	
1,200	Dulce, N. Mex., for—		
1,500	Jicarilla School, N. Mex.	275	2.75
500	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.	275	1.28
2,000	Kaw, Okla., for Kaw School, Okla.	217	1.18
300	Anadarko, Okla., for Riverside School (Kiowa Agency, Okla.)	217	1.29
1,200	Gotebo, Okla., for Rainy Mountain School (Kiowa Agency)	217	1.26
2,000	Lawton, Okla., for Fort Sill School (Kiowa Agency)	275	1.69
1,060	Pokegama, Oreg., for Klamath School, Oreg.	12	2.00
50	Sunshine, Ariz., for—		
2,000	Leupp School, Ariz.	65	1.00
100	Navajo police, Ariz.	65	2.49
2,400	Moqui School, Ariz., for—		
100	School	65	2.09
300	Polacca Day School	65	2.09
1,200	Navajo School, N. Mex.	275	1.18
300	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	275	2.18
1,200	Little Water School, N. Mex.	275	1.18
300	Pawhuska, Okla., for Osage School, Okla.	275	
20	Bliss, Okla., for—		
1,000	Otoe School, Okla.	275	1.28
1,000	Police	275	1.27
1,000	Pawnee, Okla., for Pawnee School, Okla.	119	1.50
1,000	Phoenix School, Ariz.	119	
1,000	Casa Grande, Ariz., for—		
500	Pima School, Ariz.	119	1.65
700	Pima Agency, Ariz.	119	
500	Rushville, Nebr., for—		
500	Pine Ridge School, S. Dak.	275	1.44
500	Pine Ridge Day Schools, S. Dak.	227	.80
200	Pipestone School, Minn.	275	1.17
1,000	White Eagle, Okla., for Ponca School, Okla.	314	2.50
1,000	Talklai, Ariz., for Rice Station School, Ariz.	275	1.43
1,000	Stroud, Okla., for Sac and Fox School, Okla.	317	.50
1,000	Chemawa, Oreg., for Salem School, Oreg.	341	2.43
500	San Carlos, Ariz., for San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	275	2.43
1,000	Farmington, N. Mex., for San Juan School, N. Mex.	138	1.25
1,000	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.	275	1.47
1,000	Weatherford, Okla., for Seger School, Okla.	275	1.69
1,000	Elk City, Okla., for Red Moon School, Okla.	275	

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

FINE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
800.....	Wyandotte, Okla., for Seneca School, Okla.....	275	\$1.43
500.....	Thackery, Okla., for Shawnee School, Okla.....	275	1.49
5,000.....	Arlington, Cal., for Sherman Institute, Cal.....	275	1.29
10,000.....	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., for—		
1,500.....	Agency.....	30	1.39
300.....	School.....		
	Day schools.....		
	Duluth, Minn., for—		
1,500.....	Agricultural School.....	30	.91
1,000.....	Grand River School.....	30	.91
1,500.....	Everett, Wash., for Tulalip School, Wash.....	275	1.38
	The Dalles, Oreg., for—		
1,000.....	Warm Springs School, Oreg.....	266	1.02½
50.....	Sinnasho Day School.....		
50.....	Police.....		
400.....	Flagstaff, Ariz., for Western Navajo School, Ariz.....	12	1.80
700.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	337	.85
800.....	Zuni School, N. Mex.....	65	2.43

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools.

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, AND OTHER GROCERIES.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
312,500 lbs. . .	Bacon, short, clear sides, medium thickness, to weigh not less than 35 pounds nor more than 50 pounds each, thoroughly cured, well smoked, and well dried out before being packed; sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in boxes. No boar or stag meat will be received. Deliveries of a part of the bacon may not be required until the ensuing fall and winter.	10	\$0.0898	Omaha or Kansas City.
	Beans, good merchantable quality, sound and clean, put up in double bags of 100 pounds, net—the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.			
335,800 lbs. . .	White.....	284	.0385	San Francisco.
116,500 lbs. . .	Pink.....	284	.0339	Do.
213,300 lbs. . .	Coffee, milled, sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—actual tare.	164	.09	Chicago.
104,000 lbs. . .	Hard bread, best quality, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each.	242	.0445	New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, St. Louis, Sioux City, Kansas City, or San Francisco.
78,200 lbs.	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, as required, packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.	301	a .0964 a .0974 a .0984	Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, or St. Paul.
460 bbls.	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped; 200 pounds pork, net, to each barrel.	10	b 13.98	Omaha or Kansas City.
		273	c 13.70	Chicago.
87,100 lbs.	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags of 100 pounds, net—the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.	273	d 13.95	
761,100 lbs.	Sugar, granulated, standard, medium grain, in double bags of 100 pounds, net, the inner bag to be of good, heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny, in perfect order for shipment.	301	e 14.06	
		253	f .05½	Do.
11,350 lbs.	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification. . .	132	.05385	New York.
		288	.17	Chicago.

a Awarded 26,067 pounds.

a Awarded 2 barrels.

f Awarded 154 barrels.

b Awarded 158 barrels.

e Awarded 31 barrels.

g Only.

c Awarded 115 barrels.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, AND OTHER GROCERIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
220 pounds..	Allspice, absolutely pure, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	211	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \$13 \\ b 12\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	St. Louis.
30,950 pounds	Baking powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.	162	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c . 142 \\ a . 134\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	Chicago.
5,400 pounds.	Barley, pearl, about No. 3, delivered in double bags of 100 pounds, net—the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.	253	$d . 02\frac{8}{10}$	Do.
320 dozen.....	Bath brick, packed in boxes bound with iron straps.	42	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York.
165 pounds...	Beeswax, absolutely pure.....	42	.34	Do.
855 dozen.....	Bluing, powdered, boxes, size No. 2.....	42	.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
650 pounds...	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....	287	.09	Chicago.
725 pounds...	Cassia, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	242	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a . 16 \\ b . 15 \end{array} \right.$	Omaha.
220 pounds...	Cloves, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	163	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a . 22 \\ b . 20\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right.$	Chicago.
2,075 pounds.	Cocoa, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.....	248	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a . 30 \\ b . 28 \end{array} \right.$	Do.
5,480 pounds.	Cornstarch, in 1 pound packages.....	164	.0356	Do.
360 pounds...	Cream tartar, ground crystals, absolutely pure, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	324	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a . 28 \\ b . 27 \end{array} \right.$	New York.
790 pounds...	Ginger, African, absolutely pure, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	242	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a . 13\frac{1}{2} \\ b . 12\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	Omaha.
500 pounds...	Hops, fresh, pressed, in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound packages.	42	.098	New York.
1,720 dozen.....	Lye, concentrated.....	73	.51	Omaha.
345 gross.....	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....	242	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
325 pounds...	Mustard, high grade, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	193	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a . 20 \\ b . 17\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	Chicago.
1,700 pounds.	Pepper, black, absolutely pure, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	42	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a . 166 \\ b . 149 \end{array} \right.$	New York.
5,420 gallons..	Sirup, cane sugar, medium color: In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....	1	.25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
10,440 gallons.	In 10-gallon oak kegs.....	1	.3455	Do.
8,800 gallons..	In 15-gallon oak kegs.....	1	.3285	Do.
356,300 p'ds...	Soap, laundry. This must be a good quality of commercial tallow and rosin soap, and may contain a little sodium silicate. It must not contain over 31 per cent of water, or over 1.2 per cent of silica, or over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each of free caustic soda, carbonate of sodium, or salts other than the silicate. It must contain at least 9.2 per cent of combined alkali (calculated as pure sodium hydroxide), and must be packed in boxes containing 80 pound bars each.	34	.0352	Chicago or St. Louis.
113,000 p'ds ..	Soap, chips. Must be made from a good quality of boiled soda and tallow, soap, free from rosin, sodium silicate, or any other filler whatever. The chips must be neutral; that is, free from any excess of alkali, and should be dried so as to contain not over 15 per cent of moisture. To be packed in boxes of not exceeding 50 pounds net.	73	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Omaha.
41,160 pounds	Soap, toilet. This must be a pure white floating soap made from fat and alkali without addition of sodium silicate or other mineral substance. It must not contain over 25 per cent of water or over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each of free alkali, carbonate, or salt, and must contain at least 10.5 per cent of combined alkali (calculated as pure sodium hydroxide). It must be packed in boxes containing about 80 pounds net and in cakes weighing 5 to 6 ounces each.	68 22	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e . 06 \\ f . 056 \end{array} \right.$	Chicago. San Francisco.
2,750 pounds.	Soda, bicarb., standard quality, in pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.	248	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a . 05 \\ b . 04 \end{array} \right.$	Chicago.
50,600 pounds	Soda, washing, in boxes or barrels: In barrels.....	288	.77	Do.
17,650 pounds	In hundred weight boxes.....	288	.087	Do.
2,135 gallons..	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds each.	164	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Vinegar, pure cider: In barrels.....	253	$d . 15\frac{1}{2}$	Do.

a $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound tins.
b 1-pound tins.
c $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound tins.

d Only.
e Awarded 30,270 pounds.
f Awarded 10,808 pounds.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, AND OTHER GROCERIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
1,870 gallons..	Vinegar, pure cider—Continued. In kegs—			
	10-gallon keg.....	253	a \$0.21 a. 18½ a. 16½	Chicago.
	15-gallon keg.....			
	30-gallon keg.....			
12,330 pounds	Washing powder. This must be a product of uniform composition, consisting essentially of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate, with moisture or "water of crystallization" enough to make about 16 per cent of the whole. This mixture, as desired, corresponds to sodium sesquicarbonate with two molecules of water. Salt and other impurities must not exceed ½ per cent of the whole. To be packed in boxes of not exceeding 50 pounds net.	73	.02225	Omaha.

GROCERIES.

63 pounds....	Allspice, absolutely pure, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	29	b \$0.20 c. 18	San Francisco.
1,300 pounds.	Barley, pearl, about No. 3, delivered in double bags of 100 pounds net, the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.	157	.047	Do.
36 dozen.....	Bath brick.....	183	.33	Do.
150 pounds....	Beeswax, absolutely pure.....	328	.42	Do.
430 pounds....	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....	157	.124	Do.
260 pounds....	Cassia, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	29	b. 22½ c. 20½	Do.
90 pounds....	Cloves, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	29	b. 24½ c. 22½	Do.
870 pounds....	Cocoa, in ½ and 1 pound tins.....	29	.33	Do.
1,660 pounds.	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....	29	.05	Do.
60 pounds....	Cream tartar, ground crystals, absolutely pure, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	29	b. 37½ c. 35½	Do.
445 pounds....	Ginger, African, absolutely pure, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	29	b. 20½ c. 18½	Do.
350 pounds....	Hops, fresh, pressed, in ¼ and ½ pound packages..	157	.179	Do.
730 dozen....	Lye, concentrated.....	29	.70	Do.
125 gross....	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....	157	.93	Do.
87 pounds....	Mustard, high grade, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	29	b. 20½ c. 18½	Do.
680 pounds....	Pepper, black, absolutely pure, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	29	b. 19 c. 17	Do.
3,700 gallons..	Sirup, cane, sugar, medium color: In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....	21	.19½	Do.
3,075 gallons..	In 10-gallon oak kegs.....	21	.29½	Do.
7,840 gallons..	In 15-gallon oak kegs.....	21	.29½	Do.
970 pounds....	Soda, bicarb., standard quality, in pound and ½ pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.	29	b. 08 c. 06½	Do.
11,500 pounds	Soda, washing, in boxes or barrels.....	157	.0134	Do.
6,150 pounds.	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds each.	157	.044	Do.
250 gallons... 680 gallons...	Vinegar, pure elder: In barrels..... In kegs.....	157 157	.20 (d)	Do. Do.

ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.

46 dozen....	Bowls, white enameled ware: Pint.....	87	\$0.92	San Francisco.
110 dozen....	Quart.....	87	1.45	Do.
1 ⅞ dozen....	Burners, lamp, heavy, sun: No. 1.....	239	.48	Do.
11 dozen....	No. 2.....	239	.65	Do.
47.....	Chambers, with covers, white enamel ware; size 9¾ x 5 inches.	239	.50	Do.
34.....	Crocks, with covers; stoneware: 1-gallon.....	28	.20	Do.
113.....	2-gallon.....	28	.40	Do.
120.....	3-gallon.....	28	.60	Do.
4 ⅞ dozen....	Cruets, vinegar, glass.....	37	1.03	Do.
180 dozen....	Cups, tea, white enamel ware, size 3¾ x 2¼ inches..	148	1.26	Do.

a Only.

b ¼-pound tins.

c 1-pound tins.

d 5-gallon keg, \$0.30; 10-gallon keg, \$0.28.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
126.....	Dishes, meat, white enamel ware:			
	14-inch.....	141	\$0.48	San Francisco.
170.....	16-inch.....	141	.56	Do.
450.....	Dishes, vegetable, oblong, 14 x 10 inches, without covers, white enamel ware.	148	.34	Do.
	Globes:			
14 dozen.....	Lantern, tubular, safety, No. 0.....	28	.65	Do.
6.....	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	14	.44	Do.
39.....	Lamp shades, porcelain, 7-inch, for students' lamps.	28	.15	Do.
	Lamps:			
62.....	Bracket, heavy metal, with cup and thumb-screw for reflector, complete, with glass fount, No. 2 sun-burner, and chimney, and 8-inch glass reflector.	28	.63	Do.
103.....	Table, No. 2 B <> H, nickel-plated, complete with 10-inch opal shade, holder, and lead-glass chimney.	37	1.55	Do.
48.....	Hanging, No. 96 B <> H Mammoth, complete with 20-inch metal shade, burner, and chimney.	87	3.25	Do.
2.....	Street, tubular, globe, No. 3, with burners, complete.	143	3.50	Do.
	Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, pure lead glass:			
4 dozen.....	No. 1.....	87	.46	Do.
62 dozen.....	No. 2.....	87	.66	Do.
45 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1 students' lamps.....	28	.42	Do.
17 dozen.....	For No. 96 B <> H Mammoth lamp; pure lead glass.	87	1.42	Do.
53 dozen.....	For No. 2 B <> H lamps; pure lead glass....	87	.75	Do.
	Lampwicks:			
8 dozen.....	No. 0.....	87	.02	Do.
20 dozen.....	No. 1.....	87	.02½	Do.
63 dozen.....	No. 2.....	87	.03½	Do.
29 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1 students' lamps.....	87	.10	Do.
4 dozen.....	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	87	.09	Do.
10½ dozen.....	For No. 96 B <> H Mammoth lamps.....	87	.63 ⁷ / ₂	Do.
35 dozen.....	For No. 2 B <> H lamps.....	87	.23½	Do.
131.....	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....	239	.39 ³ / ₁₀	Do.
29 dozen.....	Pepper sprinklers, glass.....	28	.40	Do.
	Pitchers, white enamel ware:			
165.....	Pint.....	148	.38	Do.
347.....	Quart.....	148	.40	Do.
30 dozen.....	Pitchers, sirup, glass, pint, metal top.....	28	2.15	Do.
	Pitchers, water, white enamel ware:			
294.....	2-quart.....	239	.43	Do.
508.....	3-quart.....	239	.50	Do.
74.....	Pitchers, washbowl, to hold 4 quarts, white enamel ware.	239	.61	Do.
	Plates, white enamel ware:			
187 dozen.....	Dinner, diameter, 10 inches.....	148	1.36	Do.
90 dozen.....	Sauce.....	87	.69	Do.
75 dozen.....	Soup, 9½-inch.....	148	1.16	Do.
6.....	Reflectors, for bracket lamps; diameter, 8 inches.	87	.21 ⁵ / ₂	Do.
165 dozen.....	Saucers, tea, white enamel ware; diameter, 5¼ inches.	239	.94	Do.
140 dozen.....	Tumblers, glass.....	28	.29	Do.
90.....	Washbowls, white enamel ware; diameter, 13½ inches.	239	.27	Do.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

311.....	Baskets, clothes, large, extra quality.....	14	\$0.82	San Francisco.
	Baskets, measuring:			
25.....	½-bushel.....	183	.60	Do.
29.....	1-bushel.....	78	.60	Do.
	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, 6 feet long inside, with woven-wire mattress:			
54.....	Double, 4 feet wide.....	23	8.75	Do.
310.....	Single, 3 feet wide.....	23	8.25	Do.
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, packed in cases:			
14.....	15-inch.....	141	.24	Do.
38.....	18-inch.....	141	.52	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
325 dozen	Brooms: To weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, extra quality, in bundles of 1 dozen matted in burlaps.	183	\$3.25	San Francisco.
35 dozen	Whisk	78	1.80	Do.
25 dozen	Brushes: Dust	78	2.90	Do.
37 dozen	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch	141	1.10	Do.
43 dozen	Shoe dauber	100	.96	Do.
38 dozen	Shoe, polishing	100	2.40	Do.
9 dozen	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch	78	1.50	Do.
18	Buckets, well, oak, extra strong	141	.50	Do.
17	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over 2 in each crate: Without glass	339	12.75	Do.
41	With glass	339	17.75	Do.
23 dozen	Chairs, burlaped: Reed seat, close-woven	111	11.95	Do.
43 dozen	Wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back	111	8.15	Do.
20	Wood, office, bow back and arms, revolving	109	^a 51.15	Do.
6	Churns, barrel, revolving, to churn 5 gallons	239	3.20	Do.
51	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever	111	2.87	Do.
11,850 feet	Clothesline, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.	14	.23	Do.
190 gross	Clothespins, U. S. pattern or equal	183	.40	Do.
11	Desks, office, medium size and quality, wrapped in heavy paper and burlaped.	111	15.50	Do.
4	Desks, school, with seats, double: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old	71	4.00	Do.
8	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old	71	4.00	Do.
14	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old	71	4.10	Do.
10	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old	71	4.10	Do.
6	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old	71	3.95	Do.
2	Desks, school, back seat for, double: No. 2	71	3.07	Do.
2	No. 3	71	3.07	Do.
2	No. 4	71	3.07	Do.
2	No. 5	71	3.07	Do.
7	Desks, school, with seats, single: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old	71	3.40	Do.
35	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old	71	3.38	Do.
23	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old	71	3.25	Do.
30	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old	71	3.22	Do.
30	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old	71	3.12	Do.
40	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8 years old	71	3.10	Do.
7	Desks, school, back seats for, single: No. 1	71	2.60	Do.
7	No. 2	71	2.60	Do.
1	No. 3	71	2.48	Do.
2	No. 4	71	2.40	Do.
11	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality, wrapped in heavy paper and burlaped.	111	11.20	Do.
16 dozen	Handles: Hammer, blacksmith's, medium size	14	.76	Do.
16 dozen	Hammer, claw	239	.68	Do.
8 dozen	Hatchet	14	.72	Do.
13 dozen	Sledge, "extra," 36-inch	239	2.45	Do.
32	Machines, sewing, "family," with cover and accessories.	57	17.00	Do.
62	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top, wrapped in heavy paper, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 4 in each bundle: Double, 6 x 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each.	123	4.75	Do.
181	Single, 6 x 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each.	123	4.30	Do.
88	Mirrors, not less than 15 x 18 inches	271	1.50	Do.
60 dozen	Mopsticks, best quality	148	1.01	Do.
273	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, wrapped in heavy paper, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 20 in each bundle.	200	.82½	Do.
47	Rolling pins, 21 x 13 inches, exclusive of handle. Rope, manila, subject to actual tare:	148	.09	Do.
900 pounds	¾-inch	14	.1198	Do.
900 pounds	¾-inch	14	.1148	Do.
655 pounds	¾-inch	14	.1148	Do.
1,335 pounds	¾-inch	14	.1148	Do.

^a Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
1,055 pounds.	Rope, manila, subject to actual tare—Cont'd.			
	1-inch	14	\$0.1148	San Francisco.
570 pounds.	1½-inch	14	.1148	Do.
165 pounds.	Sash cord	239	.214 ₁₆	Do.
51 dozen.	Stools, wood	111	6.29	Do.
274	Washboards, double zinc, 14 inches diameter, best quality, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 x ¾ inch each side of bundle.	141	.29	Do.
50	Washstands, wood; large drawer and closet with 2 small drawers at the side; without glass; papered and crated, not over 4 in 1 crate.	339	8.75	Do.
41	Washing machines, extra heavy, well crated.....	239	6.27	Do.
36	Wringers, clothes, wood frame; rolls 12 x 1¼ inches.	50	2.40	Do.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.

5½ dozen.	Awl hafts, patent:			
	Pegging	107	\$0.49	San Francisco.
1½ dozen.	Sewing, harness	239	.60	Do.
5 dozen.	Sewing, shoemaker's	107	.48	Do.
	Awls:			
4½ dozen.	Patent, pegging, assorted	107	.08	Do.
16 dozen.	Regular, harness, sewing, assorted	107	.17	Do.
12 dozen.	Patent, sewing, regular, assorted, shoemaker's	107	.15	Do.
17 dozen.	Round, pad, shouldered, with riveted handles	80	3.50	Do.
2½ dozen.	Saddler's, collar, with riveted handles	14	2.90	Do.
	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, X. C., 2½-inch, heavy mouthpiece:			
17 dozen.	Jointed	80	.55	Do.
7½ dozen.	Stiff	80	.55	Do.
2,210 boxes.	Blacking, shoe	107	.03½	Do.
1,500 boxes.	Paste polish, for shoes	107	.07½	Do.
42	Blankets, horse	80	1.50	Do.
25	Bridles, riding	187	1.05	Do.
192	Brooms, stable, with handles	50	.43	Do.
49	Brushes, horse, leather backs	141	.50	Do.
2 dozen.	Buckles, Texas, breast strap, buckle snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch.	187	.80	Do.
	Buckles, bar rein, with roller, malleable iron, X. C.:			
½ gross.	¾-inch	187	.80	Do.
1 gross.	1-inch	187	1.00	Do.
6 gross.	¾-inch	187	1.25	Do.
3½ gross.	1-inch	187	1.50	Do.
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:			
2 gross.	¾-inch	187	.40	Do.
1 gross.	¾-inch	187	.50	Do.
2 gross.	¾-inch	187	.70	Do.
2 gross.	¾-inch	187	.85	Do.
2 gross.	1-inch	187	1.25	Do.
1 gross.	1½-inch	187	2.10	Do.
3 gross.	1½-inch	187	2.50	Do.
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:			
2 gross.	¾-inch	187	.48	Do.
3 gross.	¾-inch	187	.58	Do.
2 gross.	¾-inch	187	.70	Do.
6 gross.	¾-inch	187	.80	Do.
6 gross.	¾-inch	187	.95	Do.
4 gross.	1½-inch	187	1.20	Do.
4 gross.	1½-inch	187	1.45	Do.
3 gross.	1½-inch	187	1.80	Do.
3½ gross.	2-inch	187	2.25	Do.
1 dozen.	Buckles, roller, trace, X. C., 1½-inch	45	.43	Do.
	Buckles, trace, 3-loop, Champion, X. C.:			
8 doz. pairs.	1½-inch	187	.70	Do.
9 doz. pairs.	1½-inch	187	.95	Do.
12 doz. pairs.	1½-inch	187	1.05	Do.
7 doz. pairs.	2-inch	187	1.25	Do.
7½ dozen.	Cement, leather, 2-ounce bottles, best quality, clarified.	107	1.05	Do.
30	Chains, halter, with snap and swivel, 5 feet long	14	.23	Do.
5	Cinches, hair, 4½ to 5 inches wide	45	.39	Do.
	Clips:			
6 dozen.	Hame, japanned	45	.24	Do.
7 dozen.	Trace, polished, ¾-inch, malleable iron	80	.24	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Cockeyes, screwed, X. C.:			
9 dozen	1½-inch	80	\$0.30	San Francisco.
13 dozen	1½-inch	80	.35	Do.
15 dozen	1½-inch	80	.40	Do.
17 dozen	2-inch	80	.50	Do.
	Collars, by half inch:			
187	Horse, 17 to 19 inches	187	1.83	Do.
33	Horse, 19½ to 21 inches	187	1.88	Do.
10	Mule, 15 to 16½ inches	80	1.98	Do.
8 dozen	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars	80	1.74	Do.
60	Halters, all leather	187	.95	Do.
50 pounds	Hair, gray goat	187	.09	Do.
13 pairs	Hames, No. 6, Concord, sizes 18 to 22 inches, wood, high top, solid steel backs, 1-inch holes, holdback plates and trimmings.	187	.73	Do.
	Harness, double, complete, Concord hames:			
117 sets	With breeching	80	29.90	Do.
33 sets	Without breeching	80	26.40	Do.
70 sets	{Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames.	80	{ ^a 18.40	{Do.
2 dozen	Hooks, hame	187	.65	Do.
	Knives:			
9 dozen	Shoe, square point, paring, 4-inch blade	14	.80	Do.
1	Splitting, 10-inch, iron frame	107	9.00	Do.
2½ dozen	Straight, harness maker's	45	2.13	Do.
9	Layer creasers, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	45	.48	Do.
	Leather:			
10 pounds	Dongola kid, dull	187	.25	Do.
165 pounds	Calfskin, to run 1½ to 2¼ pounds per side, medium thickness.	107	.80	Do.
5,290 pounds	Harness (15 to 23 pounds per side)	107	.29	Do.
215 pounds	Kip (about 5-pound sides)	107	.43	Do.
30 sides	Lace, to run from 7 to 10 pounds per side, per lb.	213	.46	Do.
	Leather, sole (18 to 25 pounds per side):			
655 pounds	Hemlock	61	.29	Do.
3,720 pounds	Oak	213	.2548	Do.
47 doz. papers	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 5, and 6	45	.74	Do.
	Nails, shoe, wire, clinching, "Holdfast" or equal:			
27 pounds	Size, ¾	107	.11	Do.
27 pounds	Size, 3½-8	107	.11	Do.
96 pounds	Size, 4-8	107	.11	Do.
50 pounds	Size, 4½-8	107	.11	Do.
121 pounds	Size, 5-8	107	.11	Do.
27 pounds	Size, 5½-8	107	.11	Do.
47 pounds	Size, 6-8	107	.11	Do.
12 pounds	Size, 6½-8	107	.11	Do.
17 pounds	Size, 7-8	107	.11	Do.
34 gallons	Oil, neat's-foot, in 1-gallon cans, cased	187	.90	Do.
1 gross	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch	45	1.48	Do.
⅘ gross	Pad bolt hooks, band, X. C.	45	7.08	Do.
1 gross	Pad screws, X. C.	187	1.45	Do.
	Punches:			
1	Hand, oval, Nos. 1 to 16	187	.30	Do.
2	Saddler's, round drive, Nos. 1 to 16	187	(c)	Do.
8	Harness, spring, revolving, 6 tubes	14	.48	Do.
3	Rasps, peg (or peg break)	107	.55	Do.
	Rasps, shoe, regular, oval:			
6	8-inch	107	.20	Do.
23	10-inch	107	.25	Do.
	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable:			
8 pounds	⅞-inch	187	.09	Do.
15 pounds	1-inch	187	.09	Do.
	Rings, halter, with loop, japanned:			
11 dozen	1-inch	187	.18	Do.
6 dozen	1¼-inch	187	.2020	Do.
	Rings, harness, X. C.:			
23 dozen	¾-inch	187	.04	Do.
17 dozen	¾-inch	187	.05	Do.
20 dozen	1-inch	187	.06	Do.
10 dozen	1½-inch	187	.07	Do.
	Rings, breeching, X. C.:			
14 dozen	1½-inch	80	.12	Do.
20 dozen	1¾-inch	80	.15	Do.

^a With hip straps.

^b Without hip straps.

^c Nos. 1 to 6, \$0.18; Nos. 7 to 10, \$0.23; Nos. 11 to 12, \$0.28; Nos. 13 to 14, \$0.33; Nos. 15 to 16, \$0.40.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARNESSES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
8 dozen	Rosettes, nickel plate:			
12 dozen	1½-inch	45	\$0.19	San Francisco.
2	2-inch	45	.27	Do.
2	Rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood	45	.40	Do.
8	Saddles, riding, with horn	80	15.25	Do.
4 dozen	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet.	107	45.00	Do.
3 dozen	Slides, breast strap, japanned, 2-inch	187	.70	Do.
	Snaps harness, X. C.:			
3½ gross	¾-inch	45	2.45	Do.
4½ gross	¾-inch	45	2.45	Do.
5½ gross	1-inch	45	2.45	Do.
4 gross	1½-inch	45	4.04	Do.
9 gross	1½-inch	45	4.59	Do.
12 dozen	Spots, silvered, ½-inch	80	.10	Do.
1 dozen	Squares, hip strap, X. C., ¾-inch	80	.35	Do.
11 dozen	Staples, hame, with burrs, polished	239	.15	Do.
9	Stands, iron, counter, regular, 4 lasts, 23 inches high.	107	1.20	Do.
7 pairs	Stirrups, solid bent wood, 5-inch	45	.15	Do.
2	Stitching horses, 5-inch jaws	45	2.97	Do.
1	Stone, sand, per pound	107	.15	Do.
6	Surcingle, 3½ inches wide, 6 feet 9 inches long	45	.24	Do.
	Swivels, bridle, X. C., loop:			
3 dozen	¾-inch	45	.23	Do.
2 dozen	¾-inch	45	.24	Do.
	Tacks, shoe:			
17 pounds	1-ounce	80	.14	Do.
32 pounds	2-ounce	80	.14	Do.
46 pounds	3-ounce	80	.14	Do.
	Terrets, band, X. C.:			
6 dozen	1½-inch	187	.45	Do.
6 dozen	1½-inch	187	.50	Do.
	Thread:			
15 pounds	Harness, Barbour's or equal, No. 3, black	45	1.27	Do.
3½ pounds	Shoe, Barbour's or equal, No. 3, white	45	1.13	Do.
21 pounds	Shoe, Barbour's or equal, No. 10	45	.99	Do.
	Thread, linen, black, machine:			
1 dozen spools	No. 18	187	1.85	Do.
6½ doz. spools	No. 40	187	2.95	Do.
5 dozen spools	No. 50	187	3.25	Do.
3	Ticklers, No. 13 single, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.	80	.50	Do.
3	Tools, claw, with riveted handle	45	.39	Do.
	Trace carriers, X. C., Reynolds's or equal:			
3 dozen	1½-inch	45	.37	Do.
2 dozen	1½-inch	80	.60	Do.
14	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C.	187	.28	Do.
	Wax, small balls, per 100 balls, summer and winter temperatures:			
906 balls	Saddler's, black	187	.55	Do.
100 balls	Shoemaker's, brown	107	.60	Do.
3	Wheels, overstretch, stationary, with octagon carriage, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14.	45	.74	Do.
6½ dozen	Winkers, ¾-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather	187	1.80	Do.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

10	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch, Vaughan's or equal	50	\$0.67	San Francisco.
195 dozen	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case)	328	.60	Do.
3	Bush hooks, handled, Hunt's or equal	14	.65	Do.
1	Corn planter, hand	14	1.25	Do.
	Cultivators, John Deere or equal:			
8	1-horse, iron frame, 5-inch blade, with wheel	14	3.55	Do.
2	Riding, 2-horse	14	29.50	Do.
18	Diggers, "Hercules" or equal, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles.	50	.95	Do.
	Forks:			
21 dozen	Hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, strapped ferrule, 5½-foot handles, extra tied.	14	9.65	Do.
12 dozen	Manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, extra tied.	239	9.10	Do.
¾ dozen	Manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, short D handle, strapped ferrule, extra tied.	239	9.60	Do.

a Russet.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
152 dozen	Handles, crated: Ax, 36-inch, hickory, "extra," XXX, octagon shaved.	50	\$3.75	San Francisco.
14 dozen	Hayfork, bent, 5½-foot	239	3.60	Do.
26 dozen	Pick, 36-inch, "extra"	239	3.99	Do.
14 dozen	Handles, plow, 1½ by 2½ inches by 5 feet: Left-hand, straight.	14	4.50	Do.
4½ dozen	Right-hand, double bend, for moldboard.	14	5.50	Do.
14 dozen	Handles, shovel: Long	14	2.68	Do.
1 dozen	Short D	239	3.12	Do.
1½ dozen	Handles, spade, D	239	3.00	Do.
13	Harrows, 60 teeth, ½ x 8 inches, steel, with draw-bar and clevises.	14	11.20	Do.
29 dozen	Hoes: Garden, solid socket, c. s., 6½-inch, extra quality.	50	4.70	Do.
24 dozen	Solid forged steel, planter's eye, 7½-inch, No. 1.	14	3.35	Do.
8 dozen	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2	50	5.25	Do.
3½ dozen	Knives: Corn, c. s., three rivets	14	2.40	Do.
2 dozen	Hay	14	6.85	Do.
26	Lawn mowers, "Rival" or equal, hand, 14-inch, ball-bearing.	14	3.14	Do.
18	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections: 4½-foot cut	14	46.00	Do.
9	5-foot cut	14	48.00	Do.
1	Machine, harvester, and self-binder, 6-foot cut, complete, with transports.	14	142.50	Do.
6 dozen	Mattocks, ax, c. s.	14	5.25	Do.
166	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.	239	.45	Do.
32	Plows, c. s., with extra share: 8-inch, 1-horse	14	3.65	Do.
33	10-inch, 2-horse	14	5.25	Do.
34	12-inch, 2-horse	14	8.00	Do.
15	14-inch, 2-horse	14	8.10	Do.
4	Plows, "breaker," 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share.	14	14.95	Do.
18	Plows, shovel, single	14	2.15	Do.
30	Plow beams: For 10-inch plow, 5½ feet long	14	1.45	Do.
4	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long	14	1.55	Do.
18	For 14-inch plow, 6½ feet long	14	1.75	Do.
3	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6½ feet long	14	2.40	Do.
2	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long	14	2.50	Do.
21	Rakes: Hay, sulky, 8-foot, and 10-foot	14	{ a 20.50 b 21.50 }	Do.
62 dozen	"Keystone" or equal, wrought steel, handled, 12 teeth.	239	5.27	Do.
10	Scops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.	239	.69	Do.
31	Scrapers, road, 2-horse	14	4.70	Do.
39	Shovels, coal, D handle	239	.91	Do.
570	Shovels, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied: Long-handled, round, stiff point	14	.56	Do.
43	D handle, square point	14	.56	Do.
350	Sickles, No. 3, grain	239	.19	Do.
3½ dozen	Scythes, Hunt's or equal, packed in cases: Brush, 21 to 24 inch	239	9.00	Do.
3½ dozen	Grass, assorted, 34 to 38 inch	14	8.40	Do.
7 dozen	Weed, 28 to 30 inch	50	9.00	Do.
9½ dozen	Scythe snaths, patent ring	14	6.25	Do.
13 dozen	Scythestones	14	.50	Do.
84	Spades, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied: Long-handled	14	.56	Do.
18	D handle	14	.56	Do.
450 pounds	Twine, binder, long fiber (sisal), subject to actual tare.	14	.12½	Do.
8	Wheelbarrows, garden: All iron	239	4.70	Do.
3	Wood	239	3.72	Do.

a 8-foot.

b 10-foot.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
195 pounds.	Borax, powdered.....	37	\$0.08½	San Francisco.
35.	Brushes: Calcimine, all bristles, 7-inch, medium long stock, good quality.	201	1.50	Do.
8 dozen.	Marking, bristle, assorted, 1 to 4.	201	.21	Do.
32.	Brushes, paint, round, all white bristles, slightly open center, good quality: No. ½	228	.53	Do.
10.	No. ¾	228	.70	Do.
13.	No. 1	228	1.10	Do.
3.	No. 2	228	1.60	Do.
123.	Brushes, paint, all black Chinese bristles, flat, long stock, good quality: 3 inches wide	113	.19	Do.
211.	4 inches wide	113	.35	Do.
82.	Brushes: All bristles, oval, chiseled (sash tools) No. 6.	113	.10	Do.
84.	Varnish, all Chinese bristles, 3 inches wide, triple thick, good quality.	113	.30	Do.
65.	Whitewash, all bristles, 8 inches wide, medium-long stock, with handle.	343	.70	Do.
90 gallons.	Coal tar, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased	228	.18½	Do.
4,375 gallons.	Gasoline (not less than 86° gravity), in 5-gallon tin cans cased (each case to contain 2 cans and to be made of ¾-inch pine throughout), or in iron barrels, returnable at expense of shipper (the contractor).	287	a .39½	Do.
4 boxes.	Glass, window, single thick: 8 x 10	46	2.22	Do.
2 boxes.	9 x 12	46	2.22	Do.
1 box.	9 x 14	46	2.22	Do.
3 boxes.	9 x 18	46	2.50	Do.
17 boxes.	10 x 12	46	2.22	Do.
27 boxes.	10 x 14	46	2.22	Do.
19 boxes.	10 x 16	46	2.50	Do.
4 boxes.	10 x 18	46	2.50	Do.
3 boxes.	10 x 20	46	2.50	Do.
6 boxes.	10 x 24	46	2.50	Do.
1 box.	10 x 28	46	2.50	Do.
6 boxes.	12 x 14	46	2.50	Do.
8 boxes.	12 x 16	46	2.50	Do.
18 boxes.	12 x 18	46	2.50	Do.
13 boxes.	12 x 20	46	2.50	Do.
4 boxes.	12 x 22	46	2.50	Do.
7 boxes.	12 x 24	46	2.50	Do.
1 box.	12 x 26	46	2.50	Do.
1 box.	12 x 30	46	2.78	Do.
1 box.	12 x 32	46	2.78	Do.
3 boxes.	12 x 36	46	2.78	Do.
3 boxes.	12 x 38	46	2.78	Do.
6 boxes.	14 x 16	46	2.50	Do.
14 boxes.	14 x 18	46	2.50	Do.
7 boxes.	14 x 20	46	2.50	Do.
3 boxes.	14 x 22	46	2.50	Do.
4 boxes.	14 x 26	46	2.50	Do.
5 boxes.	14 x 28	46	2.78	Do.
5 boxes.	14 x 30	46	2.78	Do.
11 boxes.	14 x 32	46	2.78	Do.
3 boxes.	14 x 34	46	2.78	Do.
8 boxes.	14 x 36	46	2.78	Do.
1 box.	14 x 38	46	3.10	Do.
1 box.	14 x 48	46	3.46	Do.
13 boxes.	15 x 18	46	2.50	Do.
2 boxes.	15 x 24	46	2.50	Do.
1 box.	15 x 28	48	2.78	Do.
13 boxes.	15 x 32	46	2.78	Do.
3 boxes.	15 x 34	46	2.78	Do.
23 boxes.	15 x 36	46	2.90	Do.
9 boxes.	15 x 40	46	3.10	Do.
12 boxes.	16 x 18	46	2.50	Do.
3 boxes.	16 x 20	46	2.50	Do.
5 boxes.	16 x 24	46	2.50	Do.
7 boxes.	Glass, window, double thick: 16 x 36	46	3.98	Do.
4 boxes.	16 x 44	46	4.13	Do.
1 box.	18 x 20	46	3.46	Do.

a In 5-gallon tin cans cased, only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Glass, window, double thick—Continued.			
2 boxes.....	18 x 30.....	46	3.89	San Francisco.
2 boxes.....	20 x 24.....	46	3.89	Do.
2 boxes.....	20 x 48.....	46	4.63	Do.
3 boxes.....	24 x 28.....	46	3.98	Do.
3 boxes.....	24 x 32.....	46	4.12	Do.
3 boxes.....	24 x 34.....	46	4.12	Do.
5 boxes.....	24 x 36.....	46	4.12	Do.
2 boxes.....	26 x 34.....	46	4.63	Do.
1 box.....	26 x 38.....	46	4.63	Do.
4 boxes.....	28 x 30.....	46	4.12	Do.
1 box.....	28 x 34.....	46	4.63	Do.
6 boxes.....	30 x 40.....	46	4.63	Do.
10.....	Glazier's sure-cut style diamond glass cutters, good quality.	14	3.70	Do.
51 papers.....	Glazier's points, ½-pound papers.....	113	.07½	Do.
	Glue:			
172 pounds.....	Cabinetmaker's, sheet, good quality.....	113	.11½	Do.
46 quarts.....	Liquid, prepared, in cans, cased.....	343	.58½	Do.
105 gallons.....	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, cased.....	113	{ a 1.00 b .93 }	Do.
45 gallons.....	Japan, house painter's, in 1-gallon cans, cased.....	315	.50	Do.
	Lampblack:			
106 pounds.....	In 1-pound papers.....	201	.07	Do.
70 pounds.....	Pure, in oil, good strength, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans, cased.	343	.11½	Do.
	Lead:			
620 pounds.....	Red, strictly pure, dry, in kegs, not over 100 pounds, net weight.	113	.0672	Do.
29,500 pounds	White, in oil, guaranteed strictly pure, in kegs, not over 100 pounds, net weight.	113	.0622	Do.
165 pounds.....	Oakum.....	239	.0499	Do.
675 gallons.....	Oil, cylinder, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans.	343	.27½	Do.
890 gallons.....	Oil, engine, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans.	287	.19½	Do.
14,200 gallons.	Oil, kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the state boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased. Each case to contain 2 cans and to be made of ¾-inch pine throughout.	287	.17½	Do.
	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans:			
325 gallons.....	Lard, pure.....	91	.68	Do.
1,387 gallons..	Linseed, boiled, strictly pure.....	113	.549	Do.
650 gallons.....	Linseed, raw.....	113	.529	Do.
415 gallons.....	Lubricating, mineral, crude.....	287	.11	Do.
430 bottles.....	Oil, sewing machine, in full 2-ounce bottles.....	113	.03	Do.
	Paints, etc.:			
	Chrome green, medium—			
1,180 pounds..	Dry.....	201	.06½	Do.
181 pounds.....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	328	.20	Do.
	Chrome yellow, medium—			
70 pounds.....	Dry.....	113	.08	Do.
166 pounds.....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	228	.14½	Do.
52 pounds.....	English vermilion, light, in oil, for tinting, in 1-pound cans.	113	.55	Do.
103 pounds.....	Ivory, drop black, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	113	.12¼	Do.
109 pounds.....	Indian red, in japan, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	113	.16	Do.
	Ocher, French, yellow—			
500 pounds.....	Dry.....	343	.02¾	Do.
130 pounds.....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	113	.069	Do.
51 pounds.....	Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	113	.25	Do.
3,800 gallons..	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans.	343	.47½	Do.
	Sienna, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans—			
93 pounds.....	Burnt.....	113	.10¼	Do.
66 pounds.....	Raw.....	113	.10	Do.
55 pounds.....	Venetian red, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	113	.069	Do.
	Paper—			
2,150 pounds..	Building.....	239	.079	Do.
600 pounds.....	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....	239	.03¼ ₁₆	Do.
60 pounds.....	Pitch.....	113	.05	Do.

a 1-gallon cans.

b 5-gallon cans.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Paints, etc.—Continued.			
	Putty, cased—			
1,045 pounds . . .	In 5-pound cans	343	\$0.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	San Francisco.
250 pounds . . .	In 10-pound cans	343	.03	Do.
300 pounds . . .	In 25-pound cans	343	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
52 pounds	Resin, common	228	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
24 gallons	Stain, oak, oil, in 1-gallon cans	201	.98	Do.
	Turpentine, cased—			
170 gallons . . .	In 1-gallon cans	287	a. 72	Do.
435 gallons . . .	In 5-gallon cans	113	.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
161 pounds	Umber, burnt, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	113	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
58 gallons	Varnish, coach, good quality, for interior use.	343	{ b. 95 c. 85 }	Do.
	Varnish, wagon, heavy durable body, cased—			
24 gallons	In 1-gallon cans	201	1.15	Do.
20 gallons	In 5-gallon cans	201	1.09	Do.
1,120 pounds . . .	Whiting, extra, gilder's bolted	201	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

237	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.	239	\$1.15	San Francisco.
546	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.	14	.32	Do.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch	148	.80	Do.
7 dozen	Cans: Kerosene, galvanized, corrugated sides, 1-gallon, common top.	50	1.89	Do.
11	Milk, all steel, 32-quart, ironclad, retinned.	148	2.25	Do.
	Coffee boilers, full size, IX tin, solid spout, riveted bail and handle:			
23	2-quart	239	.26	Do.
33	4-quart	239	.35	Do.
33	6-quart	239	.45	Do.
29	11-quart	148	1.25	Do.
	Coffee mills:			
5	Iron or block tin hopper box	239	.40	Do.
3	Side, medium, "Arcade No. 5," or equal	14	.50	Do.
2	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds, "Enterprise," or equal.	14	21.50	Do.
27 dozen	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle.	239	.68	Do.
114	Flour sifters, good quality	130	d 1.25	Do.
	Funnels, full size, fluted:			
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1-pint	148	.74	Do.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1-quart	148	1.04	Do.
$\frac{6}{5}$ dozen	2-quart	148	1.33	Do.
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:			
200	10-quart	239	.30	Do.
245	14-quart	148	.43	Do.
	Pans, bake, sheet steel, No. 27:			
77	12 x 19 inches	148	.16	Do.
36	15 x 20 inches, with two $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch oval runners	148	1.15	Do.
196	Pans, dish, 17-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned, extra quality.	87	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Pans:			
22 dozen	Dust, japanned, heavy	130	1.98	Do.
31	Fry, "Acme," or equal, No. 4, wrought steel, polished, 8 inches across bottom.	130	d 1.44	Do.
	Pans, tin, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned, extra quality:			
7 $\frac{6}{5}$ dozen	1-quart	148	.63	Do.
5 dozen	2-quart	148	.95	Do.
11 $\frac{4}{5}$ dozen	4-quart	148	1.65	Do.
13 $\frac{6}{5}$ dozen	6-quart	148	2.19	Do.
19 $\frac{6}{5}$ dozen	8-quart	148	2.60	Do.
	Plates, IX stamped tin, 9-inch:			
17 $\frac{6}{5}$ dozen	Baking, deep, jelly	239	.37	Do.
25 dozen	Pie	239	.29	Do.
	Scoops, grocer's, hand, IX stamped tin, retinned:			
8	No. 20	130	d 1.82	Do.
15	No. 40	130	d 2.68	Do.

a Ten 1-gallon cans to case. b 1-gallon cans. c 5-gallon cans. d Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Shears, tinner's, hand, Wilcox's, or equal:			
6.....	No. 7.....	148	\$1.88	San Francisco.
5.....	No. 9.....	148	1.13	Do.
4½ dozen.....	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames.....	130	1.25	Do.
490 pounds.....	Solder, half and half.....	14	.21	Do.
	Soldering irons, per pound:			
4 pairs.....	1½ pounds each.....	239	.26	Do.
8 pairs.....	2 pounds each.....	239	.26	Do.
9½ dozen.....	Spoons, basting, forged steel, retinned.....	87	.53	Do.
	Spoons, Wm. Rogers's A1, or equal, plain silver steel:			
148 dozen.....	Table.....	239	.19	Do.
345 dozen.....	Tea.....	239	.09½	Do.
	Strainers:			
27.....	Milk, IX, tin, 12-inch.....	239	.18	Do.
26.....	Vegetable, steel, large size.....	239	.15	Do.
39.....	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom.....	239	.80	Do.
	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:			
3 boxes.....	10 x 14 inches.....	239	a 5.70	Do.
2 boxes.....	14 x 20 inches.....	239	b 6.90	Do.
	Tin, sheet, IX, charcoal, bright:			
1 box.....	10 x 14 inches.....	239	c 7.25	Do.
8 boxes.....	20 x 28 inches.....	239	d 7.95	Do.
5 boxes.....	14 x 20 inches.....	239	b 7.95	Do.
37 dozen.....	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....	143	1.10	Do.
	Washtubs, galvanized iron, inside measure, with corrugated bottom and heavy drop handles:			
40.....	19½ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep.....	69	.56	Do.
132.....	21½ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep.....	69	.62	Do.
97.....	23½ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep.....	69	.68	Do.
3,270 pounds.....	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9.....	239	.09½ ¹⁵	Do.

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

3.....	Caldrons, iron, portable, full jacket, with furnace, 75 gallons capacity.	148	e \$51.00	San Francisco.
	Dampers, stovepipe, H. S. B. & Co. or equal:			
144.....	6-inch.....	148	.06	Do.
31.....	7-inch.....	148	.08	Do.
	Elbows, stovepipe, corrugated, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:			
386.....	Size 6-inch.....	239	.09½	Do.
70.....	Size 7-inch.....	239	.12½	Do.
20.....	Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated.	148	.65	Do.
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, polished, edges curved, crimped, and formed, nested in bundles, crated:			
1,990 joints.....	6-inch.....	148	.13	Do.
230 joints.....	7-inch.....	148	.15½	Do.
48 dozen.....	Polish, stove.....	148	.50	Do.
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:			
5.....	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.	69	e 5.40 f 5.15	Do.
4.....	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.	69	e 6.23 f 5.98	Do.
11.....	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.	69	e 9.15 f 8.85	Do.
3.....	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.	69	e 9.95 f 9.65	Do.
	Stoves, steel box, heating, wood, not lighter than 22-gauge steel, with cast lining:			
13.....	22 inches long.....	79	e 5.00	Do.
15.....	25 inches long.....	79	e 5.85	Do.
22.....	28 inches long.....	79	e 7.20	Do.
	Stoves, sheet steel, heating, coal, cast lining, with hot-blast tube:			
7.....	15-inch body.....	239	e 11.70	Do.
6.....	17-inch body.....	239	e 14.00	Do.

a Box, 140 sheets.

b Box, 112 sheets.

c Box, 220 sheets.

d Box, 56 sheets.

e Crated.

f Not crated.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.	
6.....	Stoves, cooking, wood: 6-inch, length of wood, 18 inches; ovens not less than 14 x 16 x 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds.	148	{ a \$19.75 b 19.00	San Francisco.	
2.....	7-inch, length of wood, 20 inches; ovens not less than 14 x 18 x 12 inches, to weigh not less than 225 pounds.	69	{ a 13.35 b 13.00		Do.
31.....	8-inch, length of wood, 22 inches; ovens not less than 19 x 20 x 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds.	69	{ a 18.10 b 17.70		Do.
8.....	9-inch, length of wood, 22 inches; ovens not less than 21 x 22 x 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds.	69	{ a 20.48 b 19.98		Do.
16.....	Stoves, heating, small, air-tight.....	130	a 1.25	Do.	
1.....	Stove, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 135 pounds.	148	{ a 8.50 b 8.00		
5.....	Stoves, heating, combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum; to weigh not less than 285 pounds.	69	{ a 26.70 b 26.20	Do.	
4.....	Stoves, coal, laundry: For heating 28 irons.....	330	14.90	Do.	
2.....	For heating 33 irons.....	330	17.90	Do.	

HARDWARE.

2.....	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, 4½-inch cut, square head.	14	\$1.20	San Francisco.
1.....	Anvil, wrought-iron, steel face, 100-pound, per pound.	50	.10	Do.
	Auger, nut, with extension lip:			
1.....	1½-inch.....	239	.50	Do.
	1½-inch.....	239	.58	Do.
11.....	2-inch.....	239	.75	Do.
4.....	Augers, c. s., hollow, adjustable, to cut ¾ to 1 inch.	50	.75	Do.
	Axes:			
81 dozen.....	Assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel.	14	6.88	Do.
17.....	Cast-steel, hunter's, inserted or overlaid steel, handled, No. 2.	50	.45	Do.
320 pounds.....	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....	50	.10½	Do.
1.....	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard.....	50	17.25	Do.
	Bells:			
1.....	Hand, No. 8, polished, heavy.....	111	.75	Do.
2.....	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds.	111	c 17.50	Do.
	Belting, leather, single:			
170 feet.....	1½-inch.....	50	.07¾	Do.
410 feet.....	2-inch.....	50	.10¾	Do.
125 feet.....	2½-inch.....	50	.13½	Do.
700 feet.....	3-inch.....	50	.16	Do.
125 feet.....	3½-inch.....	50	.19	Do.
450 feet.....	4-inch.....	50	.21½	Do.
180 feet.....	5-inch.....	50	.264	Do.
585 feet.....	6-inch.....	50	.33½	Do.
	Belting, rubber:			
150 feet.....	3-ply, 3-inch.....	120	.078	Do.
210 feet.....	3-ply, 4-inch.....	120	.102	Do.
750 feet.....	3-ply, 6-inch.....	120	.156	Do.
80 feet.....	4-ply, 8-inch.....	120	.252	Do.
160 feet.....	4-ply, 10-inch.....	120	.321	Do.
120 feet.....	4-ply, 12-inch.....	120	.39	Do.
	Bits, auger, c. s. (Jennings, Irwin, or Ford pattern), extension lip:			
7½ dozen.....	1-inch.....	14	1.85	Do.
2½ dozen.....	1½-inch.....	14	1.85	Do.
6 dozen.....	2-inch.....	14	1.85	Do.
3 dozen.....	2½-inch.....	14	2.10	Do.
5 dozen.....	3-inch.....	14	2.30	Do.
2½ dozen.....	3½-inch.....	14	2.55	Do.
5 dozen.....	4-inch.....	14	2.80	Do.
2½ dozen.....	4½-inch.....	14	3.25	Do.
4½ dozen.....	5-inch.....	14	3.25	Do.
2½ dozen.....	5½-inch.....	14	3.70	Do.
3½ dozen.....	6-inch.....	14	3.70	Do.
3½ dozen.....	1-inch.....	14	4.15	Do.

a 220 pounds.

b Not crated.

c 220 pounds.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Bolts, carriage, "Philadelphia" turned heads, per 100:			
1,000.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1	14	\$0.76	San Francisco.
1,100.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	14	.81	Do.
1,325.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2	14	.85	Do.
1,150.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	14	.91	Do.
700.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3	14	.95	Do.
500.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	14	1.00	Do.
975.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4	14	1.05	Do.
450.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	14	1.38	Do.
700.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2	14	1.38	Do.
1,150.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	14	1.47	Do.
975.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3	14	1.55	Do.
1,700.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4	14	1.77	Do.
1,250.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 5	14	1.97	Do.
1,150.	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 6	14	2.20	Do.
750.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4	14	3.10	Do.
500.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5	14	3.36	Do.
475.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6	14	3.63	Do.
250.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7	14	3.93	Do.
600.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 8	14	4.22	Do.
100.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 9	14	4.47	Do.
150.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 10	14	4.75	Do.
50.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 11	14	5.05	Do.
700.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 12	14	5.32	Do.
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:			
13 dozen	5-inch	14	.65	Do.
7 dozen	8-inch	14	1.70	Do.
	Bolts, machine, per 100:			
300.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 1	239	.65	Do.
200.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	239	.65	Do.
400.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2	239	.70	Do.
350.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	239	.71	Do.
350.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3	239	.75	Do.
200.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	239	.78	Do.
500.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	239	.78	Do.
750.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	239	.80	Do.
650.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2	239	.80	Do.
700.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	239	.85	Do.
700.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3	239	.90	Do.
450.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	239	.95	Do.
700.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	239	1.00	Do.
500.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.05	Do.
450.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	239	1.08	Do.
350.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2	239	.95	Do.
550.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.05	Do.
450.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3	239	1.14	Do.
500.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.17	Do.
300.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	239	1.25	Do.
450.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.95	Do.
300.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	239	2.05	Do.
150.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.12	Do.
200.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6	239	2.20	Do.
250.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.35	Do.
100.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7	239	2.40	Do.
250.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.50	Do.
200.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 8	239	2.65	Do.
250.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3	239	2.00	Do.
300.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.15	Do.
300.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	239	2.25	Do.
300.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.35	Do.
300.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	239	2.48	Do.
300.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6	239	2.70	Do.
400.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7	239	2.95	Do.
150.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.74	Do.
200.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4	239	2.90	Do.
350.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	239	3.00	Do.
100.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5	239	3.20	Do.
350.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	239	3.30	Do.
550.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6	239	3.40	Do.
400.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7	239	3.70	Do.
150.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8	239	3.84	Do.
200.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9	239	4.10	Do.
100.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10	239	4.40	Do.
	Bolts, "Philadelphia," tire, per 100:			
400.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	14	.36	Do.
700.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	14	.36	Do.
1,100.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2	14	.38	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Bolts, "Philadelphia," tire, per 100—Cont'd.			
200.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	14	\$0.46	San Francisco.
800.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2.....	14	.53	Do.
600.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	14	.58	Do.
300.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3.....	14	.65	Do.
300.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ x 2.....	14	.74	Do.
250.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ x 3.....	14	.89	Do.
250.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	14	.96	Do.
19 dozen.....	Bolts, window, spring, cast brass, bolt, screw socket.	14	4.80	Do.
26.....	Braces, ratchet, 10-inch sweep, nickel or rustless finish.	239	.79	Do.
	Brads, steel, wire, in 1-pound packages:			
14 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 20 gauge.....	14	.18	Do.
29 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 18 gauge.....	14	.11	Do.
39 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 17 gauge.....	14	.09	Do.
29 pounds.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 16 gauge.....	14	.08	Do.
32 pounds.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 15 gauge.....	14	.07	Do.
	Butts, brass, middle:			
6 dozen pairs.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.35	Do.
12 dozen pairs.....	2-inch.....	239	.50	Do.
10 dozen pairs.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.95	Do.
	Butts, loose pin, steel:			
7 dozen pairs.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	239	.65	Do.
2 dozen pairs.....	3 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	239	.95	Do.
14 dozen pairs.....	3 x 3 inches.....	239	1.00	Do.
3 dozen pairs.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	239	1.30	Do.
21 dozen pairs.....	4 x 4 inches.....	239	1.60	Do.
	Calipers, spring, 6-inch:			
1.....	Outside.....	50	.64	Do.
3.....	Inside.....	50	.64	Do.
12.....	Cards, cattle.....	50	.10	Do.
185.....	Catches, or turns, iron, cupboard, bronzed, metal knob, good quality.	50	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook; 10, 12, 14, and 16 feet, as required, per pound:			
11.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	14	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
36.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	14	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
11 pairs.....	Chains, trace, 43 inches long, with hook and swivel.	14	.50	Do.
2 gross.....	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors.....	14	.80	Do.
14 dozen.....	Chalk lines, braided, medium size.....	14	.48	Do.
	Chisels, c. s., cold:			
12.....	Octagon, $\frac{5}{8}$ x 7 inches.....	14	.12	Do.
2.....	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled.....	50	.85	Do.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
16.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	50	.36	Do.
12.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	50	.37	Do.
20.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	.38	Do.
29.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	50	.40	Do.
28.....	1-inch.....	50	.44	Do.
27.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	50	.46	Do.
22.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	.48	Do.
22.....	2-inch.....	50	.55	Do.
	Chisel, c. s., socket, oval back, framing, sharpened and handled:			
1.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.50	Do.
2.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	239	.55	Do.
1.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.60	Do.
6.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.65	Do.
8.....	1-inch.....	239	.75	Do.
2.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.80	Do.
2.....	2-inch.....	239	.95	Do.
20.....	Clamps, malleable, carriage, 10-inch.....	14	.53	Do.
8.....	Clamps, saw, swivel, 9-inch jaw.....	14	.78	Do.
9.....	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch.....	14	1.19	Do.
47 pairs.....	Clippers, toilet, good quality.....	14	.83	Do.
44 quires.....	Cloth, emery, assorted, per quire.....	14	.74	Do.
2.....	Cocks, brass, racking, to screw, loose key, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.	239	.49	Do.
16.....	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes, per pound.	50	.05	Do.
6.....	Cutters, bolt, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	14	4.20	Do.
	Dividers, c. s., wing:			
11.....	6-inch.....	14	.19	Do.
5.....	10-inch.....	14	.33	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Drills:			
13.....	Blacksmith's, vertical.....	239	\$5.99	San Francisco.
21 sets.....	Bit, stock, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 32ds.....	14	1.60	Do.
12 dozen.....	Wood boring, brace, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 32ds.....	14	1.10	Do.
12.....	Faucets, wood, cork-lined; best.....	50	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
	Files, flat, bastard:			
10 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen.....	10-inch.....	239	1.55	Do.
9 dozen.....	12-inch.....	239	2.17	Do.
	Files, cabinet:			
3 $\frac{6}{12}$ dozen.....	12-inch.....	239	4.20	Do.
3 dozen.....	14-inch.....	239	5.70	Do.
	Files, half round, bastard:			
4 dozen.....	10-inch.....	239	2.00	Do.
4 dozen.....	12-inch.....	239	2.68	Do.
	Files, mill, bastard, 1 round edge:			
24 dozen.....	8-inch.....	239	1.07	Do.
17 dozen.....	10-inch.....	239	1.40	Do.
13 dozen.....	12-inch.....	239	1.86	Do.
7 dozen.....	14-inch.....	239	2.68	Do.
	Files, round, bastard:			
4 $\frac{6}{12}$ dozen.....	6-inch.....	239	.77	Do.
4 $\frac{4}{12}$ dozen.....	8-inch.....	239	.94	Do.
6 $\frac{6}{12}$ dozen.....	10-inch.....	239	1.24	Do.
3 dozen.....	12-inch.....	239	1.67	Do.
4 dozen.....	14-inch.....	239	2.45	Do.
	Files, double end, taper, with handles:			
26 dozen.....	7-inch.....	239	.76	Do.
26 dozen.....	8-inch.....	239	.87	Do.
13 dozen.....	9-inch.....	239	.97	Do.
17 dozen.....	10-inch.....	239	1.08	Do.
76 pairs.....	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ -round handles, per lb.....	239	.0389	Do.
22.....	Gates, molasses, No. 2.....	148	.20	Do.
1.....	Gauge, slitting, with handle.....	239	.43	Do.
2.....	Gluepots, No. 1, porcelain-lined.....	239	.42	Do.
	Gouges, c. s., socket, firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
6.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	.55	Do.
9.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	50	.59	Do.
3.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	.63	Do.
	Grindstones, unmounted, per pound:			
9.....	Weighing 50 pounds.....	50	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
9.....	Weighing 100 pounds.....	50	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
9.....	Weighing 150 pounds.....	50	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
2.....	Weighing 250 pounds.....	50	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
29.....	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy, turned rollers.....	50	.48	Do.
130.....	Hammers, A. E., solid c. s., forged, No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	.45	Do.
	Hammers, farrier's:			
13.....	Shoing, c. s.....	14	.50	Do.
4.....	Turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	50	1.38	Do.
	Hammers, machinist's, ball peen:			
10.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound.....	50	.52	Do.
6.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound.....	50	.62	Do.
3.....	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.....	239	.43	Do.
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:			
2.....	2-pound.....	239	.70	Do.
1.....	3-pound.....	239	.75	Do.
3.....	8-pound.....	239	.56	Do.
4.....	10-pound.....	239	.72	Do.
	Hammers, mason's, ax finish, solid c. s.:			
2.....	5-pound.....	14	.60	Do.
2.....	8-pound.....	14	.95	Do.
14.....	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, steel.....	14	.10	Do.
	Hatchets, c. s.:			
34.....	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.....	14	.80	Do.
24.....	Lathing, No. 1.....	50	.42	Do.
46.....	Shingling, No. 3.....	239	.55	Do.
	Hinge hasps:			
28 dozen.....	6-inch.....	239	.55	Do.
10 dozen.....	10-inch.....	239	1.04	Do.
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:			
8 dozen pairs.....	8-inch.....	239	2.10	Do.
2 $\frac{6}{12}$ doz. pairs.....	10-inch.....	239	3.25	Do.
3 $\frac{6}{12}$ doz. pairs.....	12-inch.....	239	4.50	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Hinges, heavy, strap:			
6 dozen pairs.	8-inch	239	\$1.80	San Francisco.
1 dozen pairs.	10-inch	239	2.70	Do.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pairs.	12-inch	239	4.15	Do.
	Hinges, light, strap:			
18 doz. pairs.	6-inch	239	.75	Do.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pairs.	8-inch	239	1.12	Do.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pairs.	12-inch	14	1.90	Do.
9 dozen pairs.	Hinges, light, T, 6-inch	239	.90	Do.
	Hinges, heavy, T:			
2 dozen pairs.	8-inch	239	.75	Do.
1 dozen pairs.	10-inch	239	1.10	Do.
138 dozen.	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy, japanned.	14	.27	Do.
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:			
375 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	239	3.19	Do.
250 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 1	239	2.69	Do.
1,225 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.69	Do.
985 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.59	Do.
300 pounds.	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 1	239	2.49	Do.
275 pounds.	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2	239	2.39	Do.
	Iron, refined, per 100 pounds:			
475 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	239	2.49	Do.
725 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.19	Do.
150 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.19	Do.
175 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2	239	2.19	Do.
100 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.19	Do.
300 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.19	Do.
250 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	239	2.19	Do.
250 pounds.	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2	239	2.19	Do.
200 pounds.	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	2.19	Do.
350 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	239	2.19	Do.
875 pounds.	x 1	239	1.99	Do.
550 pounds.	x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.99	Do.
750 pounds.	x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.99	Do.
400 pounds.	x 2	239	1.99	Do.
1,200 pounds.	x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.99	Do.
350 pounds.	x 3	239	1.99	Do.
250 pounds.	x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.99	Do.
225 pounds.	$\frac{7}{16}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	239	2.39	Do.
100 pounds.	$\frac{7}{16}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$	239	1.99	Do.
100 pounds.	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	239	1.99	Do.
325 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	239	2.39	Do.
400 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1	239	1.99	Do.
700 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.99	Do.
600 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	239	1.99	Do.
450 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2	239	1.99	Do.
400 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.99	Do.
350 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	1.99	Do.
1,125 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	239	1.99	Do.
1,000 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2	239	1.99	Do.
1,550 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2	24	3.74	Do.
	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25, per 100 pounds.			
	Iron, refined, round, per 100 pounds:			
550 pounds.	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch	239	2.59	Do.
800 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	239	2.49	Do.
650 pounds.	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch	239	2.39	Do.
1,775 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	239	2.19	Do.
300 pounds.	$\frac{9}{16}$ -inch	239	2.19	Do.
2,275 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	239	2.09	Do.
1,725 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	239	1.99	Do.
1,050 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	239	1.99	Do.
850 pounds.	1-inch	239	1.99	Do.
	Iron, refined, sheet, per 100 pounds:			
700 pounds.	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick	239	3.40	Do.
200 pounds.	No. 26	239	3.70	Do.
	Iron, refined, square, per 100 pounds:			
525 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	239	2.49	Do.
625 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	239	2.19	Do.
300 pounds.	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch	239	2.09	Do.
475 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	239	1.99	Do.
200 pounds.	1-inch	239	1.99	Do.
1,010 pairs.	Knives and forks, table, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.	148	.12	Do.
160 dozen.	Knives, only, table, cocoa handle, with bolster	148	.92	Do.
9 dozen.	Knives, butcher, 8-inch, beech handle, without bolster, Wilson pattern or equal.	14	2.30	Do.
18 pairs.	Carving, and forks, forged, with bolster and guard, per pair.	14	.93	Do.
25.	Chopping, iron handle, forged blade.	141	.07	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
8.....	Knives, drawing, c.s., carpenter's hollow-ground:			
6.....	10-inch.....	50	\$0.68	San Francisco.
	12-inch.....	50	.75	Do.
	Knives:			
14.....	Horseshoeing, assorted widths.....	14	.30	Do.
14.....	Putty, with bolster.....	239	.12	Do.
24.....	Skinning, 6-inch, beech handle, without bolster.	14	.14½	Do.
	Locks:			
5 ⅙ dozen....	Closet, rim, dead, 3½-inch, brass bolt, 2 steel keys.	50	4.50	Do.
7 dozen.....	Drawer, 2-tumbler, 2½ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.	50	3.40	Do.
	Locks, upright rim, mineral knob, brass bolt, 2 steel keys:			
14 dozen.....	4-inch.....	50	5.25	Do.
8 dozen.....	4½-inch.....	50	7.20	Do.
4 ⅔ dozen....	5-inch.....	50	9.15	Do.
1 dozen.....	6-inch.....	50	13.25	Do.
10 ⅙ dozen...	Lock sets, 3½-inch, mortise, jet knobs, bronzed-steel combined rose and escutcheon, brass bolts and face, 2 steel keys.	50	8.00	Do.
	Locks, spring, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order:			
24 dozen.....	Suitable for outside use.....	239	5.90	Do.
9 dozen.....	Suitable for inside use.....	239	2.84	Do.
15 dozen.....	Locks, sash, Fitch pattern, bronzed.....	50	.45	Do.
2.....	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 x 4 inches..	14	.25	Do.
29,000.....	Nails, gilt, upholsterer's, size 43, per M.....	14	.60	Do.
800 pounds..	Nails, wire, 3d., lath, per 100 pounds.....	50	3.40	Do.
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:			
1,600 pounds.	3d.....	50	3.40	Do.
1,800 pounds.	4d.....	50	3.25	Do.
2,300 pounds.	6d.....	50	3.15	Do.
8,400 pounds.	8d.....	50	3.05	Do.
7,000 pounds.	10d.....	50	3.00	Do.
1,200 pounds.	12d.....	50	3.00	Do.
7,200 pounds.	20d.....	50	2.95	Do.
2,700 pounds.	30d.....	50	2.95	Do.
4,000 pounds.	40d.....	50	2.95	Do.
4,000 pounds.	60d.....	50	2.95	Do.
	Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:			
1,000 pounds.	8d.....	50	3.05	Do.
1,400 pounds.	10d.....	50	3.00	Do.
600 pounds..	12d.....	50	3.00	Do.
	Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:			
1,200 pounds.	6d.....	50	3.40	Do.
1,900 pounds.	8d.....	50	3.30	Do.
1,600 pounds.	10d.....	50	3.20	Do.
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:			
375 pounds..	No. 6.....	48	8.00	Do.
135 pounds..	No. 7.....	48	8.00	Do.
70 pounds..	No. 8.....	48	8.00	Do.
25 pounds..	Nails, oxshoe, No. 5, per 100 pounds.....	48	8.00	Do.
13.....	Nippers, shoeing, Hellar's or equal.....	50	1.52	Do.
	Nuts, iron, square, blank, hot-punched:			
15 pounds..	For ¼-inch bolt.....	239	.12	Do.
27 pounds..	For ⅜-inch bolt.....	239	.09	Do.
33 pounds..	For ½-inch bolt.....	239	.06	Do.
205 pounds..	For ⅝-inch bolt.....	239	.05	Do.
265 pounds..	For ¾-inch bolt.....	239	.05	Do.
84.....	Oilers, bronzed steel, medium size.....	239	.15	Do.
4.....	Oilstones, Washita, or composition.....	239	.25	Do.
155 pounds..	Packing, hemp, ¾-inch.....	121	.18	Do.
	Packing, rubber, good quality:			
122 pounds..	¼-inch.....	311	.13	Do.
140 pounds..	½-inch.....	311	.12	Do.
110 pounds..	¾-inch.....	311	.12	Do.
19 pounds..	1-inch.....	311	.12	Do.
	Packing, Rainbow style:			
170 pounds..	¼-inch.....	120	.27	Do.
130 pounds..	½-inch.....	120	.27	Do.
200 quires..	Paper, sand (assorted), per quire.....	14	.17	Do.
67 dozen....	Pencils, carpenter's, 7-inch.....	239	.34	Do.
8.....	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing.....	50	1.28	Do.
	Planes:			
8.....	Block, 6-inch, knuckle joint.....	50	.84	Do.
9.....	Fore, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	50	1.40	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Planes, hollow and round, e. s.:			
1 pair.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	\$1.35	San Francisco.
2 pairs.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	1.35	Do.
20.....	Planes, adjustable, wood bottoms:			
4.....	Jack.....	50	1.15	Do.
	Jointer's.....	50	1.50	Do.
2.....	Planes:			
	Plow, embracing beading and center-beading plane, rabbet and fillister, dado, plow, matching, and splitting plane:	50	5.75	Do.
1.....	Skew-rabbet, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	1.60	Do.
14.....	Smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	50	1.04	Do.
12.....	Pliers, 7-inch, e. s., heavy:			
2.....	Side-cutting.....	14	.90	Do.
5.....	Round nose.....	148	a. 40	Do.
1 dozen.....	Pliers, end-cutting, nippers, adjustable blade, 10-inch, e. s., heavy.	239	1.15	Do.
	Punches, saddler's, e. s., round, to drive, assorted Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	239	1.15	Do.
	Rasps, horse, floor:			
70.....	14-inch.....	14	.33	Do.
90.....	16-inch.....	14	.45	Do.
	Rasps, wood, flat:			
3.....	12-inch.....	239	.34	Do.
4.....	14-inch.....	239	.41	Do.
	Rasps, wood, half round:			
7.....	12-inch.....	239	.40	Do.
11.....	14-inch.....	239	.55	Do.
	Rivet sets, polished and blued:			
4.....	No. 2.....	148	.38	Do.
4.....	No. 3.....	148	.30	Do.
4.....	No. 7.....	148	.19	Do.
	Rivets and burrs, copper, in 1-pound boxes:			
6 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....	14	.30	Do.
1 pound.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 12.....	14	.35	Do.
11 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	14	.30	Do.
3 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 12.....	14	.35	Do.
21 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....	14	.30	Do.
10 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 12.....	14	.35	Do.
20 pounds.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	14	.30	Do.
7 pounds.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, No. 12.....	14	.35	Do.
7 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 8.....	14	.30	Do.
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, oval head:			
1 pound.....	$\frac{5}{16}$ -inch.....	14	.10	Do.
1 pound.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	14	.10	Do.
2 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	14	.10	Do.
2 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	.10	Do.
	Rivets, iron, oval head:			
1 pound.....	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 1 inch.....	14	.10	Do.
12 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 inches.....	14	.10	Do.
10 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 4 inches.....	14	.10	Do.
2 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	14	.10	Do.
1 pound.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	14	.10	Do.
11 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches.....	14	.10	Do.
6 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	14	.10	Do.
26 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 inches.....	14	.10	Do.
13 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	14	.10	Do.
22 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 inches.....	14	.10	Do.
	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:			
2,000.....	10-ounce.....	148	.10	Do.
2,000.....	12-ounce.....	148	.11	Do.
3,000.....	1-pound.....	148	.13	Do.
4,000.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound.....	148	.17	Do.
12,000.....	2-pound.....	148	.22	Do.
80.....	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass-bound.....	14	.38	Do.
5 dozen.....	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....	50	3.65	Do.
	Saw-sets:			
5.....	For crosscut saws.....	239	1.25	Do.
6.....	For handsaws, Morrill pattern.....	239	.90	Do.
	Saws:			
28.....	Compass, 12-inch.....	14	.23	Do.
7.....	Back, 12-inch, blued back.....	14	1.00	Do.
34.....	Back, complete, 30-inch blade, painted frames.....	14	.65	Do.

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Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Saws, circular:			
4.....	26-inch, crosscut.....	14	\$9.90	San Francisco.
1.....	26-inch, rip.....	14	9.90	Do.
5.....	30-inch, crosscut.....	14	12.40	Do.
	Saws, crosscut, with handles:			
3.....	5-foot.....	14	2.05	Do.
33.....	6-foot.....	14	2.15	Do.
	Saws:			
93.....	Hand, 26-inch, hollow back, 6 to 10 points to the inch.....	14	1.12	Do.
11.....	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....	50	.98	Do.
39.....	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....	14	1.35	Do.
1.....	Scroll, frame and blade.....	14	1.00	Do.
	Scales:			
1.....	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square pan, 30-pound, by ounces.....	239	2.70	Do.
3.....	Counter, 62-pound.....	115	7.00	Do.
2.....	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, standard platform.....	115	85.00	Do.
4.....	Platform, counter, 240-pound.....	115	8.50	Do.
	Scales, platform, drop lever, on wheels:			
2.....	1,000 pound.....	115	27.50	Do.
1.....	1,500-pound.....	115	37.00	Do.
1.....	2,000-pound.....	115	46.00	Do.
11 dozen.....	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....	14	3.65	Do.
	Screw-drivers:			
13.....	6-inch steel blade running through handle.....	50	.25	Do.
11.....	8-inch steel blade running through handle.....	50	.35	Do.
5.....	10-inch steel blade running through handle.....	50	.42	Do.
	Screws:			
8.....	Wrought iron, bench, 1½-inch.....	50	.52	Do.
2.....	Wood, bench, 2½-inch.....	239	.49	Do.
	Screws, flat head, bright:			
20 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 4.....	14	.11	Do.
28 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 5.....	14	.11½	Do.
12 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 5.....	14	.11½	Do.
20 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 6.....	14	.12	Do.
50 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 7.....	14	.13	Do.
48 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 8.....	14	.13½	Do.
50 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 8.....	14	.15	Do.
50 gross.....	¼-inch, No. 9.....	14	.15½	Do.
92 gross.....	½-inch, No. 9.....	14	.16	Do.
77 gross.....	½-inch, No. 10.....	14	.17½	Do.
57 gross.....	¾-inch, No. 10.....	14	.19	Do.
45 gross.....	¾-inch, No. 11.....	14	.20	Do.
44 gross.....	¾-inch, No. 11.....	14	.22	Do.
24 gross.....	¾-inch, No. 12.....	14	.24	Do.
23 gross.....	¾-inch, No. 12.....	14	.26	Do.
14 gross.....	¾-inch, No. 13.....	14	.29	Do.
17 gross.....	2-inch, No. 13.....	14	.32	Do.
12 gross.....	2-inch, No. 14.....	14	.35	Do.
12 gross.....	2½-inch, No. 14.....	14	.39	Do.
3 gross.....	2½-inch, No. 15.....	14	.46	Do.
11 gross.....	2½-inch, No. 14.....	14	.43	Do.
3 gross.....	2½-inch, No. 15.....	14	.49	Do.
12 gross.....	3-inch, No. 16.....	14	.62	Do.
3 gross.....	3-inch, No. 18.....	14	.78	Do.
	Shears, c. s., japanned handle, straight, trimmers, good quality:			
10 dozen.....	8-inch.....	14	4.28	Do.
½ dozen.....	10-inch.....	14	6.65	Do.
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds.			
420 pounds.....	No. 0.....	14	5.25	Do.
1,470 pounds.....	No. 1.....	14	5.25	Do.
2,000 pounds.....	No. 2.....	14	5.00	Do.
1,700 pounds.....	No. 3.....	14	5.00	Do.
600 pounds.....	No. 4.....	14	5.00	Do.
640 pounds.....	No. 5.....	14	5.00	Do.
300 pounds.....	No. 6.....	14	5.00	Do.
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:			
120 pounds.....	No. 2.....	14	5.00	Do.
420 pounds.....	No. 3.....	14	5.00	Do.
120 pounds.....	No. 4.....	14	5.00	Do.
8½ dozen.....	Shovels, fire, hand, long handle, heavy.....	239	.589	Do.
20.....	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch, adjustable.....	239	.90	Do.
4.....	Spoke trimmers, adjustable.....	14	.65	Do.
17 dozen.....	Springs, door, spiral, heavy, 13-inch.....	14	1.70	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Squares:			
2.....	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch.....	14	\$0.25	San Francisco.
22.....	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....	14	.48	Do.
2.....	Try and miter, 7½-inch.....	14	.35	Do.
4.....	Try, 10-inch.....	14	.30	Do.
27 dozen.....	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long.....	239	.04	Do.
	Steel, cast:			
125 pounds.....	¾ x 3 inches.....	239	.07¾	Do.
200 pounds.....	¾ x 1 inch.....	239	.06¾	Do.
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
25 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.07½	Do.
100 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.07	Do.
165 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.06½	Do.
500 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.06½	Do.
470 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.06½	Do.
100 pounds.....	1½-inch.....	239	.06½	Do.
	Steel, cast, square:			
150 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.07¾	Do.
175 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.07¼	Do.
225 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.06¾	Do.
200 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.06¾	Do.
150 pounds.....	1-inch.....	239	.06¾	Do.
100 pounds.....	1½-inch.....	239	.06¾	Do.
100 pounds.....	2-inch.....	239	.06¾	Do.
	Steel, plow:			
225 pounds.....	¾ x 3 inches.....	239	.03	Do.
50 pounds.....	x 4 inches.....	239	.03	Do.
100 pounds.....	x 5 inches.....	239	.03	Do.
	Steel, spring:			
75 pounds.....	¾ x 1 inch.....	239	.03½	Do.
250 pounds.....	x 1½ inches.....	239	.03½	Do.
250 pounds.....	x 1½ inches.....	239	.03½	Do.
100 pounds.....	x 1¾ inches.....	239	.03½	Do.
225 pounds.....	x 2 inches.....	239	.03½	Do.
8.....	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle, with swivel.	14	.60	Do.
3 sets.....	Stocks and dies, blacksmith's, "Lightning" or equal to, cut ¼, ⅜, ⅝, ⅞, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 1 inch, complete with taps, in case.	239	19.00	Do.
	Tacks, upholsterer's, full weight, per doz. papers:			
26 doz. papers	4-ounce.....	14	.36	Do.
29 doz. papers	6-ounce.....	14	.55	Do.
38 doz. papers	8-ounce.....	14	.68	Do.
12 doz. papers	10-ounce.....	14	.81	Do.
20 doz. papers	12-ounce.....	14	.94	Do.
7.....	Tape measures, 75-foot, bent leather case.....	50	.92	Do.
	Toe calks, steel:			
60 pounds.....	No. 1.....	239	.0597	Do.
95 pounds.....	No. 2.....	239	.0597	Do.
130 pounds.....	No. 3.....	239	.0597	Do.
	Trowels, 10½-inch:			
2.....	Brick.....	239	.40	Do.
5.....	Plastering.....	14	.44	Do.
2.....	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.	239	.85	Do.
	Vises:			
1.....	Blacksmith's solid box, 4½-inch jaw.....	239	7.20	Do.
4.....	Square slide, 4-inch jaw.....	239	7.35	Do.
	Washers, iron, flat:			
61 pounds.....	For ¼-inch bolt.....	239	.10	Do.
35 pounds.....	For ⅜-inch bolt.....	239	.09	Do.
76 pounds.....	For ½-inch bolt.....	239	.08	Do.
157 pounds.....	For ¾-inch bolt.....	239	.07	Do.
157 pounds.....	For 1-inch bolt.....	239	.06	Do.
87 pounds.....	For 1-inch bolt.....	239	.05	Do.
1,415 pounds.....	Waste, cotton, white.....	14	.081	Do.
	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:			
56.....	5-pound.....	50	.06	Do.
28.....	6-pound.....	50	.06	Do.
	Wire, annealed, blued:			
130 pounds.....	No. 16.....	14	.05	Do.
75 pounds.....	No. 20.....	14	.07	Do.
65 pounds.....	No. 24.....	14	.10	Do.
	Wire, bright, iron:			
30 pounds.....	No. 3.....	14	.05	Do.
32 pounds.....	No. 6.....	14	.05	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Wire, bright, iron—Continued.			
130 pounds...	No. 8.....	14	\$0.05	San Francisco.
30 pounds....	No. 10.....	14	.05	Do.
100 pounds....	No. 11.....	14	.05	Do.
30 pounds....	No. 12.....	14	.05	Do.
20 pounds....	No. 16.....	14	.06	Do.
50 pounds....	No. 18.....	14	.07	Do.
19,350 sq. ft. . .	Wire cloth, for screens, painted.....	239	.01½	Do.
	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge:			
23,200 pounds	For hog fence; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches.	239	.034	Do.
51,600 pounds	For cattle fence; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.	239	.034	Do.
3,200 pounds.	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized....	239	.034	Do.
29.....	Wire-fence stretchers.....	14	.49	Do.
	Wrenches, Coe's pattern, solid handle, screw, black:			
32.....	8-inch.....	50	.45	Do.
37.....	10-inch.....	50	.55	Do.
23.....	12-inch.....	50	.65	Do.
21.....	15-inch.....	50	1.10	Do.
	Additional articles:			
16,000 pounds	Rails, steel, 12-pound (for use in coal mines)..	239	.0195	Do.
860 pounds...	Iron, refined, 2½ x ½ inch, per 100 pounds....	14	2.22	Do.
	Plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies:			
2.....	Blast furnaces, gasoline, combination, hot blast, complete, with fire pot.	50	4.50	Do.
20 pounds....	Cement, gas-fitter's, in 5-pound packages....	148	.12½	Do.
	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel—			
2.....	To cut ½ to 1 inch.....	14	.70	Do.
3.....	To cut ½ to 2 inches.....	14	.85	Do.
	Ladle, wrought, double lip—			
1.....	4-inch.....	14	.25	Do.
2.....	8-inch.....	50	2.15	Do.
	Pliers, gas, forged—			
18.....	6-inch.....	50	.19	Do.
8.....	12-inch.....	50	.40	Do.
1.....	Ratchet, sleeve, handle 17 inches long.....	14	7.80	Do.
	Reamers, pipe—			
5.....	½-inch.....	239	.27	Do.
3.....	¾-inch.....	239	.36	Do.
5.....	1-inch.....	239	.46	Do.
3.....	1½-inch.....	239	.54	Do.
2.....	1¾-inch.....	239	.67	Do.
4.....	2-inch.....	239	.91	Do.
	Stocks and dies, adjustable—			
5 sets.....	½ to 1 inch.....	50	3.50	Do.
5 sets.....	1½ to 2 inches.....	50	5.85	Do.
	Taps, pipe—			
7.....	¾-inch.....	239	.27	Do.
7.....	1-inch.....	239	.36	Do.
6.....	1½-inch.....	239	.46	Do.
5.....	1¾-inch.....	239	.54	Do.
5.....	2-inch.....	239	.67	Do.
4.....	2½-inch.....	239	.91	Do.
4.....	3-inch.....	239	1.35	Do.
	Vises, pipe, malleable iron, hinged, to hold ½ to 2 inch pipe.			
	Wrenches, pipe, Stillson pattern—			
19.....	10-inch.....	14	.61	Do.
29.....	18-inch.....	14	1.08	Do.
	Pipe fittings:			
	Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, pipe thread—			
60.....	½-inch.....	14	.43	Do.
42.....	¾-inch.....	14	.60	Do.
11.....	1-inch.....	14	1.00	Do.
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, pipe thread—			
181.....	½-inch.....	14	.31	Do.
242.....	¾-inch.....	14	.49	Do.
29.....	1-inch.....	14	.97	Do.
	Boiler elbows, with unions, malleable iron, bent—			
8.....	½ x ½ x 1 inch.....	239	.15	Do.
14.....	¾ x ¾ x 1 inch.....	239	.18	Do.
29.....	1 x 1 x 1 inch.....	239	.18	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Boiler couplings, with unions, malleable iron, straight—			
8.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	239	\$0.15	San Francisco.
6.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	239	.18	Do.
24.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	239	.18	Do.
	Bushings, malleable iron—			
260.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	239	.015	Do.
218.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	239	.015	Do.
160.....	1 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	239	.021	Do.
143.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	239	.027	Do.
145.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	239	.042	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, black—			
41.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.016	Do.
41.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.025	Do.
41.....	1-inch.....	239	.0325	Do.
23.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.038	Do.
23.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.046	Do.
24.....	2-inch.....	239	.062	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, galvanized—			
56.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.021	Do.
73.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.037	Do.
66.....	1-inch.....	239	.046	Do.
36.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.059	Do.
36.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.076	Do.
12.....	2-inch.....	239	.098	Do.
	Couplings, wrought-iron, black—			
42.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.021	Do.
102.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.03	Do.
30.....	1-inch.....	239	.039	Do.
30.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.05	Do.
36.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.063	Do.
24.....	2-inch.....	239	.084	Do.
	Couplings, wrought-iron, galvanized—			
70.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.03	Do.
120.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.039	Do.
65.....	1-inch.....	239	.054	Do.
47.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.075	Do.
60.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.096	Do.
60.....	2-inch.....	239	.12	Do.
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, black—			
6.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	148	.034	Do.
24.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	148	.0486	Do.
18.....	1-inch.....	148	.0604	Do.
12.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	148	.0955	Do.
12.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	148	.1036	Do.
9.....	2-inch.....	148	.1441	Do.
	Crosses, malleable iron, black—			
12.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.07	Do.
12.....	1-inch.....	239	.10	Do.
12.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.14	Do.
	Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized—			
6.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.07	Do.
3.....	2-inch.....	239	.35	Do.
	Elbows, malleable iron, black—			
96.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	.025	Do.
116.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	50	.0255	Do.
118.....	1-inch.....	50	.035	Do.
54.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	50	.0599	Do.
54.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	.088	Do.
78.....	2-inch.....	50	.124	Do.
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized—			
183.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	.034	Do.
257.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	50	.039	Do.
171.....	1-inch.....	50	.055	Do.
59.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	50	.09	Do.
71.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	.037	Do.
91.....	2-inch.....	50	.194	Do.
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, black—			
12.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.04	Do.
18.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.0525	Do.
22.....	1-inch.....	239	.084	Do.
12.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	239	.09	Do.
12.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	239	.132	Do.
12.....	2-inch.....	239	.195	Do.
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—			
18.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	148	.0745	Do.
30.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	148	.0842	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—Continued.			
30.....	1-inch.....	148	\$0.1198	San Francisco.
24.....	1½-inch.....	148	.1944	Do.
15.....	1½-inch.....	148	.298	Do.
15.....	2-inch.....	148	.4212	Do.
5.....	Elbows, side outlet, malleable iron, black— ¾-inch.....	239	.05	Do.
	Elbows, side outlet, malleable iron, galvanized—			
3.....	¾-inch.....	239	.056	Do.
3.....	¾-inch.....	239	.074	Do.
3.....	1-inch.....	239	.112	Do.
3.....	1½-inch.....	239	.28	Do.
2.....	2-inch.....	239	.42	Do.
	Gas service cocks, brass, female—			
8.....	¾-inch.....	239	.28	Do.
8.....	1-inch.....	239	.36	Do.
3.....	1½-inch.....	239	.54	Do.
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, black—			
100.....	¾-inch.....	14	.01	Do.
200.....	¾-inch.....	14	.011	Do.
200.....	1-inch.....	14	.015	Do.
100.....	1½-inch.....	14	.021	Do.
65.....	1½-inch.....	14	.025	Do.
65.....	2-inch.....	14	.035	Do.
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, galvanized—			
117.....	¾-inch.....	14	.011	Do.
90.....	¾-inch.....	14	.015	Do.
85.....	1-inch.....	14	.021	Do.
70.....	1½-inch.....	14	.033	Do.
67.....	1½-inch.....	14	.041	Do.
85.....	2-inch.....	14	.053	Do.
	Pipe, wrought iron, black—			
400 feet.....	¾-inch.....	239	.031	Do.
700 feet.....	¾-inch.....	239	.037	Do.
580 feet.....	1-inch.....	239	.054	Do.
530 feet.....	1½-inch.....	239	.073	Do.
640 feet.....	1½-inch.....	239	.087	Do.
170 feet.....	2-inch.....	239	.117	Do.
	Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized—			
580 feet.....	¾-inch.....	239	.041	Do.
1,030 feet.....	¾-inch.....	239	.049	Do.
1,030 feet.....	1-inch.....	239	.0694	Do.
1,075 feet.....	1½-inch.....	239	.095	Do.
275 feet.....	1½-inch.....	239	.114	Do.
1,025 feet.....	2-inch.....	239	.152	Do.
	Pipe, lead, per pound—			
20 feet.....	¾-inch.....	148	.07	Do.
15 feet.....	¾-inch.....	148	.07	Do.
50 feet.....	1-inch.....	148	.07	Do.
140 feet.....	1½-inch.....	148	.07	Do.
65 feet.....	1½-inch.....	148	.07	Do.
34 feet.....	2-inch.....	148	.07	Do.
	Plugs, cast-iron, black—			
92.....	¾-inch.....	14	.006	Do.
165.....	¾-inch.....	14	.009	Do.
95.....	1-inch.....	14	.012	Do.
85.....	1½-inch.....	14	.015	Do.
80.....	1½-inch.....	14	.021	Do.
87.....	2-inch.....	14	.03	Do.
	Plugs, cast-iron, galvanized—			
60.....	¾-inch.....	14	.012	Do.
70.....	¾-inch.....	14	.018	Do.
53.....	1-inch.....	14	.024	Do.
22.....	1½-inch.....	14	.03	Do.
28.....	1½-inch.....	14	.042	Do.
28.....	2-inch.....	14	.06	Do.
	Reducers, malleable iron, black—			
56.....	½ x ¾ inch.....	239	.0325	Do.
57.....	¾ x 1 inch.....	239	.049	Do.
40.....	1 x 1½ inch.....	239	.057	Do.
35.....	1½ x 1½ inch.....	239	.065	Do.
30.....	1½ x 2 inch.....	239	.106	Do.
	Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized—			
40.....	¾ x ¾ inch.....	239	.045	Do.
40.....	¾ x 1 inch.....	239	.07	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 25, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized—Cont'd.			
22.....	1 x 1½ inch.....	239	\$0.077	San Francisco.
28.....	1½ x 1½ inch.....	239	.102	Do.
27.....	1½ x 2 inch.....	239	.168	Do.
	Stopcocks, brass, steam—			
27.....	¾-inch.....	239	.28	Do.
16.....	1-inch.....	239	.36	Do.
15.....	1½-inch.....	239	.54	Do.
9.....	1½-inch.....	239	.75	Do.
5.....	2-inch.....	239	1.20	Do.
25 doz.....	Straps, tinned, for ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch pipe.	148	(a)	Do.
	Tees, malleable iron, black—			
93.....	½-inch.....	50	.032	Do.
100.....	¾-inch.....	50	.033	Do.
95.....	1-inch.....	50	.043	Do.
54.....	1½-inch.....	50	.079	Do.
48.....	1½-inch.....	50	.105	Do.
65.....	2-inch.....	50	.15	Do.
	Tees, malleable iron, galvanized—			
117.....	½-inch.....	50	.037	Do.
140.....	¾-inch.....	50	.046	Do.
163.....	1-inch.....	50	.0685	Do.
100.....	1½-inch.....	50	.1255	Do.
53.....	1½-inch.....	50	.157	Do.
92.....	2-inch.....	50	.24	Do.
	Unions, malleable iron, black—			
57.....	½-inch.....	239	.066	Do.
84.....	¾-inch.....	239	.081	Do.
72.....	1-inch.....	239	.099	Do.
45.....	1½-inch.....	239	.138	Do.
50.....	1½-inch.....	239	.174	Do.
45.....	2-inch.....	239	.225	Do.
	Unions, malleable iron, galvanized—			
100.....	½-inch.....	239	.099	Do.
137.....	¾-inch.....	239	.12	Do.
100.....	1-inch.....	239	.15	Do.
92.....	1½-inch.....	239	.21	Do.
74.....	1½-inch.....	239	.27	Do.
75.....	2-inch.....	239	.345	Do.
	Valves, gate, high pressure—			
42.....	½-inch.....	239	.37	Do.
56.....	¾-inch.....	239	.499	Do.
57.....	1-inch.....	239	.71	Do.
10.....	1½-inch.....	239	.999	Do.
23.....	1½-inch.....	239	1.43	Do.
17.....	2-inch.....	239	2.14	Do.
	Valves, globe, high pressure—			
68.....	½-inch.....	239	.285	Do.
90.....	¾-inch.....	239	.36	Do.
54.....	1-inch.....	239	.515	Do.
40.....	1½-inch.....	239	.72	Do.
30.....	1½-inch.....	239	1.00	Do.
24.....	2-inch.....	239	1.48	Do.
26.....	Valves, spring, lever, ¾-inch.....	50	1.93	Do.
	Hose goods:			
	Couplings, hose, cast brass—			
42.....	¾-inch.....	239	.065	Do.
1.....	1½-inch.....	239	.70	Do.
17.....	2½-inch.....	239	1.40	Do.
	Hose clamps, brass—			
16 dozen.....	For ¾-inch hose.....	239	.25	Do.
¾ dozen.....	For 2½-inch hose.....	239	1.44	Do.
6,050 feet.....	Hose, rubber, garden, ¾-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled.	311	.08	Do.
	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled—			
800 feet.....	1½-inch.....	311	.15	Do.
1,100 feet.....	2-inch.....	311	.23	Do.
2,750 feet.....	2½-inch.....	311	.58	Do.
	Nozzles, hose, screw—			
37.....	Combination, ¾-inch.....	239	.27	Do.
5.....	1½-inch.....	121	.60	Do.
2.....	1½-inch.....	121	.75	Do.
3.....	2-inch.....	121	1.15	Do.
9.....	2½-inch.....	121	2.25	Do.

a ½-inch, \$0.05; ¾-inch, \$0.06; 1-inch, \$0.07; 1½-inch, \$0.08; 1½-inch, \$0.10; 2-inch, \$0.14.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1908, for coal.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.:		
75.....	Hard, Los Cerrillos anthracite.....	128	\$9.75
600.....	Soft, American Black Gallup.....		
10.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Bay Mills School, Mich., hard:		
	During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
10.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Bena School, Minn., hard:		
	During July, 1908.....	59	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	After September 1, 1908.....		
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Bismarck School, N. Dak.:		
165.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....	246	3.50
165.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Bismarck School, N. Dak.:	25	3.50
170.....	Youghiogheny lump.....	219	3.50
	F. o. b. cars Browning Station, Mont., Lethbridge screened lump, for—		
30.....	Blackfeet Agency.....	35	7.25
250.....	Agency School.....		
20.....	Day schools.....		
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.:		
20.....	Anthracite, nut—		
	During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
50.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50
50.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.:	25	3.50
20.....	Anthracite, nut, Pennsylvania mines—		
	During July, 1908.....	59	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	During September, 1908.....		
50.....	Screened thin vein Youghiogheny gas, soft.....		6.50
100.....	F. o. b. cars Canton, Okla., for Cantonment School, Okla., McAlester lump, bituminous.....	249	6.30
4.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., for Cass Lake School, Minn., hard:		
	During June, 1908.....	233	6.20
	During July, 1908.....		
	During August, 1908.....		
	After September 1, 1908.....		
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Chamberlain School, S. Dak.:		
20.....	Anthracite, egg, stove or nut—		
	During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
100.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50
1.....	Smithing.....		6.00
100.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Chamberlain School, S. Dak., Youghiogheny lump.....	25	3.50
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for:		
150.....	Cheyenne River, School, S. Dak.—		
	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
	During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
50.....	Youghiogheny screened lump, bituminous.....		3.50
1.....	Smithing.....		6.00
100.....	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—		
	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
	During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
30.....	Youghiogheny screened lump, bituminous.....		3.50
10.....	Smithing.....		6.00

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1908, for coal Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
80. <i>Tons.</i>	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Cheyenne River Agency and School, S. Dak., Youghiogheny lump.....	25	\$3.50
1,000.....	F. o. b. cars Crow Agency, Mont., No. 1 Monarch screened lump.....		
300.....	F. o. b. cars Crow Agency, for school, No. 1 Monarch screened lump.....	27	3.10
100.....	F. o. b. cars Lodge Grass, Mont., for Lodge Grass Subagency, No. 1 Monarch screened lump.....		
150.....	F. o. b. cars Pryor, Mont., for Pryor School, No. 1 Monarch screened lump.....	27	3.60
200.....	F. o. b. cars Pryor, Mont., for Pryor Subagency, No. 1 Monarch screened lump.....		
225.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.: Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut— During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
85.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		
5.....	Smithing.....		6.00
90.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Crow Creek School, S. Dak., Youghiogheny lump.....	25	3.50
59.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Flandreau School, S. Dak.: Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut— During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
350.....	Youghiogheny screened lump, bituminous.....		
350.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Flandreau School, S. Dak.: Youghiogheny lump.....	25	3.50
58.....	Anthracite, stove or nut— During July, 1908.....	59	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	After September 1, 1908.....		
350.....	Soft, Youghiogheny gas.....		
58.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., for Flandreau School, S. Dak.: Anthracite, stove or nut— During June, 1908.....	233	6.20
	During July, 1908.....		
	During August, 1908.....		
	After September 1, 1908.....		
30.....	Kanawha, Youghiogheny, or Hocking.....		3.50
10.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Fort Lapwai School, Idaho, hard: During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April, 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
600.....	Fort Lewis School, Colo.: Soft, Hesperus.....	224	4.00
4.....	Blacksmith.....		
20.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Fort Peck School, Mont., anthracite, egg, stove, or nut: During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
400.....	Fort Peck School, Mont., screened lump mined Sand Coulee.....	64	7.40
150.....	Fort Peck Agency, Mont., screened lump mined Sand Coulee.....		
600.....	Fort Shaw, Mont., for Fort Shaw School: Lethbridge lump.....	223	6.87
6.....	Hard.....		
170.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Fort Totten School, N. Dak.: Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut— During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
120.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1908, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
25.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Fort Totten School, N. Dak.: Hard—	219	\$6.20 6.30 6.40 6.50
	During June, 1908.....		
	During July, 1908.....		
	During August, 1908.....		
120.....	During September and October, 1908.....	219	6.50 3.50
1.....	Hocking or Youghiogheny.....		
25.....	Smithing.....	59	6.00 6.30 6.40 6.50
	Anthracite—		
	During July, 1908.....		
	During August, 1908.....		
120.....	After September 1, 1908.....	59	6.50 3.50
120.....	Youghiogheny lump.....		
120.....	Youghiogheny lump.....	25	3.5
25.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., for Fort Totten School, N. Dak.: Hard, egg, stove, or nut—	233	6.20 6.30 6.40 6.50
	During June, 1908.....		
	During July, 1908.....		
	During August, 1908.....		
120.....	After September 1, 1908.....	233	6.50 3.50
1,600.....	Soft, Kanawha, Youghiogheny, or Hocking.....		
700.....	F. o. b. cars Genoa, Nebr., for Genoa School, Weir City, Cherokee, Kans., screened nut.....	51	4.57
50.....	Grand Junction School, Colo., soft.....	31	2.45 2.65
50.....	Grand Junction School, Colo., pump house, soft.....		
40.....	F. o. b. cars Shawano, Wis., for Green Bay School, Wis., hard nut.....	126	7.25
375.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Hayward School, Wis.: Youghiogheny lump.....	25	3.50
40.....	Anthracite, stove and egg—	59	6.30 6.40 6.50 3.50
2.....	During July, 1908.....		
200.....	During August, 1908.....		
30.....	After September 1, 1908.....		
40.....	Youghiogheny lump.....	180	6.00 3.79
2.....	Smithing.....		
200.....	Jicarilla School, N. Mex., soft, Monero mine run.....	180	3.59 6.95
30.....	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., soft, Monero mine run.....		
40.....	Kaw School, Washinga, Okla., Hastings, Colo., lump.....	259	6.95
200.....	Kickapoo School, Kans.: Leavenworth screened lump.....	179	4.99 10.70
30.....	Pennsylvania anthracite.....		
10.....	Anadarko, Okla., for Kiowa Agency, Okla.: Pennsylvania hard nut.....	43	25.00 7.00
10.....	McAlester lump.....		
250.....	Rainy Mountain School, Okla., McAlester lump.....	43	9.75 7.00
175.....	Riverside School, Okla., McAlester lump.....		
280.....	Fort Sill School, Okla., McAlester lump.....	155	5.25
100.....	F. o. b. cars Lac du Flambeau, Wis., for Lac du Flambeau School: Hard chestnut—	139	7.80 7.90 8.00 7.50 7.60 7.70
	During July, 1908.....		
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
100.....	During June, 1909.....	269	4.60 8.50
1.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		
100.....	Smithing.....	179	7.10 4.60
20.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		
25.....	Haskell Institute, Kans., smithing.....	179	8.50
25.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., for Leech Lake School (and L. L. Chipps): Anthracite, nut—	246	6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
	During July, 1908.....		
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
50.....	During June, 1909.....	25	3.50 3.50
50.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		
25.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Leech Lake School (and L. L. Chipps), Youghiogheny screened lump.....	233	6.20 6.30 6.40 6.50
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., for Leech Lake School: Hard, egg, stove, and nut—		
	During June, 1908.....		
	During July, 1908.....		
50.....	During August, 1908.....	233	6.40 6.50
	After September 1, 1908.....		
50.....	Kanawha, Youghiogheny, or Hocking.....	233	3.50

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1908, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
50.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for— Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.— Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut— During July, 1908.....	246	{ \$6.00 6.10 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20 6.00
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
3.....	Smithing.....		6.00
150.....	Lower Brule School— Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut— During July, 1908.....	246	{ 6.00 6.10 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20 6.00
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
50.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50
125.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Morris School, Minn.: Hard, egg and stove— During July, 1908.....	219	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50
	During August, 1908.....		
	During September or October, 1908.....		
65.....	Hocking or Youghiogheny.....	25	{ 3.50 3.50
70.....	Youghiogheny lump.....		
125.....	Anthracite, egg and stove— During July, 1908.....	59	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 3.50
	During August, 1908.....		
	After September 1, 1908.....		
65.....	Youghiogheny lump.....		3.50
1,200.....	In bins, Mount Pleasant School, Mich.: Riverside steam lump.....	53	3.19
10.....	Hard chestnut (Lehigh or Scranton).....	18	7.25
75.....	F. o. b. cars Wadsworth, Nev., for Nevada School, Nev., Kemmerer, soft.....	250	9.00
35.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Omaha School, Nebr., hard nut: During July, 1908.....	219	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50
	During August, 1908.....		
	During September or October, 1908.....		
25.....	F. o. b. cars Walthill, Nebr., for Omaha School, Nebr., Hocking lump.. Oneida School, Wis.: Hard, nut, egg, or stove.....	308	{ 6.50 6.50
80.....	Youghiogheny lump.....		
600.....	F. o. b. cars Pawnee, Okla., for Pawnee Agency and School: Agency, McAlester lump.....	249	{ 5.80 5.80
10.....	School, McAlester lump.....		
100.....	F. o. b. cars Gallup, N. Mex., for Phoenix School, Ariz., soft, screened over 1-inch bar screen.....	327	2.05
180.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Pierre School, S. Dak., Youghiogheny screened lump.....	246	3.50
180.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Pierre School, S. Dak., Youghiogheny lump.....	25	3.50
50.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for— Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.— Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut— During July, 1908.....	246	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20 6.00
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
15.....	Smithing.....		6.00
100.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50
60.....	Pine Ridge School, S. Dak.— Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut— During July, 1908.....	246	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20 6.00
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		
550.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50
266.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Pipestone School, Minn., Youghiogheny screened lump.....	246	3.50

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1908, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Pipestone School, Minn.:		
267	Youghiogheny lump	25	\$3.50
267	Youghiogheny thin screened gas	59	3.50
15	In bins, Ponca Agency, Okla., Frontenac, Kans., screened lump	154	6.25
175	In bins, Ponca School, Okla., Frontenac, Kans., screened lump		
400	In coal shed, Puyallup School, Wash., Wellington, British Columbia	125	7.50
600	F. o. b. cars nearest side track to Rapid City School, S. Dak., screened lump (Sheridan).	124	5.00
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., for Red Lake School, Minn.:		
49	Hard, nut—		
	During July, 1908	246	6.30
	During August, 1908		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909		
	During April, 1909		
	During May, 1909		
	During June, 1909		
5	Smithing		6.00
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for—		
	Rosebud School, S. Dak.—		
	School—		
60	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
	During July, 1908	246	6.30
	During August, 1908		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909		
	During April, 1909		
	During May, 1909		
	During June, 1909		
50	Hocking lump or egg		11.80
10	Smithing		6.00
	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—		
	Agency—		
140	Best Pennsylvania hard	151	16.00
50	Hocking lump or egg		
500	Day schools, Hocking lump or egg		
5	Smithing		
	F. o. b. cars Toledo, Iowa, for Sac and Fox School, Iowa:		
10	Hard, nut	126	9.10
200	Youghiogheny lump		
	F. o. b. cars Stroud, Okla., for Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.:		
15	Agency, McAlester lump	249	5.65
80	School, McAlester lump		
160	At sheds, Salem School, Oreg., hard, stove	165	8.75
1,200	Santa Fe School, N. Mex., Raton screened lump	128	4.10
	Santee School, Nebr., for—		
	Santees—		
14	Hard, egg	38	12.15
4	Soft		
2	Poncas, hard, egg		
180	Santee School, soft		8.94
	Seeger School, Okla., for—		
	Seeger School—		
15	Pennsylvania hard, stove	43	30.00
225	McAlester lump		
60	Red Moon School, McAlester lump		
	Shawnee School, Okla.:		
220	McAlester lump	260	5.80
30	Pennsylvania hard, stove		
125	In bins, Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., Wellington screened	286	14.00
800	Shoshone School, Wyo., soft, Star Mine No. 1	94	10.75
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., for Sisseton School, S. Dak.:		
45	Anthracite, stove and nut	300	6.40
25	Youghiogheny screened lump		
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Sisseton School, S. Dak.:		
40	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
	During July, 1908	246	6.30
	During August, 1908		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909		
	During April, 1909		
	During May, 1909		
	During June, 1909		
25	Youghiogheny screened lump		6.00
	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Sisseton School, S. Dak.:		
25	Youghiogheny lump	25	3.50
40	Anthracite, stove and nut—		
	During July, 1908	59	6.30
	During August, 1908		
	After September 1, 1908		
25	Youghiogheny lump		6.40
	F. o. b. cars Ignacio Station, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, for—		
150	Southern Ute School, Colo., Monero lump	180	3.62
20	Ignacio Subagency, Colo., Monero lump		

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1908, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
43.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Springfield School, S. Dak., hard, stove: During July, 1908..... During August, 1908..... September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909..... During April, 1909..... During May, 1909..... During June, 1909.....	246	\$6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
25.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Springfield School, S. Dak.: Youghiogeny lump.....	25	3.50
42.....	Anthracite, stove— During July, 1908..... During August, 1908..... After September 1, 1908.....	59	6.30 6.40 6.50
100.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Standing Rock Agency, Grand River School, hard, egg, stove, or nut. Standing Rock, agency warehouse, sacked, for— Agency— Hard..... Smithing..... Landing, agricultural school building— Hard..... Smithing.....	246 30	8.25 14.99 14.99
255.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for— Standing Rock School, Youghiogeny lump..... Grand River School, Youghiogeny lump.....	25	3.50 3.50
8.....	In bins, Tomah School, Wis.: Anthracite (Pittston), egg or stove— During July, 1908..... During August, 1908..... After September 1, 1908.....	26	8.15 8.25 8.35
200.....	Youghiogeny or Hocking.....	246	4.85
1.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Umatilla School, Oreg., Youghiogeny screened lump.	246	3.50
100.....	F. o. b. cars Tower, Minn., for Vermilion Lake School, Minn.: Anthracite, nut— During July, 1908..... During August, 1908..... September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909..... During April, 1909..... During May, 1909..... During June, 1909.....	139	7.31 ^a 7.41 ^b 7.51 7.01 7.11 7.21 4.32
400.....	Youghiogeny screened lump.....	233	7.21 7.31 7.41 7.51 4.32
100.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Wahpeton School, N. Dak.: Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut— During July, 1908..... During August, 1908..... September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909..... During April, 1909..... During May, 1909..... During June, 1909.....	246	6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20 3.50
75.....	Youghiogeny screened lump.....	219	3.50
175.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Wahpeton School, N. Dak.: Youghiogeny or Hocking.....	25	3.50
75.....	Youghiogeny lump.....	59	3.50
25.....	Youghiogeny.....		
75.....	F. o. b. Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for White Earth Agency: Agency— Wild Rice River School— Hard, nut and egg— During July, 1908..... During August, 1908..... September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909..... During April, 1909..... During May, 1909..... During June, 1909.....	246	6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20 6.00
5.....	Smithing.....		
10.....	School— Hard, stove— During July, 1908..... During August, 1908..... September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909..... During April, 1909..... During May, 1909..... During June, 1909.....	246	6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20 3.50
40.....	Youghiogeny screened lump.....		
500.....	Youghiogeny screened lump.....		

^a Add \$1.25 per ton for delivery by water to school.^b Add \$0.85 per ton for delivery on ice to school.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1908, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
500..... <i>Tons.</i>	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for White Earth School, Minn., Youghiogheny lump.	25	\$3.50
35.....	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Winnebago School, Nebr.:		
	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
	During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
20.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50
50.....	F. o. b. cars Wittenberg, Wis., for Wittenberg School, Wis.:		
150.....	Hard.....	126	8.00
35.....	Youghiogheny lump.....		
	Yakima Agency and School, Wash., Roslyn lump.....	58	14.50
	F. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., or Superior, Wis., for Yankton Agency and School, S. Dak.:		
	Agency—		
40.....	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
	During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		6.20
25.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50
120.....	School—		
	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
	During July, 1908.....	246	6.30
	During August, 1908.....		
	September 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909.....		
	During April, 1909.....		
	During May, 1909.....		
	During June, 1909.....		6.20
32.....	Youghiogheny screened lump.....		3.50
58.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., for Yankton School, S. Dak., Youghiogheny lump.	25	3.50

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1908, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.

CORN MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY, ROLLED OATS, DRIED FRUIT, AND CANNED TOMATOES.

Awards.		Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
132,300 lbs....	Corn meal; must be of good merchantable quality, kiln-dried, and either yellow or white, as required; to be delivered in new double sacks, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of burlap.	118	a \$1.79	Omaha.
27,500 lbs....	Cracked wheat; must be of good merchantable quality; to be delivered in new double sacks, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of burlap, of about 100 pounds net, each.	2	a 1.95	Seattle or San Francisco.
91,400 lbs....	Hominy; must be of good merchantable quality, sound and clean; to be delivered in double bags, the inner one to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.	117	.0265	San Francisco.
147,900 lbs....	Rolled oats; must be of good merchantable quality; to be delivered in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in cases of 72 pounds to the case.	2	b .07 ³ / ₄	Seattle or San Francisco.
132,400 lbs....	Dried apples; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes.	261	c .057	San Francisco.
113,900 lbs....	Dried peaches; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes.	261	c .0486	Do.
187,400 lbs....	Dried prunes; 60s to 70s; 70s to 80s; 80s to 90s; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes.	261	c .0434	Do.
5,680 dozen cans.	Tomatoes; packed in strong cases.....	253	d e .99	Chicago.

a Per hundred weight.
b Per 2-pound package.

c Boxed.
d Only.

e Cans No. 3 size.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1908, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FEED.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i> 20,000 <i>a</i>	Albuquerque, N. Mex., for Albuquerque School.....	138	\$1.55
12,000.....	Bena, Minn., for Bena School.....	104	1.7625
3,600 <i>b</i>	Bismarck School, N. Dak.....	30	{ 1.39
5,000 <i>c</i>			{ 1.94
8,000.....	Cass Lake, Minn., for Cass Lake School.....	104	1.7625
30,000.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for Chamberlain School.....	321	1.45
40,000.....	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., for Cheyenne River School.....	181	1.60
15,000.....	Hesperus, Colo., for Fort Lewis School, Colo.....	280	1.75
30,000.....	Poplar, Mont., for Fort Peck School, Mont.....	276	1.90
30,000 <i>d</i>	Fort Shaw, Mont., for Fort Shaw School.....	223	1.42
2,000 <i>e</i>	Creston, Wash., for Fort Spokane School, Wash. (under Colville Agency)	276	{ 1.30
4,000 <i>b</i>			{ 1.45
32,000.....	Grand Junction, Colo., for Grand Junction School.....	275	2.17
20,000.....	Hayward, Wis., for Hayward School.....	181	1.60
5,000.....	Dulce, N. Mex., for—		
5,000.....	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	336	1.65
10,000.....	Jicarilla School, N. Mex.....		
10,000.....	Kaw, Okla., for Kaw School.....	88	1.60
10,000 <i>e</i>	Klamath Agency, Oreg., for Klamath School (delivery to be made before December 1, 1908).....	206	1.10
8,000 <i>e</i>	Lac du Flambeau, Wis., for Lac du Flambeau School.....	181	{ 1.20
8,000 <i>b</i>			{ 1.20
50,000 <i>c</i>		321	1.48
18,900.....	Walker, Minn., for—		
20,000.....	Leech Lake Chippewas, Minn.....	181	1.60
	Leech Lake School, Minn.....		
2,000.....	Sunshine, Ariz., for—		
10,000.....	Leupp School, Ariz.....	275	2.75
20,000.....	Navajo Indians, Ariz.....		
10,000 <i>e</i>	Reliance, S. Dak., for Lower Brule School, S. Dak.....	321	1.48
12,000 <i>c</i>	Morris, Minn., for Morris School.....	275	1.47
12,000 <i>e</i>	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	181	{ 1.60
12,000 <i>e</i>			{ 1.20
35,000.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz. (Agency and School), for—		
60,000.....	Navajo School, N. Mex.....	153	2.3975
6,000.....	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....		
2,000.....	Little Water School, N. Mex.....	153	2.3975
10,000.....	Seattle, Wash., for Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....	2	1.60
18,000 <i>c</i>	Oneida, Wis., for Oneida School.....	264	1.70
10,000 <i>e</i>	Pawhuska, Okla., for Osage School, Okla.....	275	{ 1.79
4,000 <i>e</i>			{ 2.466½
10,000.....	Pawnee, Okla., for Pawnee Agency.....	88	1.25
6,000.....	Rapid City, S. Dak., for Rapid City School.....	198	1.85
6,000.....	Red Lake Agency, Minn., for Red Lake School, Minn.....	278	1.999½
6,000.....	Cross Lake School, Minn.....		
10,000 <i>e</i>	Talklai, Ariz., for Rice Station School, Ariz.....	275	2.47
6,000.....	Sac and Fox School, Iowa.....	181	1.60
5,000.....	Farmington, N. Mex., for Navajoes (San Juan School, N. Mex.).....	280	1.75
8,000 <i>e</i>	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	138	{ 1.50
12,000 <i>c</i>			{ 1.97
9,000.....	Santee Agency, Nebr., for Santee School.....	52	1.70
10,000 <i>c</i>	Wyandotte, Okla., for Seneca School, Okla.....	275	{ 1.87
10,000 <i>e</i>			{ 1.15
20,000.....	Ignacio, Colo., for Southern Ute School, Colo.....	280	1.73
3,000.....	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	181	1.60
10,000 <i>f</i>	McLaughlin, S. Dak., for Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—	264	1.75
20,000 <i>f</i>.....				School.....
4,000 <i>f</i>	Agricultural School.....	264	1.75
15,000 <i>f</i>	Grand River School.....	264	1.75
14,000 <i>b</i>	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.....	30	{ 1.69
26,000 <i>e</i>			{ 1.64
5,000.....	Tinnaka, Ariz., for Truxton Canon School, Ariz.....	275	2.75
10,000 <i>b</i>	Tulalip, Wash., for Tulalip School.....	344	{ 1.75
15,000 <i>e</i>			{ 1.60
20,000.....	Everett, Wash., for Tulalip School, Wash.....	2	1.70
10,000.....	Tower, Minn., for Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	275	2.17
10,000.....	Ogema, Minn., for White Earth School, Minn.....	197	1.85
5,000.....	Mahnomen, Minn., for Wild Rice River School, Minn.....	197	1.85
5,000 <i>e</i>	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	337	{ 1.50
2,000 <i>b</i>			{ 1.50
12,000 <i>c</i>			1.90
10,000.....	Wagner, S. Dak., for Yankton School, S. Dak.....	264	1.70
5,000.....	Zuni School, N. Mex.....	153	2.6475

a Bran, in one delivery.
b Shorts.

c Feed.
d Mixed feed.

e Bran.
f In one delivery.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1908, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FLOUR.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
66,000.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex., for Albuquerque School.....	275	\$2.72
13,000.....	Bena, Minn., for Bena School.....	275	2.78
16,000.....	Bismarck, N. Dak., for Bismarck School.....	289	2.60
	Browning, Mont., for—		
35,000.....	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	276	2.30
20,000.....	Agency school.....	276	2.30
2,250.....	Agency day schools.....	276	2.30
20,000.....	Holy Family Mission.....	276	2.30
20,000.....	Canton Indian Insane Asylum, S. Dak.....	181	2.60
10,000.....	Canton, Okla., for Cantonment School, Okla.....	268	2.40
12,000.....	Cass Lake, Minn., for Cass Lake School.....	275	2.78
42,000.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for Chamberlain School.....	321	2.56
30,000.....	Whittier, N. C., for Cherokee School, N. C.....	118	2.79
	Darlington, Okla., for—		
32,500.....	Cheyenne School.....	268	2.40
20,000.....	Arapahoe School.....		
1,500.....	Police.....		
	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., for—		
140,000.....	Agency.....	181	2.60
36,000.....	School.....		
6,000.....	Day schools.....		
100,000.....	Chilocco School, Okla.....	275	2.27
	Creston, Wash., for—		
3,000.....	Colville Agency, Wash.....	276	2.15
5,000.....	Police.....	276	2.15
20,000.....	Fort Spokane School.....	276	2.15
7,000.....	Day schools.....	276	2.15
	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for—		
50,000.....	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.....	321	2.56
27,720.....	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.....		
	Flandreau, S. Dak., for—		
84,000.....	Flandreau School.....	181	2.55
5,000.....	Flandreaus.....		
	Arles, Mont., for—		
15,000.....	Confederated tribes (under Flathead Agency).....	276	2.35
6,000.....	Day schools (under Flathead Agency).....		
	Harlem, Mont., for—		
30,000.....	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	276	2.30
12,800.....	Fort Belknap School, Mont.....		
	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., for—		
25,000.....	Agency.....	325	2.96
4,000.....	Day schools.....		
	Ross Fork, Idaho, for—		
50,000.....	Fort Hall School, Idaho.....	342	2.34
52,500.....	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.....		
48,000.....	Hesperus, Colo., for Fort Lewis School, Colo.....	275	3.17
	Mancos, Colo., for—		
65,000.....	Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.....	275	3.22
300.....	Navajo Springs Day School.....		
	Poplar, Mont., for—		
30,000.....	Fort Peck Agency School, Mont.....	276	2.30
135,000.....	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		
6,000.....	Day schools.....		
55,000.....	Vaughn, Mont., for Fort Shaw School, Mont.....	276	2.30
	Rolla, N. Dak., for—		
6,000.....	Turtle Mountain day schools (under Fort Totten School, N. Dak.).....	276	2.20
72,000.....	Turtle Mountain Chippewas (under Fort Totten School, N. Dak.).....		
72,000.....	Genoa, Nebr., for Genoa School.....	264	2.37
40,000.....	Grand Junction, Colo., for Grand Junction School.....	342	2.37
	Shawano, Wis., for—		
25,000 <i>a</i>	Menomonee School (under Green Bay School, Wis.).....	264	2.55
300 <i>a</i>	Agency police.....		
175,000.....	Lawrence, Kans., for Haskell Institute, Kans.....	275	2.29
1,800.....	Seligman, Ariz., for Havasupai School, Ariz.....	13	3.66
61,000.....	Hayward, Wis., for Hayward School.....	264	2.83
	Korbel, Cal., for—		
30,000.....	Hoopa Valley School, Cal.....	263	2.68
8,000.....	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....		
600.....	Police.....		
	Dulce, N. Mex., for—		
30,000.....	Jicarilla School, N. Mex.....	275	2.99
50,000.....	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....		
8,000.....	Kaw, Okla., for Kaw School.....	288	2.40
18,000.....	Germantown, Kans., for Kickapoo School, Kans.....	275	2.54
	Anadarko, Okla., for—		
20,000.....	Kjowa Agency.....	268	2.40
36,000.....	Riverside School.....		
43,000.....	Fort Sill, Okla., for Fort Sill School.....	268	2.40

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1908, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
36,000.....	Gotebo, Okla., for Rainy Mountain School.....	268	\$2.40
40,000.....	Klamath Agency, Oreg., for Klamath School (delivery to be made before December 1, 1908).....	206	3.20
45,000 <i>a</i>	Lac du Flambeau, Wis., for Lac du Flambeau School.....	264	2.55
15,500 <i>a</i>	Ashland, Wis., for— La Pointe Agency, Wis.....	264	2.55
5,500 <i>a</i>	Agency police.....		
8,000 <i>a</i>	Day schools.....		
20,000.....	Walker, Minn., for— Leech Lake Chippewas, Minn.....	181	2.55
20,000.....	Leech Lake School, Minn.....		
22,500.....	Reliance, S. Dak., for— Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.....	118	2.59
19,500.....	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.....		
23,000.....	Tularosa, N. Mex., for— Mescalero School, N. Mex.....	275	2.78
10,000.....	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....		
47,900.....	Moqui School, Ariz., for— Moqui School and police.....	65	4.08
5,000.....	Second Mesa Day School.....		
3,000.....	Polacca Day School.....		
3,500.....	Sunshine, Ariz., for Oraiba Day School.....	13	3.62
38,000.....	Morris, Minn., for Morris School.....	275	2.61
72,000.....	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	181	2.60
63,000.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz., for Navajo School, N. Mex.....	153	3.6275
30,000.....	Little Water School, N. Mex.....	153	3.6275
4,000.....	Seattle, Wash., for— Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....	276	2.15
1,000.....	Police.....		
40,000 <i>a</i>	Oneida, Wis., for Oneida School.....	264	2.55
36,000.....	Pawhuska, Okla., for Osage School, Okla.....	275	2.39
19,000.....	Otoe School and Agency, Okla., for— School.....	88	2.40
550.....	Agency police.....		
25,000.....	Pawnee, Okla., for Pawnee School.....	88	2.40
33,000.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	181	2.55
500,000.....	Rushville, Nebr., for Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.: Agency.....	264	2.35
40,000.....	Agency school.....		
20,000.....	Day schools.....		
50,000 <i>a</i>	Pipestone, Minn., for Pipestone School.....	264	2.55
29,000.....	Ponca School, Okla.....	88	2.40
40,000.....	Reservation, Wash., for Puyallup School.....	276	2.15
46,000.....	Rapid City, S. Dak., for Rapid City School.....	118	2.44
22,000.....	Redby, Minn., for— Red Lake School, Minn.....	275	2.69
3,000.....	Red Lake Chippewas.....	275	2.69
3,000.....	Red Lake police.....	275	2.69
15,000.....	Cross Lake School.....	275	2.69
302,800.....	Valentine, Nebr., for Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.....	264	2.31
15,000.....	Herrick, S. Dak., for— Ponca Creek issue station (Rosebud Agency).....	264	2.40
1,000.....	Milk's Camp Day School (Rosebud Agency).....	264	2.40
20,000.....	Reliance, S. Dak., for— Big White River issue station (Rosebud Agency).....	118	2.59
1,200.....	Bull Creek Day School (Rosebud Agency).....	118	2.59
10,000.....	Sac and Fox School, Iowa.....	181	2.60
15,000.....	Stroud, Okla., for Sac and Fox School, Okla.....	268	2.40
40,800.....	Farmington, N. Mex., for— San Juan School, N. Mex.....	275	3.18
10,000.....	Navajoes.....		
72,000.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex., for Santa Fe School.....	275	2.82
13,000.....	Springfield, S. Dak., for— Santee School, Nebr.....	118	2.49
10,000.....	Santee Indians.....		
2,500.....	Niobrara, Nebr., for Ponca Indians (under Santee School).....	118	2.49
28,000.....	Weatherford, Okla., for— Seeger School, Okla.....	268	2.40
3,000.....	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians.....		
8,800.....	Elk City, Okla., for Red Moon School.....	268	2.40
32,000.....	Wyandotte, Okla., for Seneca School, Okla.....	268	2.40
25,000.....	Thackery, Okla., for— Shawnee School, Okla.....	88	2.40
900.....	Police.....		
120,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.....	70	2.63

a In one delivery.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1908, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Lander, Wyo. (if delivered at), for—		
46,000	Shoshone School.....	221	\$2.47
40,000	Arapahoe Indians.....		
40,000	Shoshone Indians.....		
46,000	Shoshone Agency or School, Wyo. (if delivered at), for—		
40,000	Shoshone School.....	221	2.72
40,000	Arapahoe Indians.....		
40,000	Shoshone Indians.....		
25,000	Sisseton, S. Dak., for—		
960	Sisseton School.....	118	2.79
	Police.....		
15,000	Ignacio, Colo., for—		
25,000	Southern Ute School, Colo.....	275	2.91
12,000	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....		
	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	181	2.60
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., for—		
300,000	Agency.....	325	2.80
40,000	Agency School.....		
7,000	Day schools.....		
25,000	McLaughlin, S. Dak., for agricultural school.....	264	2.67
34,500	McLaughlin, S. Dak., for Grand River School.....	264	2.67
48,000	Tomah, Wis., for Tomah School.....	264	2.55
40,000	Everett, Wash., for Tulalip School.....	276	2.15
	Dragon, Utah, for—		
36,500	Ouray Agency.....	342	3.13
25,000	Uintah Agency (Uintahs, etc.).....		
10,000	Uintah School.....		
15,000	Tower, Minn., for Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	275	2.78
	Mountain Home, Idaho, for—		
17,000	Western Shoshone School.....	342	2.53
10,000	Western Shoshone Agency.....		
	White Earth Agency, Minn., for—		
50,000	White Earth School.....	254	2.55
6,000	Police.....		
16,000	Park Rapids, Minn., for Pine Point School.....	275	2.78
	Mahnomen, Minn., for—		
18,000	Wild Rice River School.....	275	2.78
500	Pembina Day School.....		
1,000	Beaulieu Day School.....		
30,000	Wittenberg, Wis., for Wittenberg School.....	118	2.66
	Toppenish, Wash., for—		
25,000	Yakima School, Wash.....	276	2.15
3,600	Yakima Agency, Wash.....		
	Wagner, S. Dak., for—		
40,000	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.....	264	2.56
20,000	Yankton School, S. Dak.....		
15,000	Gallup, N. Mex., for Zuñi School, N. Mex.....	153	3.8775
	San Francisco, Cal., for—		
64,000	Carson School, Nev.....	238	2.34
825	Walker River police (Carson School).....	238	2.34
25,000	Colorado River School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
20,000	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	238	2.34
50,000	Fort Apache School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
50,000	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.....	238	2.34
2,500	Cibecue Day School (Fort Apache Agency).....	238	2.34
2,000	Canyon Day School (Fort Apache Agency).....	238	2.34
2,000	Mission Day School (Fort Apache Agency).....	238	2.34
25,000	Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.....	238	2.34
44,000	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
28,000	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	238	2.34
3,000	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.....	238	2.34
365	Grande Ronde Agency police.....	238	2.34
25,000	Greenville School, Cal.....	238	2.34
19,000	Leupp School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
800	Police (Leupp School).....	238	2.34
18,000	Nevada School, Nev.....	238	2.34
8,000	Nevada Agency, Nev.....	238	2.34
180,000	Phoenix School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
50,000	Pima School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
55,000	Rice Station School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
20,000	Round Valley School, Cal.....	238	2.34
3,000	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....	238	2.34
112,000	Salem School, Oreg.....	238	2.34
80,000	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	238	2.34
3,000	San Carlos Agency Day School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
10,000	Siletz Agency, Oreg.....	238	2.34
20,000	Truxton Canon School, Ariz.....	238	2.34
10,000	Hualapai Indians (Truxton Canon School).....	238	2.34
15,000	Western Navajo School, Ariz.....	238	2.34

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1908, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

OATS.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
28,000 <i>a</i>	Albuquerque, N. Mex., for Albuquerque School	138	\$1.85
38,000 <i>a</i>	Laguna, N. Mex., for Laguna and Acoma farmers	138	2.10
5,000	Bena, Minn., for Bena School	104	1.875
8,000	Bismarek School, N. Dak.	30	1.89
10,000	Indian School (V. & T. R. R.), Nev., for Carson School, Nev.	275	2.47
4,000	Cass Lake, Minn., for Cass Lake School	104	1.875
20,000	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for Chamberlain School	321	1.70
24,000	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak, for—		
70,000	School		
	Agency	181	1.80
13,000	Tekoa, Wash., for Coeur d'Alene Indians, Wash.	2	1.55
18,000	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for Crow Creek School, S. Dak.	321	1.70
25,000	Fort Lewis School, Colo.	199	1.35
10,000	Mancos, Colo., for Navajo Springs Agency	275	1.97
20,000	Needles, Cal., for Fort Mojave School, Ariz.	275	2.55
	Fort Peck Agency and School, Mont., for—		
20,000	School		
100,000	Agency	241	1.79
40,000	Fort Shaw, Mont., for Fort Shaw School	223	1.38
20,000	Grand Junction, Colo., for Grand Junction School	275	1.97
50,000	Shawano, Wis., for Menominee Indians (under Green Bay Agency, Wis.)	275	1.97
10,000	Seligman, Ariz., for Havasupai School, Ariz.	13	2.61
10,000	Hayward, Wis., for Hayward School	181	1.80
30,000	Dulce, N. Mex., for Jicarilla Agency	336	1.29
	Anadarko, Okla., for—		
30,000	Kiowa Agency		
10,000	Riverside School	275	1.99
10,000	Fort Sill, Okla., for Fort Sill School	275	2.17
20,000	Gotebo, Okla., for Rainy Mountain School	275	2.13
	Klamath Agency, Oreg., for—		
60,000 <i>b</i>	School		
25,000 <i>b</i>	Agency	206	2.30
20,000	Lac du Flambeau, Wis., for Lac du Flambeau School	181	1.80
25,000	Ashland, Wis., for La Pointe Agency, Wis.	275	1.96
	Walker, Minn., for—		
18,000	Leech Lake Chippewas, Minn.		
12,000	Leech Lake School, Minn.	181	1.80
	Sunshine, Ariz., for—		
5,500	Leupp School, Ariz.		
16,000	Navajo Indians, Ariz.	13	2.52
	Reliance, S. Dak., for—		
40,000	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.		
14,000	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.	321	1.72
30,000	Keams Canon, Ariz., for Moquis (under Moqui School, Ariz.)	65	3.38
8,000	Mount Pleasant, Mich., for Mount Pleasant School	6	1.5625
	Fort Defiance, Ariz., for—		
14,000	Navajo School, N. Mex.		
60,000	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	153	2.73 $\frac{1}{2}$
18,000	Little Water School	153	2.73 $\frac{1}{2}$
6,000	Seattle, Wash., for Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	2	1.60
	Pawhuska, Okla., for—		
6,400	Osage School, Okla.		
15,000	Osage Agency, Okla.	275	1.97
	Pawnee, Okla., for Pawnee Agency		
15,000	Pawnee School, S. Dak.	275	2.07
16,000	Pierre School, S. Dak.	181	1.75
200,000	Rushville, Nebr., for Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.	262	1.79
30,000	Puyallup, Wash., for Puyallup School	2	1.65
	Redby, Minn., for—		
12,000	Red Lake School, Minn.		
20,000	Red Lake Chippewas, Minn.	275	2.07
6,000	Cross Lake School, Minn.	278	2.6663
30,000	Rosebud School, S. Dak.	168	1.89
100,000	Rosebud, S. Dak., for Rosebud Agency	262	1.92
15,000	Stroud, Okla., for Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.	275	2.17
	Farmington, N. Mex., for—		
20,000	San Juan School, N. Mex.		
25,000	Navajo Indians, N. Mex.	66	1.65
45,000	Farmington, N. Mex., for Navajo Indians (under San Juan School)	280	1.65
	Santa Fe School, N. Mex., for—		
18,000	Santa Fe School		
40,000	Pueblo Indians	138	1.75
10,000	Wyandotte, Okla., for Seneca School, Okla.	275	2.17
40,000	Ignacio, Colo., for Southern Ute Agency, Colo.	66	1.23
4,800	Springfield School, S. Dak.	181	1.80

a In one delivery.

b Delivery to be made before December 1, 1908.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1908, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

OATS—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Fort Yates, N. Dak., for—		
100,000.....	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.....	} 292	\$1.85
9,000.....	Agency School.....		
38,000.....	Grand River School.....		
10,000.....	Tinnaka, Ariz., for Truxton Canon School, Ariz.....	275	2.70
	Everett, Wash., for—		
3,000.....	Tulalip School, Wash.....	} 2	1.70
22,000.....	Tulalip Agency, Wash.....		
8,000.....	Tower, Minn., for Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	275	2.17
27,000.....	Flagstaff, Ariz., for Western Navajo School, Ariz.....	13	2.30
16,000.....	Zuñi Agency, N. Mex., for Zuñi School.....	153	2.98 $\frac{1}{2}$

SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FISCAL YEAR 1910.

The following tables show the contracts awarded at Washington, D. C., under advertisements of January 5, 7, 20, and 26, February 4, March 29, April 22, May 10, and August 12, 1909, for supplies for the Indian Service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

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Names and numbers of contractors.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Adams, Henry, jr. | 13. Aspaas, Hans. |
| 2. Albers Bros. Milling Co. | 14. Babbitt, Charles J. |
| 3. Albrecht, Gustave A. | 15. Bacon & Co. |
| 4. Alleman, Charles L. | 16. Bacon, Jay W. |
| 5. Allen, Oscar. | 17. Baker & Hamilton. |
| 6. Alley, E. E., & Co. | 18. Baker, H. W., Linen Co. |
| 7. Alma Grain and Lumber Co. | 19. Baker, Robert S. |
| 8. American Book Co. | 20. Balsz, Joseph M. |
| 9. Anderson, John Q. | 21. Banks, Frederic S. |
| 10. Armour & Co. | 22. Barker, Frank. |
| 11. Aseptic Furniture Co. | 23. Barker, William C., Co., The. |
| 12. Ashcroft, Josiah E. | 24. Barnes, Edward. |

Names and numbers of contractors—Continued.

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|--|--|
| <p>25. Barnhart, Kenneth.
 26. Barth, Leopold, & Son.
 27. Bauer, Gustav T.
 28. Bell, Henry C.
 29. Bell Oil Co.
 30. Benda, Frank.
 31. Berwind Fuel Co.
 32. Birkenbuel, William.
 33. Blake, Thomas F.
 34. Blee-Moore Instrument Co.
 35. Block, Maurice.
 36. Blohm, Charles H.
 37. Blunt, Charles W.
 38. Book-Cliff Railroad Co.
 39. Borgerding, Christopher.
 40. Bossemeyer Bros.
 41. Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.
 42. Boylan, Christopher C.
 43. Brackebush, Wright & Shaw (Incorporated).
 44. Brennan, Frederick H.
 45. Brown, Charles, & Sons.
 46. Brown & Noble.
 47. Browne, J. A., & Co. (Incorporated).
 48. Burroughs, Benjamin L.
 49. Burtchall, Samuel W.
 50. Burton & Davis Co.
 51. Butterworth, William.
 52. Campbell, William V.
 53. Canavan & Mann.
 54. Capewell Horse Nail Co.
 55. Carpenter, George B., & Co. (Incorporated).
 56. Carpenter Paper Co.
 57. Carrigan, Andrew.
 58. Carrigan, Edmond B.
 59. Castle, Timothy P.
 60. Charlebois, Alexander.
 61. Chatterton, Howard E.
 62. Chedic, Walter H.
 63. Chicago Iron Store.
 64. Clark, James F.
 65. Coburn, Clarence W.
 66. Coffey, Thomas A.
 67. Collins, William.
 68. Columbia Shade Cloth Co.
 69. Cook & Heitman.
 70. Corder, James D.
 71. Cosier, Howard M.
 72. Cotton, Clinton N.
 73. Coulson, Don Carlos.
 74. Cowles, Richard H.
 75. Cox, Harry L.
 76. Crimmins, John T.
 77. Cromwell, Lincoln.
 78. Cross, Curtis B.
 79. Cudahy Packing Co.
 80. Cutting, Nathaniel H.
 81. Daggett, Charles A.
 82. Dalziel-Moller Co.
 83. Dana, Leslie.
 84. Davis, William F.
 85. Day Rubber Co.
 86. Dean, Marvin A.
 87. Decker, Edward C.
 88. Devitt, James.</p> | <p>89. Dickow, August.
 90. Dill, Benjamin.
 91. Dohrmann, Nathan, Co.
 92. Doup, Louis G.
 93. Dulany, William J. C.
 94. Dwyer, John M.
 95. Eakle, Charles M.
 96. Eames, John C.
 97. Edwards & Bradford Lumber Co.
 98. Eiseman, David.
 99. Elting, Howard.
 100. Estabrooks, Edward J. H.
 101. Excelsior Stove and Manufacturing Co.
 102. Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
 103. Faribault Roller Mill Co.
 104. Farmington Meat and Produce Market.
 105. Feldmann, Walter H.
 106. Ferry, Frank F.
 107. Fitzgibbons, Thomas J.
 108. Fonda, Henry E.
 109. Fort Smith Wagon Co.
 110. Fouke, Paul T.
 111. Francisco, Joseph S.
 112. Francy, William
 113. Frank, Albert.
 114. Frank, Henry.
 115. Frank, Max.
 116. Fricke, John W.
 117. Frye-Bruhn Co.
 118. Fuller, W. P., & Co.
 119. Gale Manufacturing Co.
 120. Gallup Mercantile Co.
 121. Garner, John T.
 122. Geldart, Richard W.
 123. Gilman, Stephen F.
 124. Goldman, Charles.
 125. Goodman, William E.
 126. Goodyear Rubber Co.
 127. Gottesman, J. M.
 128. Graf, George B.
 129. Greene, Henry.
 130. Grounds & Crozier.
 131. Gueinzus, Walter B.
 132. Guggenhime, David J.
 133. Haas, William.
 134. Hammer, George.
 135. Hanley, William.
 136. Harbison & Gathright.
 137. Haskins, Robert C.
 138. Haslam, Fred, & Co.
 139. Haydock, John.
 140. Heath, D. C., & Co.
 141. Heitman, Peter.
 142. Hersch, Leo.
 143. Hess, Eugene C.
 144. Hiller, John Roy.
 145. Hinrichs, Edward A.
 146. Hirdler, Carl.
 147. Hockmeyer, Vincent.
 148. Holbrook Bros.
 149. Holbrook, Henry M.
 150. Holden Patent Book Cover Co.
 151. Hooker, H. M., Co.
 152. Hopen Land and Cattle Co.</p> |
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Names and numbers of contractors—Continued.

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|---|--|
| <p>153. Houghton-Mifflin Co.
 154. Hopkins, Edwin.
 155. Hoyt, George S.
 156. Indianapolis Furniture Co. (Incorporated).
 157. Ilfeld, Louis.
 158. Jewell, Charles S.
 159. Johns, Hugh M.
 160. Johnson, J. W., Co.
 161. Jones, Thomas W.
 162. Kahlke, William J.
 163. Kalb, Louis.
 164. Kasper, Peter J.
 165. Kaull, Burt J.
 166. Kegler, Charles M.
 167. Keller & Tamm Manufacturing Co.
 168. Kelly, Alfred R.
 169. Kelly, Thomas.
 170. Kendrick & Isaac.
 171. Kenyon, C., Co.
 172. Keyes, Rollin A.
 173. Keyser, William H.
 174. Keyston, James W., jr.
 175. Kiper, Charles.
 176. Kleinwort, Emil.
 177. Knapp, Daniel.
 178. Kuhlmeier, Albert.
 179. Kutz, George W.
 180. Lake, J. Arihur.
 181. Lamson & Sessions Co.
 182. Leach & Gamble Co.
 183. Leonard, F. B., & Co.
 184. Lindberg, Gustaf.
 185. Littauer, Lucius N.
 186. Logee, Frank S.
 187. Long Syrup Refining Co.
 188. Los Angeles Saddlery and Finding Co.
 189. Lucas, John, & Co.
 190. Lyford, Harry B.
 191. MacGill, Alexander D.
 192. McCaull-Webster Elevator Co.
 193. McComb, Harry.
 194. McEwen, James.
 195. McGlasson, Oscar B.
 196. McLoughlin, John E.
 197. McNair, William A.
 198. McParland, James P.
 199. McRoskey, Leonard H.
 200. Maher, Laurence P.
 201. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.
 202. Manhattan Supply Co.
 203. Manufacturers Co.
 204. Marks, Edward M.
 205. Martin, Charles J.
 206. Martin, Wilton G.
 207. Maxwell, William F.
 208. Meinecke & Co.
 209. Meinecke, Henry.
 210. Merrell Drug Co., J. S.
 211. Meyer Brothers Drug Co.
 212. Meyers Mercantile Co.
 213. Mills, Henry T.
 214. Mineralized Rubber Co.
 215. Missouri Belting Co.</p> | <p>216. Moore, James K., jr.
 217. Morgan, James C.
 218. Morgan, Miles R.
 219. Morton, Mathew F.
 220. Moulthrop, Carlton F.
 221. Mowry, James D.
 222. Mueller, Robert H.
 223. Murdock, Mathew C.
 224. Napper, Stephenson T.
 225. Nason, Orville P.
 226. Nathan, Jonathan.
 227. Nay, George J.
 228. Neahr, Melvin J.
 229. Neiss, John H.
 230. Newton, Cassius C.
 231. North Land Coal Co.
 232. North Western Fuel Co. (Chicago, Ill.).
 233. North Western Fuel Co. (St. Paul, Minn.).
 234. Nystrom, Albert J.
 235. O'Connor, Charles M.
 236. Oestmann, Jacob L.
 237. Olwell, William J.
 238. Otis, McAllister & Co.
 239. Ottenheimer, Martin C.
 240. Pacific Cereal Association.
 241. Pacific Coast Coal Co.
 242. Pacific Grocery Co.
 243. Pacific Hardware and Steel Co.
 244. Parke, Davis & Co.
 245. Pederson, Mathias O.
 246. Perkins-Campbell Co.
 247. Pickens, Charles H.
 248. Pippey, William F.
 249. Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Minnesota.
 250. Port Costa Milling Co.
 251. Porter, James N.
 252. Portland Flouring Mills Co.
 253. Power, Charles B.
 254. Preece, Timothy D.
 255. Puhl-Webb Co.
 256. Puterbaugh, Jay G.
 257. Quast, Herman M.
 258. Quealy, P. J.
 259. Reed, Joseph C.
 260. Reichardt, F. Alfred, & Co.
 261. Reid, Murdoch & Co.
 262. Richardson, Forrest.
 263. Rigg, George A.
 264. Roane Bros.
 265. Roberts, George N.
 266. Roberts, John H.
 267. Roby, Frank H.
 268. Rogers, William O., jr.
 269. Rosenberg Bros. & Co.
 270. Ross & Roberts.
 271. Rothleutner, Frank.
 272. Rothschild, John.
 273. Samoa Mercantile Co.
 274. Sanders, Frank L.
 275. Schafer, Herman K.
 276. Schlegel Manufacturing Co., Oscar.
 277. Schneider, John S.
 278. Schrank, Martin.</p> |
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Names and numbers of contractors—Continued.

279. Schussler, Toby.	313. Taylor, N. & G., Co.
280. Schuster, Adolf.	314. Taylor, Rush J.
281. Scott, Foresman & Co.	315. Timms, Walter B.
282. Seabury & Johnson.	316. Totten, Joseph.
283. Searing, Charles H.	317. Tribolet, Seigfred J.
284. Seymour, C. Birney.	318. Tripp, Dales D.
285. Shear, William M.	319. Tuthill, Frank H.
286. Sherburne, Joseph H.	320. Tuttle Press Co.
287. Sherwood, James W.	321. Tuttle, William O.
288. Sibley, John D.	322. Union Meat Co.
289. Siegel-Cooper Co.	323. Upham, Charles M.
290. Simmons & Stirk.	324. Vanderwagen, Andrew.
291. Singer Bros.	325. Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Co.
292. Smith, Amos R.	326. Wait, Walter B.
293. Smith, Denison B., jr.	327. Walker, William I.
294. Smith, Oliver P.	328. Wanamaker, John.
295. Smith & Stever.	329. Ward, Stephen S.
296. Snook, James A.	330. Webster, Douglas.
297. Spalding Lumber Co., F. M.	331. Weller, Charles F.
298. Spear, Willis M.	332. Welter, John N.
299. Stadvold, Sever S.	333. Whetton, Arthur J.
300. Stafford Manufacturing Co., E. H.	334. Whitall-Tatum Co.
301. Standard Oil Co.	335. White, Richard P.
302. Steele, Henry B.	336. Whiteside, Henry C.
303. Stewart, Frank M.	337. Whiteside, Nathaniel H.
304. Straukamp, Cassidy & Co.	338. Wilder, John E.
305. Strong, J. Edmund.	339. Wilhelm, Charles M.
306. Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.	340. Williams, Christ.
307. Sudbury, Edward B.	341. Winterscheidt, Jacob E.
308. Susskind, Joseph N.	342. Wright, Gilbert G.
309. Swift & Co.	343. Wright, Perley N.
310. Syndicate Trading Co.	344. Wunder, Adam D.
311. Tacoma Meat Co.	345. Yates, Charles M., jr.
312. Taylor, C. M.	346. Zemlicka, Frank C.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 5, 1909, for piece goods, clothing, overalls, shirts, and tailors' trimmings.

PIECE GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Piece goods:			
	Cassimere, all wool, navy blue—			
4,100 yards...	24 oz., winter weight.....	95	\$1.90	New York.
2,385 yards...	16-oz., summer weight.....	95	1.50	Do.
3,500 yards...	Corduroy.....	147	.345	Do.
	Corduroy:			
	Coats, corduroy, single breasted, sizes, chest measure—			
3,170.....	24½ to 28½.....	200	1.59	Do.
4,640.....	29 to 35.....	200	2.09	Do.
1,662.....	36 to 44.....	200	2.65	Do.
	Trousers, corduroy—			
4,336 pairs....	Knee trousers, 25 to 28 waist (ages 6 to 12 years).	200	.59	Do.
3,160 pairs....	Long trousers, 24½ to 27 waist, 20 to 26 inseam (ages 6 to 12).	200	.75	Do.
9,750 pairs....	27½ to 32 waist, 27 to 32 inseam (ages 13 to 19).	200	1.25	Do.
3,950 pairs....	33 to 42 waist, 31 to 34 inseam.....	200	1.51	Do.
	Police uniforms (sizes as may be required):			
	Coats, men's, officers', navy-blue cassimere—			
38.....	24-oz., winter weight.....	171	5.90	Do.
40.....	16-oz., summer weight.....	171	5.20	Do.
	Coats, men's, privates', navy-blue cassimere—			
574.....	24-oz., winter weight.....	171	5.40	Do.
523.....	16-oz., summer weight.....	171	4.70	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 5, 1909, for piece goods, clothing, overalls, shirts, and tailors' trimmings—Continued.

PIECE GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Police uniforms (sizes as may be required)—Con.			
40 pairs.....	Trousers, men's, officers', navy-blue cassimere—			
	24-oz., winter weight.....	171	\$3.58	New York.
44 pairs.....	16-oz., summer weight.....	171	3.10	Do.
	Trousers, men's, privates', navy-blue cassimere—			
574 pairs.....	24-oz., winter weight.....	171	3.48	Do.
580 pairs.....	16-oz., summer weight.....	171	2.97	Do.
	Waistcoats, men's, officers', and privates', navy-blue cassimere—			
600.....	24-oz., winter weight.....	171	1.59	Do.
471.....	16-oz., summer weight.....	171	1.39	Do.
	Duck, 10-ounce, blanket lined:			
860.....	Reefer coats, d. b., blanket lined, sizes 32 to 46.	264	3.85	Do.
	Uniforms—cassimere:			
	Coats, uniform, navy blue, single breasted—			
	Sizes 24½ to 28½ chest measure—			
1,495.....	Winter weight.....	171	2.78	Do.
1,055.....	Summer weight.....	171	2.39	Do.
	Sizes 29 to 35 chest measure—			
2,326.....	Winter weight.....	171	3.95	Do.
1,712.....	Summer weight.....	171	3.44	Do.
	Sizes 36 to 44 chest measure—			
896.....	Winter weight.....	171	4.98	Do.
740.....	Summer weight.....	171	4.39	Do.
	Trousers, uniform, navy blue—			
	25 to 28 waist (ages 6 to 12)—			
1,115 pairs....	Winter weight (knee trousers).....	171	1.39	Do.
850 pairs.....	Summer weight (knee trousers).....	171	1.20	Do.
	24½ to 27 waist, 20 to 26 inseam (ages 6 to 12)—			
665 pairs.....	Winter weight (long trousers).....	171	2.19	Do.
257 pairs.....	Summer weight (long trousers).....	171	1.88	Do.
	27½ to 32 waist, 27 to 32 inseam (ages 13 to 19)—			
2,190 pairs....	Winter weight.....	171	3.25	Do.
1,770 pairs....	Summer weight.....	171	2.78	Do.
	32 to 42 waist, 32 to 34 inseam—			
778 pairs.....	Winter weight.....	171	3.50	Do.
630 pairs.....	Summer weight.....	171	3.10	Do.
	Overalls, blue denim:			
	Overalls, with bib; blue denim—			
7,270 pairs....	24½ to 27 waist, 20 to 26 inseam.....	127	.2498	New York, Chicago St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
12,800 pairs...	27½ to 32 waist, 27 to 32 inseam.....	127	.4998	Do.
8,250 pairs....	33 to 42 waist, 32 to 34 inseam.....	127	.5498	Do.
	Jumpers, blue denim:			
1,667.....	Boys', sizes 12 to 14½.....	127	.4198	Do.
4,160.....	Men's, sizes 15 to 18.....	127	.4798	Do.
	Shirts:			
	Shirts, chambray, assorted sizes, neck measure, by half inches—			
18,810.....	Boys', 11 to 14½ inch.....	100	.2865	New York.
13,700.....	Men's, 15 to 18 inch.....	100	.3495	Do.
	Shirts, fancy flannel, assorted sizes, neck measure, by half inches—			
6,160.....	Boys', 11 to 14½ inch.....	100	.388	Do.
5,120.....	Men's, 15 to 18 inch.....	100	.49	Do.
	Tailors' trimmings:			
995 yards....	Lining, drab, worsted, not under 30-cent grade, for body linings of corduroy coats.	125	.30	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
5,550 yards...	Sateen, black or Italian cloth, 32 inches wide, for body linings of uniform coats, not under 20-cent grade.	96	.172	Do.
2,000 yards...	Sleeve lining, twilled, 40 inches wide, not under 15-cent grade.	289	.1111	New York.
2,955 yards...	Drilling, or corset jeans, slate, 29 inches wide.	96	.085	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
855 yards.....	Haircloth, 16 inches wide.....	125	.15	Do.
2,670 yards...	Canvas, tailors', unbleached, 22 inches wide.	289	.1018	New York.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 5, 1909, for piece goods, clothing, overalls, shirts, and tailors' trimmings—Continued.

PIECE GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
196 dozen.....	Tailors' trimmings—Continued.	289	\$0.165	New York.
900 yards.....	Wadding, cotton, slate color.....	96	.055	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha or Kansas City.
	Wigan, black.....			
29 gross.....	Buttons, black, vegetable ivory—	25	a 1.125	Chicago.
23 gross.....	40-line; overcoat.....	25	a 1.925	Do.
307 gross.....	50-line; overcoat.....	25	a.49	Do.
	30-line; coat.....			
150 gross.....	Buttons—	25	a.39	Do.
98 gross.....	Vest, black, vegetable ivory.....	25	b 2.325	Do.
48 gross.....	Coat, fire-gilt, army, 30-line.....	25	b 1.24	Do.
1,100 gross.....	Vest, fire-gilt, army, 24-line.....	21	.0649	New York.
670 gross.....	Trousers, metal, suspender.....	21	.0569	Do.
495 ounces....	Trousers, metal, fly.....	25	.705	Chicago.
	Twist, buttonhole, silk, No. 8, 2-ounce spools, standard make.			

a Bulk.

b Carded.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 7, 1909, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, gloves, etc.

DRY GOODS.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
348.....	Blankets, wool, single:	248	a \$0.5975	New York.
	60 x 84 inches, indigo-blue, for single beds, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4¾ pounds each.			
476.....	68 x 84 inches, indigo-blue, for double beds, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5¾ pounds each.	248	a .5975	Do.
564.....	60 x 84 inches, scarlet, for single beds, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4¾ pounds each.	248	a .5975	Do.
1,210.....	68 x 84 inches, scarlet, for double beds, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5¾ pounds each.	248	a .5975	Do.
156.....	60 x 84 inches, white, for single beds, to weigh not less than 4½ to 4¾ pounds each.	248	a .5975	Do.
378.....	68 x 84 inches, white, for double beds, to weigh not less than 5½ to 5¾ pounds each.	248	a .5975	Do.
	Blankets, cotton, single, tan or gray, as may be called for:			
1,068.....	All cotton, no wool in—			
	About 68 x 84 inches, to weigh about 3½ pounds. (For double beds.)	6	1.46	Do.
680.....	About 60 x 84 inches, to weigh about 3 pounds. (For single beds.)	6	1.24	Do.
144.....	Counterpanes, white:	310	.75	Do.
378.....	Single.....	169	.955	Do.
21,140 yards..	Double.....	25	.72	Chicago.
	Serge, dress, dark blue, 54-inch.....			
5,240 yards...	Flannel:	25	.49	Do.
690 yards.....	Or Panama, dress, gray, 54-inch.....	96	.325	New York.
2,375 yards...	Red, twilled.....	98	.065	St. Louis.
11,650 yards..	Domest flannel, 30 and 32-inch.....	25	.0801	Chicago.
	Muslin, white, 48 x 48; 36-inch, bleached, shrunk finish.			
66,240 yards..	Cheviot shirting or hickory, fast colors.....	25	.0753	Do.
119,830 yards.	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. Staple and fancy dress patterns; standard make; desirable styles.	96	.057	New York.
52,890 yards..	Madras or seersucker, assorted patterns, blue, fast colors.	289	.0715	Do.
45,640 yards..	Percale, 80 x 84 count, indigo dye, white and black.	96	.0898	Do.
18,360 yards..	Calico, indigo and shirting, and oil red.....	96	.051	Do.
			.051	
			.0462	
26,600 yards..	White crossbar (for aprons); not under 7½-cent grade, assorted patterns.	289	.0863	Do.
63,680 yards..	Outing flannel, fancy.....	122	.1025	Do.

a Per pound.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 7, 1909, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, gloves, etc.—Continued.

DRY GOODS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Sheeting:			
28,240 yards..	$\frac{1}{4}$, bleached, standard	25	\$0.0825	Chicago.
42,800 yards..	$\frac{1}{4}$, brown, standard, heavy	25	.1484	Do.
45,300 yards..	$\frac{1}{4}$, brown, standard, heavy	25	.1887	Do.
19,000 yards..	$\frac{1}{4}$, brown, standard, heavy	25	.2113	Do.
13,600 yards..	Silesia, black and slate, 36 inches wide	310	.0845	New York.
	Denim:			
9,860 yards...	Indigo blue, 8-ounce, standard	25	.1116	Chicago.
3,940 yards...	Art, green, or burlap, green (for table and couch covers.)	289	.158	New York.
1,290 yards...	Bedticking, blue and white stripe	25	.0873	Chicago.
24,450 yards...	Linen, table, 62-inch, washed damask, not under 55-cent grade	277	a. 48	New York.
57,800 yards..	Crash, linen, brown, washed; no colored border; not under 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent grade	310	.1149	Do.
2,180 yards...	Plaid, glass toweling, all linen, 18 to 20 inches wide, not under 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent grade	18	.13	Do.
	Oilcloth, table:			
4,970 yards...	$\frac{1}{2}$, white	25	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
2,040 yards...	$\frac{1}{2}$, veined	25	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
10,622 yards..	Opaque, for window shades, assorted colors and widths	68	(b)	New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.
3,786	Window-shade rollers, with fixtures, complete; sizes as may be required	68	(c)	Do.
714 pieces....	Mosquito net or bar, blue, white, and green (8 yards to the piece)	24	.539	New York.
	Mittens:			
	Woolen, assorted sizes—			
410 doz. prs...	Boys', mixed gray	337	1.90	Chicago.
204 doz. prs...	Girls', plain colors	307	d 1.90	New York.
252 doz. prs...	Misses' and women's, plain colors	307	d 2.15	Do.
	Shawls, dark-colored plaid:			
1,735	Single, about $\frac{3}{4}$	289	1.7485	Do.
707	Double, about $\frac{1}{2}$	289	3.4968	Do.
4,860	Skirts, balmoral, wool, woven, gray only	248	.675	Do.
405 dozen....	Fascinators, woolen, assorted colors	25	1.90	Chicago.
	Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, plain white, linen:			
2,100 dozen..	Men's	160	.6925	New York.
2,050 dozen..	Ladies'	25	.365	Chicago.
463 pounds...	Cotton bats, full net weight	25	.1275	Do.
	Additional articles:			
26,330 yards..	Sheeting, $\frac{1}{4}$, brown, standard, heavy	25	.0607	Do.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

11,770	Undershirts, men's, balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 44	304	\$0.345	New York.
11,925 pairs...	Drawers, men's, balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 40	304	.345	Do.
10,920	Undershirts, men's, merino, or heavy cotton ribbed, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 44	139	.32	Do.
9,850 pairs....	Drawers, men's, merino, or heavy cotton ribbed, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 32 to 40	139	.32	Do.
7,715	Undershirts, boys', balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32	304	.285	Do.
7,935 pairs....	Drawers, boys', balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32	304	.285	Do.
9,080	Undershirts, boys', merino, or heavy cotton ribbed, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32	98	.287	St. Louis.
9,185 pairs....	Drawers, boys', merino, or heavy cotton ribbed, for winter wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 32	98	.287	Do.
	Union suits, for small boys:			
3,340	For summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 28....	25	.27	Chicago.
3,880	For winter wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 28....	77	.285	New York.
	Union suits, women's:			
6,700	Ribbed, knit, low neck, sleeveless, for summer wear, 32 to 38	98	.29	St. Louis.
6,030	Knit, ribbed, for summer wear, long sleeves and high neck, 23 to 38	98	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
12,240	Knit, ribbed, for winter wear, 32 to 38	25	.29	Chicago.

a In dice pattern only.

b 36 and 38-inch, \$0.15; 42-inch, \$0.194; 45-inch, \$0.205; 48-inch, \$0.238; 54-inch, \$0.286; 63-inch, \$0.394; 72-inch, \$0.475.

c 36 and 38 inches wide, \$0.075; 42 inches wide, \$0.0775; 45 and 48 inches wide, \$0.11; 54 inches wide, \$0.17; 72 inches wide, \$0.45.

d Only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 7, 1909, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, gloves, etc.—Continued.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
3,950.....	Union suits, misses', knit, ribbed: Low neck, sleeveless, for summer wear, 24 to 30.	98	\$0.26 $\frac{7}{8}$	St. Louis.
4,740.....	For summer wear, long sleeves and high neck, 24 to 30.	98	.29	Do.
9,250.....	For winter wear, 24 to 30.....	98	.282	Do.
442 doz. prs..	Half-hose, men's: Woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	204	1.70	Chicago or St. Louis.
1,290 doz. prs..	Heavy cotton, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	24	.87	New York.
1,280 doz. prs..	Cotton, medium weight, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	337	1.15	Chicago.
770 doz. prs..	Half-hose, boys': Cotton, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10.....	25	.69	Do.
910 doz. prs..	Heavy cotton, assorted sizes, Nos. 8, 9, and 10.	25	1.075	Do.
1,465 doz. prs..	Hose, boys', heavy cotton, ribbed, black, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.	328	1.92	New York.
1,640 doz. prs..	Hose, women's: Heavy cotton, black, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10.	15	1.65	Do.
1,080 doz. prs..	Cotton, black, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10.	328	2.26	Do.
1,535 doz. prs..	Hose, misses': Heavy cotton, black, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	310	1.04	Do.
850 doz. prs..	Cotton, black, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	202	1.05	Do.
1,490 doz. prs..	Stocking feet, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10.....	328	.45	Do.

GLOVES.

1,590 pairs....	Gloves, buck or horsehide, No. 1, standard quality: Boys', wool-lined.....	87	\$0.35	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
1,025 pairs....	Boys', unlined, outside seam.....	87	.34	Do.
1,920 pairs....	Men's, wool-lined.....	185	.57	New York.
1,715 pairs....	Men's, unlined, outside seam.....	87	.55	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.

NOTIONS.

11,185 yards..	Braid: Dress, worsted, black, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	328	{ \$0.0149 .02 .03 .0164 .0214	} New York.
9,835 yards...	Dress, white, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	328	{		Do.
6,330 yards...	Cardinal, worsted, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	25	a .65	Chicago.
258 dozen.....	Brushes, hair, pure bristles, 8 rows, securely copper-wired, or cemented, in wood block, substantially backed.	25	1.65	Do.
860 dozen.....	Brushes, tooth.....	16	.90	New York.
590 gross.....	Buttons: Dress, vegetable ivory, 26-line.....	25	b .44	Chicago
530 gross.....	Dress, smoked pearl, 26-line.....	25	b .725	Do.
1,130 gross.....	Shirt, bone, 18-line.....	25	.14	Do.
1,385 gross.....	Shirt, bone, 20-line.....	25	.13	Do.
707 gross.....	Shirt, pearl, 16-line.....	25	.275	Do.
945 gross.....	Dress, pearl, 24-line.....	25	.37	Do.
970 gross.....	Bone, 28-line.....	337	.13	Do.
845 dozen.....	Combs, coarse: Boys', pocket.....	310	.28	New York.
1,530 dozen...	Strong, dressing.....	21	.691	Do.
1,325 dozen...	Fine, aluminum.....	337	.88	Chicago.
1,775 doz. spls.	Cotton, darning: Black, fast color, No. 2.....	310	.1575	New York.
202 doz. spls..	White.....	310	.1575	Do.
480 doz. spls..	Gray.....	310	.1575	Do.

a Per gross yard.

b Carded.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 7, 1909, for dry goods, underwear, hosiery, gloves, etc.—Continued.

NOTIONS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
460 gross.....	Hooks and eyes: Brass, white and black, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....	96	\$0.08	New York.
68 gross.....	Trousers, brass.....	96	.26	Do.
350 dozen.....	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal.....	337	1.04	Chicago.
260 gross.....	Laces, shoe: Leather, 36-inch.....	25	1.475	Do.
1,300 gross.....	Tubular, $\frac{3}{4}$, black, extra heavy.....	310	.40	New York.
3,026 hundred	Needles: Sharps, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.....	202	a. 3240	Do.
365 hundred..	Darning, small size.....	202	a. 72	Do.
54,460 rolls....	Paper, toilet, rolls of 1,000 sheets, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Pins, brass, standard brand, 360 pins to the paper:	320	.0375	Chicago.
300 packs.....	No. 2.....	96	.36 $\frac{1}{4}$	New York.
500 packs.....	No. 3.....	96	.335	Do.
220 packs.....	No. 4.....	96	.302	Do.
761 dozen.....	Pins: Hat, girls', 2 sizes, steel, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, black heads.....	96	.0225	Do.
576 pounds...	Hair, crinkled, wire, 3 sizes.....	96	.0625	Do.
797 gross.....	Safety, brass, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 inch.....	24	.18 .214 .26	Do.
15,420 yards..	Ribbon, all silk, white, black, cardinal, navy, and light blue: 3-inch.....	310	.088	Do.
9,990 yards...	4-inch.....	310	.114	Do.
187.....	Scissors, buttonhole.....	25	.25	Chicago.
216 dozen.....	Silk, sewing, standard make, 50-yard spools: Cardinal.....	25	.30	Do.
697 dozen.....	Black.....	25	.30	Do.
11,450 dozen..	Spool cotton, best of standard 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 100, white and black.....	226	.34	New York.
75 dozen.....	Tape measures, medium.....	25	.125	Chicago.
2,640 doz. pes.	Tape, white, cotton, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch widths.....	96	.06 .0825 .095 .1225	New York.
420 yards.....	Tape, elastic, black: $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	25	.02	Chicago.
1,340 yards...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	96	.0275	New York.
12,450 yards..	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	96	.0425	Do.
450 dozen.....	Thimbles, steel: Closed.....	96	.0675	Do.
94 dozen.....	Open.....	24	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
76 doz. spls...	Thread, linen, standard make, dark blue and un- bleached, as required: No. 30.....	328	.81	Do.
40 doz. spls...	No. 35.....	328	.81	Do.
32 doz. spls...	No. 40.....	328	.81	Do.
220 pounds...	Twine, sack.....	25	.185	Chicago.

HATS AND CAPS.

2,550.....	Caps, with ear covers, dark colors, assorted sizes: Boys'.....	196	\$0.36	New York.
1,014.....	Men's.....	196	.38	Do.
3,470.....	Caps, military, navy blue, boys' and men's, as- sorted sizes, trimmed with fire-gilt eagle but- tons and red worsted braid, to be tacked on; material and trimming to match uniform suits.	308	.49	Do.
4,310.....	Caps, cloth, tam-o'-shanter, wired, dark color, assorted sizes, for large and small girls.	289	.264	Do.
970.....	Hats, soft, fur, nutria color: Boys', assorted sizes.....	52	.6775	Do.
270.....	Men's, staple shape, assorted sizes.....	52	.745	Do.
76.....	Hats, men's, soft, fur, black, police, regulation army style with gold cord, assorted sizes.	328	.975	Do.
420.....	Hats, straw, Mexican, assorted sizes, for boys and girls.	186	.15	Do.
400.....	Stocking caps or Canadian toques, for small boys and girls.	25	.1458	Chicago.

a Per M.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books.

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
703 pairs.....	Boots, men's, rubber, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 13..	336	\$2.541	St. Louis.
	Overshoes, arctics, 4 buckles, assorted sizes:			
1,700 pairs....	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....	336	{ ^a 1.2165 ^b 1.3175 }	Do.
712 pairs.....	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....	336	.9605	Do.
1,116 pairs....	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....	336	1.241	Do.
910 pairs.....	Men's, Nos. 7 to 13.....	305	1.685	Chicago.
	Overshoes, rubber, "storm," assorted sizes:			
252 pairs.....	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....	289	{ ^a .357 ^b .426 }	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
610 pairs.....	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....	289	.325	Do.
1,470 pairs....	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....	305	.44	Chicago.
107 pairs.....	Men's, Nos. 7 to 13.....	305	.5925	Do.
	Shoes, good quality:			
1,630 pairs....	Little gents', Nos. 9 to 12.....	222	1.04	St. Louis.
9,035 pairs....	Youths', Nos. 12½ to 2.....	305	1.125	Chicago.
16,670 pairs..	Boys', Nos. 2½ to 5½.....	222	1.34	St. Louis.
8,940 pairs....	Men's, Nos. 6 to 13.....	289	1.666	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
190 pairs.....	Children's, Nos. 5 to 8.....	222	.69	St. Louis.
2,450 pairs....	Children's, Nos. 8½ to 11½.....	222	.94	Do.
13,000 pairs..	Misses', Nos. 12 to 2.....	305	1.05	Chicago.
14,260 pairs..	Women's, Nos. 2½ to 8.....	222	1.22	St. Louis.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Medicines:				
Acids—				
634 ounces....	Acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. bottles.....	201	\$0.01¼	St. Louis.
8,212 ounces..	Boracic, powd., in 4-oz. bottles.....	210	.012	Do.
9,025 ounces..	Carbolic, pure, 95 per cent liquid, in 8-oz. bottles.....	201	.0125	Do.
226 ounces....	Citric, in 8-oz. bottles.....	210	.03	Do.
48 ounces.....	Gallic, in 4-oz. bottles.....	201	.045	Do.
74 ounces.....	Hydrocyanic, U. S. P., dilute, in 1-oz. bottles.....	201	.055	Do.
1,485 ounces..	Hydrochloric, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles....	201	.01½	Do.
685 ounces....	Nitric, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	201	.0175	Do.
535 ounces....	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	211	.014	Do.
610 ounces....	Salicylic, powd., in 8-oz. bottles.....	201	.02¼	Do.
795 ounces....	Sulphuric, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	211	.015	Do.
45 pounds....	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-lb. g. s. bottles.....	210	.39	Do.
460 ounces....	Tannic, pure, powd., in 8-oz. bottles.....	331	.045	Omaha.
66 pounds....	Tartaric, powd., in 1-lb. bottles.....	201	.36	St. Louis.
	Fluid extracts, U. S. P.—			
545 ounces....	Belladonna, in 4-oz. bottles.....	244	.0475	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
108 pounds...	Buchu, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.775	Do.
170 ounces....	Cannabis Indica, in 4-oz. bottles.....	244	.12½	Do.
286 pounds...	Cascara sagrada, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	1.60	Do.
305 ounces....	Cimicifuga (racemosa), in 4-oz. bottles....	244	.0425	Do.
116 pounds...	Cinchona (with aromatics), in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.68	Do.
1,230 ounces..	Ergot, in 8-oz. bottles.....	244	.0425	Do.
215 pounds...	Ginger, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.6425	Do.
385 pounds...	Glycyrrhiza, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.2825	Do.
245 pounds...	Hydrastis, colorless, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.415	Do.
600 ounces....	Ipecac, in 8-oz. bottles.....	244	.135	Do.
130 pounds...	Rhubarb, compound, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.9025	Do.
100 pounds...	Senna, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.425	Do.
120 pounds...	Stigmata maydis, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.27	Do.
115 pounds...	Taraxacum, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.455	Do.
176 pounds...	Triticum, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.27	Do.
78 pounds...	Valerian, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.50	Do.
2,055 ounces..	Viburnum, in 8-oz. bottles.....	244	.04	Do.
	Solid extracts, U. S. P.—			
22 ounces....	Cannabis indica, in ounce jars.....	331	.60	Omaha.
82 ounces....	Colocynth, compound, powd., in 8-oz. bottles.....	244	.065	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
191 pounds...	Extract of glycyrrhiza, in sticks.....	211	.21	St. Louis.

^a Nos. 1 to 2.

^b Nos. 2½ to 6.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Medicines—Continued.			
	Hypodermic tablets—			
165 tubes....	Aconitine, $\frac{3}{16}$ gr., in tubes of 25.....	331	\$0.025	Omaha.
403 tubes....	Anaesthetic, local, in tubes of 25, for extracting teeth.	331	.06	Do.
185 tubes....	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	331	.09	Do.
210 tubes....	Atropine, sulph., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25....	331	.025	Do.
230 tubes....	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	331	.055	Do.
235 tubes....	Digitalin, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25.....	331	.025	Do.
160 tubes....	Hyoscyamine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25....	331	.035	Do.
630 tubes....	Morphia, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., atropine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	331	.07	Do.
590 tubes....	Morphia, sulph., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. each, in tubes of 25.	331	.04	Do.
235 tubes....	Nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in tubes of 25....	331	.025	Do.
145 tubes....	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	331	.07	Do.
460 tubes....	Strychnine, nitrate, $\frac{1}{40}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	331	.025	Do.
410 tubes....	Strychnine, sulph., $\frac{1}{200}$ gr., in tubes of 25.	331	.025	Do.
	Tablet triturates—			
162 bottles..	Aconitine, $\frac{3}{16}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.05	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
270 bottles....	Aconitine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.054	Do.
112 bottles....	Aloin, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.052	Do.
280 bottles....	Arsenic, iodide, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	244	.05	Do.
210 bottles....	Atropine, sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.054	Do.
145 bottles....	Benzoic acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.05	Do.
315 bottles....	Caffeine, citrated, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	244	.0575	Do.
655 bottles....	Calcium sulphide, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100..	244	.044	Do.
270 bottles....	Calomel and sodium (calomel, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.; sodium bicarb., 1 gr.), in bottles of 100.	244	.044	Do.
316 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.075	Do.
180 bottles....	Calomel and sodium (calomel, 1 gr.; sodium bicarb., 1 gr.), in bottles of 100.	244	.055	Do.
250 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.135	Do.
200 bottles....	Cascara sagrada, 1 gr., in bottles of 100....	244	.05	Do.
285 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.1075	Do.
310 bottles....	Cerium oxalate, 1 gr., in bottles of 100....	244	.05	Do.
14 bottles....	Colocynth, compound, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.05	Do.
40 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.05	Do.
	Codeine, without sugar—			
375 bottles....	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.15	Do.
525 bottles....	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.23	Do.
118 bottles....	Colchicine, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.09	Do.
146 bottles....	Copper arsenite, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.048	Do.
150 bottles....	Corrosive sublimate, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.05	Do.
	Digitalin, pure—			
100 bottles....	$\frac{3}{16}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.05	Do.
160 bottles....	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.055	Do.
90 bottles....	Dover's powder, 1 gr., in bottles of 100..	244	.055	Do.
170 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.055	Do.
200 bottles....	Hydrastin, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.066	Do.
22 bottles....	Lithium, carbonate, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.052	Do.
53 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.052	Do.
220 bottles....	Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.052	Do.
50 bottles....	Salicylic acid, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.05	Do.
110 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.05	Do.
80 bottles....	Santonin and calomel (santonin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; calomel, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), in bottles of 100.	244	.08	Do.
70 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.25	Do.
390 bottles....	Strychnine arsenate, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.05	Do.
90 bottles....	Strychnine, nitrate, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.05	Do.
180 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.105	Do.
115 bottles....	Strychnine, sulphate, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.05	Do.
240 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.105	Do.
35 bottles....	Tartar emetic, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.0475	Do.
22 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.0875	Do.
340 bottles....	Terpin hydrate, 2 gr., heroin, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., in bottles of 500.	244	.36	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Medicines—Continued.			
	Tablet triturates—Continued.			
	Zinc—			
46 bottles....	Phosphide, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr., in bottles of 100....	244	\$0.05	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
345 bottles....	Sulphocarbolate, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.048	Do.
	Compressed tablets—			
1,790 bottles..	Acetanilid, compound, 5 gr. tablets (100 in bottle). (Formula: $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs. acetanilid; $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. bicarb. soda; $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. brom. soda, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. cit. caffen, or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. pure caffen).	244	.08	Do.
400 bottles....	Antiseptic, nasal, in bottles of 500.....	244	.165	Do.
640 bottles....	Bronchial: (Ammon. chloride, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.; ext. glycyrrhiza, 1 gr.; oleoresin cubeb, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; powd. hyoseyamus, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; powd. senega, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; powd. ipecac, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.; balsam tolu, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), in bottles of 500.	244	.183	Do.
300 bottles....	Charcoal, 5 gr., in bottles of 500.....	244	.13	Do.
182 bottles....	Corrosive sublimate, blue, for external use (formula: mercuric chloride corrosive, $7\frac{3}{10}$ gr.; citric acid, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr.), in bottles of 25.	244	.095	Do.
155 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 100.....	244	.1825	Do.
131 bottles....	Same as above, in 1-lb. bottles.....	244	.87	Do.
80 bottles....	Creosote, beechwood, 1 minim, in bottles of 100.	244	.072	Do.
66 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.195	Do.
100 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	244	.33	Do.
91 bottles....	Cubeb, compound (powdered cubeb, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; dried ferrous sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; copaiba mass, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; venice turpentine, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; oil santal, $\frac{1}{10}$ minim; oil gautheria, $\frac{1}{10}$ minim), in bottles of 100.	244	.072	Do.
40 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.195	Do.
83 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	244	.33	Do.
760 bottles....	Diarrhoea: (Norman Grey); (powd. opium, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain.; aromatic powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; camphor, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; bismuth subnit., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; sodium bicarb., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; powd. kino, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; mercury with chalk, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.), in bottles of 100.	244	.136	Do.
127 bottles....	Ergotine, 2 gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	.102	Do.
1,090 bottles..	Lithium, citrate, in 5 gr. effervescent tablets, in bottles of 40.	244	.11	Do.
265 bottles....	Potassium chlorate, 5 gr., in bottles of 500.	244	.16	Do.
90 bottles....	Potassium permanganate, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.054	Do.
83 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.118	Do.
200 bottles....	Quinine, sulphate, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.09	Do.
140 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	244	.285	Do.
170 bottles....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	244	.51	Do.
1,400 bottles..	Quinine, sulphate, 3 gr., in bottles of 100.	244	.165	Do.
193 bottles....	Rennet, in bottles of 100.....	244	.114	Do.
680 bottles....	Salol, in 5-gr. tablets, in bottles of 100...	244	.12	Do.
430 bottles....	Sodium chloride, for normal salt solution, in bottles of 100.	244	.102	Do.
290 bottles....	Sodium salicylate, 5 gr., in bottles of 500.	244	.303	Do.
103 bottles....	Sulfonal, 5 gr., in bottles of 100.....	244	1.60	Do.
	Elixirs, etc.—			
1,120 bottles..	Aromatic elixir, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.	211	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
470 pounds...	Buchu and acetate of potassium, elixir of, in 1-lb. bottles.	244	.279	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
	Cod-liver oil, emulsion of—			
1,900 pounds..	Simple, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles....	244	.171	Do.
3,140 bottles..	With hypophosphites and creosote, in 1-pint bottles.	244	.24	Do.
1,260 pounds..	Iron, quinine, and strychnine, elixir of, in 1-lb. bottles.	244	.205	Do.
1,370 bottles..	Pepsin, elixir of, national formulary, in 1-pint bottles.	244	.23	Do.
406 pounds...	Sodium bromide, elixir of, in 1-lb. bottles	211	.2125	St. Louis.
640 pounds...	Terpin hydrate and heroin, elixir of, in 1-lb. bottles.	211	.345	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
Medicines—Continued.				
Oils—				
525 ounces...	Cade, in 4-oz. bottles.....	211	\$0.02	St. Louis.
1,460 bottles...	Castor, cold-pressed, in 32-oz. bottles....	331	.28	Omaha.
570 ounces...	Cloves, in 2-oz. bottles.....	210	.07	St. Louis.
2,280 bottles...	Cod-liver, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.....	{ 210 211	{ a.16 a.16	{ Do. Do.
1,430 bottles...	Cotton-seed, refined, in pint bottles....	331	.105	Omaha.
57 ounces.....	Croton, in 1-oz. bottles.....	331	.08	Do.
110 ounces.....	Cubebs, in 4-oz. bottles.....	210	.1325	St. Louis.
210 ounces.....	Eucalyptus, in 1-oz. bottles.....	331	.07	Omaha.
1,890 ounces...	Gaultheria (synthetic), in 1-oz. bottles...	331	.04	Do.
1,380 bottles...	Linseed, raw, in pint bottles.....	331	.10	Do.
200 ounces...	Male fern, ethereal, in 2-oz. bottles.....	210	.135	St. Louis.
375 pounds...	Origanum, best commercial, in 1-lb. bottles.	331	.21	Omaha.
610 ounces...	Peppermint, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles....	210	.125	St. Louis.
335 ounces.....	Sandalwood, East India, in 4-oz. bottles.	210	.225	Do.
1,720 bottles...	Turpentine, in 32-oz. bottles.....	211	.19	Do.
Pills—				
305 bottles...	Aloin, compound (aloin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; belladonna, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; strychnine, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.), in bottles of 500.	244	.138	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
195 bottles...	Asafetida, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.....	331	.06	Omaha.
245 bottles...	Camphor and opium (camphor 2 gr.; opium, 1 gr.), in bottles of 100.	331	.1525	Do.
320 bottles...	Cathartic, vegetable, U. S. P., in bottles, of 500.	{ 331 244	{ a.41 a.41	{ Omaha. New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
550 bottles...	Compound cathartic, U. S. P., in bottles of 500.	331	.30	Omaha.
53 bottles.....	Copaiba mass, 3 gr., in bottles of 500....	331	.28	Do.
390 bottles...	Emmenagogue, imp., U. S. P., in bottles of 100.	244	.105	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
415 bottles...	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.	331	.05	Omaha.
125 bottles...	Iodoform, 1 gr., in bottles of 100.....	331	.135	Do.
490 bottles.....	Mercury (green iodide), $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., in bottles of 100.	331	.05	Do.
730 bottles...	Phosphorus, compound (phosphorus, $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.; iron, reduced, 3 gr.; quinine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; strychnine, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.) in bottles of 100.	244	.12	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
Tinctures—				
1,590 ounces...	Aconite, rad., U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles..	244	.03	Do.
505 bottles...	Arnica, U. S. P., in 32-oz. bottles.....	331	.55	Omaha.
1,000 ounces...	Belladonna, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles....	244	.025	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
180 pounds...	Benzoin, compound, in 1-lb. bottles.....	211	.50	St. Louis.
180 ounces...	Cantharides, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles....	211	.04	Do.
150 pounds...	Capsicum, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles.....	331	.45	Omaha.
800 ounces.....	Digitalis, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles.....	244	.03	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
216 ounces...	Gelsemium, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles....	244	.03	Do.
515 pounds...	Gentian, compound, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	331	.30	Omaha.
600 ounces...	Guaiac, ammoniated, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.	{ 331 211	{ a.0275 a.0275	{ St. Louis. Omaha.
280 pounds...	Iodine, U. S. P., in 1-lb. g. s. bottles....	331	.75	Do.
150 pounds...	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 1-lb. g. s. bottles.	331	.36	Do.
375 ounces...	Myrrh, in 8-oz. bottles.....	331	.035	Do.
1,350 ounces...	Nux vomica, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles....	244	.03	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
670 pounds...	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	{ 331 211	{ a.28 a.28	{ St. Louis. Omaha.
180 pounds...	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 1-lb. bottles.	331	.80	Do.
150 ounces.....	Veratrum, vitride, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles.	244	.045	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
250 ounces.....	Strophanthus, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles..	331	.04	Omaha.
Powdered; select—				
126 ounces...	Gallae, powd., in 4-oz. bottles.....	211	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis.
145 pounds...	Licorice, compound, powd., in 1-lb. bottles.	211	.13	Do.
216 ounces...	Opium, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.....	201	.33	Do.
262 ounces.....	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles.	331	.0575	Omaha.
104 ounces...	Rhubarb, in 4-oz. bottles.....	331	.025	Do.

a Awarded one-half of total quantity.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery
Medicines—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—				
640 ounces....	Acetanilid, powd., in 4-oz. bottles.....	{ 331	^a \$0.025	Omaha.
330 ounces....	Acetphenetidinum, powd., in 1-oz. bottles.	{ 201	a. 025	St. Louis.
270 pounds...	Adeps lanae, anhydrous, in 1-lb. cans...	{ 331	a. 09	Omaha.
2,130 bottles...	Alcohol, U. S. P., in 32-oz. bottles.....	{ 201	a. 09	St. Louis.
490 gallons...	Alcohol, methyl (wood), in 5-gal. flat-top jacketed cans.	210	.175	Do.
	Alum—	331	.72	Omaha.
177 pounds...	Crystals, in 1-lb. bottles.....	331	.06	Do.
140 pounds...	Granulated, in 1-lb. bottles.....	331	.06	Do.
3,030 ounces...	Ammonium, bromide of, granulated, in 8-oz. bottles.	201	.0225	St. Louis.
735 ounces....	Ammonium, carbonate of, hard lumps, in 8-oz. bottles.	331	.0125	Omaha.
250 pounds...	Ammonium, chloride of, granulated, pure, in 1-lb. bottles.	331	.12	Do.
61 bottles....	Amyl, nitrite, pearls of (5 drops each), in bottles of 25.	244	.50	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
255 ounces....	Antipyrine.....	{ 211	a. 16	} St. Louis.
255 ounces....	Argyrol, in 1-oz. bottles.....	{ 201	a. 16	
880 ounces....	Aspirin, in 1-oz. bottles.....	331	1.30	Omaha.
55 ounces....	Atropine, sulphate, crystals, in $\frac{3}{8}$ -oz. bottles.	211	.30	St. Louis.
580 ounces....	Balsam, Peru, in 2-oz. bottles.....	331	.115	Do.
2,195 ounces...	Bismuth, subnitrate of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.	201	.0925	St. Louis.
600 ounces....	Bismuth, subgallate, in 8-oz. bottles.....	201	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
375 pounds...	Borax, powd., in 1-lb. bottles.....	331	.095	Omaha.
600 bottles....	Calcium oxide, powd., U. S. P., in bottles (size to make 1 gal. lime water), Lilly's or equal.	210	.075	St. Louis.
	Cataplasm, kaolin—			
405 pounds...	In 1-lb. tins.....	331	.14	Omaha.
280 pounds...	In $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins.....	211	.19	St. Louis.
	Cerate, in 1-lb. jars, with cover—			
93 pounds....	Resin.....	331	.22	Omaha.
140 pounds....	Simple ointment.....	331	.30	Do.
555 ounces....	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles.....	211	.00 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Louis.
555 ounces....	Chloral, hydrate of, crystals, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.	{ 211	a. 08	} Do.
1,550 ounces...	Chlorodyne, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	{ 201	a. 08	
460 pounds...	Chloroform, purified, in 1-lb. bottles, securely corked, with glass stopper attached separately.	211	.0525	Do.
		244	.38	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
62 ounces....	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, in $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. bottles...	244	2.50	Do.
212 pounds...	Coculus indicus, in 1-lb. bottles.....	211	b. 11	St. Louis.
95 pounds....	Cocoa butter, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cakes.....	331	.36	Omaha.
690 ounces....	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles.....	211	.035	St. Louis.
55 bottles....	Copaiba, balsam of, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	331	.54	Omaha.
300 ounces....	Copper, sulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	331	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
58 dozen....	Copper sulphate pencils.....	211	1.10	St. Louis.
540 ounces....	Creosote, beechwood, 1-oz. bottles.....	211	.06	Do.
276 pounds...	Ether, sulph., stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins.	201	.22	Do.
466 tubes....	Ethyl chloride, in tubes of 10 grams (local anæsthesia).	{ 210	a. 28	} Do.
		{ 331	a. 28	
1,560 pounds.	Glycerin, pure, in 1-lb. bottles.....	210	.195	Omaha.
170 ounces....	Guaiaacal carbonate, in 1-oz. bottles.....	211	.165	St. Louis.
43 pounds....	Gum arabic, No. 1, powd., pure, in 1-lb. bottles.	331	.22	Do.
410 pounds...	Gum camphor, in 1-lb. tins.....	211	.50	Omaha.
560 ounces....	Hexamethylenamina (urotropin) in 1-oz. bottles.	201	.08	St. Louis.
1,325 pounds.	Hydrogen, peroxide, in 1-lb. bottles, rubber cork, securely fastened.	244	.14	Do.
140 bottles....	Ichthyol, in 1-lb. bottles.....	{ 211	a 3.25	} St. Louis.
		{ 201	a 3.25	
106 ounces....	Iodine, resublimed, in 2-oz. g. s. bottles...	201	.185	Do.
645 ounces....	Iodoform, powd., in 4-oz. bottles.....	201	.18	Do.

^a Awarded one-half of total quantity.

^b Powdered.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Medicines—Continued.			
	Miscellaneous—Continued.			
74 pounds....	Lead, acetate of, gran., pure, in 1-lb. bottles.	331	\$0. 17	Omaha.
1,140 bottles..	Liquor antisepticus, U. S. P. 1900, in 1-lb. bottles.	210	.1475	St. Louis.
370 pounds...	Liquor cresolis comp., U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	244	.15	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
685 ounces...	Magnesia, carbonate, in 4-oz. papers.....	{ 211	a. 00 $\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
4,640 pounds..	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins, wrapped in strong paper, securely tied.	{ 331	a. 00 $\frac{3}{4}$	Omaha.
		210	.022	St. Louis.
843 ounces....	Menthol, in 1-oz. bottles.....	{ 331	a. 18	Omaha.
262 ounces....	Mercury, ammoniated, in 1-oz. bottles...	{ 201	a. 18	St. Louis.
100 ounces....	Mercury with chalk, in 4-oz. bottles.....	211	.09	Do.
180 ounces....	Mercury, cor. chlo. of, pure (corrosive sub.), small crystals or granulated, in 4-oz. bottles.	201	.035	Do.
		201	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
830 ounces....	Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 4-oz. bottles.	331	.06	Omaha.
170 ounces....	Mercury, yellow, oxide of, powd., in 1-oz. bottles.	{ 211	a. 10	} St. Louis.
		201	a. 10	
820 pounds...	Milk, malted, in 1-lb. bottles.....	210	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
34 ounces....	Morphia, sulphate of, in $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. bottles....	211	2.85	Do.
350 pounds...	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots, with cover.	{ 331	a. 52	Omaha.
		201	a. 52	St. Louis.
1,250 ounces..	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-oz. pots, with cover.	201	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
540 pounds...	Ointment, zinc oxide, benzoated, in 1-lb. jars.	331	.30	Omaha.
1,000 ounces..	Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles..	244	.055	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
97 tubes.....	Physostigmine, salicylate, in 10-gr. tubes.	201	.50	St. Louis.
4,520 pounds..	Petrolatum, 112° F., melting pot, light colored, in 1-lb. cans.	210	.059	Do.
37 dozen cans.	Piscis liquida, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt. cans.....	331	.39	Omaha.
74 pounds....	Potassium, acetate of, in 1-lb. bottles....	210	.2425	St. Louis.
48 pounds....	Potassium bicarb., in 1-lb. bottles.....	210	.15	Do.
195 pounds...	Potassium— Bitar. of, pure, powd. (cream of tartar) in 1-lb. bottles.	331	.29	Omaha.
1,130 ounces..	Bromide of, gran., in 8-oz. bottles...	201	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Louis.
94 ounces.....	Caustic, purified sticks, in 1-oz. bottles.	211	.03	Do.
145 pounds...	Chlorate of, powd., in 1-lb. bottles....	331	.1425	Omaha.
200 pounds....	Iodide of, gran., in 1-lb. bottles....	201	1.78	St. Louis.
70 pounds....	Nitrate of (saltpeter), powd., in 1-lb. bottles.	331	.105	Omaha.
1,220 pounds..	Permanganate, in 1-lb. bottles.....	331	.145	Do.
460 pounds...	Potassium and sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt), powd., in 1-lb. bottles.	{ 211	a. 25	St. Louis.
		331	a. 25	Omaha.
400 ounces....	Quassia chips, in 1-oz. packages.....	331	.01	Do.
780 ounces....	Quinine, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles....	{ 331	a. 21	Do.
		201	a. 21	St. Louis.
430 ounces....	Resorein, in 1-oz. bottles.....	211	.095	Do.
20 ounces....	Santonin, in 1-oz. bottles.....	331	.30	Omaha.
310 pounds...	Senna leaves, in 1-lb. packages.....	211	.09	St. Louis.
	Silver, nitrate—			
50 ounces.....	Fused, in 1-oz. bottles.....	{ 211	a. 40	} Do.
		201	a. 40	
47 ounces.....	Crystals, in 1-oz. bottles.....	201	.37	Do.
370 pounds...	Sodium, bicarb., powd., in 1-lb. bottles..	{ 211	a. 06	Do.
		331	a. 06	Omaha.
26 ounces....	Sodium, bromide, gran., in 8-oz. bottles..	211	.0225	St. Louis.
1,830 ounces..	Sodium phosphate, in 4-oz. bottles.....	211	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
430 ounces..	Sodium, salicylate, powd., in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.	201	.0275	Do.
295 bottles..	Solution of ammonia, 10 per cent, in 32-oz. g. s. bottles.	211	.19	Do.
990 ounces..	Solution, arsenite of potassa, U. S. P. (Fowler's solution), in 8-oz. bottles.	331	.0075	Omaha.
85 ounces....	Solution iodide of arsenic and mercury, U. S. P. (Donovan's solution) in 8-oz. bottles.	{ 211	a. 0125	St. Louis.
		331	a. 0125	Omaha.

a Awarded one-half of total quantity.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Medicines—Continued.			
	Miscellaneous—Continued.			
156 ounces....	Solution sulphate of iron, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.	201	\$0.025	St. Louis.
220 pounds...	Spirits ammonia, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-lb. g. s. bottles.	331	.365	Omaha.
91 pounds....	Spirits ether, in 1-lb. bottles, securely corked, with glass stopper attached separately— Compound, U. S. P. (Hoffman's anodyne).	331	.60	Do.
316 pounds...	Nitrous, U. S. P. (sweet spts. of niter).	{ 331	a. 57	Omaha.
290 ounces....	Standard solution (1 to 1,000), active principle of suprarenal gland, in 1-oz. bottles.	201	a. 57	St. Louis.
		244	.72	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
715 pounds...	Sulphur, washed, in 1-lb. bottles.....	211	.10	St. Louis.
650 bottles....	Suppositories, glycerine, each wrapped in tin foil, or paraffined, in bottles of 12.	331	.07	Omaha.
2,720 pounds.	Syrup hypophos. lime, soda and potash, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	211	.155	St. Louis.
455 pounds...	Syrup iodide of iron, U. S. P., in ½-lb. bottles.	211	.32	Do.
430 bottles...	Syrup rhubarb and potassium, compound (N. F.), in ½-lb. bottles.	210	.09	Do.
820 pounds...	Syrup squill, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles....	211	.13	Do.
990 pounds...	Syrup white pine, compound, in 32-oz. bottles.	210	.15	Do.
3,300 pounds.	Syrup wild cherry, U. S. P., in ½-lb. bottles.	210	.1975	Do.
150 ounces....	Terebentum, in 1-oz. bottles.....	211	.06	Do.
400 pounds...	Vaseline, liquid (or liquid petrolatum), in 1-lb. sealed cans.	331	.15	Omaha.
51 pounds....	Wine colchicum, rad., U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.	244	.305	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
28 ounces....	Zinc— Acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles.....	211	.02½	St. Louis.
2,020 ounces...	Oxide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	331	.01	Omaha.
510 ounces....	Sulphate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	331	.0075	Do.
	Instruments:			
135 bundles..	Applicators, wood, for nose and throat, 1,000 in a bundle.	331	b. 25	Do.
11.....	Aspirators.....	260	4.20	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
383.....	Atomizers, hand.....	211	.25	St. Louis.
280.....	Atomizers, hand (good quality), suitable for oils.	334	.42	New York or Chicago.
62.....	Bags, obstetrical, all leather, 18 inches long, metal frame, with four 2-oz. wide-mouth bottles.	260	3.85	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
72.....	Bedpans, earthenware, yellow.....	210	.44	St. Louis.
300 pieces....	Binder's boards— 2½ by 12 inches.....	331	.01	Omaha.
272 pieces....	4 by 17 inches.....	331	.015	Do.
240.....	Bougies, flexible, hard, assorted sizes.....	34	.03	St. Louis.
177.....	Breast pumps.....	334	.15	New York or Chicago.
74.....	Carrier, for gauze, in packing uterus.....	260	.35	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
	Cases—			
2.....	Field, operating.....	138	35.00	Do.
7.....	Operating (minor).....	260	10.50	Do.
23.....	Pocket.....	260	4.10	Do.
610.....	Catheters— Flexible, assorted sizes (hard and soft as required).	211	.09	St. Louis.
404.....	Irrigating, urethral and bladder, male—female.	260	.35	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
860.....	Cups, douche, for eye, glass.....	334	.025	New York or Chicago.
53.....	Cupping glasses, with bulb, assorted sizes....	334	.19	Do.
60 sets.....	Curettes, uterine, irrigating, in sets of six (Thomas or equal)— Sharp.....	260	2.33	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
67 sets.....	Dull.....	260	2.20	Do.
9.....	Farradic battery.....	34	4.00	St. Louis.

a Awarded one-half of total quantity.

b Per carton of 72 dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Instruments—Continued.			
8sq. yards....	Felt, for splints.....	282	\$5. 20	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
61.....	Forceps, vulsellum, uterine.....	260	. 74	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
1,435.....	Glasses, colored, riding bow, for the eyes, assorted colors.	210	.0475	St. Louis.
	Inhalers—			
87.....	Chloroform, Esmarch's, complete with bottle.	260	. 40	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
49.....	Ether, Allis aseptic, metal cover.....	34	2. 05	St. Louis.
	Mirrors—			
77.....	Head, 4-inch.....	34	1. 50	Do.
85 sets.....	Laryngeal, in sets of three.....	260	. 69	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
370.....	Needles, extra, for hypodermic syringes, male thread and female thread.	210	. 04	St. Louis.
113 dozen.....	Needles, surgical, assorted.....	260	. 18	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
7.....	Obstetrical forceps.....	260	2. 45	Do.
56.....	Powder blower, for larynx.....	260	. 24	Do.
14.....	Speculum for the ear.....	34	. 55	St. Louis.
7.....	Speculum for the recutm.....	260	. 75	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
14.....	Speculum for the vagina, bivalve.....	260	. 70	Do.
24 dozen.....	Splints, assorted sizes.....	138	. 40	Do.
30.....	Sponge holders, for throat.....	260	. 18	Do.
16.....	Stethoscopes, Camman's double.....	34	1. 10	St. Louis.
31.....	Stomach tube and bulb, in substantial case.....	210	. 99	Do.
	Syringes—			
118.....	Davidson's self-injector.....	210	1. 03	Do.
80.....	Dental, good quality, for local anaesthesia, complete.	210	. 43	Do.
130 dozen.....	Ear, glass.....	211	. 25	Do.
87.....	Hard rubber, 2-oz.....	210	. 46	Do.
25.....	Hard rubber, 8-oz.....	210	1. 18	Do.
80.....	Hypodermic.....	210	. 50	Do.
1,275.....	Penis, glass, in cases.....	210	. 02	Do.
240.....	Fountain, 2-qt., complete, in wooden box.	334	. 77	New York or Chicago.
287.....	Rectal, soft rubber bulb, for infants.....	331	. 105	Omaha.
57.....	Tenaculum, uterine.....	138	. 25	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
22.....	Tongue depressors.....	260	. 16	Do.
138.....	Tube, rectal, of soft rubber, for high enema, of good quality.	210	. 32	St. Louis.
25.....	Urinometers.....	211	. 45	Do.
16.....	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's.....	138	1. 00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
17.....	Uterine sounds, Sim's.....	260	. 20	Do.
130 bundles..	Wire, for cleaning hypodermic needles, in bundles of one dozen.	210	. 005	St. Louis.
	Surgical dressings, etc.:			
	Bags—			
366.....	Rubber, 2-qt., for hot water.....	334	. 50	New York or Chicago.
155.....	Ice, screw-capped, cloth-covered, 9-inch..	334	. 45	Do.
	Bandages—			
1,300 dozen...	Gauze, assorted, by the dozen, 2 and 3 inches.	27	. 03	Chicago.
265 boxes.....	Roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box (1 dozen 1 in. by 1 yd.; 2 dozen 2 ins. by 3 yds.; 2 dozen 2½ ins. by 3 yds.; 1 dozen 3 ins. by 4 yds.; ½ dozen 3½ ins. by 5 yds.; 1 dozen 4 ins. by 6 yds.; ½ dozen 4 ins. by 8 yds).	27	. 04	
135 dozen.....	Plaster of Paris, assorted sizes.....	27	(a)	Do.
375.....	Suspensory.....	282	. 08	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
	Cotton, absorbent—			
740 pounds...	½ lb.....	282	. 28	Do.
1,875 pounds.	1 lb.....	210	. 175	St. Louis.
210 pounds...	Cotton, surgeon's, nonabsorbent, ½-lb. packages.	211	. 27	Do.
	Gauze, borated, in glass—			
1,575 yards...	In 1-yd. lengths.....	27	. 0975	Chicago.
2,580 yards...	In 5-yd. lengths.....	27	. 0775	Do.

a 1½ inches, \$1; 2 inches, \$1.05; 2½ inches, \$1.15; 3 inches, \$1.35; 3½ inches, \$1.55; 4 inches, \$1.75.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Surgical dressings, etc.—Continued.			
1,020 yards...	Gauze, antiseptic (bichloride), in glass—			
	In 1-yd. lengths.....	27	\$0.0975	Chicago.
1,870 yards...	In 5-yd. lengths.....	27	.0775	Do.
	Gauze, iodoform—			
572 yards.....	In 1-yd. glass containers.....	27	.1125	Do.
835 yards.....	In 5-yd. glass containers.....	27	.10	Do.
4,665 yards...	Gauze, sterilized, plain, in packages of 25 yards	27	a.02½	Do.
	Ligature—			
140 bottles...	Catgut, carbonized, three sizes, 1 yd. each	282	.30	New York, Chicago, or
	in bottles.			St. Louis.
51 ounces.....	Silk.....	282	.65	Do.
223 cases.....	Silk worm gut, two sizes, fine and medium, in slides of 25 in case.	260	.15	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
12 ounces.....	Silver wire.....	282	1.20	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
265 pounds...	Lint, patent.....	27	.39	Chicago.
210 yards.....	Oiled silk, in 2-yd. pieces, opaque.....	27	.68	Do.
62.....	Pads, Kelly's, obstetrical.....	210	3.42	St. Louis.
310 dozen.....	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....	211	(b)	Do.
	Plaster, adhesive, surgeon's, on spools—			
220 spools.....	1 in. wide, 10 yds. long.....	27	.17	Chicago.
260 spools.....	2 in. wide, 10 yds. long.....	27	.32	Do.
240 spools.....	3 in. wide, 10 yds. long.....	27	.44	Do.
	Plaster—			
475 yards.....	Belladonna, 1 yd. in a tin.....	282	.30	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
125 yards.....	Cantharidis, 1 yd. in a tin.....	27	.31	Chicago.
165 yards.....	Isinglass, silk, 1 yd. in a tin.....	27	.21	Do.
680 yards.....	Mustard, 4 yds. in a tin.....	27	.10	Do.
850 dozen.....	Porous.....	27	.31	Do.
232 yards.....	Rubber (Mead's), adhesive, 7 in. wide, in 1-yd. rolls.	282	.16	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
	Plaster, zinc oxide, adhesive, on spools—			
147 spools.....	1 in. wide, 10 yds. long.....	282	.24	Do.
214 spools.....	2 in. wide, 10 yds. long.....	282	.40	Do.
213 spools.....	3 in. wide, 10 yds. long.....	282	.52	Do.
	Rubber sheeting—			
170 yards.....	Maroon, of good quality, double faced, 2 yds. wide.	208	c 2.20	New York, Chicago St. Louis, or Omaha.
	White.....	25	.22 .28 .38 .49	Chicago.
64 strings.....	Sponges, small, in strings of 50.....	211	.825	St. Louis.
	Tubing, rubber—			
220 yards.....	¼ in.....	331	.0375	Omaha.
295 yards.....	½ in.....	331	.0375	Do.
	Disinfectants:			
1,810 pounds.	Acid, carbolic, 95 per cent, for disinfection, 1-lb. bottles.	211	.1225	St. Louis.
570 pounds...	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wooden boxes.	210	.0159	Do.
6,490 pounds.	Lime, chloride, in 5 and 10 lb. impervious boxes.	211	.0375	Do.
	Solution, formaldehyde, 40 per cent solution—			
1,150 bottles..	In 32-oz. bottles.....	331	.27	Omaha.
76 kegs.....	In 5-gall. kegs.....	201	5.25	St. Louis.
355 bottles....	Solution sodium, chlorinated, Labarraques', in quart bottles, rubber stopper, with glass stopper attached separately.	211	.21	Do.
1,850 pounds.	Sulphur, in rolls (large pieces, not crushed)...	211	.0225	Do.
	Hospital stores:			
80 pounds....	Capsicum, powd., in 1-lb. bottles.....	210	.20	Do.
400 pounds...	Cornstarch, in 1-lb. packages.....	211	.05	Do.
375 pounds...	Flaxseed, whole, in tin cans.....	331	.05	Omaha.
1,885 pounds.	Flaxseed meal, in tins (crushed seed, not cakes).	331	.05	Do.
78 pounds....	Gelatin.....	211	d.24	St. Louis.
115 pounds...	Ginger, powd., in 1-lb. bottles.....	211	.22	Do.
2,160 pounds.	Soap, for medicinal use.....	210	.105	Do.

a L. L.

b No. 3, \$0.07½; No. 4, \$0.08½; No. 5, \$0.11½; No. 6, \$0.12; No. 7, \$0.14; No. 8, \$0.15.

c 1½ yards wide.

d Silver label.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
2,080 pounds.	Hospital stores—Continued. Soap, castile, white.....	10	\$0. 11	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
465 pounds...	Soap, green, in 1-lb. jars.....	25	. 13	Chicago.
45.....	Miscellaneous:			
610 pounds...	Basins, pus, enameled ware.....	334	. 46	New York or Chicago.
	Bedbug destroyer, in 1-lb. tins.....	331	.0625	Omaha.
	Boxes—			
2,550 dozen...	Ointment, impervious.....	331	a. 23	Do.
1,760 dozen...	Powder.....	210	.0445	St. Louis.
263.....	Brushes, nail or hand, for surgical use.....	211	. 03	Do.
14.....	Cases, medicine, buggy.....	210	4. 95	Do.
1,280 boxes...	Capsules, gelatin, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4.....	210	.0495	Do.
6.....	Chairs, operating.....	11	b 30. 00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
7.....	Cork pressers.....	210	. 10	St. Louis.
1,050 gross...	Corks, velvet, best, sizes Nos. 1 to 10.....	210	(c)	Do.
232 hundred...	Cups, sputum, paper.....	208	1. 28	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
13.....	Dispensary of U. S., edition of 1905.....	211	d 5. 69	St. Louis.
8,620.....	Droppers, medicine.....	210	.0095	Do.
675 hundred...	Envelopes, drug, medium size, by the 100.....	331	.045	Omaha.
88.....	Formulary, national (latest edition).....	211	1. 35	St. Louis.
27.....	Funnels, glass, 8-oz.....	331	.06	Omaha.
6.....	Generator, formaldehyde (Novy's or equal).....	244	8. 75	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
20.....	Hones.....	190	. 30	Chicago.
	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed—			
512 hundred...	1 by 2 inches.....	210	.04	St. Louis.
600 hundred...	2 by 3 inches.....	210	.06	Do.
340 hundred...	3 by 4 inches.....	210	.08	Do.
	Measures, graduated, glass.....			
20.....	8-oz.....	331	. 18	Omaha.
41.....	4-oz.....	331	. 12	Do.
53.....	Minim.....	331	. 18	Do.
170 dozen.....	Medicine glasses, ½-oz., graduated.....	211	. 16	St. Louis.
	Mortars and pestles, wedgwood—			
2.....	3-inch.....	211	. 22	Do.
2.....	4-inch.....	211	. 27	Do.
1.....	5-inch.....	211	. 36	Do.
6.....	6-inch.....	211	. 45	Do.
6.....	8-inch.....	211	. 80	Do.
16.....	Mortars and pestles, glass, 4-inch.....	210	. 18	Do.
1,990.....	Nipples, for nursing bottles, to fit over neck of bottle.....	211	.015	Do.
120 hundred...	Papers, blue and white, 4½ in. by 6 in., for Seidlitz powder.....	331	.0175 .045 .0575	Omaha.
	Paper—			
28 packages...	Filtering, round, grey, 10-inch.....	334	. 22	New York or Chicago.
41 boxes.....	Litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 dozen books.....	260	. 18	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
530 hundred...	Papers, powder, 2½ by 3½ inches.....	331	.008	Omaha.
815 quires...	Paper, wrapping.....	211	. 10	St. Louis.
7.....	Percolators, glass, ½-gallon.....	210	. 25	Do.
2,220 dozen...	Pill boxes, paper.....	210	.045	Do.
10.....	Pill tiles, 8-inch, graduated.....	210	. 49	Do.
54.....	Press, meat, of good quality, for extracting the juice of beef, for schools and hospitals.....	331	2. 00	Omaha.
2.....	Saddlebags, medical, convertible.....	211	8. 10	St. Louis.
13.....	Scales and weights, prescription.....	210	1. 78	Do.
	Spatulas—			
29.....	3-inch.....	190	. 11	Chicago.
21.....	6-inch.....	190	. 165	Do.
38.....	Spirit lamps.....	210	. 10	St. Louis.
5.....	Tables, operating.....	11	60. 00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Omaha.
45 bottles.....	Test pellets, for urinalysis, set of, in glass bottles.....	331	e. 72	Omaha.
50 dozen.....	Test tubes, 5-inch.....	210		St. Louis.

a Assorted.

b Complete with two sets of stirrups and irrigator.

c Size 1, \$0.15; 2, \$0.15; 3, \$0.19; 4, \$0.21; 5, \$0.27; 6, \$0.30; 7, \$0.37; 8, \$0.46; 9, \$0.54; 10, \$0.67.

d Sheep.

e Per set of 4 bottles.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Miscellaneous—Continued.			
695.....	Thermometers, clinical, with certificate.....	334	\$0.34	New York or Chicago.
14 gross.....	Tubes, drinking, glass, assorted sizes.....	210	.64	St. Louis.
860 ounces.....	Twine, wrapping, cotton.....	190	.0125	Chicago.
	Vials—			
826 dozen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.....	211	.11	St. Louis.
1,280 dozen.....	1-oz.....	211	.115	Do.
2,235 dozen.....	2-oz.....	211	.1275	Do.
2,522 dozen.....	4-oz.....	210	.185	Do.
1,440 dozen.....	6-oz.....	210	.22	Do.
315 ounces.....	Wax, white, in paper.....	331	.02	Omaha.

HARDWARE.

7.....	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cut, square head.	259	\$0.77	St. Louis.
	Anvil, wrought iron, steel face:			
1.....	100-pound.....	235	a. 0725	Do.
1.....	140-pound.....	235	a. 0725	Do.
1.....	200-pound.....	235	a. 0725	Do.
	Augers, nut, with extension lip:			
5.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	259	.228	Do.
5.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	259	.28	Do.
6.....	2-inch.....	259	.405	Do.
12.....	Augers, c. s., hollow, adjustable, to cut $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 inch.	259	.37	Do.
	Axes:			
65 dozen.....	Assorted, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel.	190	4.75	Chicago.
2.....	c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head.	259	1.42	St. Louis.
1,420 pounds.....	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....	333	.072	Do.
4.....	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard.....	190	b 6.00	Chicago.
	Bells:			
7.....	Cow, large, wrought.....	259	.14	St. Louis.
23.....	Hand, No. 8, polished, heavy.....	235	.47	Do.
	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:			
3.....	To weigh 240 to 260 pounds.....	235	10.75	Do.
1.....	To weigh 400 to 425 pounds.....	235	c 21.50	Do.
	Belting, leather, single:			
14 feet.....	1-inch.....	215	.0625	Do.
230 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	215	.0975	Do.
20 feet.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	215	.1125	Do.
505 feet.....	2-inch.....	215	.1275	Do.
30 feet.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	215	.1625	Do.
235 feet.....	3-inch.....	215	.1925	Do.
90 feet.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	215	.225	Do.
330 feet.....	4-inch.....	215	.26	Do.
110 feet.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	215	.29	Do.
130 feet.....	5-inch.....	215	.3225	Do.
235 feet.....	6-inch.....	215	.3875	Do.
	Belting, rubber:			
60 feet.....	3-ply, 3-inch.....	41	d. 094	Boston.
75 feet.....	3-ply, 4-inch.....	41	d. 122	Do.
350 feet.....	3-ply, 6-inch.....	41	d. 187	Do.
210 feet.....	4-ply, 8 inch.....	41	d. 302	Do.
7.....	Bevels, sliding T, 10-inch.....	259	.16	St. Louis.
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings, Irwin, or Ford pattern, extension lip:			
15 dozen.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	190	1.54	Chicago.
9 dozen.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	190	1.54	Do.
15 dozen.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	1.54	Do.
$6\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	190	1.73	Do.
10 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	190	1.92	Do.
$5\frac{5}{8}$ dozen.....	$\frac{9}{16}$ -inch.....	190	2.11	Do.
$3\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	190	2.30	Do.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	$\frac{11}{16}$ -inch.....	190	2.68	Do.
7 dozen.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	2.91	Do.
$1\frac{3}{8}$ dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	190	3.07	Do.
$3\frac{3}{8}$ dozen.....	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	190	3.07	Do.
$6\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	1-inch.....	190	3.45	Do.

a Per pound.

b "Geo. M. Scott, Standard."

c About 450 pounds.

d 60 cents cwt. freight allowance.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Bolts, carriage, Philadelphia, turned heads, per 100:			
4,450	½ x 1	190	\$0.48	Chicago.
5,400	½ x 1½	190	.51	Do.
8,750	½ x 2	190	.54	Do.
7,100	½ x 2½	190	.57	Do.
5,500	½ x 3	190	.61	Do.
3,800	½ x 3½	190	.64	Do.
3,200	½ x 4	190	.67	Do.
3,800	½ x 1½	190	.87	Do.
4,550	½ x 2	190	.87	Do.
4,850	½ x 2½	190	.94	Do.
6,500	½ x 3	190	1.00	Do.
5,750	½ x 4	190	1.14	Do.
4,700	½ x 5	190	1.27	Do.
2,800	½ x 6	190	1.42	Do.
3,650	½ x 4	190	1.99	Do.
2,550	½ x 5	190	2.17	Do.
2,600	½ x 6	190	2.35	Do.
1,000	½ x 7	190	2.54	Do.
1,720	½ x 8	190	2.72	Do.
1,400	½ x 9	190	2.89	Do.
1,800	½ x 10	190	3.07	Do.
1,100	½ x 11	190	3.26	Do.
1,450	½ x 12	190	3.45	Do.
27 dozen	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel: 5-inch	259	.45	St. Louis.
9 dozen	8-inch	259	.95	Do.
	Bolts, machine, per 100:			
1,800	½ x 1	259	.29	Do.
1,950	½ x 1½	259	.29	Do.
2,850	½ x 2	259	.31	Do.
2,200	½ x 2½	259	.32	Do.
2,400	½ x 3	259	.33	Do.
1,450	½ x 3½	259	.35	Do.
1,400	½ x 1	259	.345	Do.
1,850	½ x 1½	259	.35	Do.
3,050	½ x 2	259	.365	Do.
2,750	½ x 2½	259	.38	Do.
3,550	½ x 3	259	.404	Do.
2,150	½ x 3½	259	.42	Do.
2,050	½ x 4	259	.44	Do.
1,550	½ x 4½	259	.455	Do.
1,675	½ x 5	259	.475	Do.
1,750	½ x 2	259	.44	Do.
2,200	½ x 2½	259	.464	Do.
2,600	½ x 3	259	.489	Do.
1,650	½ x 3½	259	.52	Do.
1,700	½ x 4	259	.55	Do.
1,300	½ x 4½	259	.758	Do.
1,500	½ x 5	259	.795	Do.
1,050	½ x 5½	259	.83	Do.
700	½ x 6	259	.868	Do.
400	½ x 6½	259	.905	Do.
425	½ x 7	259	.94	Do.
300	½ x 7½	259	.97	Do.
700	½ x 8	259	1.01	Do.
1,850	½ x 3	259	.765	Do.
1,600	½ x 3½	259	.815	Do.
1,450	½ x 4	259	.86	Do.
450	½ x 4½	259	.905	Do.
650	½ x 5	259	.946	Do.
350	½ x 6	259	1.04	Do.
400	½ x 7	259	1.13	Do.
1,300	½ x 3½	259	1.045	Do.
1,700	½ x 4	259	1.10	Do.
800	½ x 4½	259	1.16	Do.
725	½ x 5	259	1.225	Do.
250	½ x 5½	259	1.272	Do.
500	½ x 6	259	1.34	Do.
225	½ x 7	259	1.455	Do.
175	½ x 8	259	1.675	Do.
450	½ x 9	259	1.695	Do.
750	½ x 10	259	1.805	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Bolts, "Philadelphia," tire, per 100:			
1,300	$\frac{3}{16}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	333	\$0.225	St. Louis.
2,500	$\frac{3}{16}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	333	.225	Do.
2,800	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2	333	.24	Do.
800	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	333	.30	Do.
2,600	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2	333	.337	Do.
2,400	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	333	.375	Do.
1,700	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3	333	.412	Do.
500	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2	333	.457	Do.
800	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	333	.502	Do.
600	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3	333	.547	Do.
1,100	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	333	.592	Do.
22 dozen	Bolts, window, spring, cast-brass bolt, screw socket.	235	.30	Do.
71	Braces, ratchet, B. B. 10-inch sweep, nickel or rustless finish.	259	1.20	Do.
	Brads, steel, wire, in 1-pound packages:			
34 pounds	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 20 gauge	259	.085	Do.
120 pounds	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 18 gauge	259	.052	Do.
200 pounds	1-inch, No. 17 gauge	259	.04	Do.
180 pounds	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 16 gauge	259	.034	Do.
100 pounds	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 15 gauge	259	.031	Do.
	Butts, brass, middle:			
29 dozen pairs	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	190	.18	Chicago.
31 dozen pairs	2-inch	190	.2825	Do.
28 dozen pairs	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	190	.5225	Do.
	Butts, loose pin, steel:			
27 dozen pairs	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches	259	.30	St. Louis.
50 dozen pairs	3 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches	259	.40	Do.
60 dozen pairs	3 x 3 inches	259	.43	Do.
87 dozen pairs	$3\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches	259	.63	Do.
40 dozen pairs	4 x 4 inches	259	.77	Do.
15 dozen pairs	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches	259	.97	Do.
	Calipers, spring, 6-inch, Yankee pattern:			
22	Outside	235	.48	Do.
6	Inside	235	.48	Do.
	Calks, toe, steel:			
380 pounds	No. 1	259	.041	Do.
480 pounds	No. 2	259	.041	Do.
710 pounds	No. 3	259	.041	Do.
55	Cards, cattle, leather back	259	.08	Do.
840	Catches, or turns, iron, cupboard, bronzed, metal knob, good quality, and heavy.	259	a.65	Do.
39	Chains, log, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook; 10, 12, 14, and 16 ft., as required.	190	b.0425	Chicago.
10	Chains, well, 24 inches long, with hook and ring.	235	.0475	St. Louis.
11 gross	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors	259	.44 .53 .53	Do.
55 dozen	Chalk lines, braided, medium size	190	.15	Chicago.
	Chisels, c. s.:			
51	Cold, octagon, $\frac{5}{8}$ x 7 inches	190	.051 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
4	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled	259	.28	St. Louis.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
22	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	259	.16	Do.
20	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	259	.16	Do.
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	259	.17	Do.
26	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	259	.19	Do.
39	1-inch	259	.21	Do.
31	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	259	.24	Do.
23	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	259	.25	Do.
17	2-inch	259	.27	Do.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, oval back, framing, sharpened and handled:			
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	190	.17	Chicago.
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	190	.17	Do.
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	190	.185	Do.
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	190	.195	Do.
27	1-inch	190	.2075	Do.
4	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	190	.23	Do.
3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	190	.25	Do.
5	2-inch	190	.30	Do.

a Per dozen.

b Per pound.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
18.....	Clamps:			
	Malleable, carriage, 10-inch.....	190	\$0.30	Chicago.
12.....	Saw, swivel, 9-inch jaw.....	259	.42	St. Louis.
19.....	Cleavers, butcher's, 10-inch.....	259	1.25	Do.
115 pairs.....	Clippers, toilet, good quality, B. B.....	190	.64	Chicago.
74 quires.....	Cloth, emery, assorted, per quire.....	235	.46	St. Louis.
69,850 sq. ft.....	Cloth, wire, for screens, painted.....	259	a.20	Do.
50.....	Corkscrews.....	190	.10	Chicago.
20.....	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes.....	190	0.024	Do.
17.....	Cutters, bolt, for ½-inch.....	235	2.30	St. Louis.
	Dividers, c. s., wing:			
11.....	6-inch.....	190	.11	Chicago.
14.....	10-inch.....	190	.19	Do.
	Drills, blacksmith's:			
2.....	Horizontal.....	235	1.30	St. Louis.
10.....	Vertical.....	333	5.50	Do.
	Drills:			
5.....	Breast, 3-jawed chuck, 2-speed.....	190	2.16	Chicago.
24 sets.....	Bitstock, assorted, ⅜ to ¾ inch by 32ds.....	259	.77	St. Louis.
17 sets.....	Straight shank, jobber's, assorted, ⅜ to ½ inch by 32ds.....	259	1.25	Do.
28 sets.....	Wood-boring, brace, assorted, ⅜ to ¾ inch by 32ds.....	259	.83	Do.
43.....	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, best, No. 6.....	235	.043	Do.
	Files, flat, bastard:			
29 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	1.20	Chicago.
30 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	1.66	Do.
	Files, cabinet:			
18 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	3.19	Do.
10 dozen.....	14-inch.....	190	4.23	Do.
	Files, half round, bastard:			
12 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	1.55	Do.
13 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	2.00	Do.
	Files, mill, bastard, 1 round edge:			
34 dozen.....	8-inch.....	190	.81	Do.
37 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	1.07	Do.
42 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	1.43	Do.
27 dozen.....	14-inch.....	190	2.05	Do.
	Files, round, bastard:			
7 dozen.....	6-inch.....	190	.59	Do.
6 dozen.....	8-inch.....	190	.73	Do.
6 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	.95	Do.
7 dozen.....	12-inch.....	190	1.28	Do.
6 dozen.....	14-inch.....	190	1.83	Do.
	Files, double-end, taper, with handles:			
47 dozen.....	7-inch.....	190	.59	Do.
36 dozen.....	8-inch.....	190	.66	Do.
39 dozen.....	9-inch.....	190	.75	Do.
25 dozen.....	10-inch.....	190	.83	Do.
130 pairs.....	Flatirons, 5 to 8 lbs., ½-round wrought handles, per lb.....	259	.0275	St. Louis.
22.....	Gates, molasses, No. 2.....	259	.11	Do.
	Gauges:			
20.....	Marking, brass-mounted.....	190	.205	Chicago.
9.....	Mortise, screw slide.....	259	.34	St. Louis.
3.....	Slitting, with handle.....	190	.37	Chicago.
6.....	Gluepots, No. 1, porcelain-lined.....	190	.33	Do.
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
3.....	¾-inch socket.....	235	.315	St. Louis.
8.....	¾-inch socket.....	235	.34	Do.
3.....	¾-inch socket.....	235	.36	Do.
5.....	¾-inch socket.....	235	.375	Do.
3.....	¾-inch socket.....	235	.39	Do.
5.....	1-inch socket.....	235	.42	Do.
	Grindstones, unmounted, per lb.:			
28.....	Weighing 50 lbs.....	259	.01	Do.
19.....	Weighing 100 lbs.....	259	.01	Do.
3.....	Weighing 150 lbs.....	259	.01	Do.
52.....	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy, turned rollers.....	259	.30	Do.
	Hammers:			
283.....	A. E., solid c. s., forged, No. 1½.....	235	.32	Do.
27.....	Farrier's, shoeing, c. s.....	235	.33	Do.

a Per 100 square feet.

b Per pound.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
8.....	Hammers, machinist's, ball peen:			
24.....	1½-pound.....	259	\$0.30	St. Louis.
	2¼-pound.....	259	.36	Do.
13.....	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:			
4.....	1½-pound.....	235	.25	Do.
5.....	1¾-pound.....	235	.30	Do.
	1¾-pound.....	235	.34	Do.
10.....	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:			
16.....	2-pound (handled).....	190	.45	Chicago.
4.....	3-pound (handled).....	190	.52	Do.
1.....	6-pound.....	259	.23	St. Louis.
3.....	8-pound.....	259	.31	Do.
28.....	10-pound.....	259	.39	Do.
	Hammers, mason's, ax finish, solid c. s., 5-pound.	190	.36	Chicago.
	Hammers, mason's, natural finish, solid c. s.:			
8.....	8-pound.....	190	.34	Do.
7.....	12-pound.....	190	.51	Do.
24.....	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, steel.....	190	1.35	Do.
	Hatchets, c. s.:			
56.....	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.....	259	.54	St. Louis.
29.....	Lathing, No. 1.....	190	.33	Chicago.
90.....	Shingling, No. 2.....	190	.30	Do.
	Hasps, hinge:			
72 dozen.....	6-inch.....	235	.35	St. Louis.
38 dozen.....	10-inch.....	235	.66	Do.
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:			
20 doz. pairs..	8-inch.....	259	a 1.25	Do.
9 doz. pairs..	10-inch.....	259	a 1.85	Do.
15 doz. pairs..	12-inch.....	259	a 2.675	Do.
	Hinges, heavy, strap:			
21 doz. pairs..	8-inch.....	259	a .945	Do.
9 doz. pairs..	10-inch.....	259	a 1.42	Do.
7 doz. pairs..	12-inch.....	259	a 2.18	Do.
	Hinges, light, strap:			
70 doz. pairs..	6-inch.....	259	a .47	Do.
18 doz. pairs..	8-inch.....	259	a .685	Do.
17 doz. pairs..	10-inch.....	259	a .94	Do.
3 doz. pairs..	12-inch.....	259	a 1.40	Do.
35 doz. pairs..	Hinges, light, T, 6-inch.....	190	.42	Chicago.
	Hinges, heavy, T:			
10 doz. pairs..	8-inch.....	190	.52	Do.
12 doz. pairs..	10-inch.....	190	.78	Do.
230 dozen.....	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy, japanned.	190	.15	Do.
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:			
1,100 pounds.	½ x ¾.....	333	2.40	St. Louis.
1,400 pounds.	½ x 1.....	333	2.15	Do.
1,200 pounds.	½ x 1½.....	333	2.05	Do.
1,200 pounds.	½ x 1½.....	333	2.05	Do.
800 pounds..	¾ x 1.....	333	2.15	Do.
1,200 pounds.	¾ x 2.....	333	1.95	Do.
	Iron, refined, per 100 pounds:			
2,000 pounds.	½ x ¾.....	333	2.15	Do.
2,400 pounds.	½ x 1.....	333	1.85	Do.
650 pounds..	½ x 1½.....	333	1.85	Do.
1,400 pounds.	½ x 2.....	333	1.85	Do.
400 pounds..	½ x 2½.....	333	1.85	Do.
550 pounds..	½ x 2½.....	333	1.85	Do.
1,000 pounds.	¾ x 4.....	333	1.85	Do.
750 pounds..	¾ x 2.....	333	1.85	Do.
500 pounds..	¾ x 2½.....	333	1.85	Do.
300 pounds..	¾ x 2½.....	333	1.85	Do.
550 pounds..	¾ x 3½.....	333	1.85	Do.
700 pounds..	¾ x 3½.....	333	2.05	Do.
1,600 pounds.	¾ x 1.....	333	1.85	Do.
950 pounds..	¾ x 1½.....	333	1.75	Do.
1,100 pounds.	¾ x 1½.....	333	1.65	Do.
750 pounds..	¾ x 2.....	333	1.65	Do.
400 pounds..	¾ x 2½.....	333	1.65	Do.
400 pounds..	¾ x 3.....	333	1.65	Do.
200 pounds..	¾ x 3.....	333	2.05	Do.
300 pounds..	¾ x 1.....	63	1.90	Chicago.
300 pounds..	¾ x 1½.....	333	1.65	St. Louis.

a Stanley make.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Iron, refined, per 100 pounds—Continued.			
500 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	333	\$2.05	St. Louis.
1,700 pounds...	x 1.....	333	1.85	Do.
1,550 pounds...	x $1\frac{1}{2}$	333	1.65	Do.
1,900 pounds...	x $1\frac{3}{4}$	333	1.65	Do.
1,200 pounds...	x 2.....	333	1.65	Do.
600 pounds...	x $2\frac{1}{2}$	333	1.65	Do.
950 pounds...	x $1\frac{1}{2}$	333	1.65	Do.
400 pounds...	x 2.....	333	1.65	Do.
1,000 pounds...	x $2\frac{1}{2}$	333	1.65	Do.
2,900 pounds.	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25, per 100 lbs.	190	3.40	Chicago.
	Iron, refined, round, per 100 lbs.:			
2,900 pounds.	$\frac{5}{16}$ -inch.....	63	2.60	Do.
5,050 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	63	2.40	Do.
4,500 pounds.	$\frac{7}{16}$ -inch.....	63	2.30	Do.
6,600 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	63	2.20	Do.
700 pounds...	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	63	2.20	Do.
6,650 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	63	2.10	Do.
5,350 pounds.	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	63	2.00	Do.
3,150 pounds.	1-inch.....	63	2.00	Do.
4,300 pounds.	1-inch.....	63	1.90	Do.
	Iron, refined, sheet, per 100 lbs.:			
1,000 pounds.	$\frac{1}{16}$ -inch thick.....	190	2.45	Do.
880 pounds...	No. 26.....	190	2.55	Do.
	Iron, refined, square, per 100 lbs.:			
100 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	333	2.05	St. Louis.
1,200 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	333	1.95	Do.
1,400 pounds...	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	333	1.85	Do.
1,750 pounds...	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	333	1.75	Do.
1,000 pounds...	1-inch.....	333	1.65	Do.
2,050 pairs....	Knives and forks, table, cocoa or im. stag handle, with bolster, per pair.	235	.14	Do.
210 dozen.....	Knives, only, table, cocoa or im. stag handle, with bolster.	235	.84	Do.
	Knives:			
26 dozen.....	Butcher, 8-inch, beech handle, without bolster; Wilson pattern or equal.	190	2.50	Chicago.
36 pairs.....	Carving, and forks, forged, with bolster and guard, per pair.	235	.72	St. Louis.
54.....	Chopping, hollow iron handle, forged blade...	235	.0575	Do.
	Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenter's, hollow-ground:			
13.....	10-inch.....	259	.34	Do.
22.....	12-inch.....	259	.36	Do.
	Knives:			
21.....	Horseshoeing, assorted widths.....	190	.19	Chicago.
68.....	Putty, with bolster.....	190	1.05	Do.
77.....	Skinning, 6-inch, beech handle, without bolster.	190	.14	Do.
10 dozen.....	Latches, thumb, heavy, wrought latch.....	190	.80	Do.
27.....	Levels, spirit, with plumb, 24 to 30 inch, adjustable.	259	.58	St. Louis.
	Locks:			
9 dozen.....	Closet, rim, dead, 2-tumbler, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, brass bolt, 2 steel keys.	190	2.60	Chicago.
25 dozen.....	Drawer, 2-tumbler, $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.	259	2.50	St. Louis.
	Locks, upright rim, mineral knob, brass bolt, 2 steel keys:			
18 dozen.....	4-inch.....	190	2.90	Chicago.
32 dozen.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	3.75	Do.
7 dozen.....	5-inch.....	190	4.90	Do.
6 dozen.....	6-inch.....	190	7.00	Do.
54 dozen.....	Lock sets, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, mortise, jet knobs, bronzed-steel combined rose and escutcheon, brass bolts and face, 2 steel keys.	235	4.25	St. Louis.
113 dozen.....	Locks, spring, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.	235	3.55	Do.
25 dozen.....	Locks, Fitch pattern, sash, heavy, bronzed.....	190	.27	Chicago.
14.....	Mallets, carpenter's hickory, round, 6 x 4 inches..	259	1.25	St. Louis.
38.....	Measures, tape, 75-foot, bent leather case.....	259	.87	Do.
62,000.....	Nails, gilt, upholsterer's, size 43, per M.....	190	.34	Chicago.
3,100 pounds.	Nails, wire, 3d., lath, per 100 lbs.....	235	a 2.51	Do.

a American Steel and Wire Company brand.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 lbs.:			
3,300 pounds.	3d.....	235	a \$2.46	Chicago.
2,400 pounds.	4d.....	235	a 2.31	Do.
6,800 pounds.	6d.....	235	a 2.21	Do.
20,400 pounds.	8d.....	235	a 2.11	Do.
18,500 pounds.	10d.....	235	a 2.06	Do.
4,300 pounds.	12d.....	235	a 2.06	Do.
18,700 pounds.	20d.....	235	a 2.01	Do.
6,100 pounds.	30d.....	235	a 2.01	Do.
6,700 pounds.	40d.....	235	a 2.01	Do.
6,500 pounds.	60d.....	235	a 2.01	Do.
	Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 lbs.:			
600 pounds...	8d.....	235	a 2.11	Do.
1,400 pounds.	10d.....	235	a 2.06	Do.
	Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 lbs.:			
3,500 pounds.	6d.....	235	a 2.46	Do.
5,500 pounds.	8d.....	235	a 2.36	Do.
3,100 pounds.	10d.....	235	a 2.26	Do.
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 lbs.:			
1,600 pounds.	No. 6.....	333	7.40	St. Louis.
900 pounds...	No. 7.....	333	7.40	Do.
400 pounds...	No. 8.....	333	7.40	Do.
600 pounds...	Nails, oxshoe, No. 5, per 100 lbs.	235	7.40	Do.
25.....	Nippers, shoeing, Hellar's or equal	190	.95	Chicago.
55 pounds....	Nuts, iron, square, blank, hot-punched, for ½-inch bolt.	181	b .07	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
	Nuts, iron, square, blank, hot-punched, for—			
150 pounds...	⅝-inch bolt.....	181	b .06	Do.
190 pounds...	¾-inch bolt.....	181	b .045	Do.
615 pounds...	1-inch bolt.....	181	b .03	Do.
785 pounds...	1½-inch bolt.....	181	b .027	Do.
730 pounds...	2-inch bolt.....	181	b .025	Do.
290.....	Oilers, bronzed steel, No. 14; 3-inch spout	190	.12½	Chicago.
71.....	Oilstones, Washita, composition, or carborundum.	235	.24	St. Louis.
180 pounds...	Packing, hemp, ¾-inch, square.....	235	.095	Do.
	Packing, C. I. rubber, good quality:			
225 pounds...	⅛-inch.....	325	.1575	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
390 pounds...	¼-inch.....	325	.1575	Do.
185 pounds...	⅝-inch.....	325	.1575	Do.
185 pounds...	1-inch.....	325	.1575	Do.
	Packing, Rainbow style:			
360 pounds...	⅛-inch.....	325	.335	Do.
420 pounds...	¼-inch.....	325	.335	Do.
485 quires...	Paper, sand (assorted), per quire.....	235	.10	St. Louis.
140 dozen...	Pencils, carpenter's, 7-inch.....	259	.15	Do.
14.....	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing.....	190	.33½	Chicago.
	Planes:			
32.....	Block, 6-inch, knuckle joint.....	235	.67	St. Louis.
16.....	Fore, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	259	1.06	Do.
	Planes, wood, hollow and round, c. s.:			
2 pairs.....	1-inch.....	259	.72	Do.
2 pairs.....	1½-inch.....	259	.72	Do.
2.....	1¾-inch.....	259	.80	Do.
	Planes, adjustable, wood bottoms:			
46.....	Jack.....	235	.85	Do.
24.....	Jointer's.....	235	1.12	Do.
4.....	Planes, plow, embracing beading and center-beading plane, rabbet and fillister, dado, plow, matching and slitting plane.	190	4.74	Chicago.
	Planes, skew-rabbet, iron:			
5.....	1-inch.....	190	.69	Do.
4.....	1½-inch.....	190	.69	Do.
41.....	Planes, smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	235	.77	St. Louis.
	Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy:			
65.....	Side-cutting.....	259	.395	Do.
23.....	Round nose.....	190	.24	Chicago.
44.....	Pliers, end-cutting, nippers, reversible blade, 10-inch, c. s., heavy.	235	.83	St. Louis.
	Punches:			
2 dozen.....	Saddler's, c. s., round, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	190	.40	Chicago.
½ dozen.....	Conductor's, heavy, assorted shapes of holes.	259	2.25	St. Louis.

a American Steel and Wire Company brand

b Other points of delivery, 20 cents per 100 pounds freight allowed.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Rasps, horse, floor:			
6.	12-inch.....	333	\$0.20	St. Louis.
37.	14-inch.....	333	.22	Do.
266.	16-inch.....	333	.30	Do.
	Rasps, wood, flat:			
59.	12-inch.....	190	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago.
35.	14-inch.....	190	.33	Do.
	Rasps, wood, half round:			
62.	12-inch.....	190	.2675	Do.
29.	14-inch.....	190	.3525	Do.
	Rivet sets, polished and blued:			
10.	No. 2.....	259	.20	St. Louis.
11.	No. 3.....	259	.17	Do.
5.	No. 7.....	259	.12	Do.
	Rivets and burrs, copper, in 1-pound boxes:			
22 pounds.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....	259	.225	Do.
20 pounds.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 12.....	259	.243	Do.
61 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	259	.225	Do.
43 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 12.....	259	.243	Do.
114 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....	259	.225	Do.
62 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 12.....	259	.243	Do.
69 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....	259	.225	Do.
72 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 12.....	259	.243	Do.
51 pounds.	1-inch, No. 8.....	259	.225	Do.
46 pounds.	1-inch, No. 12.....	259	.243	Do.
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, oval head:			
45 pounds.	$\frac{5}{16}$ -inch.....	190	.05	Chicago.
23 pounds.	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	190	.048	Do.
32 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.042	Do.
65 pounds.	1-inch.....	190	.04	Do.
	Rivets, iron, oval head:			
90 pounds.	No. 6 x 1 inch.....	190	.034	Do.
120 pounds.	No. 6 x 2 inches.....	190	.034	Do.
65 pounds.	No. 6 x 4 inches.....	190	.034	Do.
102 pounds.	No. 3 x 1 inch.....	190	.032	Do.
100 pounds.	No. 3 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	190	.032	Do.
180 pounds.	No. 3 x 2 inches.....	190	.032	Do.
106 pounds.	No. 3 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	190	.032	Do.
125 pounds.	No. 3 x 3 inches.....	190	.032	Do.
70 pounds.	No. 3 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	190	.036	Do.
130 pounds.	No. 3 x 4 inches.....	190	.032	Do.
	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:			
9,000.	10-ounce.....	259	.0316	St. Louis.
9,000.	12-ounce.....	259	.0412	Do.
7,000.	1-pound.....	259	.0486	Do.
5,000.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound.....	259	.0594	Do.
5,000.	2-pound.....	259	.0756	Do.
295.	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass-bound..	235	.235	Do.
7 dozen.	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch	259	2.15	Do.
	Saw-sets, Morrill pattern:			
17.	For crosscut saws.....	259	.42	Do.
32.	For handsaws.....	235	.245	Do.
	Saws:			
64.	Compass, 12-inch.....	259	.20	Do.
21.	Back, 12-inch, blued back.....	259	.54	Do.
156.	Buck, complete, 30-inch blade, painted frames.	190	.33	Chicago.
	Saws, circular:			
2.	26-inch, crosscut.....	203	5.95	St. Louis.
1.	26-inch, rip.....	203	5.95	Do.
9.	30-inch, crosscut.....	203	7.55	Do.
	Saws, crosscut, with handles:			
33.	5-foot.....	190	1.37	Chicago.
30.	6-foot.....	190	1.62	Do.
	Saws:			
102.	Hand, 26-inch, hollow back, 6 to 10 points to the inch.	259	.90	St. Louis.
11.	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....	190	.58	Chicago.
18.	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....	259	1.00	St. Louis.
4.	Scroll, frames and 1 dozen blades each.....	190	.25	Chicago.
	Scales:			
4.	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square pan, 30-pound, by ounces.	190	2.25	Do.
12.	Counter, 62-pound.....	190	1.95	Do.
	Scales, platform:			
7.	Counter, 240-pound.....	190	1.95	Do.
7.	1,000-pound, drop lever, on wheels.....	190	16.75	Do.
1.	2,000-pound, drop lever, on wheels.....	190	30.30	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
36 dozen	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.	190	\$3.00	Chicago.
	Screw-drivers:			
68	6-inch steel blade running through handle...	190	.17	Do.
48	8-inch steel blade running through handle...	190	.2275	Do.
36	10-inch steel blade running through handle...	190	.285	Do.
	Screws, bench:			
22	Wrought-iron, 1½-inch	235	.315	St. Louis.
10	Wood, 2½-inch	259	.30	Do.
	Screws, flat head, bright:			
58 gross	½-inch, No. 4	190	.065	Chicago.
52 gross	½-inch, No. 5	190	.07	Do.
73 gross	½-inch, No. 5	190	.07	Do.
74 gross	½-inch, No. 6	190	.07	Do.
158 gross	½-inch, No. 7	190	.08	Do.
111 gross	¾-inch, No. 8	190	.08	Do.
130 gross	¾-inch, No. 8	190	.085	Do.
127 gross	¾-inch, No. 9	190	.09	Do.
245 gross	1-inch, No. 9	190	.095	Do.
123 gross	1-inch, No. 10	190	.10	Do.
205 gross	1½-inch, No. 10	190	.11	Do.
108 gross	1½-inch, No. 11	190	.12	Do.
165 gross	1½-inch, No. 11	190	.13	Do.
97 gross	1½-inch, No. 12	190	.14	Do.
81 gross	1½-inch, No. 12	190	.16	Do.
28 gross	1½-inch, No. 13	190	.18	Do.
42 gross	2-inch, No. 13	190	.19	Do.
20 gross	2-inch, No. 14	190	.22	Do.
21 gross	2½-inch, No. 14	190	.24	Do.
13 gross	2½-inch, No. 15	190	.27	Do.
18 gross	2½-inch, No. 14	190	.26	Do.
11 gross	2½-inch, No. 15	190	.30	Do.
9 gross	3-inch, No. 16	190	.38	Do.
10 gross	3-inch, No. 18	190	.50	Do.
	Shears, c. s., japanned handle, straight, trimmers, good quality:			
20 dozen	8-inch	235	3.85	St. Louis.
13 dozen	10-inch	235	6.00	Do.
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:			
1,700 pounds.	No. 0	190	2.92	Chicago.
3,000 pounds.	No. 1	190	2.92	Do.
5,500 pounds.	No. 2	190	2.67	Do.
6,200 pounds.	No. 3	190	2.67	Do.
4,100 pounds.	No. 4	190	2.67	Do.
1,700 pounds.	No. 5	190	2.67	Do.
800 pounds.	No. 6	190	2.67	Do.
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:			
500 pounds.	No. 2	235	3.73	Do.
450 pounds.	No. 3	235	3.73	Do.
200 pounds.	No. 4	235	3.73	Do.
17 dozen	Shovels, fire, hand, long handle, heavy	190	1.00	Do.
30 dozen	Springs, door, spiral, heavy, 13-inch	235	1.50	St. Louis.
	Squares:			
53	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide	190	.27	Chicago.
11	Try, 4½-inch	259	.11	St. Louis.
17	Try and miter, 7½-inch	259	.24	Do.
13	Try, 10-inch	259	.23	Do.
95 dozen	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long	190	.0225	Chicago.
50 pounds	Steel cast, ¾ x 1 inch	190	.05	Do.
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
420 pounds	¾-inch	190	.06	Do.
400 pounds	¾-inch	190	.055	Do.
650 pounds	¾-inch	190	.05	Do.
925 pounds	¾-inch	190	.05	Do.
850 pounds	1-inch	190	.05	Do.
175 pounds	1½-inch	190	.05	Do.
	Steel, plow:			
25 pounds	½ x 3 inches	333	.0275	St. Louis.
65 pounds	½ x 4 inches	333	.0275	Do.
250 pounds	½ x 6 inches	333	.0275	Do.
	Steel, spring:			
50 pounds	½ x 1 inch	319	.025	Chicago.
50 pounds	½ x 1½ inches	319	.025	Do.
100 pounds	½ x 1½ inches	319	.025	Do.
50 pounds	½ x 1¾ inches	319	.025	Do.
100 pounds	½ x 2 inches	319	.025	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
32.....	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle, with swivel.	190	\$0.80	Chicago.
12 sets.....	Stocks and dies, blacksmith's, Lightning orequal, to cut $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and 1 inch, complete with taps, in case.	333	12.20	St. Louis.
	Tacks, upholsterer's, full weight, per doz. papers:			
47 doz. papers	4-ounce.....	25	.203	Chicago.
64 doz. papers	6-ounce.....	25	.27	Do.
37 doz. papers	8-ounce.....	25	.338	Do.
16 doz. papers	10-ounce.....	25	.405	Do.
16 doz. papers	12-ounce.....	25	.4725	Do.
	Thermometers, good quality:			
172.....	Mercurial.....	190	.18	Do.
125.....	Spirit.....	202	.35	New York.
8.....	Trimmers, spoke, adjustable.....	259	.33	St. Louis.
	Trowels, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch:			
39.....	Brick.....	235	.40	Do.
23.....	Plastering.....	190	.37	Chicago.
4.....	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, adjustable pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.	333	1.25	St. Louis.
	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box:			
4.....	6-inch jaw.....	235	6.20	Do.
5.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch jaw.....	235	3.25	Do.
14.....	Vises, square slide, 4-inch jaw.....	259	2.75	Do.
	Washers, iron, flat, for—			
170 pounds...	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.062	Chicago.
156 pounds...	$\frac{5}{16}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.054	Do.
310 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.045	Do.
430 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.032	Do.
390 pounds...	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	190	.028	Do.
230 pounds...	1-inch bolt.....	190	.028	Do.
4,120 pounds...	Waste, cotton, white.....	190	a. 085	Do.
	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:			
40.....	5-pound.....	259	.0235	St. Louis.
26.....	6-pound.....	259	.0235	Do.
	Wire, annealed, blued:			
290 pounds...	No. 16.....	190	.03	Chicago.
126 pounds...	No. 20.....	190	.0425	Do.
106 pounds...	No. 24.....	190	.049	Do.
	Wire, bright, iron:			
108 pounds...	No. 3.....	190	.022	Do.
345 pounds...	No. 6.....	190	.022	Do.
15 pounds...	No. 7.....	190	.022	Do.
130 pounds...	No. 8.....	190	.022	Do.
160 pounds...	No. 9.....	190	.022	Do.
420 pounds...	No. 12.....	190	.0235	Do.
100 pounds...	No. 14.....	190	.0255	Do.
5 pounds.....	No. 16.....	190	.0275	Do.
	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge; barbs not larger than 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge:			
51,500 pounds	For hog fence; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches.	259	b2.42	Do.
200,000 lbs....	For cattle fence; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.	259	b2.42	Do.
11,800 pounds	Wire-fence staples, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, steel, galvanized.....	259	b2.37	Do.
68.....	Wire-fence stretchers.....	259	.316	St. Louis.
	Wrenches, Coe's pattern, solid handle, screw, black:			
72.....	8-inch.....	259	.315	Do.
50.....	10-inch.....	259	.38	Do.
44.....	12-inch.....	259	.44	Do.
31.....	15-inch.....	259	.76	Do.
	Additional articles:			
10,000 pounds	Wire, fence, smooth, galvanized, No. 8.....	259	b2.12	Chicago.
	Plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies:			
40 pounds....	Cement, gas fitter's, in 5-pound packages....	191	.048	Do.
	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel—			
5.....	To cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch.....	259	.60	St. Louis.
10.....	To cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches.....	259	.81	Do.
13.....	Furnaces, blast, gasoline, combination, hot blast, complete, with melting pot.	235	4.18	Do.
	Pliers, gas, forged—			
17.....	6-inch.....	190	.15	Chicago.
17.....	12-inch.....	190	.28	Do.

a Net weight.

b Per hundredweight.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies—Continued.			
4.....	Ratchets, sleeve, handle 10 inches long.....	190	\$3.20	Chicago.
	Reamers, pipe—			
7.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	333	.25	St. Louis.
5.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	333	.33	Do.
7.....	1-inch.....	333	.415	Do.
8.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	333	.495	Do.
6.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	333	.61	Do.
4.....	2-inch.....	333	.825	Do.
	Stocks and dies, pipe, adjustable—			
6 sets.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1-inch.....	259	2.65	Do.
7 sets.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches.....	259	4.50	Do.
	Taps, pipe—			
4.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	333	.25	Do.
3.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	333	.33	Do.
6.....	1-inch.....	333	.415	Do.
3.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	333	.54	Do.
1.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	333	.66	Do.
2.....	2-inch.....	333	.92	Do.
10.....	Vises, pipe, malleable iron, hinged, to hold $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-inch pipe.	259	.80	Do.
	Wrenches, pipe, Stillson pattern—			
28.....	10-inch.....	190	.53	Chicago.
38.....	18-inch.....	190	.95	Do.
	Pipe fittings:			
	Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, pipe thread—			
48.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.33	Do.
148.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.53	Do.
4.....	1-inch.....	190	.75	Do.
	Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, with thimbles, for lead pipe—			
12.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.31	Do.
18.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.36	Do.
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, pipe thread—			
211.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	.25	Do.
338.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	.37	Do.
33.....	1-inch.....	190	.74	Do.
	Bushings, malleable iron—			
390.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	191	.0119	Do.
415.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.0143	Do.
300.....	1 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	191	.0167	Do.
230.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	191	.0214	Do.
210.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	191	.0333	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, black—			
130.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0127	Do.
150.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0193	Do.
130.....	1-inch.....	191	.0291	Do.
45.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0305	Do.
30.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0429	Do.
40.....	2-inch.....	191	.0677	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, galvanized—			
30.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0191	Do.
50.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0276	Do.
32.....	1-inch.....	191	.0434	Do.
30.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0491	Do.
16.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0688	Do.
22.....	2-inch.....	191	.1089	Do.
	Couplings, boiler, with unions, malleable iron, straight—			
39.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.102	Do.
29.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.1275	Do.
36.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	191	.1275	Do.
	Couplings, wrought-iron, black—			
165.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0166	Do.
204.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0238	Do.
134.....	1-inch.....	191	.031	Do.
82.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0404	Do.
35.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0499	Do.
90.....	2-inch.....	191	.0665	Do.
	Couplings, wrought-iron, galvanized—			
132.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	.0238	Do.
215.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.031	Do.
170.....	1-inch.....	191	.0428	Do.
122.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	.0594	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Couplings, wrought-iron, galvanized—Con.			
110.....	1½-inch.....	191	\$0.076	Chicago.
105.....	2-inch.....	191	.095	Do.
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, black—			
25.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0169	Do.
45.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0263	Do.
21.....	1-inch.....	191	.0265	Do.
11.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0434	Do.
5.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0553	Do.
5.....	2-inch.....	191	.0953	Do.
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—			
18.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0257	Do.
42.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0395	Do.
42.....	1-inch.....	191	.0447	Do.
4.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0705	Do.
4.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0938	Do.
4.....	2-inch.....	191	.1563	Do.
	Crosses, malleable iron, black—			
45.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0385	Do.
60.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0526	Do.
54.....	1-inch.....	191	.0902	Do.
56.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0889	Do.
25.....	1½-inch.....	191	.11	Do.
17.....	2-inch.....	191	.1918	Do.
	Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized—			
18.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0553	Do.
32.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0763	Do.
18.....	1-inch.....	191	.1303	Do.
10.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1429	Do.
10.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1822	Do.
10.....	2-inch.....	191	.3126	Do.
	Elbows, malleable iron, black—			
180.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0254	Do.
290.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0226	Do.
200.....	1-inch.....	191	.0384	Do.
110.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0626	Do.
50.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0761	Do.
65.....	2-inch.....	191	.1308	Do.
	Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized—			
280.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0368	Do.
595.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0366	Do.
400.....	1-inch.....	191	.0643	Do.
315.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1045	Do.
290.....	1½-inch.....	191	.125	Do.
250.....	2-inch.....	191	.2099	Do.
	Elbows, boiler, with unions, malleable iron, bent—			
40.....	½ x ½ x 1 inch.....	191	.102	Do.
50.....	¾ x ¾ x 1 inch.....	191	.1275	Do.
35.....	¾ x ¾ x 1 inch.....	191	.1275	Do.
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, black—			
10.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0254	Do.
22.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0376	Do.
22.....	1-inch.....	191	.0639	Do.
22.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0626	Do.
30.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0761	Do.
17.....	2-inch.....	191	.1308	Do.
	Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—			
1.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0368	Do.
1.....	¾-inch.....	191	.054	Do.
1.....	1-inch.....	191	.0948	Do.
	Elbows, side outlet, malleable iron, black—			
2.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0263	Do.
7.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0461	Do.
0.....	1-inch.....	191	.0714	Do.
0.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0959	Do.
3.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1382	Do.
7.....	2-inch.....	191	.2068	Do.
	Elbows, side outlet, malleable iron, galvanized—			
0.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0382	Do.
0.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0684	Do.
0.....	1-inch.....	191	.1026	Do.
0.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1421	Do.
0.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1974	Do.
0.....	2-inch.....	191	.3027	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Gas service cocks, brass, female—			
6.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	\$0. 2588	Chicago.
1.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 5063	Do.
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, black—			
240.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 009	Do.
320.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0108	Do.
270.....	1-inch.....	191	. 0144	Do.
240.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0198	Do.
176.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	. 0234	Do.
160.....	2-inch.....	191	. 0324	Do.
	Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, galvanized—			
145.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0108	Do.
410.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0144	Do.
310.....	1-inch.....	191	. 0198	Do.
235.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0306	Do.
220.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	. 0378	Do.
210.....	2-inch.....	191	. 0486	Do.
	Pipe, wrought iron, black—			
1,600 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	a. 0225	Do.
2,340 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	a. 0259	Do.
3,100 feet.....	1-inch.....	191	a. 0371	Do.
1,540 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	a. 0506	Do.
965 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	a. 0608	Do.
1,240 feet.....	2-inch.....	191	a. 081	Do.
	Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized—			
3,240 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	a. 0327	Do.
9,600 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	a. 0374	Do.
5,200 feet.....	1-inch.....	191	a. 0536	Do.
2,760 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	a. 0731	Do.
3,400 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	a. 0878	Do.
4,400 feet.....	2-inch.....	191	a. 117	Do.
	Pipe, lead, per pound—			
55 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	b. 0565	Do.
100 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	190	b. 0565	Do.
30 feet.....	1-inch.....	190	b. 0565	Do.
95 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	190	b. 0565	Do.
155 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	190	b. 0565	Do.
	Plugs, cast iron, black—			
250.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0045	Do.
330.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0068	Do.
230.....	1-inch.....	191	. 009	Do.
160.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0113	Do.
156.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	. 0158	Do.
130.....	2-inch.....	191	. 0225	Do.
	Plugs, cast iron, galvanized—			
46.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 009	Do.
115.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0135	Do.
66.....	1-inch.....	191	. 018	Do.
71.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0225	Do.
45.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	. 0315	Do.
43.....	2-inch.....	191	. 0450	Do.
	Reducers, malleable iron, black—			
116.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	191	. 0221	Do.
136.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	191	. 031	Do.
134.....	1 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	191	. 035	Do.
84.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	191	. 0496	Do.
52.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	191	. 0818	Do.
	Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized—			
123.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	191	. 0329	Do.
167.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	191	. 0474	Do.
110.....	1 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	191	. 0625	Do.
91.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	191	. 0822	Do.
91.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	191	. 1357	Do.
	Stopcocks, brass, steam—			
80.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 425	Do.
32.....	1-inch.....	191	. 5875	Do.
14.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 925	Do.
1.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	191	1. 2125	Do.
60 dozen.....	Straps, tinned, for $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 inch pipe, per pound.	191	c 9. 72	Do.
	Tees, malleable iron, black—			
160.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0291	Do.
164.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	191	. 0257	Do.
140.....	1-inch.....	191	. 0403	Do.

a Wrought steel.

b Per pound.

c Per 100 pounds.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Tees, malleable iron, black—Continued.			
100.....	1½-inch.....	191	\$0.0711	Chicago.
90.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1083	Do.
75.....	2-inch.....	191	.1512	Do.
	Tees, malleable iron, galvanized—			
154.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0434	Do.
290.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0433	Do.
200.....	1-inch.....	191	.0661	Do.
86.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1179	Do.
76.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1768	Do.
46.....	2-inch.....	191	.2456	Do.
	Tees, cross, malleable iron, black—			
37.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0385	Do.
24.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0526	Do.
6.....	1½-inch.....	191	.0711	Do.
	Tees, cross, malleable iron, galvanized—			
10.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0553	Do.
28.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0763	Do.
19.....	1-inch.....	191	.1303	Do.
13.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1429	Do.
10.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1822	Do.
10.....	2-inch.....	191	.3126	Do.
	Unions, malleable iron, black—			
190.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0523	Do.
200.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0642	Do.
142.....	1-inch.....	191	.0784	Do.
143.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1093	Do.
120.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1378	Do.
57.....	2-inch.....	191	.1782	Do.
	Unions, malleable iron, galvanized—			
124.....	¾-inch.....	191	.0784	Do.
335.....	¾-inch.....	191	.095	Do.
190.....	1-inch.....	191	.1188	Do.
135.....	1½-inch.....	191	.1663	Do.
110.....	1½-inch.....	191	.2138	Do.
68.....	2-inch.....	191	.2732	Do.
	Valves, gate, high pressure—			
143.....	¾-inch.....	191	.3413	Do.
262.....	¾-inch.....	191	.4593	Do.
221.....	1-inch.....	191	.6563	Do.
92.....	1½-inch.....	191	1.235	Do.
52.....	1½-inch.....	191	1.615	Do.
59.....	2-inch.....	191	2.375	Do.
	Valves, globe, high pressure—			
106.....	¾-inch.....	191	.456	Do.
175.....	¾-inch.....	191	.627	Do.
118.....	1-inch.....	191	.798	Do.
83.....	1½-inch.....	191	1.14	Do.
38.....	1½-inch.....	191	1.5675	Do.
36.....	2-inch.....	191	2.4938	Do.
	Hose goods:			
	Couplings, hose, cast brass—			
115.....	¾-inch.....	214	.065	Do.
6.....	1½-inch.....	214	.28	Do.
3.....	1½-inch.....	214	.40	Do.
6.....	2-inch.....	214	.70	Do.
28.....	2½-inch.....	214	1.25	Do.
	Hose clamps, brass—			
11 dozen.....	For ¾-inch hose.....	85	.22	St. Louis.
2½ dozen.....	For 1½-inch hose.....	85	.75	Do.
½ dozen.....	For 1½-inch hose.....	85	.90	Do.
5 dozen.....	For 2-inch hose.....	85	1.20	Do.
3½ dozen.....	For 2½-inch hose.....	85	2.10	Do.
10,600 feet.....	Hose, rubber, garden, ¾-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled.....	333	.078	Do.
	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled—			
150 feet.....	1½-inch.....	214	.16	Chicago.
250 feet.....	1½-inch.....	214	.175	Do.
1,050 feet.....	2-inch.....	214	.2275	Do.
1,950 feet.....	2½-inch.....	214	.2675	Do.
35.....	Nozzles, hose, screw, combination, ¾-inch.....	190	.22	Do.
	Nozzles, hose, screw—			
1.....	1½-inch.....	214	.53	Do.
23.....	2-inch.....	214	1.10	Do.
7.....	2½-inch.....	214	1.85	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Bowls, white, enamel ware:			
151 dozen.....	Pint.....	190	\$0.94	Chicago.
232 dozen.....	Quart.....	289	1.21	New York.
42 dozen.....	Burners, lamp, heavy, No. 2, Sun.....	190	.58	Chicago.
102.....	Chambers, with covers, white enamel ware; size 9½ x 5 inches.	190	.37	Do.
	Crocks, with covers; stoneware:			
107.....	1-gallon.....	335	.16	Do.
200.....	2-gallon.....	335	.24	Do.
167.....	3-gallon.....	335	.32	Do.
85 dozen.....	Cruets, vinegar, glass.....	26	1.50	New York.
530 dozen.....	Cups, tea, white enamel ware; size 3¼ x 2¼ inches.	289	.792	Do.
	Dishes, meat, white enamel ware:			
353.....	14-inch.....	289	.375	Do.
240.....	16-inch.....	289	.44	Do.
1,220.....	Dishes, vegetable, oblong, 14 x 10 inches, without covers, white enamel ware.	289	.309	Do.
	Globes:			
32 dozen.....	Lantern, tubular, safety, No. 0.....	190	.46	Chicago.
6.....	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	190	.27	Do.
109.....	Lamp shades, porcelain, 7-inch, for student's lamps.	289	.125	New York.
	Lamps:			
314.....	Bracket, heavy metal, with cup and thumb-screw for reflector, complete, with glass fount, No. 2 sun-burner, and chimney, and 8-inch glass reflector.	190	.455	Chicago.
125.....	Table, No. 2 B <> H, nickel-plated, complete with 10-inch opal shade, holder, and lead-glass chimney.	289	1.143	New York.
55.....	Student's, "Perfection," No. 1, complete with opal shade and chimney.	289	2.78	Do.
31.....	Hanging, No. 96 B <> H, Mammoth, complete with 20-inch metal shade, burner, and chimney.	25	2.43	Chicago.
26.....	Street, tubular, globe, No. 3, with burners, complete.	235	3.25	St. Louis.
	Lamp chimneys, sun burner; pure lead glass:			
13 dozen.....	No. 1.....	190	.60	Chicago.
232 dozen.....	No. 2.....	190	.73	Do.
	Lamp chimneys:			
119 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1 student's lamps.....	190	.60	Do.
22 dozen.....	For No. 96 B <> H Mammoth lamp; pure lead glass.	190	1.65	Do.
145 dozen.....	For No. 2 B <> H lamps; pure lead glass...	190	.85	Do.
	Lampwicks:			
8 dozen.....	No. 0.....	235	.01½	St. Louis.
10 dozen.....	No. 1.....	235	.02½	Do.
138 dozen.....	No. 2.....	235	.03	Do.
77 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1 student's lamps.....	235	.08	Do.
18 dozen.....	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	235	.05	Do.
315.....	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....	28	a 4.20	Chicago.
130 dozen.....	Pepper sprinklers, glass.....	145	.38	Omaha.
	Pitchers, white enamel ware:			
275.....	Pint.....	289	.309	New York.
490.....	Quart.....	26	a 4.25	Do.
58 dozen.....	Pitchers, sirup, glass, pint, metal top.	145	1.65	Omaha.
	Pitchers, water, white enamel ware:			
306.....	2-quart.....	202	.60	New York.
850.....	3-quart.....	190	.43½	Chicago.
440.....	Pitchers, washbowl, to hold 5 quarts, white enamel ware.	289	.641	New York.
	Plates, white enamel ware:			
280 dozen.....	Dinner, diameter, 10 inches.....	289	.968	Do.
280 dozen.....	Sauce.....	289	1.06	Do.
45 dozen.....	Soup, 9½-inch.....	289	1.595	Do.
18.....	Reflectors, for bracket lamps; diameter, 8 inches.	190	.15	Chicago.
180 dozen.....	Saucers, tea, white enamel ware; diameter, 5¼ inches.	289	.66	New York.
370 dozen.....	Tumblers, glass.....	289	.385	Do.
	Washbowls, white enamel ware:			
365.....	Diameter not less than 15½ inches.....	190	.31	Chicago.
220.....	Diameter, 13 inches.....	190	.1625	Do.

a Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
960.....	Baskets, clothes, large, extra quality.....	289	\$0.49	New York.
	Baskets, measuring—			
30.....	½-bushel.....	28	.10	Chicago.
240.....	1-bushel.....	190	.23	Do.
289.....	Bedsteads, double, wrought-iron frame, 6 feet long inside and 4 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress.	235	5.67	Do.
1,227.....	Bedsteads, iron, single, to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the U. S. Indian warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Nebr.	268	4.10	New York.
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round:			
33.....	15-inch.....	190	.145	Chicago.
40.....	18-inch.....	190	.155	Do.
965 dozen.....	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, extra quality.	202	3.89	New York.
104 dozen.....	Brooms, whisk.....	25	1.32	Chicago.
	Brushes:			
103 dozen.....	Dust.....	289	2.18	New York.
165 dozen.....	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....	235	.93	St. Louis.
85 dozen.....	Shoe, dauber, good quality.....	25	.59	Chicago.
60 dozen.....	Shoe, polishing, good quality.....	235	1.30	St. Louis.
24 dozen.....	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....	28	.75	Chicago.
46.....	Buckets, well, oak, extra strong.....	190	.33	Do.
	Bureaus:			
43.....	Without glass.....	106	6.10	Do.
87.....	With glass.....	339	6.64	Omaha.
	Chairs:			
70 dozen.....	Reed seat, close-woven.....	337	10.25	Chicago.
73 dozen.....	Wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back.....	25	7.24	Do.
23.....	Wood, office, bow back and arms, revolving.....	25	3.37	Do.
14.....	Churns, barrel, revolving, to churn 5 gallons.....	190	2.00	Do.
105.....	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever.....	337	2.25	Do.
18,350 feet.....	Clotheslines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.	190	.25	Do.
400 gross.....	Clothespins, U. S. pattern or equal.....	235	.33	St. Louis.
12.....	Desks, office, medium size and quality.....	25	10.75	Chicago.
	Desks, school with seats, double:			
6.....	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....	300	2.29	Do.
3.....	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....	300	2.17	Do.
3.....	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....	300	2.17	Do.
	Desks, school, with seats, single:			
40.....	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....	300	1.87	Do.
77.....	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....	300	1.87	Do.
70.....	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....	300	1.76	Do.
59.....	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....	300	1.76	Do.
64.....	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....	300	1.65	Do.
61.....	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8 years old.....	300	1.65	Do.
	Desks, school, back seats for, single:			
12.....	No. 1.....	300	1.54	Do.
16.....	No. 2.....	300	1.54	Do.
16.....	No. 3.....	300	1.54	Do.
9.....	No. 4.....	300	1.54	Do.
11.....	No. 5.....	300	1.54	Do.
	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality.....	337	9.29	Do.
	Handles:			
33 dozen.....	Hammer, blacksmith's, medium size.....	23	.50	Do.
72 dozen.....	Hammer, claw.....	23	.42	Do.
30 dozen.....	Hatchet.....	190	.34	Do.
37 dozen.....	Sledge, "extra," 36-inch.....	190	1.35	Do.
	Machines, sewing:			
90.....	"Family," with cover and accessories.....	202	17.00	Do.
9.....	Tailor's, with attachments.....	202	22.60	Do.
	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top:			
460.....	Double, 6 x 4 feet, not less than 45 lbs. each.....	92	a 2.58	Omaha.
1,780.....	Single, 6 feet by 2 feet 8 inches, not less than 32 lbs. each.....	92	a 2.39	Do.
	Measures, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased:			
13.....	1-peck.....	28	.14	Chicago.
30.....	½-bushel.....	28	.17	Do.
235.....	Mirrors, not less than 15 x 18 inches.....	151	.80	Do.
146 dozen.....	Mopsticks, best quality.....	289	1.603	New York.
24.....	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern.	28	.35	Chicago.
1,200.....	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 lbs. each, curled hair or mixed filling.	310	.77	New York.

a Ticks bound or unbound.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
60.....	Rolling-pins, 2½ x 13 inches, exclusive of handle..	190	\$0.07	Chicago.
	Rope, manila, subject to actual tare:			
2,415 pounds.	¾-inch.....	55	.089	Do.
3,030 pounds.	¾-inch.....	55	.084	Do.
2,500 pounds.	¾-inch.....	55	.084	Do.
2,870 pounds.	¾-inch.....	55	.084	Do.
3,185 pounds.	1-inch.....	55	.084	Do.
1,800 pounds.	1½-inch.....	55	.084	Do.
607 pounds.	Sash cord.....	55	.20	Do.
47 dozen.	Stools, wood.....	337	6.70	Do.
537.....	Washboards, double zinc, 14 inches diameter, best quality.	235	.20	St. Louis.
94.....	Washstands, wood; large drawer and closet with two small drawers at the side; without glass.	337	5.00	Chicago.
97.....	Washing machines, extra heavy.....	28	4.50	Do.
104.....	Washtubs, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.	190	1.72	Chicago.
135.....	Wringers, clothes, wood frame; rolls 12 x 1½ inches.	25	2.14	Do.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.

6¼ dozen.....	Awl hafts, patent:			
	Pegging.....	190	\$0.40	Chicago.
9½ dozen.....	Sewing, harness.....	178	3.85	Do.
9 dozen.....	Sewing, shoemaker's.....	190	.40	Do.
	Awls, assorted:			
22 dozen.....	Patent, pegging.....	190	.03	Do.
106 dozen.....	Regular, harness, sewing.....	235	.15	St. Louis.
55 dozen.....	Patent, sewing, regular, shoemaker's.....	190	.05	Chicago.
	Awls, with riveted handles:			
4 dozen.....	Round, pad, shouldered.....	235	3.25	St. Louis.
3 dozen.....	Saddler's collar.....	190	2.78	Chicago.
	Bits, loose ring, X. C., 2½-inch, heavy mouth-piece:			
60 dozen.....	Jointed.....	178	1.10	Do.
12 dozen.....	Stiff.....	178	1.10	Do.
8,900 boxes.....	Blacking, shoe.....	25	.0325	Do.
5,670 boxes.....	Paste polish, for shoes.....	190	.024	Do.
260.....	Blankets, horse.....	160	2.20	Do.
43.....	Bridles, riding.....	178	1.05	Do.
420.....	Brooms, stable, with handles.....	190	.27	Do.
170.....	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....	178	1.10	Do.
40 dozen.....	Buckles, Texas, breast strap, buckle snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch.	178	.60	Do.
	Buckles, bar rein, with roller, malleable iron, X. C.:			
16 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.62	Do.
12 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.84	Do.
16 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.97	Do.
18 gross.....	1-inch.....	190	1.22	Do.
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:			
2 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.35	Do.
1½ gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.43	Do.
1½ gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.57	Do.
1½ gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.79	Do.
1½ gross.....	1-inch.....	190	1.00	Do.
1½ gross.....	1½-inch.....	190	1.62	Do.
1½ gross.....	1½-inch.....	190	2.06	Do.
4½ gross.....	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch.	190	1.30	Do.
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:			
2½ gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.38	Do.
15 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.45	Do.
18 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.54	Do.
17 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	.62	Do.
28 gross.....	1-inch.....	190	.70	Do.
12 gross.....	1½-inch.....	190	1.03	Do.
19 gross.....	1½-inch.....	190	1.30	Do.
3 gross.....	1½-inch.....	190	1.57	Do.
¾ gross.....	2-inch.....	190	1.84	Do.
	Buckles, roller, trace, X. C.:			
2 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	190	.27	Do.
7 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	190	.29	Do.

^a Per nest.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Buckles, trace, 3-loop, Champion, X. C.:			
4 doz. pairs...	1½-inch.....	190	\$0.70	Chicago.
15 doz. pairs...	1½-inch.....	190	.80	Do.
1 doz. pairs...	1¾-inch.....	190	.90	Do.
½ doz. pairs...	2-inch.....	190	1.16	Do.
27 dozen.....	Cement, leather, 2-ounce bottles, best quality, clarified.	331	1.15	Omaha.
130.....	Chains, halter, with snap and swivel, 6 feet long.	190	.215	Chicago.
52.....	Cinches, hair, 4½ to 5 inches wide.	190	.35	Do.
	Clips:			
66 dozen.....	Hame, team, japanned.....	178	.29	Do.
52 dozen.....	Trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron.....	178	.12	Do.
	Cockeyes, screwed, X. C.:			
19 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	246	.19	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
115 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	246	.22	Do.
32 dozen.....	1¾-inch.....	246	.27	Do.
3 dozen.....	2-inch.....	246	.34	Do.
	Collars, horse, by half inch:			
338.....	17 to 19 inches.....	178	1.73	Chicago.
120.....	19½ to 21 inches.....	178	1.78	Do.
29.....	21½ to 24 inches.....	178	1.88	Do.
134.....	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inch.....	175	1.69	Do.
19 dozen.....	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....	190	1.18	Do.
250.....	Halters, all leather.....	175	.89	Do.
55 pounds.....	Hair, gray goat.....	178	.08	Do.
460 pairs.....	Hames, No. 6, Concord, sizes 18 to 22 inches, wood, high top, solid steel backs, 1-inch holes, holdback plates and trimmings.	246	.46	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
	Harness, double, complete, Concord hames:			
30 sets.....	With breaching.....	246	29.54	Do.
3 sets.....	Without breaching.....	246	27.49	Do.
35 sets.....	{Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames.}	{ 89	{ ^a 16.00 { ^b 15.25	{New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City. Chicago.
4 dozen.....	Hooks, hame.....	178	.42	Chicago.
	Knives:			
7½ dozen.....	Draw, gauge, brass, etc.....	178	17.75	Do.
1½ dozen.....	Head, 4½-inch, oval handle.....	178	6.30	Do.
1½ dozen.....	Round, 6½-inch, oval handle.....	190	13.31	Do.
17 dozen.....	Shoe, square point, paring, 4-inch blade.....	190	.725	Do.
4.....	Splitting, 10-inch, iron frame.....	190	4.85	Do.
2½ dozen.....	Straight, harness maker's.....	178	1.90	Do.
1.....	Layer creaser, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....	178	.45	Do.
	Leather, Dongola kid; full-size skins:			
495 pounds.....	Dull.....	115	.93	Do.
400 pounds.....	Glazed.....	143	2.18	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
	Leather:			
750 pounds...	Calfskin, to run 1½ to 2¼ lbs. per side, medium thickness.	143	1.20	Do.
19,700 pounds	Harness, oak-tanned (15 to 23 lbs. per side)...	114	.395	Chicago.
175 pounds...	Kip (about 5-lb. sides).....	143	.85	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
84 sides.....	Lace, to run from 7 to 10 lbs. per side, per lb..	136	.52	Chicago.
	Leather, sole (18 to 25 lbs. per side):			
3,550 pounds...	Hemlock.....	338	.31	Do.
9,690 pounds...	Oak.....	338	.32	Do.
52 doz. papers	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 5, and 6.....	235	.60	St. Louis.
	Nails, saddle, Hungarian, tinned:			
31 pounds.....	¾-inch.....	178	.13	Chicago.
18 pounds.....	¾-inch.....	178	.13	Do.
30 pounds.....	¾-inch.....	178	.13	Do.
	Nails, shoe, "Holdfast" or equal, wire, clinching, sizes:			
83 pounds.....	3-8.....	190	.09	Do.
100 pounds...	3½-8.....	190	.09	Do.
400 pounds...	4-8.....	190	.09	Do.
60 pounds...	4½-8.....	190	.09	Do.
690 pounds...	5-8.....	190	.09	Do.
100 pounds...	5½-8.....	190	.09	Do.
530 pounds...	6-8.....	190	.09	Do.
23 pounds...	6½-8.....	190	.09	Do.
90 pounds...	7-8.....	190	.09	Do.

^a With hip straps.

^b Without hip straps.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
177 gallons....	Oil, neat's-foot, in 1-gallon and 5-gallon cans.....	10	(a)	(a)
11 gross.....	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch.....	136	\$1.20	Chicago.
9 gross.....	Pad screws, X. C.	178	.95	Do.
	Punches:			
7.....	Hand, oval, Nos. 1 to 16.....	235	.25	St. Louis.
31.....	Saddler's, round drive, Nos. 1 to 16.....	235	.20	Do.
46.....	Harness, spring, revolving, 6 tubes.....	190	1.08	Chicago.
	Rasps, shoe, regular, oval:			
46.....	8-inch.....	190	b. 17½	Do.
55.....	10-inch.....	190	c. 24	Do.
	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable:			
60 pounds.....	¾-inch.....	178	.06	Do.
55 pounds.....	1-inch.....	178	.06	Do.
	Rings, halter, with loop, japanned:			
3 dozen.....	1-inch.....	190	.14	Do.
18 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	190	.16	Do.
	Rings, harness, X. C.:			
19 dozen.....	¾-inch.....	190	.03	Do.
50 dozen.....	¾-inch.....	190	.04	Do.
40 dozen.....	1-inch.....	190	.05	Do.
17 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	190	.07	Do.
112 dozen.....	1½-inch rings, breeching, X. C.	136	.08	Do.
202 dozen.....	1½-inch rings, breeching, X. C.	190	.09	Do.
	Rosettes, nickel plate:			
60 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	178	.15	Do.
50 dozen.....	2-inch.....	178	.18	Do.
47.....	Rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood.....	235	.35	St. Louis.
18.....	Saddles, riding, with horn.....	175	9.95	Chicago.
12 dozen.....	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet.....	143	{ d 8.00 e 7.50	{ New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
	Slides, breast strap, japanned:			
75 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	190	.21	Chicago.
25 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	246	.26	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
17 dozen.....	2-inch.....	246	.59	Do.
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:			
6 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	1.81	Chicago.
16 gross.....	¾-inch.....	190	1.81	Do.
18 gross.....	1-inch.....	190	1.81	Do.
3½ gross.....	1½-inch.....	190	3.12	Do.
23 gross.....	1½-inch.....	190	3.46	Do.
112 dozen.....	Spots, silvered, ¾-inch.....	190	.06	Do.
34 dozen.....	Squares, hip strap, X. C., ¾-inch.....	178	.05	Do.
154 dozen.....	Staples, hame, with burrs, polished.....	190	.12	Do.
9.....	Stands, iron, counter, regular, 4 lasts, 23 inches high.....	190	.37	Do.
42 pairs.....	Stirrups solid bent wood, width of tread 5 inches.....	136	.12	Do.
9.....	Stitching horses, 5-inch jaws.....	178	2.50	Do.
46.....	Stones, sand, per lb.....	190	.03	Do.
4.....	Surcingle, 3½ inches wide, 6 feet 9 inches long.....	178	.25	Do.
	Swivels, gag, X. C., loop, to buckle:			
50 dozen.....	¾-inch.....	178	.14	Do.
21 dozen.....	¾-inch.....	178	.17	Do.
	Tacks, shoe:			
90 pounds.....	1-ounce.....	136	.12	Do.
90 pounds.....	2-ounce.....	136	.085	Do.
130 pounds.....	3-ounce.....	136	.075	Do.
	Terrets, band, X. C.:			
7 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	190	.29	Do.
4 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	190	.32	Do.
	Thread, Barbour's or equal:			
18 pounds.....	Harness, No. 3, black.....	337	1.056	Do.
54 pounds.....	Shoe, No. 3, white.....	337	.934	Do.
134 pounds.....	Shoe, No. 10.....	25	.85	Do.
	Thread, linen, black, machine:			
2 doz. spools..	No. 18.....	25	.45	Do.
11 doz. spools..	No. 40.....	25	2.64	Do.
7 doz. spools..	No. 50.....	25	2.76	Do.
6.....	Ticklers, No. 13, single, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.....	178	.40	Do.
37.....	Tools, claw, with riveted handle.....	178	.45	Do.

a In 5-gallon cans 85 cents, and 1-gallon cans 93 cents Kansas City; 5-gallon cans 90 cents and 1-gallon cans 98 cents, New York City; 5-gallon cans 87 cents and 1-gallon cans 95 cents, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Omaha deliveries.

b No. 1 Disston.

c No. 2 American.

d Pink.

e Russet.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
4 dozen	Trace carriers, Reynold's or equal, X. C.:			
1 dozen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	190	\$0.25	Chicago.
118	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	190	.45	Do.
	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C.	190	.21	Do.
	Wax, small ball, per 100 balls, summer and winter temperatures:			
2,900 balls	Saddler's, black	190	.36	Do.
850 balls	Shoemaker's, brown	190	.36	Do.
53	Wheels, overstitch, stationary, with octagon carriage, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14.	136	.65	Do.
25 doz. pairs	Winkers, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather.	246	2.74	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

36	Augers, Vaughan's or equal, post-hole, 9-inch	235	\$0.49	St. Louis.
520 dozen	Axle grease (2 doz. boxes in case)	301	.33	Chicago.
775	Bags, grain, seamless, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen	228	.19	Do.
14	Bush hooks, Hunt's or equal, handled	190	.45	Do.
50 sets	Children's garden utensils—hoe, rake, and spade	190	.56	Do.
97	Corn planters, hand	190	.42	Do.
6	Cornshellers, hand, medium size	190	6.00	Do.
4	Cradles, grain, 4-finger, with scythes	190	1.80	Do.
	Cultivators, John Deere or equal:			
13	1-horse, iron frame, 5-inch blade, with wheel	51	2.85	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
9	Riding, 2-horse	51	19.00	Do.
46	Diggers, "Hercules" or equal, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles	235	.68	St. Louis.
56 dozen	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, strapped ferrule, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot handles, extra tied	190	4.90	Chicago.
	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, strapped ferrule, extra tied:			
48 dozen	Long handles	190	6.26	Do.
10 dozen	Short D handle	190	7.00	Do.
	Handles:			
254 dozen	Ax, 36-inch hickory, "extra," XXX, shaved, crated	167	2.00	Do.
44 dozen	Hayfork, bent, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot	235	1.00	St. Louis.
43 dozen	Pick, 36-inch, "extra"	235	.80	Do.
10 dozen	Plow, left-hand, straight, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 feet	63	1.50	Chicago.
12 dozen	Plow, right-hand, double bend, for mold-board, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 feet	198	2.25	Do.
25 dozen	Shovel, long	235	1.25	St. Louis.
17 dozen	Shovel, short, D	235	1.85	Do.
9 dozen	Spade, D	190	1.68	Chicago.
24 dozen	Spade, long	190	1.25	Do.
14	Harrows, 60 teeth, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 inches, steel, with draw-bar and clevises.	51	8.00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Harrows, disk:			
3	2-horse, 14-inch disks	137	16.24	Chicago.
2	3-horse, 16-inch disks	162	18.50	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
3	4-horse, 16-inch disks	162	21.00	Do.
	Hoes:			
70 dozen	Garden, solid socket, c. s., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, extra quality	235	2.75	St. Louis.
8 dozen	Solid forged steel, planter's eye, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 1 with handle	190	3.15	Chicago.
2 dozen	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2	235	2.70	St. Louis.
	Knives:			
2 dozen	Corn, c. s., three rivets	190	1.66	Chicago.
4 dozen	Hay	190	5.75	Do.
80	Lawn mowers, hand, "Rival" or equal, 14-inch, ball-bearing	25	2.14	Do.

^a 16-inch disks; 8 x 16 4-foot Osborne R.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections:			
12.....	4½-foot cut.....	137	(a)	Chicago.
35.....	5-foot cut.....	137	(a)	Do.
7.....	6-foot cut.....	137	b\$39.10	Do.
13.....	Machines, harvester and self-binder, 6-foot cut, complete, with transports.	137	c103.08	Do.
13 dozen.....	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....	235	3.15	St. Louis.
103.....	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds	235	.23	Do.
36.....	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share.....	162	4.50	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Plows, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share:			
36.....	10-inch.....	162	6.90	Do.
22.....	12-inch.....	162	8.05	Do.
20.....	14-inch.....	162	8.75	Do.
	Plows, "breaker," with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share:			
105.....	12-inch.....	162	11.10	Do.
2.....	14-inch.....	162	12.37	Do.
	Plows, shovel:			
6.....	Double.....	51	2.00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
2.....	Single.....	51	2.00	Do.
	Plow beams:			
3.....	For 8-inch plow, 5 feet long.....	47	.40	Chicago.
101.....	For 10-inch plow, 5½ feet long.....	47	.48	Do.
2.....	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long.....	47	.55	Do.
28.....	For 14-inch plow, 6½ feet long.....	47	.80	Do.
52.....	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6½ feet long.....	183	.85	Do.
19.....	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long.....	183	1.00	Do.
55.....	Rakes, hay, sulky, 8-foot and 10-foot.....	137	(d)	Do.
4 dozen.....	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....	235	e 1.46	St. Louis.
110 dozen.....	Rakes, "Keystone" or equal, wrought steel, handled, 12 teeth.....	190	2.35	Chicago.
93.....	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....	235	.40	St. Louis.
58.....	Scrapers, road, 2-horse.....	235	2.85	Do.
125.....	Shovels, coal, D handle.....	235	.35	Do.
	Shovels, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
810.....	Long-handled, round, stiff point.....	235	.40	Do.
190.....	D handle, square point.....	190	.35	Chicago.
33.....	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....	190	.12	Do.
	Scythes, Hunt's or equal, packed in cases:			
3 dozen.....	Brush, 21 to 24 inch.....	190	6.35	Do.
8 dozen.....	Grass, assorted, 34 to 38 inch.....	190	6.35	Do.
5 dozen.....	Weed, 28 to 30 inch.....	190	6.35	Do.
16 dozen.....	Seythe snaths, patent ring.....	190	4.50	Do.
25 dozen.....	Scythestones.....	190	.32	Do.
	Spades, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
55.....	Long-handled.....	190	.35	Do.
135.....	D handle.....	190	.35	Do.
22,800 pounds	Twine, binder, long fiber (sisal), subject to actual tare.....	55	.0774	Do.
	Wheelbarrows, garden:			
77.....	All iron.....	235	2.50	St. Louis.
16.....	Wood.....	190	2.20	Chicago.
	Additional articles:			
25,000.....	Bags, burlap, heavy (for wheat).....	265	.06	Omaha.

a \$38.17 plain lift, big frame; \$35.84 plain lift, regular frame; \$36.77 vertical lift, regular frame; option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, Osborne, or Plano.

b Plain lift, big frame; option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, Osborne, or Plano.

c Option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, Osborne, or Plano.

d 8 x 20 hand-dump, \$13.95; self-dump, \$16; option of Champion, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, or Deering. 8 x 24 hand-dump, \$14.51; self-dump, \$16.46; Champion. 8 x 25 hand-dump, \$14.51; self-dump, \$16.46; Osborne. 8 x 26 hand-dump, \$14.51; self-dump, \$16.46; option of McCormick, Milwaukee, Plano hand-dump and Deering self-dump. 10 x 24 hand-dump, \$16; Osborne. 10 x 26 hand-dump, \$16; self-dump, \$18; option of Champion, McCormick, Milwaukee, or Deering. 10 x 30 hand-dump, \$16.74; self-dump, \$18.74; option of Osborne or Plano hand-dump. 10 x 32 hand-dump, \$16.74; self-dump, \$18.74; option of Champion, McCormick, Milwaukee, Deering, or Osborne self-dump.

e 10 teeth.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
112.....	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track: 2½ x 3½.....	109	\$0.65	Chicago, Omaha, or Kansas City.
46.....	2¾ x 3¾.....	109	.75	Do.
152.....	3 x 4.....	109	.86	Do.
114.....	3½ x 4½.....	109	.93	Do.
92.....	3½ x 4½.....	109	1.05	Do.
28.....	4 x 5.....	109	1.30	Do.
14.....	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track: 2½ x 3½.....	109	.65	Do.
14.....	2½ x 3½.....	109	.65	Do.
76.....	2½ x 3½.....	109	.75	Do.
100.....	3 x 4.....	109	.86	Do.
56.....	3½ x 4½.....	109	.93	Do.
52.....	3½ x 4½.....	109	1.05	Do.
16.....	4 x 5.....	109	1.30	Do.
24.....	4½ x 5½.....	109	1.65	Do.
12.....	Bolsters, sand, white oak, wagon, front, narrow track: 2½ x 3½.....	183	.33	Chicago.
30.....	2½ x 4½.....	183	.45	Do.
140.....	3 x 4½.....	183	.50	Do.
105.....	3½ x 5.....	183	.55	Do.
48.....	Bolsters, sand, white oak, wagon, front, wide track: 2½ x 3½.....	183	.35	Do.
117.....	2¾ x 4½.....	183	.50	Do.
108.....	3 x 4¾.....	183	.65	Do.
42.....	3½ x 5.....	183	.75	Do.
12.....	Bolsters, rocker, oak, wagon, front, narrow track: 2½ x 3½.....	183	.33	Do.
24.....	2½ x 4½.....	183	.45	Do.
38.....	3 x 4¾.....	183	.50	Do.
21.....	3½ x 5.....	183	.55	Do.
36.....	Bolsters, rocker, oak, wagon, front, wide track: 2¾ x 4½.....	183	.50	Do.
42.....	3 x 4¾.....	183	.70	Do.
44.....	3½ x 5.....	183	.75	Do.
12.....	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, narrow track: 2¾ x 3½.....	183	.35	Do.
148.....	3 x 4.....	183	.55	Do.
41.....	3½ x 4½.....	183	.70	Do.
50.....	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, wide track: 2¾ x 3½.....	183	.55	Do.
80.....	3 x 4.....	183	.60	Do.
72.....	3½ x 4½.....	183	.75	Do.
116 sets.....	Bows, white oak, farm wagon, round top, ¾ x 1½ inches, per set of 5.	183	.95	Do.
560.....	Clevises, wrought-iron, per pound: 2 x 4½ inches, with self-fastening pin.....	190	.0475	Do.
925.....	2 x 5½ inches, with key pin.....	190	.0475	Do.
30 dozen.....	Clips, center, ½-inch ring.....	190	.05	Do.
162.....	Covers, wagon, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw rope each end, and three tie ropes (36 inches long) each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover.	160	3.63	Do.
325.....	Eveners, hickory, wagon, full ironed, ends riveted, top and bottom plate at center, ¾-inch hole; stay chains and eyebolts: Narrow track, 1⅞ x 4 inches by 4 feet.....	183	a. 60 b. 45	Do.
490.....	Wide track, 2⅞ x 4¼ inches by 54 inches.....	183	a. 70 b. 57	Do.
155.....	Plain, narrow track, 1⅞ x 4 inches by 4 feet..	183	.24	Do.
125.....	Plain, wide track, 2⅞ x 4¼ inches by 54 inches.	183	.36	Do.
41 sets.....	Fellies, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality: 1½ x 1½ inches.....	63	1.35	Do.
6 sets.....	1¾ x 1¾ inches.....	63	1.55	Do.
32 sets.....	1½ x 1½ inches.....	63	1.80	Do.
20 sets.....	1¾ x 1¾ inches.....	63	2.45	Do.
18 sets.....	2 x 2 inches.....	63	3.00	Do.

a With stay chains.

b Without stay chains.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
38 sets.....	Fellies, white oak, wagon, bent: 1½ x 2 inches.....	198	a \$1.90	Chicago.
6 sets.....	2 x 2½ inches.....	198	a 2.50	Do.
26 sets.....	2½ x 2½ inches.....	198	a 3.75	Do.
	Fellies, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, cased:			
90 sets.....	1½ x 2½ inches.....	183	1.90	Do.
64 sets.....	1½ x 2½ inches.....	183	2.30	Do.
23 sets.....	1½ x 2½ inches.....	183	2.75	Do.
51 sets.....	2½ to 3 inches.....	183	4.50	Do.
240.....	Hooks and ferrules, singletree, 1½-inch.....	190	.0725	Do.
	Hounds, white oak, smooth finish, wagon:			
210 sets.....	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased.	183	.75	Do.
360 sets.....	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased.	198	.35	Do.
210 sets.....	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2½ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide, 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.	109	.48	Chicago, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding, not tapered:			
117.....	For 2½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3½ x 1½.	198	.50	Chicago.
570.....	For 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3½ x 1½.	198	.50	Do.
510.....	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3½ x 1½.	198	.50	Do.
242.....	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 3½ x 1½.	198	.50	Do.
	Skins, long-hooded steel, wagon, packed in cases or barrels:			
20 sets.....	2½ x 8 inches, not less than 44 lbs. per set....	190	3.72	Do.
21 sets.....	3 x 9 inches, not less than 54 lbs. per set....	190	3.90	Do.
15 sets.....	3½ x 10 inches, not less than 68 lbs. per set....	190	4.50	Do.
5 sets.....	3½ x 11 inches, not less than 82 lbs. per set....	190	5.10	Do.
13 sets.....	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1½-inch, "A select," bundled.	146	3.08	St. Louis.
	Spokes, wagon, "B select," bundled:			
10 sets.....	1½-inch.....	63	b 2.15	Chicago.
66 sets.....	1½-inch.....	63	b 2.35	Do.
103 sets.....	2-inch.....	63	b 2.90	Do.
90 sets.....	2½-inch.....	63	b 3.30	Do.
50 sets.....	2½-inch.....	63	b 3.75	Do.
2 sets.....	2½-inch.....	63	b 4.20	Do.
10 sets.....	2½-inch.....	63	b 4.75	Do.
18 sets.....	3-inch.....	63	b 5.85	Do.
12.....	Springs, wagon, elliptic, per lb.....	319	c .0425	Do.
	Tongues, white oak, butt cut, tough, 11 feet long, 3½ inches wide, and 3½ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering to 2½ inches square:			
100.....	For 2½-inch wagon.....	63	1.10	Do.
134.....	For 3-inch wagon.....	63	1.15	Do.
306.....	For 3½-inch wagon.....	63	1.15	Do.
180.....	For 3½-inch wagon.....	63	1.15	Do.

a Set of 8 pieces.

b Set of 52.

c \$0.0425 per pound if not under 34 inches long.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
332.....	Wagons, wide and narrow track, complete, with hickory axletrees, bent front hounds, ironed on both sides below the reach, and also on the underside of the top sliding bar with $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron on the $2\frac{3}{4}$ x 8-inch wagons, and increase according to size of wagons. Reaches to be ironed on both sides opposite their respective irons; evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletree, stay chains, tongue, and flat iron bar under the whole length of axles, viz: California, equipped with gear brake, clipped gear, and hooded steel skeins—			
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inches, tires $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.....	306	\$46.12 48.84 47.91 48.84 55.87 47.58	Chicago. Omaha or Kansas City St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inches, tires 3 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....	306	50.68 49.45 50.68 57.91 48.55	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	3 x 9 inches, tires $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	306	51.64 50.59 51.64 59.72 53.45	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	3 x 9 inches, tires 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	306	57.21 55.93 57.21 67.24 52.74	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 inches, tires $1\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	306	56.12 54.98 56.12 65.08 57.56	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 inches, tires 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	306	61.61 60.23 61.61 72.53 63.11	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inches, tires 2 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	306	67.38 65.93 67.38 79.26 73.80	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inches, tires 4 x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	306	79.65 77.20 79.65 91.93	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco.
	Ordinary, equipped with hooded steel skein and box brake—			
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inches, tires $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.....	306	42.67 45.06 44.09 45.06 51.86	Chicago. Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco.
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inches, tires 3 x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....	306	44.93 47.50 46.65 47.50 55.33	Chicago. Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco.
	3 x 9 inches, tires $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	306	44.83 47.67 46.77 47.67 56.20	Chicago. Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco.
	3 x 9 inches, tires 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	306	48.58 52.62 51.67 52.62 61.76	Chicago. Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco.
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 inches, tires $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	306	47.58 50.69 49.65 50.69 60.02	Chicago. Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
332.....	Wagons, wide and narrow track, etc.—Cont'd. Ordinary, equipped with hooded steel skein and box brake—Continued.			
	3½ x 10 inches, tires 3 x ½ inch.....	306	\$52.19 55.42 54.43 55.52 65.54 56.05	Chicago. Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	3½ x 11 inches, tires 1½ x ¾ inch.....	306	59.61 58.48 59.61 70.26 69.09	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco. Chicago.
	3½ x 11 inches, tires 4 x ¾ inch.....	306	73.21 71.88 73.21 85.63	Omaha or Kansas City. St. Paul or St. Louis. Sioux City. San Francisco.
	Separate prices were invited for— Bows, white oak. (See Bows on preceding page.)			
85.....	Covers (according to specification already given on Wagon covers).	160	3.63	Chicago.
161.....	Spring seats.....	306	a 1.72 b 1.77 a 1.83 b 1.88 a 2.22 b 2.27 c 3.12 d 3.80	Do. St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City. San Francisco. Chicago.
142.....	Top boxes.....	306	c 3.22 d 4.00 c 3.52 d 4.40	St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City. San Francisco.
1,265.....	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 2½-Inch center, 36 inches long: Full-ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends and clamp iron with rings at center.	183	.30	Chicago.
290.....	Plain, cased.....	183	.125	Do.
415.....	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2½-Inch center, 38 inches long: Full iron, cased.....	183	.35	Do.
40.....	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased.....	183	.15	Do.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

855 pounds.....	Borax, powdered.....	331	€ \$0.0475	Omaha.
150.....	Brushes: Calcimine, all bristles, 7-inch, medium-long stock, good quality.	107	.97	St. Louis.
12 dozen.....	Marking, bristle, assorted, 1 to 4.....	202	.18	New York.
90.....	Brushes, paint, round, all white bristles, slightly open center, good quality:			
64.....	No. 1.....	202	.40	Do.
64.....	No. 3.....	202	.60	Do.
64.....	No. 5.....	202	.94	Do.
30.....	No. 8.....	80	f 16.50	Chicago.
330.....	Brushes, paint, all black Chinese bristles, flat, long stock, good quality: 3 inches wide.....	202	.168	New York.
390.....	4 inches wide.....	107	.29	St. Louis.
250.....	Brushes: All bristles, oval, chiseled (sash tools), No. 6.	190	.07	Chicago.
19.....	Slatting, first quality.....	331	.45	Omaha.
182.....	Varnish, all Chinese bristles, 3 inches wide, triple thick, good quality.	190	.38	Chicago.
125.....	Whitewash, all bristles, 8 inches wide, medium-long stock, with handle.	151	.45	Do.

a Size, 3 feet 2 inches.

b Size, 3 feet 6 inches.

c 8-Inch.

d 10-inch.

e Buck.

f Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
95 gallons....	Coal tar, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.....	331	\$0.15	Omaha.
33,180 gallons.	Gasoline (not less than 86 degrees gravity), in 5-gallon tin cans, cased (each case to contain 2 cans and to be made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pine throughout), or in iron barrels, returnable at expense of shipper (the contractor).	301	a b. 28	} Chicago.
	Glass, window, single thick:	4	a c. 28	
32 boxes.....	8 x 10.....	107	1.50	St. Louis.
3 boxes.....	9 x 12.....	107	1.50	Do.
5 boxes.....	9 x 14.....	107	1.50	Do.
8 boxes.....	9 x 15.....	107	1.50	Do.
2 boxes.....	9 x 16.....	107	1.57	Do.
2 boxes.....	9 x 18.....	107	1.57	Do.
63 boxes.....	10 x 12.....	107	1.50	Do.
25 boxes.....	10 x 14.....	107	1.50	Do.
18 boxes.....	10 x 16.....	107	1.57	Do.
20 boxes.....	10 x 18.....	107	1.57	Do.
12 boxes.....	10 x 20.....	107	1.57	Do.
11 boxes.....	10 x 22.....	107	1.57	Do.
2 boxes.....	10 x 24.....	107	1.57	Do.
6 boxes.....	10 x 28.....	107	1.68	Do.
35 boxes.....	12 x 14.....	107	1.57	Do.
50 boxes.....	12 x 16.....	107	1.57	Do.
47 boxes.....	12 x 18.....	107	1.57	Do.
9 boxes.....	12 x 20.....	107	1.57	Do.
9 boxes.....	12 x 22.....	107	1.57	Do.
20 boxes.....	12 x 24.....	107	1.68	Do.
17 boxes.....	12 x 26.....	107	1.68	Do.
37 boxes.....	12 x 28.....	107	1.68	Do.
15 boxes.....	12 x 30.....	107	1.77	Do.
19 boxes.....	12 x 32.....	107	1.77	Do.
16 boxes.....	12 x 34.....	107	1.77	Do.
15 boxes.....	12 x 36.....	107	1.77	Do.
3 boxes.....	12 x 38.....	107	1.77	Do.
1 box.....	14 x 14.....	107	1.57	Do.
25 boxes.....	14 x 16.....	107	1.57	Do.
15 boxes.....	14 x 18.....	107	1.57	Do.
10 boxes.....	14 x 20.....	107	1.57	Do.
3 boxes.....	14 x 22.....	107	1.68	Do.
9 boxes.....	14 x 26.....	107	1.68	Do.
12 boxes.....	14 x 28.....	107	1.77	Do.
19 boxes.....	14 x 30.....	107	1.77	Do.
35 boxes.....	14 x 32.....	107	1.77	Do.
8 boxes.....	14 x 34.....	107	1.77	Do.
15 boxes.....	14 x 36.....	107	1.77	Do.
11 boxes.....	14 x 38.....	107	1.83	Do.
8 boxes.....	14 x 42.....	107	1.95	Do.
5 boxes.....	14 x 48.....	107	2.15	Do.
10 boxes.....	15 x 18.....	107	1.57	Do.
6 boxes.....	15 x 20.....	107	1.68	Do.
4 boxes.....	15 x 24.....	107	1.68	Do.
6 boxes.....	15 x 26.....	107	1.77	Do.
5 boxes.....	15 x 28.....	107	1.77	Do.
23 boxes.....	15 x 32.....	107	1.77	Do.
14 boxes.....	15 x 34.....	107	1.77	Do.
26 boxes.....	15 x 36.....	107	1.83	Do.
12 boxes.....	15 x 40.....	107	1.95	Do.
7 boxes.....	16 x 18.....	107	1.57	Do.
13 boxes.....	16 x 20.....	107	1.68	Do.
9 boxes.....	16 x 24.....	107	1.68	Do.
1 box.....	16 x 26.....	107	1.77	Do.
	Glass, window, double thick:			
12 boxes.....	16 x 36.....	292	2.64	Chicago.
4 boxes.....	16 x 44.....	292	2.71	Do.
4 boxes.....	18 x 18.....	292	2.36	Do.
4 boxes.....	18 x 20.....	292	2.36	Do.
5 boxes.....	18 x 24.....	292	2.57	Do.
1 box.....	18 x 30.....	292	2.57	Do.
6 boxes.....	18 x 36.....	292	2.64	Do.
2 boxes.....	18 x 42.....	292	2.71	Do.
11 boxes.....	20 x 24.....	292	2.57	Do.
1 box.....	20 x 26.....	292	2.57	Do.
9 boxes.....	20 x 48.....	292	2.92	Do.
3 boxes.....	22 x 26.....	292	2.57	Do.

^a Awarded one-half of total quantity.

^b In two 5-gallon cans, cased.

^c Per gallon in cases, f. o. b. Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Glass, window, double thick—Continued.			
11 boxes.....	24 x 28.....	292	\$2.64	Chicago.
12 boxes.....	24 x 32.....	292	2.71	Do.
5 boxes.....	24 x 34.....	292	2.71	Do.
13 boxes.....	24 x 36.....	292	2.71	Do.
2 boxes.....	26 x 34.....	292	2.92	Do.
12 boxes.....	26 x 38.....	292	2.92	Do.
5 boxes.....	28 x 30.....	292	2.71	Do.
11 boxes.....	28 x 34.....	292	2.92	Do.
23 boxes.....	30 x 40.....	292	2.92	Do.
57.....	Glazier's sure-cut style diamond glass cutters, good quality.	148	1.90	New York.
410 papers....	Glazier's points, ½-pound papers..... Glue:	107	.045	St. Louis.
410 pounds...	Cabinetmaker's sheet, good quality.....	276	{ .11 .115 .12 .125	New York. Chicago. Omaha. St. Louis, St. Paul, or Kansas City.
220 quarts....	Liquid, prepared, in cans, cased.....	151	.51	Chicago.
460 gallons...	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, cased.....	107	{ a. 70 b. 64	} Chicago or St. Louis.
210 gallons...	Japan, house painters', in 1-gallon cans, cased.....	332	.45	
100 pounds....	Lampblack: In 1-pound papers.....	190	.0675	Do.
365 pounds....	Pure, in oil, good strength, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans, cased.	80	.095	Do.
1,540 pounds.	Lead, in kegs, not over 100 pounds net weight: Red, strictly pure, dry.....	22	.065	Chicago or Omaha.
66,450 pounds.	White, in oil, guaranteed strictly pure.....	151	c 5.89	St. Louis.
1,245 pounds.	Oakum.....	331	.06	Omaha.
2,180 gallons..	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5 gallon flat-top jacketed cans: Cylinder.....	301	b. 165	Chicago.
2,055 gallons..	Engine.....	301	b. 145	Do.
34,400 gallons.	Oil, kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the state boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.	29	d. 11	St. Louis.
555 gallons...	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans: Lard, pure.....	331	.78	Omaha.
5,200 gallons..	Linseed, boiled, strictly pure.....	80	.575	Chicago.
1,300 gallons..	Linseed, raw, strictly pure.....	80	.565	Do.
1,185 gallons..	Lubricating, mineral, crude.....	301	b. 115	Do.
1,870 bottles..	Oil, sewing machine, in full 2-ounce bottles.....	190	.02	Do.
	PAINTS, ETC.			
260 pounds....	Chrome green, medium: Dry.....	80	.0375	Do.
870 pounds....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans..	190	.102	Do.
130 pounds....	Chrome yellow, medium: Dry.....	80	.04	Do.
500 pounds....	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans..	151	.105	Do.
186 pounds....	English vermilion, light, in oil, for tinting, in 1-pound cans.	80	.42	Do.
375 pounds....	Ivory, drop black, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	99	.0875	Do.
290 pounds....	Indian red, in japan, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans...	189	{ e. 11 f. 108 g. 11	} New York or Chicago.
265 pounds....	Ocher, French, yellow, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	99	.0625	
320 pounds....	Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	99	.18	Do.
5,340 gallons..	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans.	99	.39	Do.
210 pounds....	Sienna, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans: Burnt.....	99	.075	Do.
110 pounds....	Raw.....	99	.0825	Do.
	a In 1-gallon cans, cased.			
	b In 5-gallon cans, cased,			
	c Per hundred weight.			
	d In regular commercial case, ⅜-inch ends, ⅜-inch sides, top, and bottom.			
	e In 1-pound cans.			
	f In 2-pound cans.			
	g In 5-pound cans.			

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
PAINTS, ETC.—continued.				
290 pounds...	Venetian red, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	151	\$0.05 $\frac{3}{8}$	Chicago.
Paper:				
9,500 pounds.	Building.....	56	.025	Omaha.
16,800 pounds	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....	235	.0175	St. Louis.
470 pounds...	Pitch.....	235	{ a. 035 b. 03 }	Do.
Putty, cased:				
3,680 pounds.	In 5-pound cans.....	276	{ .025 .0275 }	New York or Chicago. St. Louis, Omaha, or Kansas City.
1,420 pounds.	In 10-pound cans.....	276	{ .03 .0225 .025 .0275 }	St. Paul. New York or Chicago. Omaha. St. Louis or Kansas City.
950 pounds...	In 25-pound cans.....	276	{ .03 .0215 .0235 .025 .0275 }	St. Paul. New York or Chicago. Omaha. St. Louis or Kansas City.
220 pounds...	Resin, common.....	151	.03	St. Paul.
150 gallons...	Stain, oak, oil, in 1-gallon cans.....	80	.58	Chicago. Do.
Turpentine, cased:				
770 gallons...	In 1-gallon cans.....	301	.55	Do.
1,000 gallons..	In 5-gallon cans.....	301	.51	Do.
350 pounds...	Umber, burnt, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	80	.085	Do.
Varnish:				
195 gallons...	Coach, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, good quality, for interior use.	332	{ .75 .70 }	Do.
110 gallons...	Wagon, heavy durable body, in 1-gallon cans, cased.	80	1.10	Do.
2,950 pounds.	Whiting, extra, gilder's bolted.....	107	.0073	St. Louis.
Additional articles:				
5 boxes	Glass, window, double thick— 15 x 44.....	151	3.00	Chicago.
2 boxes	30 x 32.....	151	3.00	Do.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

660.....	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.	289	\$0.69	New York.
$\frac{6}{12}$ dozen	Candlesticks, planished tin or japanned, 6-inch..	190	.25	Chicago.
Cans:				
25 dozen.....	Kerosene, galvanized, corrugated sides, 1-gallon, common top.	190	1.48	Do.
36.....	Milk, all steel, 32-quart, ironclad, retinned...	190	1.55	Do.
Coffee boilers, agate ware:				
187.....	4-quart.....	289	.27	New York.
116.....	6-quart.....	190	.405	Chicago.
Coffee mills:				
32.....	Iron or block tin hopper box.....	190	.27	Do.
5.....	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds, "Enterprise" or equal.	190	16.00	Do.
34.....	Colanders, seamless, steel, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	190	.77	Do.
40 dozen.....	Dippers, water, 1-quart, IX tin, full size, long handles, riveted, extra quality.	190	.89	Do.
190.....	Flour sifters, good quality.....	190	.08 $\frac{2}{3}$	Do.
Funnels, full size, fluted:				
$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.....	1-pint.....	190	.24	Do.
1 dozen.....	1-quart.....	190	.37	Do.
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	2-quart.....	190	.49	Do.
Kettles, with covers, wrought-steel hollow ware:				
3.....	12-quart.....	190	.94	Do.
5.....	14-quart.....	190	1.11	Do.
Measures, tin:				
7.....	Pint.....	26	.12 $\frac{7}{15}$	New York.
6.....	Quart.....	26	.18 $\frac{7}{15}$	Do.
Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:				
30.....	10-quart.....	190	.275	Chicago.
72.....	14-quart.....	190	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.

a In 5-pound cans.

b In 10-pound cans.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
81.....	Pans, bake, sheet steel, No. 27: 12 x 19 inches.....	190	\$0.20	Chicago.
118.....	15 x 20 x 4 inches, with two $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch oval runners.	190	.50	Do.
286.....	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned extra quality: 14-quart.....	190	.49	Do.
590.....	17-quart.....	190	.61	Do.
70 dozen.....	Pans: Dust, japanned, heavy.....	190	.64	Do.
57.....	Fry, No. 4, wrought steel, polished, 8 inches across bottom, "Acme" or equal.	190	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.....	Pans, tin, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned extra quality: 1-quart.....	190	.39	Do.
16 dozen.....	2-quart.....	26	.85	New York.
29 dozen.....	4-quart.....	190	1.18	Chicago.
28 dozen.....	6-quart.....	190	2.08	Do.
18 dozen.....	Plates, IX stamped tin, 9-inch: Baking, deep, jelly.....	190	.25	Do.
55 dozen.....	Pie.....	190	.67	Do.
50.....	Scoops, grocer's hand, IX stamped tin, retinned: No. 20.....	190	.105	Do.
40.....	No. 40.....	190	.165	Do.
20.....	Shears, tinners', hand, Wilcox's or equal: No. 7.....	190	1.45	Do.
16.....	No. 9.....	190	.85	Do.
1,815 pounds.	Solder, half and half.....	235	.17	St. Louis.
29 pairs.....	Soldering irons, per pound: $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each.....	190	.20	Chicago.
9 pairs.....	2 pounds each.....	190	.20	Do.
18 dozen.....	Spoons, basting, forged steel, retinned.....	190	.48	Do.
315 dozen.....	Spoons, plain silver steel, Wm. Rogers's A1 or equal: Table.....	190	.18	Do.
790 dozen.....	Tea.....	190	.09	Do.
110.....	Strainers, milk, IX tin, 12-inch.....	190	.11	Do.
3 boxes.....	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright: 10 x 14 inches.....	313	4.90	New York.
12 boxes.....	14 x 20 inches.....	313	4.90	Do.
2 boxes.....	Tin, sheet, IX, charcoal, bright: 10 x 14 inches.....	313	5.90	Do.
24 boxes.....	20 x 28 inches.....	313	11.80	Do.
19 boxes.....	14 x 20 inches.....	313	5.90	Do.
7 boxes.....	Tin, sheet, 14 x 60 inches, boiler, IX, charcoal, bright.....	313	20.70	Do.
48 dozen.....	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....	190	.63	Chicago.
140.....	Washtubs, galvanized-iron, inside measure, with corrugated bottom and heavy drop handles: 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.....	190	.34	Do.
310.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.....	190	.405	Do.
340.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.....	190	.58	Do.
8,930 pounds.	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9.....	190	.069	Do.

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

4.....	Caldrons, iron, portable, full jacket, with furnace; 48 gallons capacity.	190	\$18.95	Chicago.
220.....	Coal hods, galvanized: 16-inch.....	289	.182	New York.
144.....	20-inch.....	289	.291	Do.
627.....	Dampers, stovepipe, H. S. B. & Co. or equal: 6-inch.....	190	.04	Chicago.
32.....	7-inch.....	190	.0525	Do.
990.....	Elbows, stovepipes, corrugated, No. 26 iron, packed in cases: Size 6-inch.....	235	.0825	St. Louis.
74.....	Size 7-inch.....	235	.13	Do.
5.....	Furnaces for 48-gallon and 75-gallon portable caldrons, full jacket. } 190	^a 12.49 ^b 15.68		Chicago.
38.....	Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep pattern, erated: 10 inches diameter inside.....	190	.51	Do.
13.....	15 inches diameter inside.....	190	.95	Do.

^a 48-gallon.

^b 75-gallon.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron; polished, edges curved, crimped, and formed; nested in bundles, crated:			
4,660 joints...	6-inch.....	235	\$0.09	St. Louis.
315 joints.....	7-inch.....	235	.11	Do.
193 dozen.....	Polish, stove.....	101	.38	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:			
2.....	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.	59	a 3.80	Chicago (preferably).
10.....	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.	59	a 4.30	Do.
8.....	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.	59	a 5.00	Do.
5.....	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.	59	a 6.30	Do.
	Stove, steel box, heating, wood, not lighter than 22-gauge steel, with cast lining:			
1.....	25 inches long.....	59	a 3.80	Do.
9.....	28 inches long.....	59	a 4.40	Do.
	Stoves, sheet steel, heating, coal, cast lining, with hot-blast tube:			
24.....	15-inch body.....	101	b 9.80	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
30.....	17-inch body.....	101	b 11.30	Do.
	Stoves, cooking, coal:			
13.....	8-inch, ovens not less than 18 x 18 x 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds.	94	11.85	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
24.....	9-inch, ovens not less than 19 x 19 x 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds.	83	c 12.00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Stoves, cooking, wood:			
12.....	7-inch, length of wood 20 inches; ovens not less than 14 x 18 x 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds.	59	a 9.50	Chicago (preferably).
29.....	8-inch, length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 19 x 20 x 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds.	59	a 10.85	Do.
54.....	9-inch, length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 21 x 22 x 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds.	59	a 12.75	Do.
26.....	Stoves, heating, small, air-tight.....	59	a .78	Do.
	Stoves, heating, coal:			
3.....	14-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 135 pounds.	59	a 6.25	Do.
5.....	16-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 175 pounds.	59	a 7.40	Do.
	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet iron, with outside rods:			
1.....	32-inch.....	59	a 9.75	Do.
7.....	37-inch.....	83	cd 13.00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Stoves, heating:			
4.....	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 375 pounds.	59	a 16.00	Chicago (preferably).
15.....	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum; to weigh not less than 285 pounds.	59	a 15.00	Do.
	Stoves, heating, hard coal, mounted, base burner:			
18.....	Fire pot about 12 x 14 inches.....	83	cd 16.45	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
43.....	Fire pot about 15 x 17 inches.....	83	cd 19.45	Do.

a 5 per cent less if all goods are delivered in Chicago.

b Only.

c 5 per cent less on all goods if delivered in St. Louis, Mo.

d Crated.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Arithmetics:			
1,710.....	Milne's Progressive Arithmetic (first book).....	8	\$0.28	New York or Chicago.
2,260.....	Milne's Progressive Arithmetic (second book).....	8	.32	Do.
1,200.....	Milne's Progressive Arithmetic (third book).....	8	.36	Do.
180.....	Milne's Mental Arithmetic.....	8	.28	Do.
	Charts:			
22.....	Appleton's Reading Charts.....	8	6.25	Do.
7.....	Butler's Reading Charts.....	8	4.15	Do.
24.....	Wooster's Industrial Reading Charts.....	110	7.00	Chicago.
5.....	Franklin's Complete School Charts.....	8	8.00	New York or Chicago.
6.....	Franklin's Primary Language Studies, Part I.....	8	5.60	Do.
5.....	Franklin's Natural History Studies.....	93	14.75	Do.
6.....	Franklin's Natural History Studies, Manual for Pupils.....	93	.85	Do.
17.....	Parker's Arithmetic Charts.....	8	5.60	Do.
	Drawing:			
3,860 packs...	Drawing paper, 8 x 11, 100 sheets in pack....	93	.085	Do.
	THE PRANG ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ART INSTRUCTION—			
	Drawing books—			
71 dozen.....	Third year.....	3	1.47	Chicago.
50 dozen.....	Fourth year.....	3	1.47	Do.
32 dozen.....	Fifth year.....	3	1.47	Do.
10 dozen.....	Sixth year.....	3	1.97	Do.
2 dozen.....	Seventh year.....	3	1.97	Do.
1 dozen.....	Eighth year.....	3	1.97	Do.
	Manual for Teachers—			
10.....	First year.....	93	.65	New York or Chicago.
8.....	Second year.....	93	.65	Do.
7.....	Third year.....	93	.65	Do.
5.....	Fourth year.....	173	.58	New York.
2.....	Fifth year.....	173	.58	Do.
1.....	Sixth year.....	173	.58	Do.
2.....	Seventh year.....	173	.58	Do.
3.....	Eighth year.....	173	.58	Do.
2,230.....	Prang's set color box, No. 1.....	281	a. 12½	New York or Chicago.
	Geographies:			
300.....	Barnes's Elementary.....	8	.44	Do.
235.....	Frye's Primary.....	93	.54	Do.
	Redway & Hinman's Natural Geography—			
540.....	Introductory.....	8	.48	Do.
420.....	School.....	8	1.00	Do.
	Tarbell's Geography—			
300.....	Introductory.....	8	.40	Do.
340.....	Complete.....	8	.80	Do.
	History, United States:			
140.....	Mowry's First Steps in the History of the United States.....	93	.52	Do.
	Barnes's History of the United States—			
260.....	Elementary.....	173	.475	New York.
210.....	School.....	173	.795	Do.
38.....	Brief History of South Dakota.....	8	.48	New York or Chicago.
65.....	Burton's Story of Our Country.....	8	.48	Do.
	McMaster's History of United States—			
265.....	Primary.....	173	.4775	New York.
235.....	School.....	173	.795	Do.
275.....	Montgomery's Beginners' American History.....	93	.54	New York or Chicago.
	Language and grammar:			
	McLean, Blaisdell & Morrow's Steps in English—			
255.....	Part I.....	8	.32	Do.
71.....	Part II.....	173	.4775	New York.
	DeGarmo's Language Lessons—			
186.....	Book 1.....	3	b. 20	Chicago.
166.....	Book 2.....	3	b. 25	Do.
325.....	Bartlett's First Steps in English.....	173	.315	New York.
330.....	Metcalf's Elementary English.....	8	.32	New York or Chicago.
227.....	Metcalf's English Grammar.....	8	.48	Do.
220.....	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English.....	173	.315	New York.
112.....	Bartlett's Essentials of Language and Grammar.....	173	.42	Do.
	Orthography:			
390.....	Black's Graded Speller.....	173	.165	Do.
595.....	Baldwin's Speller.....	8	.16	New York or Chicago.
115.....	Patterson's American Word Book.....	173	.195	New York.
86.....	Sever's Progressive Speller.....	173	b. 15	Do.

a S. F. school water colors, Box AA.

b Cloth.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Orthography—Continued.			
	Meleney & Giffin's Selected Words for Spelling, Dictation, etc.—			
145.....	Part I.....	3	\$0.115	Chicago.
107.....	Part II.....	3	.14	Do.
	Primers:			
565.....	Fox's Indian Primer.....	8	.20	New York or Chicago.
770.....	Baldwin's Primer.....	8	.24	Do.
730.....	Arnold's Primer.....	93	.26	Do.
1,060.....	Wooster's Primer.....	3	.20	Chicago.
815.....	Black's Graded Primer.....	173	.205	New York.
575.....	Gibb's Natural Number Primer.....	8	.20	New York or Chicago.
365.....	Wooster's Sentence Builders.....	93	.035	Do.
365.....	Wooster's Number Builders.....	{ 93	a .035	Do.
		206	b .03	New York.
	Readers:			
	Baldwin's School Reading by Grades—			
1,645.....	First year.....	8	.20	New York or Chicago.
1,125.....	Second year.....	8	.28	Do.
1,015.....	Third year.....	8	.32	Do.
550.....	Fourth and fifth years, combined.....	8	.48	Do.
	Readers, supplemental:			
	Taylor's Readers—			
530.....	First.....	8	.20	Do.
550.....	Second.....	8	.28	Do.
	Black's Graded Readers—			
565.....	First.....	173	.245	New York.
580.....	Second.....	173	.245	Do.
655.....	Third.....	173	.325	Do.
	Stepping Stones to Literature—			
700.....	A First Reader.....	93	.26	New York or Chicago.
590.....	A Second Reader.....	93	.34	Do.
500.....	A Third Reader.....	93	.43	Do.
340.....	A Fourth Reader.....	93	.52	Do.
260.....	A Fifth Reader.....	93	.52	Do.
200.....	A Sixth Reader.....	3	.49	Chicago.
215.....	A Seventh Reader.....	3	.49	Do.
115.....	A Reader for Higher Grades.....	3	.49	Do.
	Graded Classics—			
295.....	First Reader.....	3	.235	Do.
240.....	Second Reader.....	3	.275	Do.
285.....	Third Reader.....	3	.315	Do.
	Second to third grades—			
100.....	Lane's Stories for Children.....	8	.20	New York or Chicago.
125.....	Johonnot's Cats and Dogs.....	8	.14	Do.
	Bass's Nature Stories for Young Readers—			
110.....	Plant Life.....	140	.20	Do.
70.....	Animal Life.....	140	.28	Do.
60.....	Burt's Little Nature Studies, Volume 1.....	93	.22	Do.
52.....	Carter's Nature Study with Common Things.....	8	.48	Do.
36.....	Schwartz's Five Little Strangers.....	8	.32	Do.
44.....	Ford's Nature's Byways.....	93	.36	Do.
68.....	Brooks's Stories of the Red Children.....	93	.26	Do.
82.....	Dutton's Fishing and Hunting.....	8	.24	Do.
22.....	Dutton's In Field and Pasture.....	8	.28	Do.
95.....	Stafford's Animal Fables.....	8	.24	Do.
	Third to fourth grades—			
43.....	Abbott's A Boy on a Farm.....	8	.36	Do.
31.....	Dana's Plants and Their Children.....	8	.52	Do.
50.....	Bartlett's Animals at Home.....	8	.36	Do.
60.....	Stokes's Ten Common Trees.....	8	.32	Do.
113.....	Eggleston's Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans.....	8	.32	Do.
11.....	Pyle's Stories of Humble Friends.....	8	.40	Do.
86.....	Pratt's Legends of the Red Children.....	8	.24	Do.
57.....	Eggleston's Stories of American Life and Adventure.....	8	.40	Do.
50.....	Monteith's Some Useful Animals and What They Do for Us.....	8	.40	Do.
44.....	Williams's Choice Literature: Intermediate; Book I.....	8	.22	Do.

^a Awarded 125 copies.

^b Awarded 240 copies.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Readers, supplemental—Continued.			
	Fourth to fifth grades—			
53.....	Fairy Tales for Little Readers.....	3	\$0.24	Chicago.
67.....	Docas, The Indian Boy.....	140	.28	New York or Chicago.
25.....	Baldwin's Fairy Stories and Fables.....	8	.28	Do.
11.....	Baldwin's Discovery of the Old Northwest.	8	.48	Do.
45.....	Nature Studies on the Farm.....	8	.32	Do.
32.....	Long's Little Brother to the Bear.....	93	.45	Do.
120.....	Baldwin's Primary Lessons in Physiology.	8	.28	Do.
90.....	Baldwin's Fifty Famous Stories Retold..	8	.28	Do.
21.....	Walker's Our Birds and Their Nestlings	8	.48	Do.
43.....	Payne's Geographical Nature Studies.....	8	.20	Do.
40.....	Williams's Choice Literature: Intermediate; Book II.	173	.27	New York.
	Fifth to sixth grades—			
	Pathfinder Physiology—			
195.....	No. 1, Child's Health Primer.....	8	.24	New York or Chicago.
470.....	No. 2, Young People's Physiology.....	8	.40	Do.
14.....	The Race of the Swift.....	206	.80	New York.
60.....	Wilderness Babies.....	206	a. 54	Do.
32 sets	Ed. Pub. Co., Series of Industry, 2 vols..	173	b. 67	Do.
50.....	Baldwin's Abraham Lincoln.....	8	.48	New York or Chicago.
7.....	Guyot's Geographical Reader.....	8	.48	Do.
77.....	Old Indian Legends.....	93	.45	Do.
17.....	Historical Reader (The Morse Co.).....	93	.51	Do.
23.....	Williams's Choice Literature: Grammar; Book I.	3	.28	Chicago.
15.....	Marden's Stories from Life.....	8	.36	New York or Chicago.
44.....	The Trail to the Woods.....	8	.32	Do.
	Higher grades—			
55.....	Whitney & Perry's Four American Indians.	8	.40	Do.
17.....	Great American Educators.....	8	.40	Do.
38.....	Monteith's Popular Science Reader.....	8	.60	Do.
3.....	Cody's Four American Poets.....	8	.40	Do.
47.....	The Life of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.	173	.49	New York.
15.....	Smith's Our Own Country.....	173	.415	Do.
26.....	The Middle Five, La Flesche.....	93	.99	New York or Chicago.
21.....	Indian Boyhood, Eastman.....	93	1.39	Do.
8.....	Baldwin's Four Great Americans.....	8	.40	Do.
10.....	Beebe's Four American Naval Heroes.....	8	.40	Do.
5.....	Burton's Four American Patriots.....	8	.40	Do.
12.....	Perry & Beebe's Four American Pioneers.	8	.40	Do.
9.....	Beebe's Four American Explorers.....	8	.40	Do.
	Four Great American Presidents—			
10.....	No. 1.....	173	.41	New York.
10.....	No. 2.....	173	.41	Do.
12.....	Four American Inventors.....	8	.40	New York or Chicago.
36.....	Starr's American Indians.....	140	.36	Do.
125.....	Carpenter's Geographical Reader, North America.	8	.48	Do.
	Manuals for teachers:			
9.....	How to teach Kitchen Garden (by Emily Huntington).	93	2.39	Do.
24.....	Hinsdale's The Art of Study.....	173	.785	New York.
4.....	How to Make Baskets (by Mary White).....	206	.82	Do.
3.....	King's School Interests and Duties.....	8	.80	New York or Chicago.
11.....	White's School Management.....	8	.80	Do.
17.....	White's The Art of Teaching.....	8	.80	Do.
5.....	Arnold's How to Teach Reading.....	93	.88	Do.
8.....	Seeley's History of Education.....	8	1.00	Do.
1.....	Betz's Popular Gymnastics.....	93	.70	Do.
2.....	Betz's Free Gymnastics.....	93	.70	Do.
12.....	Primer of Politeness.....	93	.58	Do.
23.....	Songs, Games, and Rhymes (Milton Bradley Co.).	93	1.00	Do.
11.....	Hailmann's Primary Methods.....	8	.48	Do.
8.....	Ham's Mind and Hand.....	8	1.00	Do.
10.....	Hapgood's Progressive Lessons in Needlework.	93	.68	Do.
12.....	Kirkwood's Sewing Primer.....	8	.24	Do.
27.....	Kirkwood's School Sewing Practice, cloth, with folders.	8	.29	Do.

^a School edition.

^b Boards.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Manuals for teachers—Continued.			
3.....	Schwartz's Educational Manual Training....	93	\$0.94	New York or Chicago.
3.....	Hoffman's The Sloyd System of Wood-working.	8	.80	Do.
6.....	Sickel's Exercises in Wood Working.....	8	.80	Do.
6.....	Preston Smith's Easy Experiments in Physics.	173	.48	New York.
19.....	The Boston Cooking School Cook Book.....	93	1.35	New York or Chicago.
9.....	Household Economy, Kitchen Garden Association.	8	.34	Do.
16.....	Colson & Crittenden's The Child House-keeper.	93	.85	Do.
252.....	First Book for Non-English Speaking People.	140	.20	Do.
180.....	Second Book for Non-English Speaking People.	140	.24	Do.
145.....	Language Lessons. To Accompany the First Book for Non-English Speaking People.	140	.20	Do.
	Books on agriculture:			
74.....	Goff & Mayne's First Principles of Agriculture.	8	.64	Do.
40.....	Burkett, Stevens and Hill's Agriculture for Beginners.	3	.60	Chicago.
50.....	First Principles of Agriculture—Voorhees...	3	.58	Do.
17.....	Hemenway's How to Make School Gardens (Doubleday, Page & Co.).	206	.80	New York.
130.....	The First Book of Farming (Goodrich)..... Garden Craft Series, edited by L. H. Bailey (Macmillan Co.)—	93	.89	New York or Chicago.
41.....	Bailey's Principles of Agriculture.....	93	1.04	Do.
4.....	Roberts's Fertility of the Land.....	93	1.24	Do.
5.....	King's The Soil.....	93	1.24	Do.
1.....	Roberts's The Farmstead.....	93	1.24	Do.
8.....	King's Irrigation and Drainage.....	93	1.24	Do.
3.....	Fairchild's Rural Wealth and Welfare....	93	1.04	Do.
4.....	Lodeman's Spraying of Plants.....	93	1.04	Do.
13.....	Bailey's The Principles of Fruit Growing	93	1.24	Do.
7.....	Wing's Milk and its Products.....	93	1.24	Do.
3.....	Card's Bush Fruits.....	93	1.24	Do.
3.....	Voorhees's Fertilizers.....	93	1.04	Do.
3.....	Hunn & Bailey's The Amateur's Practical Garden Book.	206	.75	New York.
9.....	Bailey's Garden Making.....	93	1.24	New York or Chicago.
2.....	Bailey's Plant Breeding.....	93	1.04	Do.
5.....	Bailey's The Nursery Book.....	93	1.24	Do.
5.....	Bailey's The Pruning Book.....	93	1.24	Do.
3.....	Bailey's The Forcing Book.....	93	1.04	Do.
5.....	Bailey's Horticulturists' Rule Book.....	206	.65	New York.
	Penmanship:			
670 dozen.....	Barnes's Natural Slant Copy Books, 1 to 8...	8	.60	New York or Chicago.
104 dozen.....	Rational Medium Slant Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 6.	8	.48	Do.
	Normal Review System—			
150 dozen.....	Intermediate Slant Writing, Nos. 1 to 6..	93	a .45	Do.
12 dozen.....	Movement Book.....	93	.65	Do.
21 dozen.....	Business Forms.....	93	.96	Do.
	Merrill's Modern Penmanship—			
94 dozen.....	Intermediate Series, Nos. 1 to 4 (medium slant).	93	.64	Do.
70 dozen.....	Standard Series, Nos. 1 to 7 (medium slant).	93	.72	Do.
60 dozen.....	Business and Social Forms, Nos. 8 and 9.	93	.72	Do.
	Graphic System of Practical Penmanship—			
42 dozen.....	Tracing Course, No. 1.....	93	.56	Do.
15 dozen.....	Shorter Course, Nos. 0 to 5.....	93	.56	Do.
3 dozen.....	Grammar Course, Nos. 1 to 9.....	173	.50	New York.
	Smith's Intermedial Penmanship—			
47 dozen.....	Illustrated Writing Primer.....	93	.54	New York or Chicago.
28 dozen.....	Short Course Books, Nos. 1 to 6.....	173	.48	New York.
7 dozen.....	Regular Course, Nos. 1 to 7.....	173	.62	Do.
	Singing:			
2,430.....	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1 to 6 combined, with music.	93	.65	New York or Chicago.
970.....	Carmina for Social Worship.....	206	.29	New York.
925.....	Johnson's Songs of the Nation.....	93	.52	New York or Chicago.

a Short course.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Singing—Continued.			
	Ripley & Tapper's Natural Short Course in Music—			
67.....	Book 1.....	8	\$0.28	New York or Chicago.
15.....	Book 2.....	173	.31	New York.
45.....	Indian Story and Song from North America.	206	1.00	Do.
	Zuchtmann's American Music System—			
7 dozen.....	Book 1.....	173	3.60	Do.
1½ dozen.....	Book 2.....	173	4.20	Do.
2 dozen.....	Book 3.....	173	4.68	Do.
3 dozen.....	Book 4.....	173	4.74	Do.
	Dictionaries:			
	Webster's Dictionary—			
410.....	Primary.....	8	.38	New York or Chicago.
222.....	Common school.....	8	.58	Do.
97.....	High school.....	8	.78	Do.
230.....	Academic.....	8	1.20	Do.
46.....	International Unabridged.....	3	a 9.00	Chicago.
	Civics, and Civil Government:			
64.....	Forman's First Lesson in Civics.....	8	.48	New York or Chicago.
90.....	Civics for Young Americans.....	3	.56	Chicago.
	Wall maps:			
4.....	Arizona.....	234	b 2.25	Do.
2.....	California.....	234	b c 2.00	Do.
2.....	Colorado.....	234	b 2.00	Do.
22.....	Hemispheres (Outline).....	234	b 1.75	Do.
8.....	Kansas.....	234	b 1.60	Do.
3.....	Minnesota.....	234	b 1.60	Do.
1.....	Montana.....	234	b d 3.75	Do.
5.....	New Mexico.....	234	b 2.25	Do.
16.....	North America (Outline).....	234	b 1.75	Do.
2.....	North Dakota.....	234	b 1.60	Do.
8.....	Oklahoma.....	234	b 1.60	Do.
26.....	South Dakota.....	234	b 1.60	Do.
14.....	United States, large.....	234	e 5.00	Do.
4.....	United States (Outline).....	234	e 1.75	Do.
3.....	Washington.....	234	e 2.00	Do.
	Registers, school:			
360.....	White's New Common School.....	8	.48	New York or Chicago.
	Slates:			
250 dozen.....	7 by 11 inches.....	93	.60	Do.
136 dozen.....	8 by 12 inches.....	93	.72	Do.
	Miscellaneous:			
12.....	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving, complete.....	110	5.50	Chicago.
2,880.....	Blackboard erasers.....	25	.071	Do.
430.....	Bibles, medium size.....	{ ^h 234 { ⁱ 93	{ ^f .26 { ^g .29 { ^g .40	{ { { New York or Chicago. Chicago.
88.....	Call bells.....	190	.50	Chicago.
	Crayons, chalk—			
1,470 boxes.....	White, dustless.....	25	.175	Do.
230 boxes.....	Colored, assorted.....	93	.54	New York or Chicago.
	Globes of the world—			
9.....	Large.....	110	8.00	Chicago.
25.....	Medium.....	234	j 3.45	Do.
110 dozen.....	Ink wells.....	93	.15	New York or Chicago.
1,660 hundreds.....	Pencils, slate, sharpened.....	190	.10	Chicago.
220 pounds.....	Plaster of Paris.....	234	k .09	Do.
730 sq. yards..	Slated blackboard cloth.....	93	.30	New York or Chicago.
202.....	Educational toy money (\$100), Milton Bradley Co. or equal.....	206	.18	New York.
56 gallons.....	Wall slating liquid.....	234	l 1.50	Chicago.
	Spencerian practice paper for penmanship, per 100 sheets—			
85,300 sheets..	Small.....	93	.07	New York or Chicago.
116,400 sheets..	Large.....	93	.085	Do.
38.....	Klemm's relief maps for pupils' hands.....	93	.25	Do.

^a Indexed.

^b \$1 each extra charge for maps in spring-roller cases; \$2 each extra for large United States.

^c California and Nevada.

^d Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

^e \$1 each extra charge for maps in spring-roller cases; \$2 extra each for United States.

^f King James version.

^g Revised version.

^h Awarded 215 copies.

ⁱ Awarded 40 copies Revised New Testament.

^j With movable meridian.

^k In 5-pound and 10-pound tin, slip-covered cans.

^l Guaranteed made with alcohol.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 20, 1909, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, hardware, enameled ware, etc., and school books—Cont'd.

SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Holden's patent book covers:			
55 hundreds..	No. 1 size, for small arithmetics, spellers, etc..	150	\$1.35	New York.
58 hundreds..	No. 2 size, for readers, grammars, etc.,.....	150	1.35	Do.
40 hundreds..	No. 3 size, for larger books, advanced histories, etc.	150	1.35	Do.
12 hundreds..	No. 4 size, for primary geographies.....	150	2.75	Do.
8 hundreds...	No. 6 size, for advanced geographies.....	150	3.75	Do.
ADDENDA.				
Readers, supplemental:				
Brooks's Readers—				
570.....	First.....	8	.20	New York or Chicago.
580.....	Second.....	8	.28	Do.
650.....	Third.....	8	.32	Do.
475.....	Fourth and Fifth.....	8	.40	Do.
216.....	Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth.....	8	.48	Do.
Second to third grades—				
456.....	The Hiawatha Primer.....	153	.32	Do.
Fourth to Fifth grades—				
64.....	Tappan's American Hero Stories.....	153	.44	Do.
52.....	Tappan's Our Country's Story.....	153	.52	Do.
Fifth to sixth grades—				
64.....	Miller's True Bird Stories.....	153	.48	Do.
67.....	Burrough's Birds and Bees.....	153	a.12	Do.
68.....	Burrough's Afoot and Afloat.....	153	a.12	Do.
Higher grades—				
23.....	Curtis's From Bull Run to Chancellorsville.	93	1.74	Do.
48.....	Burrough's Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers.	153	.48	Do.
57.....	Sparhawk's Life of Lincoln for Boys.....	206	.45	New York.

^a Stiff manila binding.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries.

ROLLED BARLEY.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
20,000.....	Carson School, Nev.....	69	\$1.80
8,000.....	Piutes, Walker River, Nev.....	69	3.50
1,000.....	Fort McDermitt Day School (delivery at Winnemucca, Nev.).....	283	2.33
5,000.....	Fallon Day School (delivery at Fallon, Nev.).....	283	2.33
5,000.....	For Colorado River Agency, Ariz. (delivery at Parker, Ariz.).....	124	2.25
10,000.....	For Fort Mojave School, Ariz. (delivery at Needles, Cal.).....	283	2.47
12,000.....	For Fort Yuma School, Cal. (delivery at Colorado Siding, Cal.).....	283	2.09
80,000.....	For Phoenix School, Ariz. (delivery at Phoenix, Ariz.).....	283	1.85
30,000.....	For Pima School and Agency, Ariz.: School.....	283	1.98
20,000.....	Agency (delivery at Casa Grande, Ariz.).....		
50,000.....	For Rice Station School, Ariz. (delivery at Talklai, Ariz.).....	321	2.00
30,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.....	76	1.57

GROSS BEEF.

<i>Pounds.</i>	Colorado River School and Agency, Ariz.:	317	\$4.25
0,000.....	School.....		
0,000.....	Agency.....		
48,880.....	Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak. (agency, 400,000; school, 48,800):	9	4.15
	Delivered as required during July, August, September, and October, and November 1 sufficient to last until April, 1910.		
	Delivered monthly, as required, during April, May, and June, 1910.		
5,000.....	For Fort Apache Agency, Ariz. (delivery at Fort Apache School, Ariz.)	161	3.75

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

GROSS BEEF—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
300,000.....	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	81	\$3. 87
90,000.....	Kiowa Agency, Okla., in two deliveries, as follows:		
	45,000 pounds July 1, 1909.....	213	{ 3. 87 3. 97
	45,000 pounds February 15, 1910.....		
125,000 <i>a</i>	Navajo Springs Agency, Colo. (under charge of Fort Lewis School).....	194	4. 25
30,000.....	Nevada School, Nev.....	74	4. 00
1,000,000 <i>a</i>	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., for—		
92,000 <i>a</i>	Agency.....	70	{
	School.....		
	July, August, and September.....		2. 50
	October.....		4. 00
	November.....		4. 40
	December.....		5. 20
	January, February, March, and April.....		5. 50
	May.....		5. 00
	June.....		2. 50
	Average price.....		4. 21½
81,500 <i>a</i>	For Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. (delivery at Ponca Creek issue station).....	219	.....
	July and August.....		2. 50
	September.....		3. 00
	October.....		4. 00
	November and December.....		5. 00
	January, February, March, April, May, and June.....		5. 50
	Average price.....		4. 58½
121,800 <i>a</i>	For Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. (delivery at Big White River issue station).....	158	.....
	July, August, and September.....		3. 25
	October, November, and December.....		4. 00
	January, February, and March.....		4. 25
	April, May, and June.....		5. 00
	Average price.....		4. 12½
459,700 <i>a</i>	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. (for agency, 350,000; for school, 88,000; for day schools, 21,700).....	229	.....
	July, August, September, October, and November.....		3. 20
	December.....		3. 60
	January.....		4. 00
	February and June.....		5. 00
	March, April, and May.....		5. 30
	Average price.....		4. 12½
400,000 <i>b</i>	San Carlos Agency and School, Ariz.: Agency.....	251	{ 2. 94 2. 94
4,000 <i>b</i>	School.....		
245,000.....	Shoshone Agency, Wyo. (school, 95,000; Arapahoes, 75,000; Shoshones, 75,000).....	216	.....
	July, August, and September.....		4. 30
	October, November, and December.....		4. 10
	January, February, and March.....		4. 55
	April, May, and June.....		4. 80
	Average price.....		4. 43½
	Delivered as required. (Monthly deliveries at 10 cents per hundred weight less all around.)		
96,000 <i>a</i>	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....	13	3. 97
600,000.....	Tongue River Agency, Mont.....	298	.....
	Delivered as required from July 1 to November 1, 1909; November 1, 1909, sufficient to last until May 1, 1911.		4. 25
	May 1, 1910, to July 1, 1910, as required.....		4. 75

NET BEEF.

<i>Pounds.</i>			
55,000.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	176	\$4. 23
15,000.....	For Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak. (delivery at Canton, S. Dak.).....	309	7. 25
36,000.....	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.....	10	7. 98
150,000.....	Chilocco School, Okla.....	{ c 10	} 7. 37
	Flandreau School, S. Dak., for—	c 213	
88,000.....	School.....	266	6. 38
10,000.....	Flandreaus.....	266	6. 38

a Delivered as required.

b Monthly deliveries.

c Awarded one-half of total quantity.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

NET BEEF—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
54,000.....	Fort Apache School, Ariz.....	152	\$5.75
20,000.....	Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.....	90	6.00
20,000.....	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....	227	11.00
20,000.....	Fort Peck School, Mont.....	71	7.74
72,000.....	For Fort Shaw School, Mont. (delivery at Fort Shaw, Mont.).....	32	6.00
76,000.....	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.....	88	7.40
24,000.....	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	20	10.00
80,000.....	Genoa School, Nebr.....	64	5.34
18,000.....	Green Bay School, Wis., for—		
	School.....	10	7.09
5,000.....	Menomonee Hospital.....	10	7.09
20,000.....	Greenville School, Cal.....	230	6.50
190,000.....	For Haskell Institute, Kans. (delivery at Lawrence, Kans.).....	309	6.12
52,000.....	For Hayward School, Wis. (delivery at Hayward, Wis.).....	309	6.57
25,000.....	Jicarilla School, N. Mex.....	81	7.88
4,500.....	Kaw School, Okla.....	112	8.40
16,000.....	Kickapoo School, Kans.....	10	8.92
	For Kiowa Agency Schools, Okla., delivery at—		
36,000.....	Riverside School.....	213	6.39
40,000.....	Fort Sill School.....		
36,000.....	Rainy Mountain School.....	294	8.00
30,000.....	Klamath School, Oreg.....	155	7.09
35,000.....	For Lac du Flambeau School, Wis. (delivery at Lac du Flambeau, Wis.).....	309	6.67
	For Mescalero School and Agency, N. Mex.:		
33,000.....	School } delivery at Mescalero, N. Mex.....	329	6.00
18,000.....	Agency }		
30,000.....	For Morris School, Minn. (delivery at Morris, Minn.).....	79	7.09
72,000.....	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	10	7.09
30,000.....	For Oneida School, Wis. (delivery at Oneida, Wis.).....	163	4.15
30,000.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	10	7.86
40,000.....	For Pipestone School, Minn. (delivery at Pipestone, Minn.).....	79	6.93
36,000.....	Puyallup School, Wash.....	311	6.01
50,000.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.....	316	6.40
45,000.....	Rice Station School, Ariz.....	321	6.75
20,000.....	Sac and Fox School, Iowa.....	218	8.25
120,000.....	For Salem School, Oreg. (delivery at Chemawa, Oreg.).....	78	6.17
50,000.....	San Juan School, N. Mex.....	19	7.875
80,000.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	176	5.18
	Santee School, Nebr., for—		
10,000.....	School.....	10	7.22
20,000.....	Santees.....	10	7.22
25,000.....	Seger School, Okla.....	170	8.50
10,000.....	Cheyenne and Arapahos (delivery at shop of bidder, Colony, Okla.).....	170	8.50
6,500.....	Red Moon School (delivery at Red Moon School).....	267	11.45
26,000.....	Seneca School, Okla.....	223	7.70
23,000.....	Shawnee School, Okla.....	128	7.50
125,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.....	121	7.40
15,000.....	For Southern Ute School, Colo. (delivery at Ignacio, Colo.).....	73	7.47
11,000.....	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	154	6.725
48,000.....	Tomah School, Wis.....	209	6.48
25,000.....	For Truxton Canon School, Ariz. (delivery at Tinnaka, Ariz.).....	130	7.40
40,000.....	Tulalip School, Wash.....	117	7.90
29,000.....	Vermillion Lake School, Minn.....	10	7.24
20,000.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.....	30	6.75
30,000.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	340	6.50
17,000.....	For Zuni School, N. Mex. (delivery at Blackrock, N. Mex.).....	324	6.98

MUTTON.

<i>Pounds.</i>			
5,000.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	176	\$8.75
6,000.....	Carson School, Nev.....	62	9.00
3,000.....	Hayward School, Wis.....	309	8.25
1,000.....	For Lac du Flambeau School, Wis. (delivery at Lac du Flambeau, Wis.).....	309	8.50
3,000.....	Puyallup School, Wash.....	311	8.77
5,000 ^a	Rice Station School, Ariz.....	321	10.00
12,000.....	For Salem School, Oreg. (delivery at Chemawa, Oreg.).....	322	8.70
5,000.....	For San Juan School, N. Mex. (delivery at Shiprock, N. Mex.).....	104	10.00
5,000.....	For Zuni School, N. Mex. (delivery at Blackrock, N. Mex.).....	12	7.90

^a Goat mutton.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

CORN.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
8,000	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.	326	\$1.25
60,000	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.	9	1.33
2,000	For Havasupai School, Ariz. (delivery at Seligman, Ariz.)	14	2.25
5,000	For Jicarilla School and Agency, N. Mex.:		
5,000	School) delivery at Dulce, N. Mex.	283	2.17
20,000	Agency)		
20,000	For Kiowa Agency, Okla. (delivery at Anadarko, Okla.)	75	1.19
20,000	Rainy Mountain School (delivery at Gotebo, Okla.)	283	1.48
20,000	For Lac du Flambeau School, Wis. (delivery at Lac du Flambeau, Wis.)	283	1.59
9,000	For Leech Lake School, Minn. (delivery at Walker, Minn.)	283	1.68
8,000	Lower Brule School and Agency, S. Dak.:		
8,000	School	326	1.42875
8,000	Agency	326	1.42875
30,000	For Osage School and Agency, Okla.:		
30,000	School) delivery at Pawhuska, Okla.	283	1.33
19,350	Agency)		
128,000	For Pawnee Agency, Okla. (delivery at Pawnee, Okla.)	75	1.19
20,000	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.	271	1.49
22,000	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.	142	1.70
5,600	Seneca School, Okla.	223	1.34
6,000	For Springfield School, S. Dak. (delivery at Springfield, S. Dak.)	283	1.69
	For Wittenberg School, Wis. (delivery at Wittenberg, Wis.)	283	1.68

COARSE SALT.

<i>Pounds.</i>			
13,300 a	San Francisco, Cal., for the general Indian Service (delivery at Indian warehouse).	36	\$0.535
	St. Paul, Minn., for the general Indian Service (delivery to be made in carload lots).		.57
52,850 b	Duluth, Minn., for the general Indian Service	37	.52
	Duluth, Minn., for—		
200	Bena School, Minn.	37	.52
500	Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.	37	.52
300	Cass Lake School, Minn.	37	.52
400	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.	37	.52
500	Crow Agency and Pryor School, Mont.—		
400	Crow Agency	37	.52
2,500	Pryor School	37	.52
	Flandreau School, S. Dak.	37	.52
100	Fort Belknap School and Agency, Mont.—		
1,000	School	37	.52
1,000	Agency	37	.52
200	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	37	.52
3,000	Fort Peck School, Mont.	37	.52
3,000	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.	37	.52
	Genoa School, Nebr.	37	.52
	Green Bay School, Wis.—		
1,200	School	37	.52
200	Menomonees	37	.52
4,000	Hayward School, Wis.	37	.52
	Jicarilla School and Agency, N. Mex.—		
1,000	School	37	.52
300	Agency	37	.52
250	Kaw School, Okla.	37	.52
1,000	Kickapoo School, Kans.	37	.52
1,000	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.	37	.52
500	Leech Lake School, Minn.	37	.52
1,500	Morris School, Minn.	37	.52
1,000	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.	37	.52
500	Navajo Indians (under charge of San Juan School, N. Mex.)	37	.52
100	Omaha Agency, Nebr.	37	.52
1,500	Oneida School, Wis.	37	.52
1,000	Pierre School, S. Dak.	37	.52
400	Pine Ridge School, S. Dak.	37	.52
1,500	Pipestone School, Minn.	37	.52
1,500	Rapid City School, S. Dak.	37	.52
	Red Lake School and Agency, Minn.—		
500	School	37	.52
400	Agency	37	.52
500	Rosebud School, S. Dak.	37	.52
200	Sac and Fox School, Iowa.	37	.52

a 100 pounds to sack, double gunnies.

b Sacked as required.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

COARSE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
	Duluth, Minn., for—Continued.		
	Santee School, Nebr.—		
100	School	37	\$0.52
300	Santees	37	.52
500	Seneca School, Okla.	37	.52
400	Shawnee School, Okla.	37	.52
2,000	Sisseton School, S. Dak.	37	.52
200	Springfield School, S. Dak.	37	.52
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—		
1,500	Agricultural School	37	.52
300	Grand River School	37	.52
3,000	Tomah School, Wis.	37	.52
	Tongue River School and Agency, Mont.—		
500	School	37	.52
8,000	Agency	37	.52
	White Earth Agency and schools, Minn.—		
1,200	School	37	.52
400	Pine Point School	37	.52
500	Wild Rice River School	37	.52
100	Beaulieu Day School	37	.52
100	Poplar Grove Day School	37	.52
100	Buffalo River Day School	37	.52
500	Wittenberg School, Wis.	37	.52
	San Francisco, Cal., for—		
600	Carson School, Nev.	36	.535
300	Colorado River School, Ariz.	36	.535
500	Flathead Agency, Mont.	36	.535
2,000	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.	36	.535
4,000	Fort Bidwell School, Cal.	36	.535
500	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	36	.535
500	Fort Yuma School, Cal.	36	.535
200	Greenville School, Cal.	36	.535
100	Havasupai School, Ariz.	36	.535
1,000	Hoopa Valley School, Cal.	36	.535
500	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	36	.535
200	Round Valley School, Cal.	36	.535
500	Truxton Canon School, Ariz.	36	.535
1,000	Tulalip School, Wash.	36	.535
400	Umatilla School, Oreg.	36	.535
	Warm Springs School and Agency, Oreg.—		
500	School	36	.535
500	Agency	36	.535
600	For Albuquerque School, N. Mex. (delivery at Albuquerque, N. Mex.)	283	1.33
	Blackfeet Agency and schools, Mont.:		
2,000	Agency	286	1.85
200	Agency School	286	2.00
200	Holy Family Mission School	286	2.00
1,000	For Cantonment School, Okla. (delivery at Canton, Okla.)	283	1.33
400	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.	326	.90
16,000	Chilocco School, Okla.	283	.77
	Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak.:		
5,000	Agency	326	1.05
1,000	School	326	1.05
3,000	For Fort Mojave School, Ariz. (delivery at Needles, Cal.)	283	1.97
2,000	For Shaw School, Mont.	37	1.47
3,450	For Haskell Institute, Kans. (delivery at Lawrence, Kans.)	283	.79
	For Kiowa Agency and Schools, Okla.:		
1,500	Agency		
500	Riverside School } delivery at Anadarko, Okla.	283	.93
1,500	Fort Sill School (delivery at Lawton, Okla.)	283	.97
1,400	Rainy Mountain School (delivery at Gotebo, Okla.)	283	1.27
1,000	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	326	1.05
200	For Moqui Indians, under charge of Moqui School, Ariz. (delivery at Keams Canon, Ariz.)	72	1.99
100	For Navajo Indians, under charge of Leupp School, Ariz. (delivery at Sunshine, Ariz.)	14	1.40
200	For Navajo Agency, Ariz. } delivery at Gallup, N. Mex.	120	.90
100	Tohatchi School		
1,500	For Osage School, Okla. (delivery at Pawhuska, Okla.)	283	.93
1,000	For Otoe School, Okla. (delivery at Red Rock, Okla.)	283	1.03
2,000	For Pawnee School, Okla. (delivery at Pawnee, Okla.)	283	1.03
3,000	For Phoenix School, Ariz. (delivery at Phoenix, Ariz.)	283	1.29
900	For Ponca School, Okla. (delivery at Whiteagle, Okla.)	283	.97
500	For Rice Station School, Ariz. (delivery at Talklai, Ariz.)	321	2.00
	For Sac and Fox School and Agency, Okla.:		
500	School		
200	Agency } delivery at Stroud, Okla.	283	1.19
4,000	For San Carlos Agency, Ariz. (delivery at San Carlos, Ariz.)	321	1.95

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

COARSE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
500.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	142	\$1.00
2,000.....	For Seger School, Okla. (delivery at Weatherford, Okla.).....	283	1.33
1,000.....	Red Moon School (delivery at Elk City, Okla.).....	283	1.33
	For Southern Ute School and Agency, Colo.:		
300.....	School.....		
2,000.....	Agency.....	73	1.92
600.....	Standing Rock Agency School, N. Dak.....	37	1.08
600.....	For Wahpeton School, N. Dak. (delivery at Wahpeton, N. Dak.....	182	.50
850.....	For Western Navajo School, Ariz. (delivery at Flagstaff, Ariz.).....	14	1.15
200.....	For Zuni School, N. Mex. (delivery at Blackrock, N. Mex.).....	12	1.65

FINE SALT.

<i>Pounds.</i>			
9,300 ^a	San Francisco, Cal., for the general Indian service (delivery at Indian warehouse).	36	\$1.25
	St. Paul, Minn., for the general Indian service (delivery to be made in carload lots).		.96
54,390 ^b	Duluth, Minn., for the general Indian service.....	37	.91
	Duluth, Minn., for—		
500.....	Bena School, Minn.....	37	.91
200.....	Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.....	37	.91
200.....	Cantonment School, Okla.....	37	.91
100.....	Cass Lake School, Minn.....	37	.91
500.....	Cherokee School, N. C.....	37	.91
800.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho School, Okla.....		.91
25.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho police (under charge of Cheyenne and Arapaho School).	37	.91
800.....	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.....	37	.91
	Crow Agency, Mont.—		
400.....	Pryor School.....	37	.91
400.....	Flathead Agency Day schools, Mont.....	37	.91
500.....	Fort Belknap School, Mont.....	37	.91
200.....	Fort Berthold Day schools, N. Dak.....	37	.91
1,000.....	Fort Hall School, Idaho.....	37	.91
200.....	Fort Peck School, Mont.....	37	.91
300.....	Fort Peck Day schools, Mont.....	37	.91
1,000.....	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.....	37	.91
200.....	Turtle Mountain Day schools (under charge of Fort Totten School).	37	.91
	Green Bay School, Wis.—		
700.....	School.....	37	.91
100.....	Menomonee Hospital.....	37	.91
1,500.....	Hayward School, Wis.....	37	.91
1,000.....	Jicarilla School, N. Mex.....	37	.91
100.....	Kaw School, Okla.....	37	.91
500.....	Kickapoo School, Kans.....	37	.91
2,000.....	Klamath School, Oreg.....	37	.91
100.....	Klamath Day schools, Oreg.....	37	.91
1,500.....	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.....	37	.91
500.....	Leech Lake School, Minn.....	37	.91
1,500.....	Morris School, Minn.....	37	.91
3,000.....	Mount Pleasant School, Mich.....	37	.91
200.....	Nett Lake School, Minn.....	37	.91
100.....	Bois Fort Chippewas (under charge of Nett Lake School).	37	.91
1,000.....	Oneida School, Wis.....	37	.91
1,200.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	37	.91
1,500.....	Puyallup School, Wash.....	37	.91
2,000.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.....	37	.91
	Red Lake School, Minn.—		
800.....	School.....	37	.91
500.....	Police.....	37	.91
400.....	Cross Lake School.....	37	.91
	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—		
6,000.....	Agency.....	37	.91
2,040.....	School.....	37	.91
2,000.....	Day schools.....	37	.91
500.....	Sac and Fox School, Okla.....	37	.91
400.....	Sac and Fox School, Iowa.....	37	.91
	Santee School, Nebr.—		
300.....	School.....	37	.91
200.....	Santees.....	37	.91
1,000.....	Seneca School, Okla.....	37	.91
1,000.....	Shoshone School, Wyo.....	37	.91
500.....	Sisseton School, S. Dak.....	37	.91

^a Ten 10-pound bags to bale, double gunnies.

^b Sacked as required.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

FINE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
	Duluth, Minn., for—Continued.		
	Southern Ute School and Agency, Colo.—		
<i>Pounds.</i>	School	37	\$0.91
300	Agency	37	.91
1,000	Springfield School, S. Dak.	37	.91
150	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—		
	Agricultural School	37	.91
1,500	Grand River School	37	.91
1,000	Tongue River School, Mont.	37	.91
1,200	Tomah School, Wis.	37	.91
325	Tulalip School, Wash.	37	.91
2,400	Ouray Agency, Utah	37	.91
500	Uintah School, Utah	37	.91
900	Vermilion Lake School, Minn.	37	.91
400	White Earth Agency and schools, Minn.—		
200	Police	37	.91
1,000	White Earth School	37	.91
100	Pine Point School	37	.91
100	Porterville Day School	37	.91
500	Wild Rice River School	37	.91
100	Poplar Grove Day School	37	.91
50	Buffalo River Day School	37	.91
700	Wittenberg School, Wis.	37	.91
500	Yankton School, S. Dak.	37	.91
	San Francisco, Cal., for—		
	Carson School, Nev.—		
200	Walker River Day School	36	1.25
150	Fort McDermitt Day School	36	1.25
900	Colville Agency Day schools, Wash.	36	1.25
500	Fort Bidwell School, Cal.	36	1.25
2,200	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.	36	1.25
300	Fort Yuma School, Cal.	36	1.25
600	Greenville School, Cal.	36	1.25
500	Nevada School, Nev.	36	1.25
	Round Valley School and Agency, Cal.—		
300	School	36	1.25
200	Agency	36	1.25
800	Truxton Canon School, Ariz.	36	1.25
200	Umatilla School, Oreg.	36	1.25
	Warm Springs School, Oreg.—		
1,000	School	36	1.25
100	Simmasho Day School	36	1.25
50	Police	36	1.25
	Western Shoshone School and Agency, Nev.—		
300	School	36	1.25
500	Agency	36	1.25
	Yakima School and Agency, Wash.—		
300	School	36	1.25
200	Agency	36	1.25
2,000	Albuquerque School, N. Mex. (delivery at Albuquerque, N. Mex.)	283	1.53
	Blackfeet Agency and schools, Mont.:		
2,000	Agency	286	2.00
900	Agency School	286	2.00
1,000	Holy Family Mission School	286	2.10
140	Day schools	286	1.85
2,500	For Carson School, Nev. (delivery at Indian School, on V. & T. R. R.)	283	2.43
600	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.	326	1.15
6,000	Chillico School, Okla.	283	.97
	For Colorado River School and Agency, Ariz.:		
1,000	School	124	2.35
800	Agency		
1,100	Crow Creek School, S. Dak.	326	1.30
2,500	Flandreau School, S. Dak.	225	.90
	Fort Apache School and Agency, Ariz.:		
2,000	School	280	3.00
1,000	Agency	280	3.00
150	Cibecue Day School	283	2.11
200	East Fork Day School		
1,000	Fort Shaw School, Mont.	37	2.04
2,000	For Genoa School, Nebr. (delivery at Genoa, Nebr.)	283	1.27
9,000	For Haskell Institute, Kans. (delivery at Lawrence, Kans.)	283	.97
1,200	For Hoopa Valley School, Cal. (delivery at Korbel, Cal.)	283	1.63
	For Kiowa Agency and schools, Okla.:		
1,000	Agency	283	1.24
1,000	Riverside School		
1,200	Fort Sill School (delivery at Lawton, Okla.)	283	1.14
300	Rainy Mountain School (delivery at Gotebo, Okla.)	283	1.83
1,060	For Leupp School, Ariz. (delivery at Sunshine, Ariz.)	14	1.90

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

FINE SALT—Continued.

Awards.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
800.....	Lower Brule School, S. Dak.....	326	\$1.30
1,200.....	For Mescalero School, N. Mex. (delivery at Tularosa, N. Mex.).....	283	2.17
2,000.....	For Moqui School, Ariz. } delivery at Keams Canon, Ariz.....	72	2.49
40.....	Polacca Day School. }		
	Navajo School and Agency, N. Mex.:		
2,400.....	School.....	72	2.07
100.....	Agency.....	72	2.07
1,000.....	Tohatchi School (delivery at Gallup, N. Mex.).....	120	1.60
2,000.....	For Navajo Springs Agency, Colo., under charge of Fort Lewis School (delivery at Mancos, Colo.).....	283	2.33
1,200.....	For Osage School, Okla. (delivery at Pawhuska, Okla.).....	283	1.18
800.....	For Otoe School, Okla.:		
20.....	School.....		
	Police.....} delivery at Red Rock, Okla.....	283	1.28
	For Pawnee School and Agency, Okla.:		
1,000.....	School.....} delivery at Pawnee, Okla.....	283	1.27
400.....	Agency.....}		
6,000.....	Phoenix School, Ariz.....	124	1.50
	For Pima School and Agency, Ariz.:		
2,000.....	School.....} delivery at Casa Grande, Ariz.....	124	1.65
500.....	Agency.....}		
	For Pine Ridge Agency schools, S. Dak.:		
1,600.....	Agency School.....} delivery at Rushville, Nebr.....	283	1.51
1,500.....	Day schools.....}		
1,500.....	Pipestone School, Minn.....	225	.80
1,200.....	For Ponca School, Okla. (delivery at Whiteagle, Okla.).....	283	1.27
2,000.....	For Rice Station School, Ariz. (delivery at Talklai, Ariz.).....	321	2.25
4,000.....	For San Carlos Agency, Ariz. (delivery at San Carlos, Ariz.).....	321	2.15
2,000.....	For San Juan School, N. Mex. (delivery at Farmington, N. Mex.).....	283	2.43
5,000.....	For Salem School, Oreg. (delivery at Chemawa, Oreg.).....	283	1.29
3,000.....	For Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	142	1.25
1,200.....	For Seger School, Okla. (delivery at Weatherford, Okla.).....	283	1.47
400.....	For Red Moon School (delivery at Elk City, Okla.).....	283	1.69
700.....	For Shawnee School, Okla. (delivery at Thackery, Okla.).....	283	1.59
5,000.....	For Sherman Institute, Cal. (delivery at Arlington, Cal.).....	283	1.29
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., for—		
1,500.....	Agency School.....		
300.....	Day schools.....	37	1.39
800.....	For Wahpeton School, N. Dak. (delivery at Wahpeton, N. Dak.).....	182	1.00
1,080.....	For Western Navajo School, Ariz. (delivery at Flagstaff, Ariz.).....	14	1.70
1,000.....	For Zuni School, N. Mex. (delivery at Zuni, N. Mex.).....	72	2.43

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, AND OTHER GROCERIES.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
308,460 lbs. . . .	Bacon, short, clear sides, medium thickness, to weigh not less than 35 pounds nor more than 50 pounds each.	10 309	a \$0.1122 b .1112 c .1122	Omaha or Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, South Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Beans, good merchantable quality, sound and clean:			
351,200 lbs. . . .	White.....	272	.0381	San Francisco.
119,600 lbs. . . .	Pink.....	296	.0283	Do.
226,200 lbs. . . .	Coffee, milled, sound and clean, good quality . . .	164	.0944	Chicago.
128,000 lbs. . . .	Hard bread, best quality.....	247	.0475	Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City.
89,300 lbs. . . .	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, as required.	10	d .1170 e .1195 d .1195 e .1220	Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City. Chicago, St. Louis, or St. Paul.
368 barrels . . .	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped; 200 pounds pork, net, to each barrel.	309	17.57	Chicago.
86,700 lbs. . . .	Rice, good quality.....	302	.0449	Do.
781,000 lbs. . . .	Sugar, granulated, standard, medium grain.....	133	.0443	San Francisco.

a Awarded 205,640 pounds.

b Awarded 102,820 pounds.

c Additional quantities at \$0.1132.

d 10-pound cans.

e 5-pound cans.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of January 26, 1909, for rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, AND OTHER GROCERIES—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
12,660 lbs....	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification.	315	\$0.1619	New York.
235 pounds...	Allspice, absolutely pure, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	261	a. 125 b. 12	Chicago.
31,270 lbs....	Baking powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tins.	164	.1382 .1248	Do.
6,960 pounds.	Barley, pearl, about No. 3.....	195	.0249	Do.
266 dozen	Bath brick.....	50	.32	New York.
230 pounds...	Beeswax, absolutely pure.....	50	.36	Do.
925 dozen	Bluing, powdered, boxes, size No. 2.....	50	.1175	Do.
670 pounds...	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....	4	.0775	Chicago.
743 pounds...	Cassia, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	195	a. 20 b. 18	Do.
190 pounds...	Cloves, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	261	a. 20 b. 19	Do.
2,380 pounds.	Cocoa, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.....	255	.2675 .2475	Do.
6,000 pounds.	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....	172	.033	Do.
390 pounds...	Cream of tartar, ground crystals, absolutely pure, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	164	.28 .27	Do.
716 pounds...	Ginger, African, absolutely pure, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	261	a. 16 b. 15	Do.
420 pounds...	Hops, fresh, pressed, in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound packages.	50	.1025	New York.
1,800 dozen...	Lye, concentrated.....	164	.50	Chicago.
435 gross.....	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....	302	.882	Do.
385 pounds...	Mustard, high grade, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	5	a. 20 b c. 18	Omaha.
1,700 pounds.	Pepper, black, absolutely pure, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.	86	a. 16 b. 14	Chicago.
3,240 gallons..	Sirup, cane sugar, medium color: In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....	1	.2665	New York.
9,600 gallons..	In 10-gallon oak kegs.....	1	.3555	Do.
11,145 gallons..	In 15-gallon oak kegs.....	1	.3335	Do.
370,200 lbs....	Soap, laundry. This must be a good quality of commercial tallow and rosin soap, and may contain a little sodium silicate. It must not contain over 31 per cent of water, or over 1.2 per cent of silica, or over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each of free caustic soda, carbonate of sodium, or salts other than the silicate. It must contain at least 9.2 per cent of combined alkali (calculated as pure sodium hydroxide), and must be packed in boxes containing 80-pound bars each.	44	.0357	St. Louis.
115,250 lbs....	Soap chips. Must be made from a good quality of boiled soda and tallow soap, free from rosin, sodium silicate, or any other filler whatever. The chips must be neutral—that is, free from any excess of alkali—and should be dried so as to contain not over 15 per cent of moisture.	236	.06	Chicago.
48,600 lbs....	Soap, toilet. This must be a pure, white, floating soap, made from fat and alkali without addition of sodium silicate or other mineral substance. It must not contain over 25 per cent of water or over $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent each of free alkali, carbonate, or salt, and must contain at least 10.5 per cent of combined alkali (calculated as pure sodium hydroxide).	236	.06	Do.
3,800 pounds.	Soda, bicarb., standard quality, in pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound tin cans.	255	.04 .05	Do.
50,120 lbs....	Soda, washing, in boxes or barrels.....	164	.75 .85	Do.
19,650 lbs....	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds each.	172	.03	Do.
2,560 gallons..	Vinegar, pure cider: In barrels.....	261	c. 1375	Do.
2,050 gallons..	In kegs.....	261	(c, d)	Do.
13,025 lbs....	Washing powder. This must be a product of uniform composition, consisting essentially of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate, with moisture or "water of crystallization" enough to make about 16 per cent of the whole. This mixture, as desired, corresponds to sodium sesqui-carbonate with two molecules of water. Salt and other impurities must not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the whole.	79	.02225	South Omaha.

^a $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound tins. c Only.
^b 1-pound tins. d In 30-gallon kegs, \$0.1525; 15-gallon kegs, \$0.18; 10-gallon kegs, \$0.19; 5-gallon kegs, \$0.25.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 29, 1909, for live stock, wagons, agricultural implements, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Awards.	Description.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Unit price.
<i>Number.</i>				
2,000	Heifers	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak. (for allottees)	327	\$22.87
3,000	do.		270	23.18
808	do.		330	23.34
2,050	do.	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	46	21.14
2,000	do.	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak. (for allottees)	270	22.19
90	do.		270	22.69
793	do.		295	22.43
124	Milch cows	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. (for allottees)	254	38.00
88	do.		224	37.90
344	Heifers		Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak. (for allottees)	327
260	Milch cows	327		34.87

WAGONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
<i>Number</i>				
688	Wagons, narrow track, complete, with hickory axletrees, bent front hounds, ironed on both sides below the reach, and also on the underside of the top sliding bar, with iron according to size of wagons. Reaches to be ironed on both sides opposite their respective irons; evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletree, stay chains, tongue, and flat iron bar under the whole length of axles, viz: California, equipped with gear brake, clipped gear, and hooded steel skeins—			
525	3 x 9 inches, tires 1½ x ¾ inch ^a	165	{ \$45.91 46.25 47.94 48.25	Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Ordinary, equipped with hooded steel skein and box brake—			
163	3 x 9 inches, tires 1½ x ¾ inch ^a	165	{ 42.81 43.00 44.66 45.00	Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	Separate price was invited for:			
688	Spring seats	165	{ 1.86 1.88 1.97 2.00	Chicago. St. Louis. St. Paul. Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
688	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel.	235	.383	St. Louis.
688	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, strapped ferrule, 5½-foot handles.	235	.325	Do.
655	Harrow, 60 teeth, ½ x 8 inches, steel, with draw-bar and clevises.	119	6.87	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
688	Hoes, garden, solid socket, c. s., 6½-inch, extra quality.	235	.229	St. Louis.
699	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share	162	{ 7.65 7.65	Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
688	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames.	178	28.83	Chicago.

^a Tires 1½ x ¾ inch.

Contract awarded under advertisement of April 24, 1909, for live stock.

Award.	Description.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Unit price.
4,000	Heifers	Klamath Agency, Oreg.	135	\$26.75

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 10, 1909, for mares and milch cows.

Awards.	Description.	Points of delivery.	Contract No.	Unit price.	
250.....	Mares.....	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak. (for allottees).....	253	\$151.90	
200.....	do.....		295	141.19	
200.....	do.....		295	146.19	
200.....	do.....		295	151.87	
76.....	do.....		295	154.19	
200.....	Milch cows.....		327	35.37	
200.....	do.....		327	36.87	
526.....	do.....		303	37.45	
26.....	Mares.....		Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak. (for allottees).....	290	134.75
16.....	do.....			66	137.00
84.....	do.....	295		137.19	
88.....	do.....	295		141.19	
260.....	do.....	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak. (for allottees).....		253	131.94

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools.

GROCERIES.

Awards.	Articles.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
80 pounds....	Allspice, absolutely pure, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	36	{ a\$.1625	San Francisco.
			{ b .14½	
1,415 pounds.	Barley, pearl, about No. 3.....	272	.0432	Do.
47 dozen.....	Bath brick.....	272	.32	Do.
205 pounds....	Beeswax, absolutely pure.....	272	.3625	Do.
302 dozen.....	Bluing, powdered, boxes, size No. 2.....	36	.75	Do.
375 pounds....	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....	159	.124	Do.
278 pounds....	Cassa, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	36	{ a.19½	Do.
			{ b.17½	
72 pounds....	Cloves, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	36	{ a.22	Do.
			{ b.20	
578 pounds....	Cocoa, in ½ and 1 pound tins.....	159	.355	Do.
1,930 pounds..	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....	159	.045	Do.
107 pounds....	Cream tartar, ground crystals, absolutely pure, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	36	{ a.3575	Do.
			{ b.335	
477 pounds....	Ginger, African, absolutely pure, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	36	{ a.18½	Do.
			{ b.1625	
493 pounds....	Hops, fresh, pressed, in ¼ and ½ pound packages..	272	.1689	Do.
780 dozen.....	Lye, concentrated.....	272	.62	Do.
147 gross.....	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....	159	.92	Do.
102 pounds....	Mustard, high grade, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	36	{ a.18½	Do.
			{ b.1625	
753 pounds....	Pepper, black, absolutely pure, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.	36	{ a.15½	Do.
			{ b.13½	
1,400 gallons..	Sirup, cane sugar, medium color: In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....	187	.1675	Do.
6,905 gallons..	In 10-gallon oak kegs.....	187	.2637	Do.
4,170 gallons..	In 15-gallon oak kegs.....	187	.2425	Do.
1,125 pounds..	Soda, bicarb., standard quality, in pound and ½-pound tin cans.	36	{ c.075	Do.
			{ d.05½	
15,300 pounds	Soda, washing, in boxes or barrels.....	159	.0124	Do.
8,935 pounds..	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds each.	159	.043	Do.
140 gallons....	Vinegar, pure cider: In barrels.....	159	.20	Do.
575 gallons....	In kegs.....	159	{ e.30	Do.
			{ f.28	

ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.

85 dozen.....	Bowls, white enamel ware: Pint.....	243	\$1.14	San Francisco.
116 dozen.....	Quart.....	243	1.46	Do.
3 dozen.....	Burners, lamp, heavy, Sun: No. 1.....	91	.47	Do.
10 dozen.....	No. 2.....	91	.62	Do.

a In ½-pound tins.

b In 1-pound tins.

c In ½-pound tin cans.

d In 1-pound tin cans.

e In 5-gallon kegs.

f In 10-gallon kegs.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

ENAMELED WARE, LAMPS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
23.....	Chambers, with covers, white enamel ware; size 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 inches.	45	\$0. 48	San Francisco.
	Crocks, with covers; stoneware:			
52.....	1-gallon.....	35	. 20	Do.
46.....	2-gallon.....	35	. 40	Do.
54.....	3-gallon.....	35	. 60	Do.
37 dozen.....	Cruets, vinegar, glass.....	91	1. 36	Do.
225 dozen.....	Cups, tea, white enamel ware; size 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	149	1. 19	Do.
	Dishes, meat, white enamel ware:			
164.....	14-inch.....	57	. 265	Do.
372.....	16-inch.....	57	. 31	Do.
719.....	Dishes, vegetable, oblong, 14 x 10 inches, without covers, white enamel ware.	149	. 30	Do.
	Globes:			
21 dozen.....	Lantern, tubular, safety, No. 0.....	91	. 72	Do.
20.....	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	144	. 50	Do.
	Lamp shades:			
9.....	Metal, for Mammoth hanging lamp; 20-inch.	35	. 205	Do.
52.....	Porcelain, 7-inch, for student's lamps.....	91	. 13	Do.
	Lamps:			
40.....	Bracket, heavy metal, with cup and thumb-screw for reflector, complete, with glass mount, No. 2 sun-burner and chimney, and 8-inch glass reflector.	35	. 63	Do.
32.....	Table, No. 2 B <> H, nickel-plated, complete with 10-inch opal shade, holder, and lead-glass chimney.	91	1. 48	Do.
18.....	Student's, "Perfection" No. 1, complete with opal shade and chimney.	35	3. 47	Do.
16.....	Hanging, No. 96 B <> H, Mammoth, complete with 20-inch metal shade, burner, and chimney.	35	3. 10	Do.
10.....	Street, tubular, globe, No. 3, with burners, complete.	144	4. 90	Do.
	Lamp chimneys sun-burner, pure lead glass:			
14 dozen.....	No. 1.....	35	. 50	Do.
50 dozen.....	No. 2.....	35	. 66	Do.
	Lamp chimneys:			
25 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1 student's lamps.....	35	. 42	Do.
	Pure lead glass—			
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	For No. 96 B <> H Mammoth lamp....	35	1. 83	Do.
31 dozen.....	For No. 2 B <> H lamps.....	239	. 74	Do.
	Lampwicks:			
1 dozen.....	No. 0.....	35	. 02	Do.
3 dozen.....	No. 1.....	35	. 025	Do.
63 dozen.....	No. 2.....	35	. 0375	Do.
28 dozen.....	For "Perfection" No. 1 student's lamps.....	35	. 10	Do.
7 dozen.....	For tubular street lamps, No. 3.....	35	. 07	Do.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	For No. 96 B <> H Mammoth lamps.....	35	. 63	Do.
30 dozen.....	For No. 2 B <> H lamps.....	35	. 23	Do.
169.....	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....	243	. 34	Do.
46 dozen.....	Pepper sprinklers, glass.....	45	. 395	Do.
	Pitchers, white enamel ware:			
76.....	Pint.....	35	. 33	Do.
126.....	Quart.....	149	. 40	Do.
25 dozen.....	Pitchers, sirup, glass, pint, metal top.....	91	2. 14	Do.
	Pitchers, water, white enamel ware:			
184.....	2-quart.....	149	. 39	Do.
405.....	3-quart.....	149	. 46	Do.
105.....	Pitchers, washbowl, to hold 5 quarts, white enamel ware.	243	. 80	Do.
	Plates, white enamel ware:			
184 dozen.....	Dinner, diameter, 10 inches.....	243	1. 20	Do.
31 dozen.....	Soup, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	91	1. 12	Do.
14.....	Reflectors, for bracket lamps; diameter, 8 inches..	91	. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
382 dozen.....	Saucers, tea, white enamel ware; diameter, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.	149	. 83	Do.
157 dozen.....	Tumblers, glass.....	239	. 28	Do.
	Washbowls, white enamel ware:			
118.....	Diameter not less than 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	149	. 33	Do.
48.....	Diameter, 13 inches.....	149	. 21	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
301.....	Baskets, clothes, large, extra quality.....	17	\$0.94	San Francisco.
11.....	Baskets, measuring, 1-bushel.....	105	.70	Do.
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round:			
6.....	15-inch.....	149	.23	Do.
14.....	18-inch.....	149	.65	Do.
388 dozen.....	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, extra quality.....	17	4.40	Do.
66 dozen.....	Brooms, whisk.....	45	1.76	Do.
	Brushes:			
50 dozen.....	Dust.....	91	2.61	Do.
42 dozen.....	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....	149	1.02	Do.
41 dozen.....	Shoe, dauber, good quality.....	49	.93	Do.
35 dozen.....	Shoe, polishing, good quality.....	272	1.85	Do.
7½ dozen.....	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....	149	1.41	Do.
	Bureaus:			
22.....	Without glass.....	156	10.25	Do.
39.....	With glass.....	156	13.75	Do.
	Chairs:			
21 dozen.....	Reed seat, close-woven.....	156	11.90	Do.
23 dozen.....	Wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back.....	116	8.05	Do.
9.....	Wood, office, bow back and arms, revolving.....	156	4.25	Do.
3.....	Churns, barrel, revolving, to churn 5 gallons.....	243	2.90	Do.
34.....	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever.....	45	2.96	Do.
11,400 feet.....	Clotheslines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....	57	.21	Do.
161 gross.....	Clothespins, U. S. pattern or equal.....	243	.385	Do.
1.....	Desk, office, medium size and quality.....	156	15.00	Do.
	Desks, school, with seats, single:			
42.....	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....	116	2.97	Do.
56.....	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....	116	2.94	Do.
76.....	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....	116	2.76	Do.
83.....	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....	116	2.73	Do.
92.....	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....	116	2.59	Do.
18.....	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8 years old.....	116	2.57	Do.
	Desks, school, back seats for, single:			
6.....	No. 1.....	116	2.40	Do.
7.....	No. 2.....	116	2.37	Do.
14.....	No. 3.....	116	2.26	Do.
10.....	No. 4.....	116	2.23	Do.
20.....	No. 5.....	116	2.15	Do.
5.....	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality.....	116	11.20	Do.
	Handles, hammer:			
13 dozen.....	Blacksmith's, medium size.....	243	.65	Do.
24 dozen.....	Claw.....	57	.54	Do.
	Handles:			
13 dozen.....	Hatchet.....	17	.60	Do.
32 dozen.....	Sledge, "extra," 36-inch.....	17	1.68	Do.
	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top:			
191.....	Double, 6 x 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each.....	199	4.60	Do.
644.....	Single, 6 feet by 2 feet 8 inches, not less than 32 pounds each.....	199	3.50	Do.
94.....	Mirrors, not less than 15 x 18 inches.....	279	1.60	Do.
54 dozen.....	Mopsticks, best quality.....	17	.90	Do.
2.....	Palls, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern.....	45	1.00	Do.
308.....	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling.....	129	1.10	Do.
31.....	Rolling-pins, 2½ x 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....	149	.09	Do.
	Rope, manila, subject to actual tare:			
1,070 pounds.....	¾-inch.....	243	.095	Do.
1,130 pounds.....	¾-inch.....	243	.09	Do.
890 pounds.....	¾-inch.....	243	.09	Do.
1,315 pounds.....	¾-inch.....	243	.09	Do.
1,935 pounds.....	1-inch.....	243	.09	Do.
950 pounds.....	1½-inch.....	243	.09	Do.
275 pounds.....	Sash cord.....	243	.219	Do.
45 dozen.....	Stools, wood.....	116	6.24	Do.
40.....	Washstands, wood; large drawer and closet with two small drawers at the side; without glass.....	156	8.75	Do.
23.....	Washing machines, extra heavy.....	105	5.75	Do.
38.....	Wringers, clothes, wood frame; rolls 12 x 1¼ inches.....	57	2.42	Do.
	Additional articles:			
200 pounds.....	Rope, manila, 2-inch, subject to actual tare.....	243	.09	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARNES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
6, $\frac{6}{12}$ dozen	Awl hafts, patent:			
	Pegging	49	\$0.45	San Francisco.
1, $\frac{6}{12}$ dozen	Sewing, harness	243	.60	Do.
6, $\frac{6}{12}$ dozen	Sewing, shoemaker's	113	.48	Do.
	Awls, assorted:			
20 dozen	Patent, pegging	49	.07	Do.
8 dozen	Regular, harness, sewing	49	.13	Do.
15 dozen	Patent, sewing, regular, shoemaker's	49	.13	Do.
	Awls, with riveted handles:			
$\frac{3}{12}$ dozen	Round, pad, shouldered	174	4.00	Do.
$\frac{6}{12}$ dozen	Saddler's, collar	84	3.36	Do.
	Bits, loose ring, X. C., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, heavy mouth-piece:			
25 dozen	Jointed	174	.73	Do.
6, $\frac{6}{12}$ dozen	Stiff	174	.73	Do.
3,290 boxes	Blacking, shoe	49	.03	Do.
2,025 boxes	Paste polish, for shoes	49	.005	Do.
32	Blankets, horse	84	1.35	Do.
19	Bridles, riding	188	1.05	Do.
162	Brooms, stable, with handles	243	.38	Do.
67	Brushes, horse, leather backs	174	.37	Do.
9 dozen	Buckles, Texas, breast strap, buckle snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	84	.91	Do.
	Buckles, bar rein, with roller, malleable iron, X. C.:			
5, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	174	.88	Do.
6 gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	174	1.19	Do.
9 gross	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	174	1.35	Do.
10, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	1-inch	174	1.73	Do.
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:			
3 gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	.52	Do.
2, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	84	.64	Do.
3, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	1.00	Do.
2, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	84	1.14	Do.
4 gross	1-inch	84	1.43	Do.
3 gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	2.91	Do.
1 gross	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	2.93	Do.
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:			
2 gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	174	.55	Do.
3 gross	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	174	.65	Do.
2 gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	174	.79	Do.
6, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	174	.82	Do.
4, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	1-inch	174	1.05	Do.
7 gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	174	1.52	Do.
4 gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	174	1.90	Do.
4, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	174	2.30	Do.
6, $\frac{6}{12}$ gross	2-inch	174	2.72	Do.
	Buckles, roller, trace, X. C.:			
2 dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	.36	Do.
2 dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	.40	Do.
	Buckles, trace, 3-loop. Champion, X. C.:			
12 doz. pairs	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	1.04	Do.
15 doz. pairs	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	1.20	Do.
11 doz. pairs	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	1.36	Do.
3 doz. pairs	2-inch	84	1.72	Do.
11 dozen	Cement, leather, 2-ounce bottles, best quality, clarified	49	.98	Do.
36	Chains, halter, with snap and swivel, 6 feet long. Clips:	17	.22	Do.
	Hame, team, japanned	84	.50	Do.
4 dozen	Trace, polished, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, malleable iron	174	.22	Do.
8 dozen	Cockeyes, screwed, X. C.:			
13 dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	.35	Do.
20 dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	.40	Do.
15 dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	84	.50	Do.
11 dozen	2-inch	84	.59	Do.
	Collars, horse, by half inch:			
200	17 to 19 inches	188	2.35	Do.
47	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 inches	188	2.46	Do.
13	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 inches	188	2.77	Do.
188	Collars, mule, 15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by half inch	188	2.52	Do.
4 dozen	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars	17	1.20	Do.
55	Halters, all leather	84	.99	Do.
21 pairs	Hames, No. 6, Concord, sizes 18 to 22 inches, wood, high top, solid steel backs, 1-inch holes, holdback plates and trimmings	257	.74	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARNES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
32 sets.....	Harness, double, complete, Concord hames: With breeching.....	257	a \$29.25	San Francisco.
23 sets.....	Without breeching.....	257	a 26.75	Do.
119 sets.....	{ Harness, plow, double, with backband and col- lars, Concord hames. }	174	{ b 23.65 }	Do.
3 dozen.....	Hooks, hame.....	84	.74	Do.
	Knives:			
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Draw, gauge, brass, etc.....	84	20.80	Do.
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Head, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, oval handle.....	84	6.24	Do.
$5\frac{5}{8}$ dozen.....	Shoe, square point, paring, 4-inch blade.....	17	.78	Do.
$3\frac{3}{8}$ dozen.....	Straight, harness maker's.....	174	2.35	Do.
5.....	Layer creasers, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....	84	d 5.94	Do.
	Leather:			
50 pounds.....	Dongola kid, glazed, full-size skins.....	115	1.25	Do.
295 pounds.....	Calfskin, to run $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds per side, me- dium thickness.....	113	.85	Do.
5,900 pounds.....	Harness, oak-tanned (15 to 23 pounds per side).....	113	.325	Do.
125 pounds.....	Kip (about 5-pound sides).....	113	.47	Do.
39 sides.....	Lace, to run from 7 to 10 pounds per side, per pound.....	113	.46	Do.
	Leather, sole (18 to 25 pounds per side):			
210 pounds.....	Hemlock.....	113	.30	Do.
4,035 pounds.....	Oak.....	49	.250	Do.
29 doz. papers.....	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 5, and 6.....	174	.80	Do.
	Nails, shoe, wire, clinching, "Holdfast" or equal:			
47 pounds.....	Size 3-8.....	49	.105	Do.
26 pounds.....	Size $3\frac{1}{2}$ -8.....	49	.105	Do.
116 pounds.....	Size 4-8.....	49	.105	Do.
41 pounds.....	Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ -8.....	49	.105	Do.
114 pounds.....	Size 5-8.....	113	.105	Do.
36 pounds.....	Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8.....	113	.105	Do.
67 pounds.....	Size 6-8.....	113	.105	Do.
15 pounds.....	Size $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8.....	113	.105	Do.
19 pounds.....	Size 7-8.....	113	.105	Do.
23 gallons.....	Oil, neat's-foot, in 1-gallon cans, cased.....	65	.86	Do.
4 gross.....	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch.....	84	1.31	Do.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	Pad bolt hooks, band, X. C.....	84	7.20	Do.
2 gross.....	Pad screws, X. C.....	84	1.44	Do.
	Punches:			
22.....	Hand, ovals, Nos. 1 to 16.....	174	.43	Do.
1.....	Saddler's, round drive, Nos. 1 to 16.....	174	.43	Do.
13.....	Harness, spring, revolving, 6 tubes.....	17	.47	Do.
4.....	Rasps, peg (or peg break).....	113	.75	Do.
	Rasp, shoe, regular, oval:			
1.....	8-inch.....	49	.19	Do.
24.....	10-inch.....	49	.23	Do.
	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable:			
18 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	174	.09	Do.
13 pounds.....	1-inch.....	174	.09	Do.
	Rings, halter, with loop, japanned:			
4 dozen.....	1-inch.....	84	.19	Do.
6 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	84	.24	Do.
	Rings, harness, X. C.:			
61 dozen.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	174	.04	Do.
61 dozen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	174	.05	Do.
61 dozen.....	1-inch.....	174	.06	Do.
43 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	174	.09	Do.
	Rings, breeching, X. C.:			
49 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	174	.12	Do.
64 dozen.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	174	.15	Do.
	Rosettes, nickel plate:			
14 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	84	.17	Do.
15 dozen.....	2-inch.....	84	.24	Do.
3.....	Rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood.....	84	.44	Do.
8.....	Saddles, riding, with horn.....	84	15.25	Do.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet.....	113	6.00	Do.
	Slides, breast strap, japanned:			
21 dozen.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	174	.42	Do.
10 dozen.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	174	.49	Do.
6 dozen.....	2-inch.....	174	.87	Do.
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:			
$1\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	174	2.70	Do.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	174	2.73	Do.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1-inch.....	174	2.73	Do.

a No. 5.

b With hip straps.

c Without hip straps.

d Per dozen.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, SADDLERY, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Snaps, harness, X. C.—Continued.			
1½ gross.....	1½-inch.....	174	\$4. 41	San Francisco.
3 gross.....	1½-inch.....	174	4. 97	Do.
25 dozen.....	Spots, silvered, 8-inch.....	84	. 08	Do.
13 dozen.....	Staples, hame, with burrs, polished.....	243	. 17	Do.
3.....	Stands, iron, counter, regular, 4 lasts, 23 inches high.....	49	1. 09	Do.
2.....	Stitching horses, 5-inch jaws.....	84	3. 75	Do.
1.....	Stone, sand, per pound.....	49	. 12	Do.
	Swivels, gag, X. C., loop, to buckle:			
2 dozen.....	½-inch.....	84	. 17	Do.
3 dozen.....	¾-inch.....	84	. 18	Do.
	Tacks, shoe:			
11 pounds.....	1-ounce.....	113	. 13	Do.
27 pounds.....	2-ounce.....	113	. 12	Do.
49 pounds.....	3-ounce.....	113	. 11	Do.
	Terrets, band, X. C.:			
7 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	174	. 45	Do.
8½ dozen.....	1½-inch.....	174	. 51	Do.
	Thread, Barbour's or equal:			
17 pounds.....	Harness, No. 3, black.....	113	1. 25	Do.
11 pounds.....	Shoe, No. 3, white.....	49	1. 09	Do.
59 pounds.....	Shoe, No. 10.....	49	. 94	Do.
	Thread, linen, black, machine:			
3 doz. spools.....	No. 18.....	49	1. 84	Do.
4½ doz. spools.....	No. 40.....	49	2. 94	Do.
3 doz. spools.....	No. 50.....	49	3. 39	Do.
	Trace carriers, X. C., Reynolds's or equal:			
11 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	84	. 35	Do.
11 dozen.....	1½-inch.....	84	. 62	Do.
6.....	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C.....	84	. 30	Do.
	Wax, small ball, per 100 balls, summer and winter temperatures:			
1,000 balls.....	Saddler's, black.....	49	. 54	Do.
425 balls.....	Shoemaker's, brown.....	49	. 54	Do.
2.....	Wheels, overstitch, stationary, with octagon carriage, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14.....	174	. 75	Do.
6 doz. pairs.....	Winkers, ¾-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather.....	257	3. 80	Do.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

15.....	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch, Vaughan's or equal.....	17	\$0. 62	San Francisco.
217 dozen.....	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case).....	65	a . 59	Do.
30.....	Bush hooks, handled, Hunt's or equal.....	17	. 73	Do.
12 sets.....	Children's garden utensils (hoe, rake, and spade).....	17	b . 75	Do.
		17	b . 75	
12.....	Corn planters, hand.....	288	. 75	Do.
6.....	Cornshellers, hand, medium size.....	207	7. 45	Do.
	Cultivators, John Deere or equal:			
19.....	1-horse, iron frame, 5-inch blade, with wheel.....	207	2. 75	Do.
2.....	Riding, 2-horse.....	207	29. 50	Do.
5.....	Diggers, "Hercules" or equal, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles.....	57	. 90	Do.
	Forks, extra tied:			
17 dozen.....	Hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, strapped ferrule, 5½-foot handles.....	17	8. 94	Do.
10 dozen.....	Manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule.....	243	8. 45	Do.
½ dozen.....	Manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, short D handle, strapped ferrule.....	243	9. 00	Do.
118 dozen.....	Handles, ax, 36-inch hickory, "extra," XXX, shaved, crated.....	243	3. 48	Do.
	Handles, crated:			
6 dozen.....	Hayfork, bent, 5½-foot.....	17	3. 84	Do.
46 dozen.....	Pick, 36-inch, "extra".....	57	4. 25	Do.
17 dozen.....	Handles, plow, 1½ x 2½ inches by 5 feet:			
	Left-hand, straight.....	17	4. 50	Do.
5 dozen.....	Right-hand, double bend, for moldboard.....	17	5. 50	Do.
	Handles, shovel:			
26 dozen.....	Long.....	243	3. 00	Do.
4½ dozen.....	Short D.....	57	3. 25	Do.
	Handles:			
3½ dozen.....	Spade D.....	57	3. 00	Do.
3½ dozen.....	Spade long.....	57	2. 75	Do.

a Per dozen cans.

b Awarded one-half of total quantity.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
24.....	Harrows, 60 teeth, ½ x 8 inches, steel, with draw-bar and clevises.	288	\$11.25	San Francisco.
	Harrows, disk:			
6.....	2-horse, 14-inch disks.....	207	^a 21.55	Do.
1.....	3-horse, 16-inch disks.....	207	24.90	Do.
2.....	4-horse, 16-inch disks.....	207	27.90	Do.
	Hoes:			
41 dozen.....	Garden, solid socket, c. s., 6½-inch, extra quality.	57	4.60	Do.
29 dozen.....	Solid forged steel, planter's eye, 7½-inch, No. 1, with handle.	243	5.25	Do.
6½ dozen.....	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2.....	243	4.90	Do.
	Knives:			
1 dozen.....	Corn, c. s., three rivets.....	17	2.75	Do.
1½ dozen.....	Hay.....	17	7.00	Do.
50.....	Lawn mowers, "Rival" or equal, hand, 14-inch, ball-bearing.	220	3.58	Do.
	Machines, mowing, singletrees doubletrees, and, neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections:			
20.....	4½-foot cut.....	207	46.00	Do.
11.....	5-foot cut.....	207	47.50	Do.
6.....	6-foot cut.....	207	54.15	Do.
13½ dozen.....	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....	243	4.95	Do.
191.....	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.	243	.39	Do.
	Plows, c. s., with extra share:			
163.....	8-inch, 1-horse.....	207	2.85	Do.
33.....	10-inch, 2-horse.....	207	4.55	Do.
43.....	12-inch, 2-horse.....	288	9.50	Do.
20.....	14-inch, 2-horse.....	288	10.90	Do.
10.....	Plows, "breaker," 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share.	288	14.25	Do.
	Plows, shovel:			
3.....	Double.....	207	2.50	Do.
21.....	Single.....	207	1.75	Do.
	Plow beams:			
28.....	For 8-inch plow, 5 feet long.....	17	1.30	Do.
50.....	For 10-inch plow, 5½ feet long.....	207	1.05	Do.
39.....	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long.....	17	1.50	Do.
44.....	For 14-inch plow, 6½ feet long.....	17	1.70	Do.
7.....	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6½ feet long.....	17	2.30	Do.
4.....	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long.....	17	2.40	Do.
	Rakes, hay, sulky:			
16.....	8-foot ^d	207	^b 20.50 ^c 22.80	Do.
8.....	10-foot ^e	207	^b 23.00 ^c 25.20	
	Rakes:			
1 dozen.....	Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....	17	2.50	Do.
37 dozen.....	"Keystone" or equal, wrought steel, handled, 12 teeth.	57	5.15	Do.
22.....	Scopps grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles.	17	.65	Do.
52.....	Scrapers, road, 2-horse.....	17	5.25	Do.
10.....	Shovels, coal, D handle.....	243	.89	Do.
	Shovels, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles:			
600.....	Long-handled, round, stiff point.....	243	.58	Do.
24.....	D-handle, square point.....	57	.60	Do.
127.....	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....	57	.17	Do.
	Scythes, Hunt's, or equal, packed in cases:			
½ dozen.....	Brush, 21 to 24 inch.....	17	8.75	Do.
6½ dozen.....	Grass, assorted, 34 to 38 inch.....	17	8.50	Do.
7½ dozen.....	Weed, 28 to 30 inch.....	17	8.75	Do.
14 dozen.....	Scythe snaths, patent ring.....	17	6.58	Do.
13 dozen.....	Scythestones.....	17	.50	Do.
46.....	Spades, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
	Long-handled.....	243	.58	Do.
25.....	D-handle.....	243	.58	Do.
325 pounds.....	Twine, binder, long fiber (sisal), subject to actual tare.	17	.115	Do.
	Wheelbarrows, garden:			
26.....	All iron.....	243	3.97	Do.
4.....	Wood.....	243	3.25	Do.
	Additional articles:			
2,000.....	Bags, burlap, 12-ounce (for corn and wheat)..	17	.095	Do.

^a 16-inch disks. ^b Hand dump. ^c Self-dump. ^d 20 teeth. ^e 26 teeth.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
346 pounds.	Borax, powdered.....	118	\$0.075	San Francisco.
32.....	Brushes: Caleimine, all bristles, 7-inch, medium-long stock, good quality.	118	1.22	Do.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Marking, bristle, assorted, 1 to 4.....	168	.25	Do.
13.....	Brushes, paint, round, all white bristles, slightly open center, good quality: No. $\frac{1}{8}$	42	.48	Do.
25.....	No. $\frac{3}{8}$	168	.70	Do.
21.....	No. $\frac{5}{8}$	118	1.09	Do.
4.....	No. $\frac{8}{8}$	168	2.10	Do.
158.....	Brushes, paint, all black Chinese bristles, flat, long stock, good quality: 3 inches wide.....	118	.17	Do.
188.....	4 inches wide.....	118	.27	Do.
69.....	Brushes, all bristles, oval, chiseled (sash tools), No. 6.	118	.09	Do.
86.....	Brushes: Varnish, all Chinese bristles, 3 inches wide, triple thick, good quality.	345	.29	Do.
47.....	Whitewash, all bristles, 8 inches wide, medium-long stock, with handle.	345	.70	Do.
325 gallons.....	Coal tar, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.....	118	.18	Do.
3,225 gallons.....	Gasoline (not less than 86 degrees gravity), in 5-gallon tin cans, cased (each case to contain 2 cans and to be made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pine throughout), or in iron barrels, returnable at expense of shipper (the contractor).	301	a. 39	Do.
5 boxes.....	Glass, window, single thick: 8 x 10.....	118	1.95	Do.
1 box.....	9 x 14.....	118	1.95	Do.
1 box.....	9 x 15.....	118	1.95	Do.
20 boxes.....	10 x 12.....	118	1.95	Do.
15 boxes.....	10 x 14.....	118	1.95	Do.
15 boxes.....	10 x 16.....	118	2.18	Do.
6 boxes.....	10 x 18.....	118	2.18	Do.
2 boxes.....	10 x 20.....	118	2.18	Do.
4 boxes.....	10 x 22.....	118	2.18	Do.
1 box.....	10 x 24.....	118	2.18	Do.
2 boxes.....	10 x 28.....	118	2.18	Do.
6 boxes.....	12 x 14.....	118	2.18	Do.
7 boxes.....	12 x 16.....	118	2.18	Do.
3 boxes.....	12 x 18.....	118	2.18	Do.
11 boxes.....	12 x 20.....	118	2.18	Do.
15 boxes.....	12 x 22.....	118	2.18	Do.
10 boxes.....	12 x 24.....	118	2.18	Do.
6 boxes.....	12 x 26.....	118	2.18	Do.
5 boxes.....	12 x 28.....	118	2.18	Do.
1 box.....	12 x 30.....	118	2.34	Do.
6 boxes.....	12 x 32.....	118	2.34	Do.
6 boxes.....	12 x 36.....	118	2.34	Do.
1 box.....	12 x 38.....	118	2.34	Do.
11 boxes.....	14 x 16.....	118	2.18	Do.
15 boxes.....	14 x 18.....	118	2.18	Do.
1 box.....	14 x 20.....	118	2.18	Do.
3 boxes.....	14 x 22.....	118	2.18	Do.
4 boxes.....	14 x 26.....	118	2.18	Do.
10 boxes.....	14 x 28.....	118	2.34	Do.
6 boxes.....	14 x 30.....	118	2.34	Do.
5 boxes.....	14 x 32.....	118	2.34	Do.
5 boxes.....	14 x 34.....	118	2.34	Do.
17 boxes.....	14 x 36.....	118	2.34	Do.
1 box.....	14 x 38.....	118	2.45	Do.
1 box.....	14 x 42.....	118	2.62	Do.
1 box.....	15 x 24.....	118	2.18	Do.
1 box.....	15 x 26.....	118	2.34	Do.
1 box.....	15 x 28.....	118	2.34	Do.
5 boxes.....	15 x 32.....	118	2.34	Do.
5 boxes.....	15 x 34.....	118	2.34	Do.
16 boxes.....	15 x 36.....	118	2.45	Do.
9 boxes.....	15 x 40.....	118	2.62	Do.
3 boxes.....	16 x 22.....	118	2.18	Do.
4 boxes.....	16 x 24.....	118	2.18	Do.

a In cases only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Glass, window, double thick:			
1 box.....	16 x 44.....	118	\$3. 47	San Francisco.
2 boxes.....	18 x 36.....	118	3. 35	Do.
1 box.....	18 x 42.....	118	3. 47	Do.
1 box.....	20 x 24.....	118	3. 27	Do.
6 boxes.....	20 x 48.....	118	3. 90	Do.
2 boxes.....	24 x 28.....	118	3. 35	Do.
8 boxes.....	24 x 32.....	118	3. 47	Do.
4 boxes.....	24 x 34.....	118	3. 47	Do.
7 boxes.....	24 x 36.....	118	3. 47	Do.
2 boxes.....	26 x 34.....	118	3. 90	Do.
2 boxes.....	26 x 38.....	118	3. 90	Do.
5 boxes.....	28 x 30.....	118	3. 47	Do.
7 boxes.....	28 x 34.....	118	3. 90	Do.
6 boxes.....	30 x 40.....	118	3. 90	Do.
24.....	Glazier's sure-cut style diamond glass cutters, good quality.	17	3. 70	Do.
94 papers.....	Glazier's points, ½-pound papers.....	243	. 06	Do.
	Glue:			
68 pounds.....	Cabinetmaker's, sheet, good quality.....	243	. 10	Do.
150 quarts.....	Liquid, prepared, in cans, cased.....	118	. 57	Do.
203 gallons...	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, cased.....	118	{ a. 90 b. 83 }	Do.
104 gallons...	Japan, house painter's, in 1-gallon cans, cased.....	42	. 43	Do.
	Lampblack:			
134 pounds...	In 1-pound papers.....	42	. 06½	Do.
151 pounds...	Pure, in oil, good strength, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans, cased.	345	. 119	Do.
	Lead, in kegs, not over 100 pounds net weight:			
1,025 pounds..	Red, strictly pure, dry.....	118	. 0668	Do.
35,500 pounds	White, in oil, guaranteed strictly pure.....	118	. 0618	Do.
185 pounds...	Oakum.....	243	. 035	Do.
	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans:			
645 gallons...	Cylinder.....	345	. 275	Do.
910 gallons...	Engine.....	42	. 215	Do.
9 600 gallons..	Oil, kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the state boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans.	301	. 185	Do.
	Oil:			
360 gallons...	Lard, pure, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans.	118	. 95	Do.
2,715 gallons..	Linseed, boiled, strictly pure.....	118	. 640	Do.
1,115 gallons..	Linseed, raw, strictly pure.....	118	. 629	Do.
330 gallons...	Lubricating, mineral, crude.....	301	. 125	Do.
600 bottles...	Oil, sewing machine, in full 2-ounce bottles.....	118	. 03	Do.
	PAINTS, ETC.			
	Chrome green, medium:			
4,595 pounds..	Dry.....	118	. 0575	Do.
269 pounds...	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	118	. 1175	Do.
	Chrome yellow, medium:			
70 pounds.....	Dry.....	345	. 07	Do.
168 pounds...	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	345	. 14	Do.
85 pounds.....	English vermilion, light, in oil, for tinting, in 1-pound cans.	118	. 52	Do.
219 pounds...	Ivory, drop black, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	345	. 12	Do.
127 pounds...	Indian red, in japan, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	118	. 155	Do.
	Ocher, French, yellow:			
300 pounds...	Dry.....	118	. 025	Do.
200 pounds...	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.....	345	. 06½	Do.
123 pounds...	Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	118	. 24	Do.
4,610 gallons..	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans.	345	. 46	Do.
	Sienna, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans:			
300 pounds...	Burnt.....	345	. 10	Do.
18 pounds.....	Raw.....	345	. 099	Do.
5 pounds.....	Venetian red, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	118	. 069	Do.

a In 1-gallon cans.

b In 5-gallon cans.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Paper:			
4,975 pounds.	Building.....	243	\$0.0749	San Francisco.
450 pounds...	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....	17	.03	Do.
50 pounds....	Pitch.....	118	.05	Do.
	Putty, cased:			
1,230 pounds.	In 5-pound cans.....	118	.0320	Do.
210 pounds....	In 10-pound cans.....	118	.025	Do.
200 pounds....	In 25-pound cans.....	118	.027	Do.
42 pounds....	Resin, common.....	118	.03	Do.
19 gallons....	Stain, oak, oil, in 1-gallon cans.....	118	.72	Do.
	Turpentine, cased:			
362 gallons....	In 1-gallon cans.....	118	.66	Do.
525 gallons....	In 5-gallon cans.....	118	.57	Do.
146 pounds....	Umber, burnt, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	345	.0925	Do.
	Varnish:			
112 gallons....	Coach, good quality, for interior use.....	118	{ a. 85 b. 78 }	Do.
70 gallons....	Wagon, heavy durable body, in 1-gallon cans, cased.	42	1.14	Do.
1,120 pounds.	Whiting, extra, gilder's bolted.....	345	.015	Do.
2 boxes.....	Additional articles: Glass, window, double thick, 15 x 38.....	118	3.35	Do.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

189.....	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.	17	\$1.25	San Francisco.
553.....	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.	149	.24	Do.
1 $\frac{4}{2}$ dozen....	Candlesticks, planished tin or japanned, 6-inch.	149	.65	Do.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen....	Cans: Kerosene, galvanized, corrugated sides, 1-gallon, common top.	243	1.77	Do.
20.....	Milk, all steel, 32-quart, ironclad, retinned...	243	2.00	Do.
11.....	Coffee boilers, 11-quart, full size, IX tin, solid spout, riveted bail and handle.	149	1.15	Do.
	Coffee boilers, agate ware:			
36.....	4-quart.....	134	.40	Do.
33.....	6-quart.....	134	.44	Do.
	Coffee mills:			
1.....	Iron or block tin hopper box.....	243	.40	Do.
1.....	Side, medium, "Arcade No. 5" or equal.....	243	.40	Do.
1.....	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds, "Enterprise" or equal.	17	21.50	Do.
24.....	Colanders, seamless, steel, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	149	.90	Do.
7 dozen.....	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle.	45	.67	Do.
16 dozen.....	Dippers, water, 1-quart, IX tin, full size, long handles, riveted, extra quality.	243	1.40	Do.
87.....	Flour sifters, good quality.....	134	.10	Do.
	Funnels, full size, fluted:			
9 dozen.....	1-pint.....	149	.70	Do.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	1-quart.....	149	.97	Do.
1 dozen.....	2-quart.....	149	1.25	Do.
	Measures, tin:			
21.....	Pint.....	91	.055	Do.
39.....	Quart.....	57	.08	Do.
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:			
188.....	10-quart.....	243	.28	Do.
165.....	14-quart.....	243	.35	Do.
	Pans, bake, sheet steel, No. 27:			
34.....	12 x 19 inches.....	243	.10	Do.
32.....	15 x 20 x 4 inches, with two $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch oval runners.	149	1.15	Do.
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned, extra quality:			
249.....	14-quart.....	243	.36	Do.
185.....	17-quart.....	243	.40	Do.

^a In 1-gallon cans.

^b In 5-gallon cans.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pans:			
34 dozen	Dust, japanned, heavy	149	\$1.95	San Francisco.
41.....	Fry, "Acme" or equal No. 4, wrought steel, polished, 8 inches across bottom.	91	.14	Do.
	Pans, tin, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned, extra quality:			
3½ dozen.....	1-quart.....	149	.59	Do.
8½ dozen.....	2-quart.....	149	.76	Do.
15 dozen.....	4-quart.....	149	1.55	Do.
16 dozen.....	6-quart.....	149	2.05	Do.
14 dozen.....	8-quart.....	149	2.44	Do.
	Plates, IX stamped tin, 9-inch:			
15 dozen.....	Baking, deep, jelly	243	.35	Do.
36 dozen.....	Pie.....	45	.28S	Do.
	Scoops, grocer's, hand, IX stamped tin, retinned:			
13.....	No. 20.....	134	.155	Do.
5.....	No. 40.....	134	.223	Do.
	Shears, tinner's, hand, Wilcox's or equal:			
11.....	No. 7.....	220	1.48	Do.
3.....	No. 9.....	220	.98	Do.
590 pounds.....	Solder, half and half.....	243	.199	Do.
	Soldering irons, per pound:			
7 pairs.....	1½ pounds each.....	243	.24	Do.
4 pairs.....	2 pounds each.....	243	.24	Do.
10 dozen.....	Spoons, basting, forged steel, retinned.....	243	.53	Do.
	Spoons, Wm. Rogers's A1 or equal, plain silver steel:			
98 dozen.....	Table.....	17	.18	Do.
368 dozen.....	Tea.....	17	.09	Do.
	Strainers:			
21.....	Milk, IX tin, 12-inch.....	243	.15	Do.
21.....	Vegetable, steel, large size.....	243	.14	Do.
35.....	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom.	243	.63	Do.
	Teapots, agate ware:			
15.....	4-quart.....	91	.58 ^d ₁	Do.
9.....	6-quart.....	149	.71	Do.
	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:			
3 boxes.....	10 x 14 inches.....	243	a 5.30	Do.
8 boxes.....	14 x 20 inches.....	243	b 6.35	Do.
6 boxes.....	20 x 28 inches.....	243	c 7.90	Do.
10 boxes.....	14 x 20 inches.....	243	b 7.90	Do.
29 dozen.....	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.	57	.95	Do.
	Washtubs, galvanized-iron, inside measure, with corrugated bottom and heavy drop handles:			
70.....	19½ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep.....	134	.44	Do.
120.....	21½ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep.....	134	.51	Do.
118.....	23½ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep.....	134	.58	Do.
3,340 pounds.	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9.....	149	.09	Do.

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.

1.....	{Caldron, iron, portable, full jacket, with furnace; 48 gallons capacity.	149	{ ^d \$29.50 ^e 28.00	}San Francisco.
	Coal hods, galvanized:			
54.....	16-inch.....	149	.26	Do.
52.....	20-inch.....	149	.41	Do.
	Dampers, stovepipe, H. S. B. & Co. or equal:			
106.....	6-inch.....	243	.057	Do.
5.....	7-inch.....	243	.079	Do.
	Elbows, stovepipe, corrugated, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:			
100.....	Size 6-inch.....	243	.08	Do.
19.....	Size 7-inch.....	243	.12	Do.
	Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep pattern:			
10.....	10 inches diameter inside.....	149	^d .65	Do.
1.....	15 inches diameter inside.....	149	^d 1.50	Do.

a 140 sheets per box.
b 112 sheets per box.
c 56 sheets per box.

^d Crated.
^e Not crated.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

STOVES, PIPE, HOLLOW WARE, ETC.—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron; polished, edges curved, crimped, and formed; nested in bundles:			
1,800 joints.....	6-inch.....	344	\$0.0875	San Francisco.
90 joints.....	7-inch.....	344	.1125	Do.
55 dozen.....	Polish, stove.....	149	.60	Do.
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:			
6.....	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.	344	{ a 5.40 b 5.15	Do.
25.....	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.	344	{ a 6.23 b 5.98	Do.
7.....	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.	344	{ a 9.15 b 8.85	Do.
8.....	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.	344	{ a 9.95 b 9.65	Do.
	Stoves, steel box, heating, wood, not lighter than 22-gauge steel, with cast lining.			
6.....	25 inches long.....	83	a 6.00	Do.
6.....	28 inches long.....	83	a 6.70	Do.
	Stoves, sheet steel, heating, coal, cast lining, with hot-blast tube:			
8.....	15-inch body.....	344	{ a 9.40 b 9.40	Do.
1.....	17-inch body.....	344	{ a 11.75 b 11.75	Do.
	Stoves, cooking, coal:			
16.....	8-inch, ovens not less than 18 x 18 x 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds.	344	{ a 15.85 b 15.35	Do.
5.....	9-inch, ovens not less than 19 x 19 x 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds.	344	{ a 18.65 b 18.15	Do.
	Stoves, cooking, wood:			
11.....	6-inch, length of wood 18 inches; ovens not less than 14 x 16 x 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds.	344	{ a 11.60 b 11.25	Do.
20.....	7-inch, length of wood 20 inches; ovens not less than 14 x 18 x 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds.	344	{ a 13.35 b 13.00	Do.
42.....	8-inch, length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 19 x 20 x 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds.	344	{ a 18.10 b 17.70	Do.
12.....	9-inch, length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 21 x 22 x 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds.	344	{ a 20.48 b 19.98	Do.
8.....	Stoves, heating, small, air-tight.....	149	{ a 1.00 b .90	Do.
	Stoves, heating, coal:			
6.....	14-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 135 pounds.	149	{ a 8.50 b 8.00	Do.
2.....	16-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 175 pounds.	149	{ a 11.00 b 10.50	Do.
2.....	Stoves, heating, combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum; to weigh not less than 285 pounds.	344	{ a 26.70 b 26.20	Do.
1.....	Stove, coal, laundry, for heating 13 irons.....	149	{ a 14.50 b 14.15	Do.
4.....	Stoves, coal, laundry, for heating 33 irons.....	149	{ a 18.50 b 17.50	Do.

HARDWARE.

1.....	Adz, c. s., house capenter's, 4½-inch cut, square head.	17	\$1.20	San Francisco.
	Anvils, wrought iron, steel face, per pound:			
1.....	100-pound.....	243	.1025	Do.
2.....	140-pound.....	243	.1025	Do.
1.....	200-pound.....	243	.1025	Do.
	Augers, nut, with extension lip:			
4.....	1½-inch.....	220	.50	Do.
2.....	1¾-inch.....	220	.60	Do.
2.....	2-inch.....	220	.90	Do.

a Crated.

b Not crated.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
83 dozen	Axes: Assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel.	17	\$6.62	San Francisco.
2	c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head.	17	1.90	Do.
10	c. s., hunter's, inserted or overlaid steel, handled, No. 2.	243	.50	Do.
550 pounds	Babbitt metal, medium quality	243	.11	Do.
10	Bells: Cow, large, wrought	17	.40	Do.
16	Hand, No. 8, polished, heavy	243	.63	Do.
1	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging: To weigh 240 to 260 pounds	116	17.15	Do.
2	To weigh 300 to 350 pounds	116	25.60	Do.
38 feet	Belting, leather, single: 1-inch	243	.063	Do.
44 feet	1½-inch	243	.094	Do.
194 feet	2-inch	243	.126	Do.
190 feet	2½-inch	243	.157	Do.
252 feet	3-inch	243	.188	Do.
100 feet	3½-inch	243	.219	Do.
209 feet	4-inch	243	.25	Do.
50 feet	4½-inch	243	.282	Do.
150 feet	5-inch	243	.312	Do.
90 feet	6-inch	243	.376	Do.
50 feet	Belting, rubber: 3-ply, 3-inch	285	.078	Do.
70 feet	3-ply, 4-inch	285	.102	Do.
400 feet	3-ply, 6-inch	285	.156	Do.
7	Bevels, sliding T, 10-inch	17	.35	Do.
5 dozen	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings, Irwin, or Ford pattern, extension lip: ½-inch	17	1.85	Do.
4 dozen	¾-inch	17	1.85	Do.
4 dozen	1-inch	17	1.85	Do.
3½ dozen	1¼-inch	17	2.08	Do.
7½ dozen	1½-inch	17	2.31	Do.
2½ dozen	1¾-inch	17	2.54	Do.
4½ dozen	2-inch	17	2.77	Do.
2 dozen	2½-inch	17	3.23	Do.
3½ dozen	3-inch	17	3.23	Do.
2 dozen	3½-inch	17	3.70	Do.
3 dozen	4-inch	17	3.70	Do.
2½ dozen	1-inch	17	4.16	Do.
1,000	Bolts, carriage, "Philadelphia" turned heads, per 100: ½ x 1	57	.68	Do.
1,250	½ x 1½	57	.72	Do.
2,500	½ x 2	57	.77	Do.
1,300	½ x 2½	57	.80	Do.
1,700	½ x 3	57	.86	Do.
1,000	½ x 3½	57	.90	Do.
1,400	½ x 4	57	.95	Do.
900	½ x 1½	57	1.20	Do.
1,050	½ x 2	57	1.20	Do.
1,450	½ x 2½	57	1.30	Do.
2,300	½ x 3	57	1.40	Do.
2,350	½ x 4	57	1.60	Do.
950	½ x 5	57	1.76	Do.
1,150	½ x 6	57	1.98	Do.
900	½ x 4	57	2.76	Do.
650	½ x 5	57	3.04	Do.
900	½ x 6	57	3.28	Do.
500	½ x 7	57	3.52	Do.
1,800	½ x 8	57	3.78	Do.
650	½ x 9	57	4.02	Do.
750	½ x 10	57	4.28	Do.
350	½ x 11	57	4.54	Do.
600	½ x 12	57	4.78	Do.
5 dozen	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel: 5-inch	57	.85	Do.
4 dozen	8-inch	57	1.75	Do.
900	Bolts, machine, per 100: ½ x 1	243	.47	Do.
675	½ x 1½	243	.47	Do.
1,050	½ x 2	243	.50	Do.
1,625	½ x 2½	243	.53	Do.
1,050	½ x 3	243	.55	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
Bolts, machine, per 100—Continued.				
750.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	243	\$0.57	San Francisco.
500.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 1	243	.57	Do.
850.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	243	.57	Do.
975.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2	243	.60	Do.
600.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	243	.64	Do.
1,200.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3	243	.68	Do.
800.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	243	.87	Do.
825.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	243	.75	Do.
300.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	243	.79	Do.
550.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	243	.82	Do.
925.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2	243	.75	Do.
650.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	243	.79	Do.
950.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3	243	.83	Do.
1,125.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	243	.87	Do.
700.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	243	.92	Do.
700.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	243	1.29	Do.
650.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	243	1.37	Do.
600.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	243	1.42	Do.
550.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6	243	1.48	Do.
650.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$	243	1.54	Do.
525.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7	243	1.59	Do.
400.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$	243	1.68	Do.
500.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 8	243	1.73	Do.
600.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3	243	1.31	Do.
400.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	243	1.40	Do.
900.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	243	1.48	Do.
500.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	243	1.55	Do.
400.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	243	1.63	Do.
500.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6	243	1.78	Do.
600.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7	243	1.94	Do.
900.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	243	1.78	Do.
850.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	243	1.88	Do.
975.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	243	1.99	Do.
850.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	243	2.10	Do.
750.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	243	2.20	Do.
925.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6	243	2.30	Do.
650.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7	243	2.50	Do.
400.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 8	243	2.70	Do.
450.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 9	243	2.90	Do.
550.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 10	243	3.13	Do.
Bolts, "Philadelphia," tire, per 100:				
1,000.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	17	.35	Do.
1,900.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	17	.35	Do.
1,800.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2	17	.37	Do.
1,350.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	17	.47	Do.
2,050.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2	17	.53	Do.
1,950.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	17	.59	Do.
1,000.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3	17	.64	Do.
600.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2	17	.72	Do.
700.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	17	.78	Do.
700.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3	17	.86	Do.
300.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	17	.92	Do.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.....	Bolts, window, spring, cast-brass bolt, screw socket.	17	.40	Do.
29.....	Braces, ratchet, B. B. 10-inch sweep, nickel or rustless finish.	220	1.29	Do.
Brads, steel, wire, in 1-pound packages:				
17 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 20 gauge.....	17	.15	Do.
27 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 18 gauge.....	17	.10	Do.
40 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 17 gauge.....	17	.08	Do.
33 pounds.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 16 gauge.....	17	.07	Do.
29 pounds.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 15 gauge.....	17	.06	Do.
Butts, brass, middle:				
3 dozen pairs.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.24	Do.
13 doz. pairs.....	2-inch.....	220	.37	Do.
12 doz. pairs.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.68	Do.
Butts, loose pin, steel:				
9 dozen pairs.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	220	.43	Do.
6 dozen pairs.....	3 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	220	.58	Do.
15 doz. pairs.....	3 x 3 inches.....	220	.63	Do.
14 doz. pairs.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	220	.92	Do.
17 doz. pairs.....	4 x 4 inches.....	220	1.14	Do.
2 dozen pairs.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	220	1.43	Do.
Calipers, spring, 6-inch, Yankee pattern:				
8.....	Outside.....	243	.59	Do.
4.....	Inside.....	243	.59	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Calks, toe, steel:			
10 pounds.....	No. 1.....	57	\$0.06	San Francisco.
80 pounds.....	No. 2.....	57	.06	Do.
80 pounds.....	No. 3.....	57	.06	Do.
101.....	Catches, or turns, iron, cupboard, bronzed, metal knob, good quality, and heavy.	243	.06	Do.
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook; 10, 12, 14, and 16 feet, as required, per pound:			
1.....	$\frac{5}{16}$ -inch.....	57	.075	Do.
30.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	57	.075	Do.
5 pairs.....	Chains, trace, 43 inches long, with hook and swivel.	17	.50	Do.
4 gross.....	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors.....	243	1.00	Do.
22 dozen.....	Chalk lines, braided, medium size.....	243	.49	Do.
15.....	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 7 inches.....	243	.19	Do.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
16.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.28	Do.
15.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	220	.28	Do.
18.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.31	Do.
15.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	220	.33	Do.
21.....	1-inch.....	220	.37	Do.
22.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.39	Do.
10.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	.41	Do.
13.....	2-inch.....	220	.44	Do.
1.....	Chisel, c. s., socket, oval back, framing, sharpened and handled, 2-inch.	220	.94	Do.
3.....	Clamps, saw, swivel, 9-inch jaw.....	243	.70	Do.
3.....	Cleavers, butcher's, 10-inch.....	243	1.04	Do.
95 pairs.....	Cleppers, toilet, good quality, B. B.....	17	1.45	Do.
42 quires.....	Cloth, emery, assorted, per quire.....	243	.62	Do.
6.....	Cocks, brass, racking, to screw, loose key, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.	243	.38	Do.
2.....	Corkscrews.....	243	.30	Do.
7.....	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes, per pound.	243	.05	Do.
7.....	Cutters, bolt, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	3.19	Do.
13.....	Dividers, 6-inch, c. s., wing.....	243	.18	Do.
2.....	Drills, blacksmith's, vertical.....	57	6.50	Do.
	Drills:			
19 sets.....	Bitstock, assorted, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 32ds.....	17	1.30	Do.
11 sets.....	Straight shank, jobber's, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 32ds.	243	1.80	Do.
9 sets.....	Wood-boring, brace, assorted, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 32ds.	17	1.25	Do.
5.....	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, best, No. 6.....	243	.05	Do.
	Files, flat, bastard:			
16 dozen.....	10-inch.....	220	1.38	Do.
20 dozen.....	12-inch.....	220	1.93	Do.
	Files, cabinet:			
3 dozen.....	12-inch.....	220	3.73	Do.
$\frac{5}{2}$ dozen.....	14-inch.....	220	4.95	Do.
	Files, half round, bastard:			
5 $\frac{4}{5}$ dozen.....	10-inch.....	220	1.82	Do.
7 dozen.....	12-inch.....	220	2.36	Do.
	Files, mill, bastard, 1 round edge:			
37 dozen.....	8-inch.....	220	.95	Do.
22 dozen.....	10-inch.....	220	1.26	Do.
24 dozen.....	12-inch.....	220	1.68	Do.
16 dozen.....	14-inch.....	220	2.40	Do.
	Files, round, bastard:			
7 dozen.....	6-inch.....	220	.70	Do.
9 dozen.....	8-inch.....	220	.86	Do.
10 dozen.....	10-inch.....	220	1.12	Do.
6 dozen.....	12-inch.....	220	1.50	Do.
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.....	14-inch.....	220	2.14	Do.
	Files, double end, taper, with handles:			
36 dozen.....	7-inch.....	17	.99	Do.
30 dozen.....	8-inch.....	17	1.11	Do.
16 dozen.....	9-inch.....	17	1.25	Do.
16 dozen.....	10-inch.....	17	1.39	Do.
100 pairs.....	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ -round wrought handles, per pound.	17	.086	Do.
10.....	Gates, molasses, No. 2.....	149	.20	Do.
	Gauges:			
5.....	Marking, brass-mounted.....	243	.25	Do.
1.....	Mortise, screw slide.....	243	.25	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Gouge, c. s., socket, firmer, sharpened, leather-top handles:			
1.....	1-inch.....	17	\$0.44	San Francisco.
2.....	2-inch.....	17	.50	Do.
1.....	3-inch.....	17	.54	Do.
2.....	4-inch.....	17	.56	Do.
1.....	5-inch.....	17	.60	Do.
2.....	1-inch.....	17	.64	Do.
	Grindstones, unmounted, per pound:			
30.....	Weighing 50 pounds.....	17	.023	Do.
7.....	Weighing 100 pounds.....	17	.023	Do.
7.....	Weighing 150 pounds.....	17	.023	Do.
1.....	Weighing 250 pounds.....	17	.034	Do.
20.....	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy, turned rollers.	57	.48	Do.
115.....	Hammers, A. E., solid c. s., forged, No. 1½.....	220	.44	Do.
	Hammers, farrier's:			
5.....	Shoeing, c. s.....	243	.45	Do.
3.....	Turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds.	57	1.40	Do.
	Hammers, machinist's, ball peen:			
5.....	1½-pound.....	17	.54	Do.
13.....	2½-pound.....	17	.60	Do.
3.....	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1½-pound.....	17	.54	Do.
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., handled:			
6.....	2-pound.....	17	.70	Do.
2.....	3-pound.....	17	.80	Do.
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:			
2.....	8-pound.....	243	.60	Do.
8.....	10-pound.....	243	.72	Do.
1.....	Hammer, mason's, ax finish, solid c. s., 5-pound.	17	.50	Do.
	Hammers, mason's, natural finish, solid c. s.:			
29.....	8-pound.....	17	.80	Do.
2.....	12-pound.....	17	1.20	Do.
21.....	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, steel.....	57	.20	Do.
	Hatchets, c. s.:			
33.....	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.	17	.85	Do.
10.....	Lathing, No. 1.....	17	.40	Do.
23.....	Shingling, No. 2.....	17	.45	Do.
	Hasps, hinge:			
17 dozen.....	6-inch.....	220	.45	Do.
6, ⅓ dozen.....	10-inch.....	220	.85	Do.
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:			
12 doz. pairs.....	8-inch.....	220	1.80	Do.
5 doz. pairs.....	10-inch.....	220	2.60	Do.
3, ½ doz. pairs.....	12-inch.....	220	3.86	Do.
	Hinges, heavy, strap:			
8, ⅓ doz. pairs.....	8-inch.....	220	1.28	Do.
8 doz. pairs.....	10-inch.....	220	1.93	Do.
5, ⅓ doz. pairs.....	12-inch.....	220	2.95	Do.
	Hinges, light, strap:			
12 doz. pairs.....	6-inch.....	220	.61	Do.
9 doz. pairs.....	8-inch.....	220	.86	Do.
4 doz. pairs.....	10-inch.....	220	1.18	Do.
10, ¼ doz. pairs.....	Hinges, light, T, 6-inch.....	220	.48	Do.
	Hinges, heavy, T:			
4 doz. pairs.....	8-inch.....	220	.73	Do.
5 doz. pairs.....	10-inch.....	220	1.09	Do.
80 dozen.....	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy, japanned.	243	.27	Do.
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:			
750 pounds.....	½ x ¾.....	243	3.44	Do.
300 pounds.....	½ x 1.....	243	2.94	Do.
350 pounds.....	½ x 1½.....	243	2.94	Do.
575 pounds.....	¾ x 1½.....	243	2.84	Do.
400 pounds.....	¾ x 1.....	243	2.74	Do.
700 pounds.....	1 x 2.....	243	2.64	Do.
	Iron, refined, per 100 pounds:			
450 pounds.....	½ x ¾.....	243	2.74	Do.
500 pounds.....	¾ x 1.....	243	2.44	Do.
450 pounds.....	¾ x 1½.....	243	2.44	Do.
450 pounds.....	¾ x 2.....	243	2.44	Do.
200 pounds.....	¾ x 2½.....	243	2.44	Do.
200 pounds.....	¾ x 2.....	243	2.44	Do.
350 pounds.....	1 x 2.....	243	2.44	Do.
100 pounds.....	1 x 2½.....	243	2.44	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
Iron, refined, per 100 pounds—Continued.				
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$	243	\$2.44	San Francisco.
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$	243	2.44	Do.
100 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	243	2.64	Do.
400 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1.....	243	2.24	Do.
600 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$	243	2.24	Do.
950 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	243	2.24	Do.
800 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....	243	2.24	Do.
800 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	243	2.24	Do.
200 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	243	2.24	Do.
300 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	243	2.24	Do.
200 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....	243	2.64	Do.
425 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....	243	2.24	Do.
4,200 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	243	2.24	Do.
400 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	243	2.24	Do.
1,000 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	243	2.24	Do.
500 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$	243	2.24	Do.
500 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$	243	2.24	Do.
1,100 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....	243	2.24	Do.
600 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	243	2.24	Do.
1,300 pounds.	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25, per 100 pounds.	243	4.24	Do.
Iron, refined, round, per 100 pounds:				
675 pounds...	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	243	2.84	Do.
1,825 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	243	2.74	Do.
1,150 pounds.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	2.64	Do.
2,450 pounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	2.44	Do.
450 pounds...	$\frac{9}{16}$ -inch.....	243	2.44	Do.
2,050 pounds.	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	243	2.34	Do.
2,250 pounds.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	243	2.24	Do.
1,150 pounds.	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	243	2.24	Do.
1,600 pounds.	1-inch.....	243	2.24	Do.
Iron, refined, sheet, per 100 pounds:				
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.....	243	4.00	Do.
50 pounds...	No. 26.....	243	3.90	Do.
Iron, refined, square, per 100 pounds:				
250 pounds...	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	2.74	Do.
600 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	2.44	Do.
550 pounds...	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	243	2.34	Do.
300 pounds...	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	243	2.24	Do.
325 pounds...	1-inch.....	243	2.24	Do.
1,435 pairs....	Knives and forks, table, cocoa or im. stag handle, with bolster, per pair.	17	1.55	Do.
110 dozen.....	Knives, only, table, cocoa or im. stag handle, with bolster.	17	1.04	Do.
Knives:				
7 dozen.....	Butcher, 8-inch, beech handle, without bolster, Wilson pattern or equal.	17	2.30	Do.
23 pairs.....	Carving, and forks, forged, with bolster and guard, per pair.	243	.67	Do.
10.....	Chopping, hollow iron handle, forged blade.	149	.08	Do.
Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenter's hollow-ground:				
10.....	10-inch.....	243	.49	Do.
2.....	12-inch.....	243	.55	Do.
Knives:				
16.....	Horseshoeing, assorted widths.....	243	.30	Do.
26.....	Putty, with bolster.....	17	.12	Do.
38.....	Skinning, 6-inch, beech handle, without bolster.	17	.145	Do.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen....	Latches, thumb, heavy, wrought latch.....	17	1.20	Do.
11.....	Levels, spirit, with plumb, 24 to 30 inch, adjustable.	17	1.10	Do.
3 dozen.....	Locks, drawer, 2-tumbler, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.	57	3.30	Do.
Locks, upright rim, mineral knob, brass bolt, 2 steel keys:				
7 dozen.....	4-inch.....	220	4.70	Do.
8 dozen.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	220	7.15	Do.
8 dozen.....	5-inch.....	220	8.15	Do.
$\frac{6}{7}$ dozen.....	6-inch.....	220	10.98	Do.
24 dozen.....	Lock sets, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, mortise, jet knobs, bronzed-steel combined rose and escutcheon, brass bolts and face, 2 steel keys.	57	7.80	Do.
40 dozen.....	Locks, spring, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order; suitable for outside use.	243	5.40	Do.
8 dozen.....	Locks, Fitch pattern, sash, heavy, bronzed.....	220	.36	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
9.....	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 x 4 inches.	243	\$0. 25	San Francisco.
17.....	Measures, tape, 75-foot, bent leather case.	17	2. 25	Do.
21,000.....	Nails, gilt, upholsterer's, size 43, per M.	17	. 60	Do.
475 pounds.....	Nails, wire, 3d., lath, per 100 pounds.	57	3. 30	Do.
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:			
1,520 pounds.....	3d.....	57	3. 25	Do.
1,550 pounds.....	4d.....	57	3. 10	Do.
3,550 pounds.....	6d.....	57	3. 00	Do.
9,600 pounds.....	8d.....	57	2. 90	Do.
7,300 pounds.....	10d.....	57	2. 85	Do.
1,400 pounds.....	12d.....	57	2. 85	Do.
7,200 pounds.....	20d.....	57	2. 80	Do.
1,950 pounds.....	30d.....	57	2. 80	Do.
3,550 pounds.....	40d.....	57	2. 80	Do.
2,800 pounds.....	60d.....	57	2. 80	Do.
	Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:			
250 pounds.....	8d.....	57	2. 90	Do.
250 pounds.....	10d.....	57	2. 85	Do.
200 pounds.....	12d.....	57	2. 85	Do.
	Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:			
850 pounds.....	6d.....	57	3. 25	Do.
1,900 pounds.....	8d.....	57	3. 15	Do.
900 pounds.....	10d.....	57	3. 05	Do.
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:			
500 pounds.....	No. 6.....	54	a. 075	Do.
235 pounds.....	No. 7.....	54	a. 075	Do.
120 pounds.....	No. 8.....	54	a. 075	Do.
10.....	Nippers, shoeing, Hellar's or equal.	243	1. 34	Do.
	Nuts, iron, square, blank, hot-punched:			
80 pounds.....	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....	243	. 10	Do.
72 pounds.....	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	243	. 09	Do.
92 pounds.....	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....	243	. 08	Do.
182 pounds.....	For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt.....	243	. 06	Do.
167 pounds.....	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....	243	. 05	Do.
257 pounds.....	For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt.....	243	. 05	Do.
87.....	Oilers, bronzed steel, No. 14, 3-inch spout.	243	. 17	Do.
22.....	Oilstones, Washita, composition, or carborundum.	17	. 26	Do.
12 pounds.....	Packing, hemp, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, square.	57	. 16	Do.
	Packing, C. I. rubber, good quality:			
118 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	318	. 13	Do.
75 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	318	. 12	Do.
135 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	318	. 12	Do.
56 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	318	. 12	Do.
	Packing, Rainbow style:			
253 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	126	. 34	Do.
236 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	126	. 34	Do.
218 quires.....	Paper, sand (assorted), per quire.	243	. 16	Do.
55 dozen.....	Pencils, carpenter's, 7-inch.	243	. 39	Do.
4.....	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing.	243	1. 25	Do.
8.....	Planes, block, 6-inch, knuckle joint.	220	. 80	Do.
	Planes, adjustable, wood bottoms:			
5.....	Fore.....	220	1. 35	Do.
17.....	Jack.....	220	1. 10	Do.
6.....	Jointer's.....	57	1. 50	Do.
1.....	Plane, plow, embracing beading and center-beading plane, rabbet and fillister, dado, plow, matching, and slitting plane.	220	5. 70	Do.
9.....	Planes, smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms.	57	1. 04	Do.
	Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy:			
50.....	Side-cutting.....	220	. 56	Do.
11.....	Round nose.....	149	. 45	Do.
	Punches:			
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Saddler's, c. s., round, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	57	. 90	Do.
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	Conductor's, heavy, assorted shapes of holes.	17	8. 40	Do.
	Rasps, horse, floor:			
30.....	12-inch.....	17	. 30	Do.
35.....	14-inch.....	17	. 42	Do.
129.....	16-inch.....	17	. 57	Do.
	Rasps, wood, flat:			
5.....	12-inch.....	17	. 33	Do.
17.....	14-inch.....	17	. 45	Do.
	Rasps, wood, half round:			
4.....	12-inch.....	17	. 37	Do.
65.....	14-inch.....	17	. 50	Do.

a Per pound.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
6.....	Rivet sets, polished and blued:			
1.....	No. 2.....	243	\$0.25	San Francisco.
4.....	No. 3.....	243	.20	Do.
1.....	No. 7.....	243	.13	Do.
6 pounds.....	Rivets and burrs, copper, in 1-pound boxes:			
3 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	17	.27	Do.
20 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 12.....	17	.32	Do.
8 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	17	.27	Do.
36 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 12.....	17	.32	Do.
7 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....	17	.27	Do.
30 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 12.....	17	.32	Do.
4 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....	17	.27	Do.
17 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 12.....	17	.32	Do.
4 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 8.....	17	.27	Do.
4 pounds.....	1-inch, No. 12.....	17	.32	Do.
5 pounds.....	Rivets, iron, No. 8, oval head:			
14 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	17	.09	Do.
21 pounds.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	17	.09	Do.
9 pounds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	17	.09	Do.
21 pounds.....	1-inch.....	17	.09	Do.
34 pounds.....	Rivets, iron, oval head:			
39 pounds.....	No. 6 x 1 inch.....	17	.08	Do.
41 pounds.....	No. 6 x 2 inches.....	17	.08	Do.
51 pounds.....	No. 6 x 4 inches.....	17	.08	Do.
20 pounds.....	No. 3 x 1 inch.....	17	.07	Do.
77 pounds.....	No. 3 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	17	.07	Do.
15 pounds.....	No. 3 x 2 inches.....	17	.07	Do.
93 pounds.....	No. 3 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	17	.07	Do.
56 pounds.....	No. 3 x 3 inches.....	17	.07	Do.
3,000.....	No. 3 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	17	.07	Do.
4,000.....	No. 3 x 4 inches.....	17	.07	Do.
4,000.....	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:			
3,000.....	10-ounce.....	243	.10	Do.
3,000.....	12-ounce.....	243	.10	Do.
3,000.....	1-pound.....	243	.11	Do.
97.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound.....	243	.14	Do.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	2-pound.....	243	.18	Do.
7.....	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass-bound.....	17	.38	Do.
16.....	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....	243	3.00	Do.
7.....	Saw-sets, Morrill pattern:			
16.....	For crosscut saws.....	243	.90	Do.
23.....	For handsaws.....	243	.59	Do.
11.....	Saws:			
14.....	Compass, 12-inch.....	243	.26	Do.
4.....	Back, 12-inch, blued back.....	243	.99	Do.
3.....	Buck, complete, 30-inch blade, painted frames.....	243	.60	Do.
4.....	Saws, circular, crosscut:			
3.....	26-inch.....	243	9.75	Do.
7.....	30-inch.....	243	12.20	Do.
26.....	Saws, crosscut, with handles:			
67.....	5-foot.....	243	1.75	Do.
7.....	6-foot.....	243	2.15	Do.
13.....	Saws:			
4.....	Hand, 26-inch, hollow back, 6 to 10 points to the inch.....	220	a 1.30	} Do.
7.....	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....	243	b 1.30	
13.....	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....	220	.83	Do.
4.....	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....	220	1.47	Do.
3.....	Scales:			
3.....	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square pan, 30-pound, by ounces.....	243	2.60	Do.
3.....	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, standard platform.....	263	72.00	Do.
14 dozen.....	Platform, counter, 240-pound.....	102	c 6.50	Do.
30.....	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....	243	1.95	Do.
32.....	Screw-drivers:			
12.....	6-inch steel blade running through handle.....	220	.23	Do.
10.....	8-inch steel blade running through handle.....	220	.30	Do.
25 gross.....	10-inch steel blade running through handle.....	220	.45	Do.
26 gross.....	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.50	Do.
34 gross.....	Screws, flat head, bright:			
26 gross.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 4.....	220	.085	Do.
	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 5.....	220	.09	Do.
	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 5.....	220	.09	Do.
	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 6.....	220	.09	Do.

a Awarded 34.

b Awarded 33.

c "Victor,"

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.		
	Screws, flat head, bright—Continued.					
63 gross.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 7.....	220	\$0.10	San Francisco.		
52 gross.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	220	.105	Do.		
50 gross.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....	220	.11	Do.		
34 gross.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 9.....	220	.12	Do.		
99 gross.....	1-inch, No. 9.....	220	.124	Do.		
64 gross.....	1-inch, No. 10.....	220	.135	Do.		
63 gross.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 10.....	220	.145	Do.		
49 gross.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 11.....	220	.155	Do.		
53 gross.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 11.....	220	.165	Do.		
29 gross.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 12.....	220	.185	Do.		
20 gross.....	$1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 12.....	220	.20	Do.		
18 gross.....	$1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 13.....	220	.225	Do.		
12 gross.....	2-inch, No. 13.....	220	.245	Do.		
11 gross.....	2-inch, No. 14.....	220	.275	Do.		
3 gross.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 14.....	220	.30	Do.		
5 gross.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 15.....	220	.35	Do.		
14 gross.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 14.....	220	.325	Do.		
6 gross.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 15.....	220	.37	Do.		
8 gross.....	3-inch, No. 16.....	220	.44	Do.		
6 gross.....	3-inch, No. 18.....	220	.61	Do.		
	Shears, c. s., japanned handle, straight, trimmers, good quality:					
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen...	8-inch.....	17	4.20	Do.		
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen....	10-inch.....	17	6.50	Do.		
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:					
400 pounds...	No. 0.....	17	5.20	Do.		
1,300 pounds.	No. 1.....	17	5.20	Do.		
1,900 pounds.	No. 2.....	17	4.95	Do.		
2,000 pounds.	No. 3.....	17	4.95	Do.		
450 pounds...	No. 4.....	17	4.95	Do.		
150 pounds...	No. 5.....	17	4.95	Do.		
100 pounds...	No. 6.....	17	4.95	Do.		
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:					
200 pounds...	No. 2.....	17	4.95	Do.		
525 pounds...	No. 3.....	17	4.95	Do.		
200 pounds...	No. 4.....	17	4.95	Do.		
7 dozen....	Shovels, fire, hand, long handle, heavy.....			243	.80	Do.
20 dozen....	Springs, door, spiral, heavy, 13-inch.....			57	1.50	Do.
	Squares:					
30.....	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....	243	1.00	Do.		
4.....	Try, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.19	Do.		
11.....	Try and miter, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.29	Do.		
7.....	Try, 10-inch.....	243	.37	Do.		
26 dozen....	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long.....			243	.04	Do.
	Steel, cast:					
100 pounds...	x 3 inches.....	243	.075	Do.		
130 pounds...	x 1 inch.....	243	.065	Do.		
	Steel, cast, octagon:					
75 pounds....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	.0725	Do.		
150 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.0675	Do.		
325 pounds...	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	243	.0625	Do.		
425 pounds...	1-inch.....	243	.0625	Do.		
775 pounds...	1-inch.....	243	.0625	Do.		
400 pounds...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.0625	Do.		
	Steel, cast, square:					
75 pounds....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	.075	Do.		
300 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.07	Do.		
25 pounds....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	243	.065	Do.		
75 pounds....	1-inch.....	243	.065	Do.		
125 pounds...	1-inch.....	243	.065	Do.		
150 pounds...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.065	Do.		
150 pounds...	2-inch.....	243	.065	Do.		
	Steel, plow:					
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches.....	243	.03	Do.		
225 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches.....	243	.03	Do.		
250 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inches.....	243	.03	Do.		
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inches.....	243	.03	Do.		
	Steel, spring:					
50 pounds....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	243	.035	Do.		
350 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	243	.0325	Do.		
175 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	243	.0325	Do.		
100 pounds...	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	243	.0325	Do.		
14.....	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle, with swivel.....			243	.63	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
7 sets.....	Stocks and dies, blacksmith's "Lightning" or equal, to cut $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and 1 inch, complete with taps, in case.	17	\$17.00	San Francisco.
	Tacks, upholsterer's, full weight, per dozen papers:	17	.30	Do.
26 doz. papers	4-ounce.....	17	.30	Do.
31 doz. papers	6-ounce.....	17	.40	Do.
37 doz. papers	8-ounce.....	17	.50	Do.
14 doz. papers	10-ounce.....	17	.60	Do.
12 doz. papers	12-ounce.....	17	.70	Do.
	Thermometers, good quality:			
82.....	Mercurial.....	243	.35	Do.
3.....	Spirit.....	57	.19	Do.
	Trowels, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch:			
3.....	Brick.....	17	.70	Do.
8.....	Plastering.....	17	.95	Do.
	Vises:			
2.....	Blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw.....	243	9.90	Do.
8.....	Square slide, 4-inch jaw.....	17	7.20	Do.
	Washers, iron, flat:			
35 pounds....	For $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	243	.10	Do.
50 pounds....	For $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch bolt.....	243	.09	Do.
90 pounds....	For $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolt.....	243	.07	Do.
190 pounds....	For $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch bolt.....	243	.05	Do.
230 pounds....	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....	243	.04	Do.
107 pounds....	For 1-inch bolt.....	243	.04	Do.
2,120 pounds.	Waste, cotton, white.....	17	.094	Do.
	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:			
79.....	5-pound.....	17	.056	Do.
18.....	6-pound.....	17	.056	Do.
	Wire, annealed, blued:			
215 pounds....	No. 16.....	17	.06	Do.
55 pounds....	No. 20.....	17	.08	Do.
25 pounds....	No. 24.....	17	.10	Do.
	Wire, bright, iron:			
100 pounds....	No. 6.....	17	.05	Do.
25 pounds....	No. 7.....	17	.05	Do.
5 pounds....	No. 8.....	17	.05	Do.
2,500 pounds.	No. 10.....	17	.04	Do.
105 pounds....	No. 12.....	17	.05	Do.
45 pounds....	No. 14.....	17	.05	Do.
	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge; barbs not larger than 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge:			
28,600 pounds	For hog fence; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches.	243	.0325	Do.
74,900 pounds	For cattle fence; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.	243	.0325	Do.
4,080 pounds.	Wire-fence staples, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, steel, galvanized.....	243	.0325	Do.
57.....	Wire-fence stretchers.....	243	.475	Do.
	Wrenches, Coe's pattern, solid handle, screw, black:			
38.....	8-inch.....	220	.41	Do.
35.....	10-inch.....	220	.50	Do.
33.....	12-inch.....	220	.58	Do.
21.....	15-inch.....	220	1.00	Do.
	Additional articles:			
400 pounds....	Iron, refined, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	243	2.44	Do.
	Plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies:			
60 pounds....	Cement, gas fitter's, in 5-pound packages.....	82	.065	Do.
	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel—			
4.....	To cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch.....	149	.65	Do.
12.....	To cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches.....	149	.84	Do.
4.....	Furnaces, blast, gasoline, combination, hot blast, complete, with melting pot.....	149	b 4.50	Do.
2.....	Ladles, 4-inch, wrought, double lip.....	17	b 4.50	
	Pliers, gas, forged—			
18.....	6-inch.....	17	.19	Do.
14.....	12-inch.....	243	.38	Do.
	Ratchets, sleeve—			
1.....	Handle 10 inches long.....	243	5.20	Do.
1.....	Handle 16 inches long.....	243	6.80	Do.

^a Per 100 pounds.

^b Awarded one-half of total quantity.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Plumber's and steam and gas fitter's tools, fittings, and supplies—Continued.			
	Reamers, pipe—			
3.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	\$0.26	San Francisco.
3.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	.35	Do.
3.....	1-inch.....	243	.44	Do.
1.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.65	Do.
1.....	2-inch.....	243	.88	Do.
	Stocks and dies, pipe, adjustable—			
6 sets.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch.....	57	3.20	Do.
5 sets.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches.....	57	5.70	Do.
	Taps, pipe—			
5.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	.26	Do.
5.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	.35	Do.
1.....	1-inch.....	243	.44	Do.
1.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.52	Do.
5.....	Vises, pipe, malleable iron, hinged to hold $\frac{3}{8}$ to 2-inch pipe.	243	1.30	Do.
	Wrenches, pipe, Stillson pattern—			
24.....	10-inch.....	57	.58	Do.
24.....	18-inch.....	57	1.06	Do.
	Pipe fittings:			
	Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, pipe thread—			
80.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	.42	Do.
28.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	243	.69	Do.
2.....	1-inch.....	243	.98	Do.
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, pipe thread—			
2:2.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	149	.25	Do.
2:3.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	149	.38	Do.
38.....	1-inch.....	149	.75	Do.
	Bushings, malleable iron—			
3:2.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	17	.014	Do.
3:6.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	17	.015	Do.
2:1.....	1 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	17	.02	Do.
2:5.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	17	.026	Do.
1:2.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	17	.041	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, black—			
6:1.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	82	.015	Do.
5:5.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	82	.025	Do.
3:1.....	1-inch.....	82	.031	Do.
12.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
16.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.045	Do.
22.....	2-inch.....	82	.06	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, galvanized—			
42.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	82	.02	Do.
36.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	82	.035	Do.
36.....	1-inch.....	82	.045	Do.
48.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.0575	Do.
48.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
36.....	2-inch.....	82	.095	Do.
	Couplings, boiler, with unions, malleable iron, straight—			
6.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	82	.1375	Do.
24.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	82	.145	Do.
30.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	82	.145	Do.
	Couplings, wrought iron, black—			
74.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	149	.018	Do.
30.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	149	.025	Do.
54.....	1-inch.....	149	.033	Do.
20.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.043	Do.
12.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.054	Do.
24.....	2-inch.....	149	.072	Do.
	Couplings, wrought iron, galvanized—			
53.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	149	.025	Do.
26.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	149	.033	Do.
87.....	1-inch.....	149	.046	Do.
65.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.064	Do.
48.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.082	Do.
73.....	2-inch.....	149	.103	Do.
	Couplings, R. & L., malleable iron, black—			
6.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	149	.03	Do.
30.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	149	.045	Do.
6.....	1-inch.....	149	.048	Do.
6.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0885	Do.
6.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.096	Do.
6.....	2-inch.....	149	.132	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
Pipe fittings—Continued.				
Crosses, malleable iron, black—				
12.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	82	\$0.0475	San Francisco.
12.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.0675	Do.
32.....	1-inch.....	82	.095	Do.
6.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.11	Do.
16.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.135	Do.
22.....	2-inch.....	82	.215	Do.
Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized—				
28.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.06	Do.
22.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.0975	Do.
21.....	1-inch.....	82	.135	Do.
17.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.176	Do.
11.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.20	Do.
12.....	2-inch.....	82	.33	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, black—				
226.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.0255	Do.
222.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.0255	Do.
248.....	1-inch.....	82	.042	Do.
136.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.059	Do.
114.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.0825	Do.
106.....	2-inch.....	82	.134	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized—				
302.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.032	Do.
348.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.0395	Do.
371.....	1-inch.....	82	.06 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
124.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.09 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
106.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.13 $\frac{3}{8}$	Do.
149.....	2-inch.....	82	.2125	Do.
Elbows, boiler, with unions, malleable iron, bent—				
24.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch.....	82	.1375	Do.
42.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	82	.145	Do.
42.....	1 x 1 x 1 inch.....	82	.145	Do.
Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, black—				
6.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.0325	Do.
18.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.037 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
26.....	1-inch.....	82	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
6.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.07	Do.
6.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.10	Do.
6.....	2-inch.....	82	.17	Do.
Elbows, R. & L., malleable iron, galvanized—				
9.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.045	Do.
12.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.0475	Do.
12.....	1-inch.....	82	.08 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
9.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.11	Do.
9.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	82	.17	Do.
9.....	2-inch.....	82	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Elbows, side outlet, malleable iron, black—				
16.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	17	.04	Do.
10.....	1-inch.....	17	.06	Do.
Elbows, side outlet, malleable iron, galvanized—				
5.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	17	.08	Do.
5.....	1-inch.....	17	.12	Do.
3.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	17	.20	Do.
3.....	2-inch.....	17	.30	Do.
Gas service cocks, brass, female—				
13.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.27	Do.
2.....	1-inch.....	243	.36	Do.
Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, black—				
76.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0085	Do.
16.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.0102	Do.
16.....	1-inch.....	149	.0136	Do.
80.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0187	Do.
66.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.0221	Do.
42.....	2-inch.....	149	.0306	Do.
Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, galvanized—				
78.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0102	Do.
54.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.0136	Do.
30.....	1-inch.....	149	.0187	Do.
4.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0221	Do.
18.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.0357	Do.
2.....	2-inch.....	149	.0459	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Pipe, wrought iron, black—			
1,100 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	57	\$0.0261	San Francisco.
2,850 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	57	.0306	Do.
2,850 feet.....	1-inch.....	57	.0439	Do.
1,080 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	57	.0599	Do.
900 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	57	.0719	Do.
2,850 feet.....	2-inch.....	57	.0959	Do.
	Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized—			
2,450 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	57	.0368	Do.
3,330 feet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	57	.0426	Do.
3,850 feet.....	1-inch.....	57	.0612	Do.
1,700 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	57	.0834	Do.
1,750 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	57	.10	Do.
1,200 feet.....	2-inch.....	57	.1335	Do.
	Pipe, lead, per pound—			
50 feet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.075	Do.
35 feet.....	1-inch.....	82	.075	Do.
65 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.075	Do.
55 feet.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	82	.075	Do.
20 feet.....	2-inch.....	82	.075	Do.
	Plugs, cast iron, black—			
151.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.005	Do.
151.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.0075	Do.
178.....	1-inch.....	149	.0099	Do.
112.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0124	Do.
118.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0174	Do.
70.....	2-inch.....	149	.0248	Do.
	Plugs, cast iron, galvanized—			
24.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.01	Do.
43.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.015	Do.
63.....	1-inch.....	149	.0198	Do.
24.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0248	Do.
18.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0348	Do.
18.....	2-inch.....	149	.0496	Do.
	Reducers, malleable iron, black—			
101.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	57	.031	Do.
118.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	57	.048	Do.
104.....	1 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	57	.056	Do.
92.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	57	.062	Do.
65.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	57	.103	Do.
	Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized—			
102.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	57	.044	Do.
102.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 inch.....	57	.0675	Do.
69.....	1 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	57	.0743	Do.
54.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	57	.10	Do.
60.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....	57	.162	Do.
	Stopcocks, brass, steam—			
30.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	243	.27	Do.
30.....	1-inch.....	243	.36	Do.
20.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.54	Do.
6.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	243	.74	Do.
8.....	2-inch.....	243	1.19	Do.
27 dozen.....	Straps, tinned, for $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 inch pipe, per pound.	57	.08	Do.
	Tees, malleable iron, black—			
130.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.032	Do.
132.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.033	Do.
140.....	1-inch.....	149	.047	Do.
72.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.079	Do.
76.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.105	Do.
48.....	2-inch.....	149	.162	Do.
	Tees, malleable iron, galvanized—			
140.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0445	Do.
120.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.0486	Do.
134.....	1-inch.....	149	.0756	Do.
66.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.1283	Do.
84.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.1688	Do.
108.....	2-inch.....	149	.2498	Do.
	Unions, malleable iron, black—			
118.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.055	Do.
122.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.0675	Do.
137.....	1-inch.....	149	.0825	Do.
78.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.115	Do.
72.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.145	Do.
72.....	2-inch.....	149	.1875	Do.
	Unions, malleable iron, galvanized—			
81.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	149	.0825	Do.
104.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	149	.10	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of February 4, 1909, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
	Pipe fittings—Continued.			
	Unions, malleable iron, galvanized—Cont'd.			
151.....	1-inch.....	149	\$0.125	San Francisco.
88.....	1½-inch.....	149	.175	Do.
87.....	1½-inch.....	149	.225	Do.
81.....	2-inch.....	149	.2875	Do.
	Valves, gate, high-pressure—			
72.....	½-inch.....	17	.35	Do.
79.....	¾-inch.....	17	.46	Do.
79.....	1-inch.....	17	.67	Do.
66.....	1½-inch.....	17	.94	Do.
52.....	1½-inch.....	17	1.35	Do.
41.....	2-inch.....	17	2.02	Do.
	Valves, globe, high pressure—			
74.....	½-inch.....	57	.53	Do.
91.....	¾-inch.....	57	.67	Do.
76.....	1-inch.....	57	.92	Do.
64.....	1½-inch.....	57	1.29	Do.
45.....	1½-inch.....	57	1.80	Do.
28.....	2-inch.....	57	2.85	Do.
15.....	Valves, spring, lever, ¾-inch.....	243	1.50	Do.
	Hose goods:			
	Couplings, hose, cast brass—			
139.....	¾-inch.....	126	a.06	Do.
28.....	2-inch.....	243	.68	Do.
1.....	2½-inch.....	243	1.49	Do.
	Hose clamps, brass—			
18 dozen.....	For ¾-inch hose.....	126	.21	Do.
2½ dozen.....	For 2-inch hose.....	126	1.20	Do.
6½ dozen.....	For 2½-inch hose.....	126	2.16	Do.
7,550 feet.....	Hose, rubber, garden, ¾-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled.	285	.08	Do.
	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled—			
50 feet.....	1½-inch.....	318	.16	Do.
300 feet.....	2-inch.....	126	.20	Do.
1,300 feet.....	2½-inch.....	111	.57	Do.
50.....	Nozzles, hose, screw, combination, ¾-inch.....	126	.20	Do.
	Nozzles, hose, screw—			
1.....	½-inch.....	126	.65	Do.
11.....	2-inch.....	57	1.05	Do.
8.....	2½-inch.....	126	1.90	Do.
	Additional articles:			
1,200 feet.....	Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, 1-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, coupled.	318	.12	Do.
6.....	Nozzles, hose, screw, combination, 1-inch.....	126	.25	Do.

a Per pair.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 22, 1909, for coal.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>			
500.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex., soft lump.....	53	\$5.20
32.....	F. o. b. cars Albuquerque, N. Mex., soft lump (20 tons for Isleta Day School, and 12 tons for San Felipe Day School).	53	4.65
124.....	F. o. b. cars Laguna, N. Mex., soft lump (12 tons for Laguna Day School; 12 tons for Paguate Day School; 12 tons for McCarty Day School; 12 tons for Acoma Day School; 12 tons for Seama Day School; 12 tons for Paraje Day School; 12 tons for Mesita Day School; 10 tons for Paguate field matron; 10 tons for Laguna field matron; and 20 tons for Laguna and Acoma farmers).	53	4.65
10.....	For Bena School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), hard, egg, stove, or nut:		
	During July, 1909.....	293	6.30
	During August, 1909.....		6.40
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		6.50
	During April, 1910.....		6.00
	During May, 1910.....		6.10
	During June, 1910.....		6.20

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 22, 1909, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.	
<i>Tons.</i>				
150.....	For Bismarek School, N. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), thin vein Youghiogheny rescreened lump.	233	\$3.05	
27.....	For Blackfeet Agency, Mont. (f. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.), hard, egg:			
	During June, 1909.....	231	{ 6.20	
	During July, 1909.....			6.30
	During August, 1909.....			6.40
	After September 1, 1909.....			6.50
	For Blackfeet Agency and schools, Mont. (f. o. b. cars Browning, Mont.), soft, Carney screened lump:			
50.....	Agency.....	284	{ 6.00	
300.....	School.....			6.00
10.....	Day schools.....			6.00
40.....	For Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), anthracite, egg, stove, or nut:			
	During July, 1909.....	67	{ 6.30	
	During August, 1909.....			6.40
	After September 1, 1909.....			6.50
150.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn., thin vein Youghiogheny rescreened lump.	233	3.05	
	For Cantonment School, etc., Okla. (f. o. b. cars Canton, Okla.), soft, Bokoshe lump:			
80.....	School.....	256	{ 4.80	
30.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.....			4.80
350.....	For Carson School, Nev. (delivery at Stewart, Nev.), No. 1 Rock Springs screened lump, "Peacock" brand.	212	11.00	
4.....	For Cass Lake School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), hard, egg, stove, or nut:			
	During July, 1909.....	203	{ 6.30	
	During August, 1909.....			6.40
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....			6.50
	During April, 1910.....			6.00
	During May, 1910.....			6.10
	During June, 1910.....			6.20
	For Cheyenne and Arapaho School and Agency, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Chonco Siding, Okla.), soft, Bokoshe lump:			
250.....	School.....	256	{ 4.25	
30.....	Agency.....			4.25
250.....	For Cheyenne River School and Agency, S. Dak., f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis. (150 tons for school and 100 tons for agency), hard, egg, stove, or nut:			
	During July, 1909.....	293	{ 6.30	
	During August, 1909.....			6.40
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....			6.50
	During April, 1910.....			6.00
	During May, 1910.....			6.10
	During June, 1910.....			6.20
100.....	School.....	233	{ 3.05	
60.....	Agency.....			3.05
	For Colville Agency, etc., Wash. (delivery at Fort Spokane, Wash.), soft, Roslyn lump:			
10.....	Agency.....	97	{ 13.25	
20.....	Fort Spokane School.....			13.25
	For Crow Agency and School, Mont. (f. o. b. cars Crow Agency Station, Mont.), soft, Carney screened lump:			
1,000.....	Agency.....	284	{ 2.40	
300.....	School.....			2.40
100.....	F. o. b. cars Lodge Grass, Mont. (for Crow Agency), soft, Carney screened lump.	284	2.40	
350.....	F. o. b. cars Pryor, Mont. (200 tons for Crow Agency and 150 tons for Pryor School), soft, Carney screened lump.	284	2.90	
225.....	For Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak. (100 tons for agency and 125 tons for school), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite, egg, stove, or nut:			
	During July, 1909.....	67	{ 6.30	
	During August, 1909.....			6.40
	After September 1, 1909.....			6.50
	For Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), Youghiogheny lump:			
75.....	Agency.....	31	{ 3.10	
100.....	School.....			3.10
150.....	For Flandreau School, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.), hard, stove, or nut:			
	During June, 1909.....	231	{ 6.20	
	During July, 1909.....			6.30
	During August, 1909.....			6.40
	After September 1, 1909.....			6.50
1,400.....	F. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn., thin vein Youghiogheny rescreened lump.	233	3.00	

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 22, 1909, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
Tons.	For Fort Hall School and Agency, Idaho (delivery f. o. b. cars Rossfork, Idaho), soft, Rock Springs lump:	258	{ \$5.25 5.25
400.....	School.....		
50.....	Agency.....	293	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
50.....	For Fort Lapwai School, Idaho (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), hard, egg, stove, or nut:		
	During July, 1909.....		
	During August, 1909.....		
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		
	During April, 1910.....		
	During May, 1910.....	249	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
20.....	During June, 1910.....		
	For Fort Peck School, Mont. (f. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), anthracite, egg, stove, or nut:		
	During July, 1909.....		
	During August, 1909.....		
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		
	During April, 1910.....	177	{ 7.20 7.10
300.....	During May, 1910.....		
200.....	During June, 1910.....	67	{ 6.30 6.40
6.....	Fort Peck School and Agency, Mont. (from Sand Coulee mine), delivery at—		
	School.....	217	{ 6.50 7.65
	Agency.....		
	For Fort Shaw School, Mont. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), hard, egg, stove, or nut:	249	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
	During July, 1909.....		
	During August, 1909.....		
	After September 1, 1909.....		
1,000.....	Lethbridge lump (delivery at Fort Shaw, Mont.).....		
271.....	For Fort Totten School, etc., N. Dak. (125 tons for school, 6 tons for Devils Lake Sioux, 100 tons for Turtle Mountain Day schools, and 40 tons for Turtle Mountain Chippewas), f. o. b. cars, Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn., anthracite, egg, stove, or nut:		
	During July, 1909.....	233	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
	During August, 1909.....		
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		
	During April, 1910.....		
	During May, 1910.....		
	During June, 1910.....		
750.....	For Fort Totten School, N. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), thin vein Youghiogheny rescreened lump.....	233	3.05
1,600.....	For Genoa School, Nebr. (f. o. b. cars U. P. R. R., Genoa, Nebr.), soft Cherokee screened nut, mined at Fuller, Crawford County, Kans. (for delivery at Grand Junction School, Colo., before October 1, 1909, soft.).....	262	4.27
700.....	For delivery at Grand Junction School pumphouse, Colo., before October 1, 1909, soft.....	38	2.65
400.....	For Hayward School, Wis. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), Wilkesbarre anthracite, stove, egg, or nut:	31	{ 6.20 6.30 6.40 6.50
	During June, 1909.....		
	During July, 1909.....		
	During August, 1909.....		
80.....	After September 1, 1909.....	31	3.10
	Youghiogheny lump.....	179	{ a 3.99 3.50
200.....	Jicarilla School and Agency, N. Mex., soft screened lump, from Kutz Monero mine, delivered at—		
30.....	School (in bins).....		
40.....	Agency.....	256	4.45
50.....	For Kaw School, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Kaw, Okla.), soft, Bokoshe lump.....	131	7.50
	For Keshena School, Wis. (f. o. b. cars Shawano, Wis.), hard, egg, stove, or nut.....	341	{ 4.75 10.50
200.....	Kickapoo School, Kans.: Leavenworth screened lump, soft.....		
30.....	Pennsylvania hard nut.....	256	{ 4.35 4.35 4.55 4.55
	For Kiowa Agency and schools, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Anadarko, Okla.), soft, Bokoshe lump:		
10.....	Agency.....		
175.....	Riverside School.....		
280.....	Fort Sill School (f. o. b. cars Lawton, Okla.).....		
300.....	Rainy Mountain School (f. o. b. cars Gotebo, Okla.).....	278	{ 7.75 4.25
	For Lac du Flambeau School, Wis. (f. o. b. cars Lac du Flambeau, Wis.): Hard.....		
100.....	Youghiogheny lump.....		
400.....			

a 60 cents per ton added if delivered at pump station on Navajo River.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 22, 1909, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
<i>Tons.</i>			
50.....	For Leech Lake School and Agency, Minn. (35 tons for school and 15 tons for agency), f. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn., hard, egg, stove, or nut: During June, 1909.....	231	{ \$6.20 6.30 6.40 6.50
	During July, 1909.....		
	During August, 1909.....		
	After September 1, 1909.....		
150.....	For Leech Lake School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), thin vein Youghioghenny rescreened lump. For Leupp School, etc., Ariz. (f. o. b. cars Sunshine, Ariz.), soft lump, screened over a 1-inch screen; mined in Gallup N. Mex., from what is known as the "Diamond coal seam:"	233	3.05
350.....	School.....	53	{ 5.60 5.60
10.....	Navajo Indians.....		
150.....	For Lower Brule School and Agency, S. Dak. (100 tons for school and 50 tons for agency), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn., anthracite, egg, stove, or nut: During July, 1909.....	249	{ 5.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
	During August, 1909.....		
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		
	During April, 1910.....		
	During May, 1910.....		
	During June, 1910.....		
50.....	For Lower Brule School, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), Youghioghenny lump. In bins, Mount Pleasant School, Mich.:	31	3.10
25.....	Hard, nut.....	61	{ 7.25 2.88
1,400.....	Standard $\frac{3}{4}$ lump (Standard mines, Bay City).....		
75.....	For Nevada School, Nev. (f. o. b. cars Wadsworth, Nev.), soft, Rock Springs lump.	258	8.75
20.....	For Omaha Agency, Nebr. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), hard, egg, stove, or nut: During July, 1909.....	293	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
	During August, 1909.....		
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		
	During April, 1910.....		
	During May, 1910.....		
	During June, 1910.....		
20.....	Omaha Agency, Nebr., soft, Carterville washed egg.....	192	8.75
600.....	In bins, Oneida School, Wis., soft, Youghioghenny lump.....	131	4.10
	For Pawnee School and Agency, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Pawnee, Okla.), soft, Bokoshe lump: School.....	256	{ 4.30 4.30
100.....	Agency.....		
300.....	For Phoenix School, Ariz. (f. o. b. cars Gallup, N. Mex.), soft, lump, screened over a 1-inch screen; mined in Gallup, N. Mex., from what is known as the "Diamond coal seam."	53	1.90
50.....	For Pierre School, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.) Scranton anthracite, egg, stove, or nut: During July, 1909.....	233	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50 6.00 6.10 6.20
	During August, 1909.....		
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		
	During April, 1910.....		
	During May, 1910.....		
	During June, 1910.....		
350.....	Thin vein Youghioghenny rescreened lump.....	233	3.05
100.....	For Pine Ridge School and Agency, S. Dak. (60 tons for school and 40 tons for agency), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite, egg, stove, or nut: During July, 1909.....	67	{ 6.30 6.40 6.50
	During August, 1909.....		
	After September 1, 1909.....		
	For Pine Ridge School and Agency, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Rushville, Nebr.), Sheridan screened lump, Dietz, Wyo., mine No. 1: School.....	262	{ 4.70 4.70
550.....	Agency.....		
100.....	For Pipestone School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), thin vein Youghioghenny rescreened lump.....	233	3.05
800.....	For Pottawatomie School, Kans. (delivery at Pottawatomie Agency, Nadeau, Kans.), soft, Leavenworth screened lump.....	297	5.50
450.....	In bins, Puyallup School, Wash., South Prairie washed, average run of mine.....	241	4.25
600.....	In bins, Rapid City School, S. Dak., soft, Carney screened lump.....	284	4.60
65.....	For Red Lake schools and Agency, Minn. (20 tons for school, 25 tons for agency, and 20 tons for Cross Lake School), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., Wilkesbarre anthracite, egg, stove, or nut: During June, 1909.....	31	{ 6.20 6.30 6.40 6.50
	During July, 1909.....		
	During August, 1909.....		
	After September 1, 1909.....		

a Bulk coal in carload lots only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 22, 1909, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.		
<i>Tons.</i>					
10.....	For Red Lake Agency, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), Youghiogheny lump.	31	\$3.10		
60.....	For Red Moon School, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Elk City, Okla.), soft, Bokoshe lump.	256	4.65		
190.....	For Rosebud Agency and schools, S. Dak. (30 tons for agency, 60 tons for school, and 100 tons for day schools), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., anthracite, egg, stove, or nut:				
	During July, 1909.....	67	6.30		
	During August, 1909.....			6.40	
	After September 1, 1909.....				6.50
60.....	For Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. (f.o.b.cars Superior, Wis.), hard, peasize:				
	During July, 1909.....	67	5.30		
	During August, 1909.....			5.40	
	After September 1, 1909.....				5.50
750.....	For Rosebud Agency and schools, S. Dak. (50 tons for agency, 500 tons for school, and 200 tons for day schools) f. o. b. cars, Valentine, Nebr., soft, Sheridan screened lump.	262	5.33		
200.....	For Sac and Fox School, Iowa (f. o. b. cars Toledo, Iowa), Shellbark, Ill., 6-inch lump.	58	3.85		
115.....	For Sac and Fox School and Agency, Okla. (100 tons for school and 15 tons for agency), f. o. b. cars Stroud, Okla., soft, Bokoshe lump.	256	4.15		
160.....	For Salem School, Oreg. (f. o. b. cars Wingate, and from cars to school bins by contractor), hard, Carbonado lump.	166	5.79		
1,000.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex., soft, screened lump, from Kutz Monero mine.	179	4.35		
18.....	For Santee and Ponca Indians, under charge of Santee School, Nebr., (14 tons for Santee Indians and 4 tons for Ponca Indians), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., hard, egg or stove:				
	During July, 1909.....	293	6.30		
	During August, 1909.....			6.40	
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....				6.50
	During April, 1910.....			6.00	
	During May, 1910.....					6.10
	During June, 1910.....			6.20	
180.....	For Santee School, Nebr. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), soft, Youghiogheny lump.	31	3.10		
225.....	For Seger Agency, etc., Okla. (200 tons for school and 25 tons for Cheyenne and Arapahos, Okla.), f. o. b. cars Weatherford, Okla., soft, Bokoshe lump.	256	4.40		
40.....	For Seneca School, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Wyandotte, Okla.), soft, Bokoshe lump.	256	4.25		
	For Shawnee School, Okla. (f. o. b. cars Thackery, Okla.):				
35.....	Pennsylvania anthracite.....	256	11.75		
220.....	Bokoshe lump, soft.....			3.95	
150.....	Sherman Institute, Cal., hard, Black Diamond screened lump.....	343	10.70		
75.....	For Sisseton School, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), hard, egg, stove, or nut:				
	During July, 1909.....	293	6.30		
	During August, 1909.....			6.40	
	September 1, 1909, to April 10, 1910.....				6.50
	During April, 1910.....			6.00	
	During May, 1910.....					6.10
	During June, 1910.....			6.20	
100.....	For Sisseton School, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), thin vein Youghiogheny rescreened lump.	233	3.05		
70.....	For Springfield School, S. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), Wilkesbarre anthracite, egg, stove, or nut:				
	During June, 1909.....	31	6.20		
	During July, 1909.....			6.30	
	During August, 1909.....				6.40
	After September 1, 1909.....			6.50	
	Youghiogheny lump.....					3.10
25.....	For Standing Rock Agency and schools, N. Dak. (30 tons for agency, 225 tons for agency school, 50 tons for Agricultural School, 100 tons for Grand River School, and 3 tons for day schools), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn., Seranton anthracite, egg, stove, or nut:				
	During July, 1909.....	233	6.30		
	During August, 1909.....			6.40	
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....				6.50
	During April, 1910.....			6.00	
	During May, 1910.....					6.10
	During June, 1910.....			6.20	
150.....	For Agricultural School, Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), Seranton anthracite, furnace (or grate):				
	During July, 1909.....	233	6.05		
	During August, 1909.....			6.15	
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....				6.25
	During April, 1910.....			5.75	
	During May 1910.....					5.85
	During June 1910.....	5.95			

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 22, 1909, for coal—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Awarded price per ton.
300.....	For Standing Rock Agency and schools, N. Dak. (100 tons for agency, 300 tons for Grand River School, and 100 tons for day schools), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn., thin vein Youghioghenny rescreened lump.	233	\$3.05
500.....	Tomah School, Wis., soft, Fairmont, W. Va., $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch lump.....	232	4.15
200.....	For Truxton Canon School, Ariz. (f. o. b. cars Hackberry, Ariz.), soft lump, screened over a 4-inch screen; mined in Gallup, N. Mex., from what is known as the "Diamond coal seam."	53	7.65
60.....	For Tulalip School, Wash. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), hard, egg, stove, or nut:		
	During July, 1909.....	293	6.30
	During August, 1909.....		6.40
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		6.50
	During April, 1910.....		6.00
	During May, 1910.....		6.10
	During June, 1910.....		6.20
100.....	For Tulalip School, Wash. (sacked and piled on dock of contractor, Everett, Wash.), soft, mined from Roslyn deep shaft mine.	43	^a 7.15
100.....	Umatilla School, Oreg., soft, Rock Springs, stove and furnace.....	48	7.90
350.....	For Vermillion Lake School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.), hard, egg, stove, or nut:		
	During June, 1909.....	231	6.20
	During July, 1909.....		6.30
	During August, 1909.....		6.40
	After September 1, 1909.....		6.50
	For Vermillion Lake School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), thin vein Youghioghenny rescreened lump.		233	3.05
25.....	For Wahpeton School, N. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Duluth, Minn.), hard, nut:		
	During June, 1909.....	231	6.20
	During July, 1909.....		6.30
	During August, 1909.....		6.40
	After September 1, 1909.....		6.50
	For Wahpeton School, N. Dak. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), thin vein Youghioghenny rescreened lump.		233	3.05
163.....	For White Earth Agency and schools, Minn. (100 tons for agency, 40 tons for school, 8 tons for Porterville Day School, 5 tons for Wild Rice River School, and 10 tons for Poplar Grove Day School), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., hard, egg, stove, or nut:		
	During July, 1909.....	293	6.30
	During August, 1909.....		6.40
	September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910.....		6.50
	During April, 1910.....		6.00
	During May, 1910.....		6.10
	During June, 1910.....		6.20
	For White Earth Agency and School, Minn. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., or Duluth, Minn.), thin vein Youghioghenny rescreened lump:		
40.....	Agency.....	233	3.05
1,000.....	School.....		3.05
100.....	For Winnebago Agency, Nebr. (f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis.), soft, screened thin vein Youghioghenny gas coal, from Crescent mines, Allegheny County, Pa.	67	3.19
150.....	For Wittenberg School, Wis. (f. o. b. box cars, Wittenberg, Wis.), soft, Fairmont, W. Va., $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch lump.	232	3.80
100.....	For Yankton School and Agency, S. Dak. (60 tons for school and 40 tons for agency), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., Wilkesbarre anthracite, egg, stove, or nut:		
	During June, 1909.....	31	6.20
	During July, 1909.....		6.30
	During August, 1909.....		6.40
	After September 1, 1909.....		6.50
75.....	For Yankton School and Agency, S. Dak. (50 tons for school and 25 tons for agency), f. o. b. cars Superior, Wis., Youghioghenny lump.		31	3.10

^a If delivered on school dock at Tulalip, Wash., \$1 per ton additional in quantities of 30 to 35 tons at a time, or if in one full shipment \$0.90 per ton additional.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 12, 1909, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.

CORN MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY, ROLLED OATS, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED TOMATOES.

Awards.	Article.	Contract No.	Unit price.	Points of delivery.
115,262 lbs...	Corn meal; must be of good merchantable quality, kiln-dried, and either yellow or white, as required; to be delivered in new double sacks, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of burlap.	315	\$1. 63	Chicago or Kansas City.
23,963 lbs....	Cracked wheat; must be of good merchantable quality; to be delivered in new double sacks, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of burlap, of about 100 pounds, net, each.	250	2. 24	San Francisco.
70,300 lbs....	Hominy; must be of good merchantable quality, sound and clean; to be delivered in double bags, the inner one to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.	315	1. 73	Chicago or Kansas City.
129,416 lbs...	Rolled oats; must be of good merchantable quality; to be delivered in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds, net, each, packed in cases of 72 pounds to the case, cases to be strapped, and in lacquered tin cans, of 2 pounds, net, each, packed in cases of 72 pounds to the case, cases to be strapped, as may be called for.	240	{ a 3. 60 b 5. 35	San Francisco.
119,095 lbs...	Dried apples; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes.	132	b. 0738	Do.
122,165 lbs...	Dried peaches; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes.	132	b. 0472	Do.
187,000 lbs...	Dried prunes; 60 to 70's; 70 to 80's; 80 to 90's; to be delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes.	269	c. 03	Do.
6,022 dozen cans.	Tomatoes; No. 3 size of can; packed in strong cases, cases to be strapped.	261	d. 80	Chicago.

FEED.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
20,000 e.....	For Albuquerque School, N. Mex. (delivery f. o. b. Albuquerque, N. Mex.).....	142	{ \$1. 40 1. 70
10,000 f.....	For Bena School, Minn. (delivery at Bena, Minn.).....		
6,000.....	For Cantonment School, Okla. (delivery at Canton, Okla.).....	75	1. 69
8,000.....	For Cass Lake School, Minn. (delivery at Cass Lake, Minn.).....	312	1. 50
40,000.....	For Cheyenne River School, S. Dak. (delivery at Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.).....	180	1. 50
30,000 e.....	For Chilocco School, Okla. (delivery at Erie or Chilocco, Okla.).....	75	1. 22
10,000.....	For Crow Creek School, S. Dak. (delivery at Chamberlain, S. Dak.).....	346	1. 50
1,000.....	For Fort Belknap School, Mont. (delivery f. o. b. Harlem, Mont.).....	287	1. 75
30,000.....	For Fort Peck School, Mont. (delivery f. o. b. Poplar, Mont.).....	287	1. 75
30,000.....	For Fort Shaw School, Mont. (delivery at Fort Shaw, Mont.).....	217	1. 40
2,000 e.....	For Fort Spokane School (Colville), Wash. (delivery f. o. b. Creston, Wash.).....	287	{ 1. 35 1. 50
4,000 g.....	For Grand Junction School, Colo. (delivery at Grand Junction, Colo.).....		
30,000 h.....	For IJayward School, Wis. (delivery f. o. b. Minneapolis, Minn.).....	39	{ . 95 1. 30
10,000.....	For Jicarilla School and Agency, N. Mex. (delivery at Dulce, N. Mex.): School.....	283	{ 2. 18 2. 18
5,000.....	Agency.....		
10,000.....	For Kaw School, Okla. (delivery at Kaw, Okla.).....	75	1. 69
10,000 e.....	For Klamath School, Oreg. (delivery at Klamath Agency, Oreg.).....	205	1. 45
50,000 f.....	For Lac du Flambeau School, Wis. (delivery at Lac du Flambeau, Wis.).....	180	{ 1. 40 1. 20
8,000 e.....	For Leech Lake School and Agency, Minn. (delivery at Walker, Minn.): School.....		
8,000 g.....	Agency.....	180	{ 1. 45 1. 45
25,000.....	For Leupp School, etc., Ariz.: School.....		
16,000.....	Navajo Indians.....	283	{ 2. 85 2. 85
2,000.....			
10,000.....			

a Delivered in pasteboard cartons. f Feed.
 b Delivered in 50-pound boxes. g Shorts.
 c As per sample. h In one shipment.
 d Only. * Car lot shipments of not less than 24,000 pounds.
 e Bran.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 12, 1909, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FEED—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i> 20,000.....	For Lower Brule School, S. Dak. (delivery at Reliance, S. Dak.).....	346	\$1.55
12,000 <i>a b</i>	For Mount Pleasant School, Mich. (delivery f. o. b. Minneapolis, Minn.).....	39	{ .95 1.30
12,000 <i>c b</i>			
30,000.....	For Navajo School and Agency, N. Mex.:		
60,000.....	School.....	72	{ 2.38 2.38
10,000.....	Agency.....		
10,000.....	Tohatchi School (under charge of Navajo School).....		2.38
2,000.....	For Neah Bay Agency, Wash. (delivery at Seattle, Wash.).....	2	1.70
10,000 <i>b</i>	For Onocida School, Wis. (delivery f. o. b. Minneapolis, Minn.).....	39	1.30
10,000 <i>a</i>	For Osage School, Okla. (delivery at Pawhuska, Okla.).....	75	{ 1.18 1.59
18,000 <i>c</i>			
4,000 <i>a</i>	For Pawnee Agency, Okla. (delivery at Pawnee, Okla.).....	75	1.24
10,000 <i>d</i>	For Rapid City School, S. Dak. (delivery at Rapid City, S. Dak.).....	274	1.60
6,000.....	Red Lake School, Minn.....	291	{ 1.9993 2.45
6,000.....	Cross Lake School.....		
10,000 <i>a</i>	For Rice Station School, Ariz. (delivery at Talklai, Ariz.).....	283	2.47
30,000.....	Rosebud School, S. Dak.....	271	{ 1.68 1.49
80,000.....	For Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. (delivery at Rosebud, S. Dak.).....		
5,000.....	For Navajo Indians, under charge of San Juan School, N. Mex. (delivery at Farmington, N. Mex.).....	283	2.33
10,000 <i>a</i>	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	142	{ 1.50 1.80
20,000 <i>c</i>			
16,000 <i>c e</i>	For Seneca School, Okla. (delivery at Wyandotte, Okla.).....	275	{ 1.70 1.28 2.14
10,000 <i>a</i>			
10,000 <i>d</i>			
10,000.....	For Southern Ute School, Colo. (delivery at Ignacio, Colo.).....	274	2.14
3,000.....	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	180	1.50
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.:		
10,000 <i>c</i>	Agency.....	37	{ 1.69 1.54
10,000 <i>a</i>			
10,000 <i>f</i>	School.....	37	{ 1.54 1.69
25,000 <i>c</i>			
6,000 <i>c</i>	Agricultural School.....	37	{ 1.69 1.54
4,000 <i>a</i>			
4,000 <i>f</i>	Grand River School.....	274	{ 1.54 1.62
15,000 <i>c g</i>			
2,000 <i>g</i>	For Truxton Canon School, N. Mex. (delivery f. o. b. Hackberry, Ariz.).....	193	2.95
15,000 <i>a</i>	For Tulalip School, Wash. (delivery f. o. b. Everett, Wash.).....	287	{ 1.35 1.75
20,000 <i>c</i>			
10,000 <i>f</i>	For Ouray Agency, Utah (delivery at Dragon, Utah).....	287	{ 1.50 1.50
10,000 <i>f</i>			
2,000.....	For Uintah Agency and School, Utah:	274	2.26
4,000 <i>g</i>	Uintah Agency.....	274	{ 2.26 2.26
43,000 <i>g</i>	Uintah School.....		
10,000 <i>c</i>	For Vermilion Lake School, Minn. (delivery f. o. b. Duluth, Minn.).....	39	1.35
5,000.....	For White Earth School, Minn. (delivery at Ogema, Minn.).....	197	1.75
5,000 <i>a b</i>	For Wittenberg School, Wis. (delivery f. o. b. Minneapolis, Minn.).....	39	{ .95 1.30
15,000 <i>c b</i>			
2,000 <i>f b</i>	For Zuni School, N. Mex. (delivery at Blackrock, N. Mex.).....	157	{ .95 2.71½
4,000.....			

FLOUR.

<i>Pounds.</i> 8,000 <i>e</i>	For Bena School, Minn. (delivery at Bena, Minn.).....	299	\$2.95
	For Blackfeet Agency and schools, Mont. (delivery f. o. b. Browning, Mont.):		
35,000.....	Agency.....	287	{ 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35
20,000.....	School.....		
24,000.....	Holy Family Mission School.....		
1,800.....	Day schools.....		
20,000.....	Canton Insane Asylum.....	180	2.60
10,000.....	For Cantonment School, Okla. (delivery at Canton, Okla.).....	283	2.80
5,000 <i>e</i>	For Cass Lake School, Minn. (delivery at Cass Lake, Minn.).....	299	2.95
30,000.....	For Cherokee School, N. C. (delivery at Whittier, N. C.).....	123	2.79
	For Cheyenne and Arapaho School, etc., Okla. (delivery at Concho Siding, Okla.):		
38,000.....	School.....	283	{ 2.70 2.70
600.....	Indian police.....		

a Bran.*b* Car lot shipments of not less than 24,000 pounds.*c* Feed.*d* Delivered in cars with flour.*e* Only.*f* Shorts.*g* In one shipment.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 12, 1909, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	For Cheyenne River Agency and schools, S. Dak. (delivery at Cheyenne River Agency):		
31,000.....	School.....	180	{ \$2.60
140,000.....	Agency.....		
5,000.....	Day schools.....		
100,000.....	Chillico School, Okla.	283	{ 2.60
3,000.....	For Colville Agency, etc., Wash. (delivery at "Old Fort Spokane"):		
8,000.....	Agency.....	237	{ 2.45
6,500.....	Fort Spokane School.....		
5,000.....	Day schools.....		
	Indian police.....		
50,000.....	For Crow Creek Agency and School, S. Dak. (delivery at Chamberlain, S. Dak.):		
29,000.....	Agency.....	274	{ 2.60
	School.....		
96,000.....	For Flandreau School, etc., S. Dak. (delivery at Flandreau, S. Dak.):		
5,000.....	School.....	180	{ 2.45
	Flandreaus.....		
14,000.....	For Fort Belknap School and Agency, Mont. (delivery f. o. b. Harlem, Mont.):		
30,000.....	School.....	287	{ 2.35
	Agency.....		
50,400.....	For Fort Hall School and Agency, Idaho (delivery at Rossfork, Idaho):		
35,000.....	School.....	342	{ 2.44
	Agency.....		
65,000.....	For Navajo Springs Agency and School, Colo. (delivery at Navajo Springs, Colo.):		
300.....	Agency.....	221	{ 3.00
	Day school.....		
20,000.....	For Fort Peck School, etc., Mont., delivery f. o. b. Poplar, Mont.):		
50,000.....	School.....	287	{ 2.35
6,000.....	Agency.....		
72,000.....	Day schools.....		
72,000.....	For Fort Shaw School, Mont., (delivery f. o. b. Vaughn, Mont.):		
30,000.....	School.....	287	{ 2.35
	For Fort Totten School, etc., N. Dak. (delivery at Narrows, N. Dak.):		
	School.....	274	{ 2.67
	Devils Lake Sioux Indians.....		
	For Turtle Mountain Day schools, etc., N. Dak., (delivery f. o. b. Rolla, N. Dak.):		
6,000.....	Day schools.....	287	{ 2.30
62,000.....	Turtle Mountain Chippewas.....		
80,000.....	For Genoa School, Nebr. (delivery at Genoa, Nebr.)	108	{ 2.20
36,000.....	For Grand Junction School, Colo. (delivery at Grand Junction, Colo.)	342	{ 2.93
190,000.....	For Haskell Institute, Kans. (delivery at Lawrence, Kans.)	283	{ 2.60
35,000.....	For Hoopa Valley School, etc., Cal., (delivery at Korbel, Cal.):		
8,000.....	School.....	273	{ 2.78 ³ / ₁₆
650.....	Agency.....		
	Indian police.....		
25,000.....	For Jicarilla School and Agency, N. Mex. (delivery at Dulce, N. Mex.):		
50,000.....	School.....	283	{ 3.36
5,500.....	Agency.....		
18,000.....	For Kaw School, Okla. (delivery at Kaw, Okla.)	283	{ 2.74
	For Kickapoo School, Kans. (delivery at Germantown, Kans.)	283	{ 2.81
20,000.....	For Kiowa Agency, Okla. (delivery at Anadarko, Okla.):		
36,000.....	Agency.....	283	{ 2.70
42,000.....	Riverside School.....		
35,000.....	Fort Sill School (delivery at Lawton, Okla.)	283	{ 2.70
40,000.....	Rainy Mountain School (delivery at Gotebo, Okla.)	283	{ 2.70
	For Lac du Flambeau School, Wis. (delivery at Lac du Flambeau, Wis.)	180	{ 2.50
15,000 ^a	For La Pointe Agency, etc., Wis. (delivery "track, Faribault, Minn."):		
10,000 ^a	Agency.....	103	{ 2.40
4,400 ^a	Day schools.....		
	Indian police.....		
16,000.....	For Leech Lake School and Agency, Minn. (delivery at Walker, Minn.):		
17,500.....	School.....	180	{ 2.50
	Agency.....		
21,000.....	For Lower Brule School and Agency, S. Dak. (delivery at Reliance, S. Dak.):		
25,000.....	School.....	274	{ 2.61
	Agency.....		
27,000.....	For Mescalero School and Agency, N. Mex. (delivery at Tularosa, N. Mex.):		
10,000.....	School.....	283	{ 3.14
	Agency.....		

^a Only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 12, 1909, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>			
72,000	For Mount Pleasant School, Mich. (delivery at Mount Pleasant, Mich.)	7	\$2.25
40,000 <i>a</i>	For Oneida School, Wis. (delivery at Oneida, Wis.)	274	2.55
4,000	For Neah Bay Agency, etc., Wash. (delivery at Neah Bay, Wash.):	184	2.50
1,000	Agency		
36,000	Indian Police	283	2.66
19,000	Osage School, Okla.	283	2.66
550	For Otee School, etc., Okla. (delivery at Red Rock, Okla.):		
24,000	School	283	2.66
30,000	Indian police		
500,000	For Pawnee School, Okla. (delivery at Pawnee, Okla.)	283	2.66
42,000	Pierre School, S. Dak.	180	2.45
18,000	For Pine Ridge Agency and schools, S. Dak. (delivery at Rushville, Nebr.):	123	2.34
50,000 <i>a</i>	Agency		
27,000	School	274	2.55
400	Day schools		
46,000	For Pipestone School, Minn. (delivery at Pipestone, Minn.)	283	2.70
22,000 <i>b</i>	For Ponca School, etc., Okla. (delivery at Whiteagle, Okla.):		
3,000 <i>b</i>	School	299	3.00
3,000 <i>b</i>	Indian police		
15,000 <i>b</i>	For Rapid City School, S. Dak. (delivery at Rapid City, S. Dak.)	123	2.44
235,000	For Red Lake School, etc., Minn. (delivery at Redby, Minn.):		
44,900	School	123	2.34
22,800	Agency		
1,200	Indian police	274	2.60
20,000	Cross Lake School		
15,000 <i>a</i>	For Rosebud Agency, etc., S. Dak. (delivery at Valentine, Nebr.):	274	2.61
1,000 <i>a</i>	Agency		
4,000	School	274	2.60
14,000	Day schools		
48,000	For Bull Creek day school, under charge of Rosebud Agency (delivery at Dallas, S. Dak.)	274	2.69
10,000	For Big White River issue station, under charge of Rosebud Agency (delivery at Reliance, S. Dak.)		
90,000	For Ponca Creek issue station, under charge of Rosebud Agency (delivery at Herrick, S. Dak.)	221	3.35
12,000	For Milk's Camp Day School, under charge of Rosebud Agency (delivery at Herrick, S. Dak.)		
10,000	Sac and Fox School, Iowa	283	3.14
27,000	For Sac and Fox School, Okla. (delivery at Stroud, Okla.)		
3,000	For San Juan School, etc., N. Mex. (delivery at Ship Rock, N. Mex.):	283	2.80
5,500	School		
32,000	Navajos	283	2.70
22,000	For Santa Fe School, N. Mex. (delivery at Santa Fe, N. Mex.)		
46,000	For Santee School, etc., Nebr. (delivery at Springfield, S. Dak.):	123	2.54
40,000	School		
40,000	Santees	283	2.61
25,000 <i>a</i>	For Seger School, etc., Okla. (delivery at Weatherford, Okla.):		
1,000 <i>a</i>	School	283	2.70
10,000 <i>a</i>	Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians		
25,000 <i>a</i>	For Red Moon School (delivery at Elk City, Okla.)	283	2.85
12,000 <i>a</i>	For Seneca School, Okla. (delivery at Wyandotte, Okla.)		
200,000	For Shawnee School, Okla. (delivery at Thackery, Okla.)	283	2.70
38,000	For Shoshone School, etc., Wyo. (delivery at Lander, Wyo.):		
25,000	School	123	2.61
34,000	Arapaho Indians		
7,000	Shoshone Indians	274	2.65
48,800	For Sisseton School, etc., S. Dak. (delivery at Sisseton, S. Dak.):		
36,500	School	274	3.25
35,000	Agency		
50,000	For Southern Ute School and Agency, Colo. (delivery at Ignacio, Colo.):	274	3.25
200,000	School		
38,000	Agency	274	2.55
25,000	For Springfield School, S. Dak. (delivery at Springfield, S. Dak.)		
25,000	For Standing Rock Agency and schools, N. Dak. (delivery at McLaughlin, S. Dak.):	123	2.72
34,000	Agency		
7,000	Agency School	184	2.50
48,800	Agricultural School		
36,500	Grand River School	342	3.23
35,000	Day Schools		
50,000	For Tulalip School, Wash. (delivery at Tulalip, Wash.)	342	3.23
	For Uintah, etc., Agency, Utah (delivery at Dragon, Utah.):		
	Ouray Agency	342	3.23
	Uintahs, etc., Uintah Agency		
	Uintah School		3.23

a In one shipment.

b Only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 12, 1909, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	For Western Shoshone School and Agency, Nev. (delivery at Mountain Home, Idaho):		
8,000.....	School.....	312	\$2.65
10,000.....	Agency.....		
	For Wild Rice River School, etc., Minn., under charge of White Earth Agency (delivery at Mahnomen, Minn.):		
10,000 <i>a</i>	Wild Rice River School.....	39	2.45
500 <i>a</i>	Pembina Day School.....		
	For White Earth Agency, etc., Minn. (delivery at White Earth Agency or Ogema, Minn.):		
8,000.....	Agency.....	245	2.35
50,000.....	White Earth School.....		
6,000.....	Police.....		
500 <i>b</i>	For Porterville Day School (delivery at Fosston, Minn.).....	299	3.00
18,000 <i>b</i>	For Pine Point School (delivery at Park Rapids, Minn.).....	299	2.95
	For Yankton Agency and School, S. Dak. (delivery at Wagner, S. Dak.):		
30,000 <i>c</i>	Agency.....	274	2.56
20,000 <i>c</i>	School.....		
	F. o. b. Chicago, Ill., for—		
16,000.....	Bismarck School, N. Dak.....	283	2.80
40,000.....	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.....	283	2.80
4,000.....	Fort Berthold day schools, N. Dak.....	283	2.80
2,000.....	Nett Lake School, Minn.....	283	2.80
2,000.....	Bois Fort Chippewas (under charge of Nett Lake School).....	283	2.80
20,000.....	Wahpeton School, N. Dak.....	283	2.80
	F. o. b. Duluth, Minn., for—		
30,000 <i>a</i>	Vermilion Lake School, Minn.....	39	2.45
	F. o. b. Minneapolis, Minn., for—		
60,000 <i>a</i>	Hayward School, Wis.....	39	2.40
15,000 <i>a</i>	Keshena School, Wis.....	39	2.40
800 <i>a</i>	Indian police (under charge of Keshena School).....	39	2.40
55,000 <i>a</i>	Tomah School, Wis.....	39	2.40
30,000 <i>a</i>	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	39	2.40
	F. o. b. Spokane, Wash., for <i>d</i> —		
5,000.....	Flathead Day Schools, Mont.....	252	4.40
25,000.....	Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.....	252	4.40
	F. o. b. cars or steamer Tacoma, Wash., for <i>d</i> —		
50,000.....	Puyallup School, Wash.....	252	4.50
40,000.....	Yakima School, Wash.....	252	4.50
3,600.....	Yakima Agency, Wash.....	252	4.50
	F. o. b. Portland, Oreg., for <i>d</i> —		
50,000.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	252	4.50
70,000.....	Carson School, Nev.....	252	4.50
500.....	Big Pine Day School, Cal.....	252	4.50
200.....	Big Pine police, Cal.....	252	4.50
20,000.....	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	252	4.50
500.....	Fallon School, Nev.....	252	4.50
56,000.....	Fort Apache School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
50,000.....	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.....	252	4.50
2,000.....	Cibecue Day School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
1,500.....	Canyon Day School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
2,000.....	East Fork Day School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
1,500.....	Fort McDermitt School, Oreg.....	252	4.50
400.....	Police (Fort McDermitt School).....	252	4.50
48,000.....	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
24,000.....	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	252	4.50
20,000.....	Greenville School, Cal.....	252	4.50
1,600.....	Havasupai School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
200.....	Independence School, Cal.....	252	4.50
40,000.....	Klamath School, Oreg.....	252	4.50
1,000.....	Klamath day schools, Oreg.....	252	4.50
17,000.....	Leupp School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
338.....	Navajo Indians (under charge Leupp School).....	252	4.50
47,000.....	Moqui School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
4,000.....	Second Mesa Day School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
3,000.....	Polacca Day School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
3,500.....	Oraiba Day School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
900.....	Police.....	252	4.50
65,000.....	Navajo School, N. Mex.....	252	4.50
32,000.....	Tohatchi School, N. Mex.....	252	4.50

a Car-lot shipments of not less than 24,000 pounds.

b Only.

c In one shipment.

d Per 196 pounds gross weights.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 12, 1909, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i>	F. o. b. Portland, Oreg., for <i>a</i> —Continued.		
18,000.....	Nevada School, Nev.....	252	\$4.50
8,000.....	Nevada Agency, Nev.....	252	4.50
180,000.....	Phoenix School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
45,000.....	Pima School Ariz.....	252	4.50
58,000.....	Rice Station School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
20,060.....	Round Valley School, Cal.....	252	4.50
4,000.....	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....	252	4.50
120,000.....	Salem School, Oreg.....	252	4.50
80,000.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	252	4.50
3,000.....	San Carlos School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
120,000.....	Sherman Institute, Cal.....	252	4.50
8,000.....	Siletz Agency, Oreg.....	252	4.50
30,000.....	Truxton Canon School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
10,000.....	Hualapai Indians (under charge of Truxton Canon School).....	252	4.50
2,000.....	Walker River School, Nev.....	252	4.50
720.....	Indian Police (under charge of Walker School).....	252	4.50
500.....	Piute Indians (under charge of Walker School).....	252	4.50
9,500.....	Western Navajo School, Ariz.....	252	4.50
21,000.....	Zuni School, N. Mex.....	252	4.50

OATS.

<i>Pounds.</i>	F. o. b. cars San Francisco, Cal., for the general Indian service.....	238	\$1.85
75,500 <i>b</i>	San Francisco, Cal., for—		
13,000.....	Coeur d'Alene Indians, Wash.....	238	1.85
20,000.....	Fort Mojave School, N. Mex.....	238	1.85
10,000.....	Havasupai School, Ariz.....	238	1.85
5,500.....	Leupp School, Ariz.....	238	1.85
16,000.....	Navajo Indians (under charge of Leupp School).....	238	1.85
8,000.....	Oraiba Day School Ariz., (under charge of Moqui School, Ariz.).....	238	1.85
3,000.....	Truxton Canon School, Ariz.....	238	1.85
	For Albuquerque School, etc., N. Mex. (delivery f. o. b. Albuquerque, N. Mex.):		
30,000.....	School.....	142	1.85
22,000.....	Pueblo Indians.....	142	1.85
24,000.....	Laguna and Acoma farmers (delivery at Laguna, N. Mex.).....	142	2.10
5,000.....	Bena School, Minn.....	291	1.50
32,000 <i>c</i>	For Cantonment School, Okla. (delivery at Canton, Okla.).....	33	1.77
12,000.....	Carson School, Nev.....	141	2.15
4,000.....	For Cass Lake School, Minn. (delivery at Cass Lake, Minn.).....	312	1.47
	For Cheyenne River School and Agency, S. Dak. (delivery at Cheyenne River Agency):		
20,000.....	School.....	180	1.58
80,000.....	Agency.....	180	1.58
18,000 <i>d</i>	For Crow Creek School, S. Dak. (delivery at Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.).....	326	1.75
10,000.....	For Navajo Springs Agency, Colo., under charge of Fort Lewis School, Colo. (delivery at Navajo Springs, Colo.).....	221	2.10
25,600.....	For Turtle Mountain Chippewas, under charge of Fort Totten School, N. Dak. (delivery at warehouse, Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation).....	60	1.406
20,000.....	For Grand Junction School, Colo. (delivery at Grand Junction, Colo.).....	283	2.27
20,000.....	For Greenville School, Cal. (delivery at Beckwith, Cal.).....	283	1.75
10,000 <i>e</i>	For Hayward School, Wis. (delivery f. o. b. Minneapolis, Minn.).....	39	1.30
	For Jicarilla School and Agency, N. Mex. (delivery f. o. b. Dulce, N. Mex.):		
20,000.....	School.....	142	1.75
60,000 <i>f</i>	Agency.....	142	1.75
40,000.....	For Keshena Agency, Wis. (Menomonee Indians), delivery at Keshena, Wis.....	323	1.4375
30,000.....	For Kiowa Agency, Okla. (delivery at Anadarko, Okla.).....	75	1.89
10,000 <i>g</i>	Fort Sill School, Okla. (delivery f. o. b. Lawton, Okla.).....	275	1.90
20,000 <i>g</i>	Rainy Mountain School, Okla. (delivery f. o. b. Gotebo, Okla.).....	275	1.90
	For Klamath School and Agency, Oreg.:		
60,000 <i>h</i>	School.....	205	2.10
25,000 <i>h</i>	Agency.....	205	2.10

a Per 196 pounds gross weights.

b Subject to inspection and acceptance at San Francisco, Cal.

c One shipment only.

d To be delivered during open-river season of navigation on Missouri River 1909 or 1910.

e Car lot shipments of not less than 24,000 pounds.

f In one shipment.

g Only.

h Delivery to be completed by December 1, 1909.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 12, 1909, for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, dried fruit, feed, flour, oats, etc.—Continued.

OATS—Continued.

Awards.	Point of delivery.	Contract No.	Price per hundred-weight.
<i>Pounds.</i> 40,000 ^a	For Lac du Flambeau School, Wis. (delivery f. o. b. Minneapolis, Minn.).	39	\$1.30
25,000 ^a	For La Pointe Agency, Wis. (delivery f. o. b. Ashland, Wis.).....	39	1.40
15,000.....	For Leech Lake Agency and School, Minn. (delivery at Walker, Minn.):	312	{ 1.437 1.437
9,000.....	Agency.....		
14,000 ^b	School.....	326	{ 1.75 1.75
50,000 ^b	For Lower Brule School and Agency, S. Dak. (delivery at Lower Brule Agency):		
25,000.....	School.....	283	{ 3.07 3.07
30,000.....	Agency.....		
12,000.....	Moqui School, Ariz., for—	7	1.40
10,000.....	School.....	72	{ 2.50 2.50
60,000.....	Agency.....		
6,000.....	For Neah Bay Agency, Wash. (delivery f. o. b. railway station, Seattle, Wash.).	287	1.65
6,400.....	For Osage School, Okla. (delivery at Pawhuska, Okla.).....	75	1.74
15,000 ^c	For Pawnee Agency, Okla. (delivery f. o. b. cars Pawnee, Okla.).....	275	1.90
25,000.....	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	180	1.48
200,000.....	For Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak. (delivery at Rushville, Nebr.).....	274	1.50
28,000.....	For Puyallup School, Wash. (delivery f. o. b. railway station, Reservation, Wash.).	287	1.65
12,000.....	Red Lake School, Minn.....	291	{ 1.875 1.875
20,000.....	Red Lake Agency, Minn.....		
6,000.....	Cross Lake School.....	291	2.633
100,000.....	Rosebud Agency and School, S. Dak.:	271	{ 1.71 1.85
30,000.....	Agency.....		
20,000 ^c	School.....	275	1.90
20,000.....	For Sac and Fox Agency, Okla. (delivery f. o. b. cars, Stroud, Okla.)..	283	{ 2.07 2.07
75,000.....	For San Juan School, etc., N. Mex., (delivery at Farmington, N. Mex.):		
20,000.....	School.....	142	{ 1.75 1.75
40,000.....	Navajos.....		
40,000.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex., for—	13	{ 1.75 1.95
100,000.....	School.....		
9,000.....	Pueblo Indians.....	37	{ 1.54 1.54
8,000.....	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....		
38,000.....	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., for—	274	{ 1.54 1.72
3,000.....	Agency.....		
20,000.....	For Tulalip School and Agency, Wash.:	287	{ 1.65 1.6875
8,000 ^a	School (delivery f. o. b. Everett, Wash.).....		
50,000 ^d	Agency.....	242	2.14
18,000 ^a	For Vermilion Lake School, Minn. (delivery f. o. b. Duluth, Minn.)...	39	1.35
48,000.....	For Western Navajo School, Ariz. (delivery f. o. b. car Flagstaff, Ariz.)..	40	1.35
1,000 ^a	For Wild Rice River School, under charge of White Earth Agency, Minn. (delivery f. o. b. Mahnomon, Minn.).....	39	1.67
25,000.....	For Winnebago Agency, Nebr. (delivery at Winnebago, Nebr.).....	33	1.30
14,000.....	For Wittenberg School, Wis. (delivery f. o. b. Minneapolis, Minn.).....	39	1.35
	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.....	314	2.85
	Zuni School, N. Mex.....	72	

^a Car lot shipments of not less than 24,000 pounds.

^b To be delivered during open-river season of navigation on Missouri River 1909 or 1910.

^c Only.

^d To be shipped during months of October, November, or December, 1909.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE
FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Muskogee, Okla., October 12, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the year ended June 30, 1909, embracing the work incident to the allotment of the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, the Union Agency, the superintendent of Indian schools, the supervisor of mines for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, oil and gas operations on the Osage Reservation, and general matters within the jurisdiction of the department coming under the supervision of this office.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

As a preface to the detailed report of the work accomplished during the past fiscal year, I beg to submit in a general way a statement of certain conditions pertaining thereto and to refer briefly to comments that have been made from time to time upon the prolongation of the work pertaining to the enrollment of and allotment of lands to the members of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The fact that this work was not long since completed is due in the main to causes that may be summed up under two general heads.

In the first place, the magnitude of the work originally provided for by Congress through its acts from the creation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to July 1, 1902, was never fully realized even by those most closely associated with it until it was well under way, and the natural and unforeseen obstacles in the way of the completion of this task were materially augmented by the persistence shown by those whose claims were rejected by the department by taking their cases into the courts or seeking relief through new congressional legislation.

Of the court decisions affecting the work, the most far-reaching in effect was that of the Supreme Court of November 5, 1906, in the Red Bird case, which nullified months of work already done in connection with the enrollment and allotment of the claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation affected by said decision.

The Muskrat case, involving the rights of minor Cherokees enrolled under the provisions of the act of April 26, 1906, now pending, still operates to delay the completion of the work in the Cherokee Nation, as allotments made on behalf of minor Cherokees, whose rights are involved in this suit, can not be completed until a final decision in this case shall have been rendered.

The decision in the Goldsby and Allison cases, pertaining to the right of the Secretary of the Interior to strike a name from the approved rolls, and the reopening of the Moses Whitmire case, which affects the rights of some 1,500 rejected applicants for enrollment as freedmen citizens of the Cherokee Nation, brought up new complications and added to the work in its closing days; and should a decision favorable to the complainants in the Whitmire case be rendered, a great amount of additional work will be required.

There are many other cases of lesser importance that have operated to retard the completion of the work, but those referred to are the most important. Furthermore, Congress at each session has, by new legislation, imposed additional duties upon the office.

The most important of these acts are those of April 21, 1904, which gave the Delaware-Cherokees the right to dispose of their surplus improved holdings; the acts of March 3, 1905, and April 26, 1906, which provided for the reopening of the rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes, and required the enrollment of and allotment of land to several thousand additional citizens; and the act of March 2, 1907, providing for the appraisement of improvements owned by intermarried white claimants to enrollment as Cherokees, whose claims to such enrollment were rejected in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the Red Bird case.

Two provisions of the act of May 27, 1908—those relating to the institution of suits to set aside illegal conveyances of allotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, and providing for furnishing the various counties of the State of Oklahoma certified copies of the records affecting the title to the allotted lands—added greatly to the work of the office, considerable work still being required to be done in connection with the land suits.

At this point reference may be made to a provision in the act of March 3, 1909, that—

* * * all rights to acquire land for allotment by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen shall cease December first, nineteen hundred and ten.

This provision, it seems more than probable, was intended to refer to section 16 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, which contains a provision permitting each Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman allottee to purchase at its appraised value the amount of land necessary to bring his allotment up to 40 acres. The insertion of the word "allotment," however, puts an entirely different meaning on this clause, in consequence of which this particular branch of the work can not be closed until December 1, 1910.

In general, the conditions surrounding allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes have not changed since the date of my last report. The only recent legislation which vitally affects them is that part of the act of May 27, 1908, removing the restrictions from much of the allotted land of the Five Civilized Tribes which became effective July 27, 1908. The provisions of this act affect the allotments of 70,000 citizens, removing the restrictions upon the alienation of about 8,000,000 acres of land. While a great deal of the land rendered alienable under this act has already been sold, the greater part remains in the hands of the allottees, and they have yet to meet the proposition of the payment of taxes, a new experience for practically all of them. How they will meet this condition and discharge this new obligation remains to be seen.

In the preparation of tax lists in the counties of the eastern part of Oklahoma for the year 1908, there was a disposition on the part of the officials of some of the counties to list as taxable all lands rendered alienable by the act of May 27, 1908, but the matter coming to the attention of the state board of equalization, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas it is the opinion of this board that land that was not taxable on the 1st day of March, 1908, but may have become taxable at a later date, should not have been taxed during that year and that any taxes levied thereon are void; and where payment of such taxes were made, the same should be refunded to the person paying same; and that the same rule applies to improvements on such land owned by the allottee: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the secretary of this board is requested to forward a copy hereof to the county clerk at Atoka, Le Flore, and Haskell counties, and to all other such counties in the former Indian Territory from which complaints may hereafter come to the attention of said secretary of this board.

ENROLLMENT.

The following table shows the enrollment on June 30, 1909:

Enrollment in Five Civilized Tribes on June 30, 1909.

Nation.	Full bloods.	Mixed, three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Less than one-half, including whites.	Freedmen.	Total.
Chickasaw.....	1,540	252	706	3,839	4,670	11,007
Choctaw.....	7,076	706	1,644	9,763	5,994	25,183
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,344	85	27	183	.....	1,639
Creek.....	6,835	538	1,150	3,386	6,807	18,716
Seminole.....	1,255	132	344	407	986	3,124
Cherokee.....	8,698	1,783	2,966	23,434	4,924	41,805
Total.....	26,748	3,496	6,837	41,012	23,381	101,474

The following table shows the effect of the restrictions provision in the act of May 27, 1908, upon the allotted lands of Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek citizens. The Seminole Nation is not included for the reason that under the terms of the Seminole agreement ratified July 1, 1898, no allotments made to citizens of this tribe are alienable until the issuance of patent:

Restricted and unrestricted lands in Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations.

Nation.	Chickasaw.	Choctaw.	Cherokee.	Creek.	Total.
Restricted lands: Allotments of full bloods and mixed bloods of more than three-fourths and homesteads of mixed bloods from one-half to three-fourths.....	636,000	2,665,000	1,190,000	1,230,000	5,721,000
Unrestricted lands: Allotments of mixed bloods less than one-half and citizens of no Indian blood, and surplus of mixed bloods from one-half to three-fourths.....	1,489,500	3,477,000	3,161,500	1,760,000	9,888,000
Total.....	2,125,500	6,142,000	4,351,500	2,990,000	15,609,000

Under existing law, the Secretary may remove the restrictions upon the alienation of any of the land in the restricted class, and such action has been taken in a number of instances. Also, a small

amount of land allotted as surplus to Choctaw and Chickasaw mixed bloods of more than three-fourths degree became alienable under the terms of the act of July 1, 1902, prior to the enactment of the restriction bill, and all surplus allotments of Creeks other than full bloods became alienable on August 8, 1907, under the provisions of the Creek agreement.

Therefore it will be seen that a considerable amount of land is now alienable other than that affected by the act of May 27, 1908.

While the citizenship rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes were closed March 4, 1907, there yet remains some work to be done in this connection by reason of the fact that there appear on these rolls the names of a large number of persons who died prior to the date fixed by Congress as that upon which any person so enrolled must have been living to be entitled to an allotment of land. This applies particularly to the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw nations, as cases of this nature in the other tribes have heretofore been eliminated. Parties have been in the field for several months investigating all suspicious cases, and while their work is yet incomplete the indications are that there are two or three hundred persons whose names appear on the rolls and who will be found to have died prior to September 1 or September 25, 1902, the first date applying to the Cherokee Nation and the second to the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations.

Testimony must be taken in each of these cases and an opportunity given the heirs to be heard in order that the record may be in proper condition to justify the department in denying these persons the right to participate in the distribution of the tribal property of these nations. It is expected this work will be completed within two or three months.

There also remains a small amount of work to be done in connection with the enrollment of Mississippi Choctaws, as a number of persons on this roll have, from time to time, removed east of the Mississippi River, and the question arises whether any rights they may have acquired by removal to and settlement within the Choctaw and Chickasaw country have been abandoned by such absence. A full investigation has been made in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama to determine, if possible, the intention of these persons as to their allotment selections made in Indian Territory, and it remains only to consider and pass upon the evidence secured.

ALLOTMENT WORK.

There are in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, excluding the proposed forest reserve in the Choctaw Nation, approximately 9,780,000 acres subject to allotment and 37,826 citizens entitled to allotments.

Prior to July 1, 1908, there had been allotted 8,219,022.05 acres and 66,249 patents issued to citizens and freedmen. From July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, there was allotted to 408 citizens and freedmen 48,440.92 acres and 6,395 patents issued. Complete or partial allotments have been made to all persons on the approved rolls of these tribes except in about 200 cases, and a field investigation now under way indicates that upward of 100 of these will be found to have died prior to September 25, 1902, and therefore not entitled to allotments of land.

The area of the Cherokee Nation, subject to allotment, is approximately 4,399,000 acres, and the total number of citizens entitled to allotments 41,805. The average area of an allotment of land being 110 acres, there lacks approximately 200,000 acres of land to make complete allotments to all the citizens whose names appear on this roll.

Prior to July 1, 1908, there had been allotted 4,316,875.73 acres and 52,513 deeds issued. From July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, there was allotted 34,296.29 acres of land and 19,410 deeds issued. There remains unallotted at the present time approximately 48,000 acres. This land being distributed in small tracts over the entire area of the Cherokee Nation and being that rejected by those who have already applied for allotments, it is improbable that any considerable amount of this land will be voluntarily selected.

Complete or partial allotments have been made to 40,182 citizens, there being 1,623 for whom no selections have been made. Of this number 394 are on the rolls as of September 1, 1902, and a field investigation similar to that being made in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations indicates that more than 100 died prior to September 1, 1902, and consequently are not entitled to allotments. The remainder are principally those full bloods who are opposed to the severance of tribal relations and who, having no improvements or permanent place of abode, were not found by the allotting parties who some years since made a careful search for all citizens of this class and located allotments for them including their improvements, if any.

The few not included in this class are persons who have lived outside of the Indian Territory since the beginning of the allotment work and have not been able or sufficiently interested to return for the purpose of selecting their allotments, minors who have no one to attend to these matters for them and whose cases did not come before the attention of this office, and others who have not been able to find land which appeared to them desirable for allotment purposes.

Of the area of the Creek Nation there are subject to allotment 3,130,000 acres, and the roll contains 18,714 names, each person so enrolled being entitled to 160 acres of land of the maximum grade.

Prior to July 1, 1908, there had been allotted to Creek citizens 2,990,159.42 acres and 36,262 patents issued to citizens and freedmen. From July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, 4,838.79 acres of land were allotted and 3,003 deeds issued.

The area of the Seminole Nation, subject to allotment, is 363,576 acres, and the number of citizens is 3,124. Complete allotments were made to all of these citizens prior to July 1, 1908, leaving 2,206 acres to be disposed of.

Detailed statements showing the present status and what has been accomplished during the past fiscal year with reference to the allotment of lands of the Five Civilized Tribes follow.

The progress of the allotment work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to some extent in the Creek Nation, has been greatly retarded during the year by reason of the work incident to the preparation of data of illegal conveyances of land under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, and the work following upon the decision of the courts in the Goldsby case, not only the work incident to the reinstatement of the allotments of these found by the

department to come within the scope of said decision, but the collection of data for the use of the department in determining whose cases among the hundreds before it came within the principles announced by the court in this case.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The total number of citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations now entitled to share in the distribution of the common property of said nations, as shown by the approved rolls, is 37,824, to all of whom practically complete allotments have been made, excepting 103 to whom no allotments have been made and 136 who have balances due them of over \$50. A large proportion of the incomplete allotments are affected by contest proceedings which have not been finally closed, or are partial allotments that have not been made in lieu of canceled tentative selections.

During the year 408 allotments have been made to citizens and freedmen embracing 48,440.92 acres of the approximate appraised value of \$157,432.99.

Since the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo, on April 15, 1903, and up to and including June 30, 1909, a total of 66,733 allotments have been made to citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, embracing 8,267,462.97 acres of land of the total approximate appraised value of \$27,000,000.

There being 257 persons on the approved rolls who had not filed, early in the year two field parties were sent throughout the two nations to locate these persons and ascertain whether or not they were living September 25, 1902, and prevail upon those found to be entitled to allotments to select their land and forward descriptions thereof to this office in order that arbitrary allotments might be made to them. The work accomplished by these field parties has been very satisfactory and is nearly completed. Testimony has already been secured showing that 83 of these persons died prior to September 25, 1902, or are duplicate enrollments. And a considerable number have sent in plats of the lands they desired and arbitrary allotments have been made to them. From evidence on file at this office tending to show that 53 of the persons not as yet accounted for died prior to September 25, 1902, it is estimated that there will not be to exceed 103 persons to whom it will be necessary to make complete arbitrary allotments. Though considerable land will remain unallotted after all selections are made, it will be impossible to make any disposition of the same until a final decision in a suit commonly known as the "Fleming case," which was instituted on behalf of numerous Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen to be transferred to the rolls of citizens by blood of said tribes, as freedmen may select land of the value of \$130.16 and citizens by blood to the value of \$1,041.28. Consequently, a decision favorable to the plaintiffs, who number several thousand, would require a large area of land for allotment.

This case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal by the plaintiffs after adverse decisions in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Oklahoma and the United States circuit court of appeals.

The following statement shows the status of the allotments of lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Status of allotments in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on June 30, 1909.

	Acres.
Total area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	11, 660, 952. 35
Total area reserved from allotment for coal and asphalt, townsites, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	507, 607. 95
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Total area subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo.....	11, 153, 344. 40
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909.....	8, 267, 462. 97
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Total area unallotted June 30, 1909.....	2, 885, 881. 43
Total number of acres reserved for proposed forest reserve in the Choctaw Nation.....	1, 373, 324. 62
<hr/>	
Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909.....	1, 512, 556. 81

The following statement shows the total number of allotments and total number of acres allotted in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Allotments in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Roll.	Allotments.	Acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood.....	61	10, 303. 88
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	27	5, 690. 06
Choctaw freedmen.....	87	2, 322. 63
Choctaw new borns.....	11	2, 574. 89
Choctaw minors.....	80	13, 529. 18
Choctaw freedmen minors.....	15	596. 33
Chickasaws by blood.....	24	3, 474. 65
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	5	498. 36
Chickasaw freedmen.....	49	1, 369. 57
Chickasaw new borns.....	8	1, 240. 95
Chickasaw minors.....	15	2, 348. 25
Mississippi Choctaws.....	16	3, 068. 78
Mississippi Choctaw new born.....	1	235. 00
Mississippi Choctaw minors.....	9	1, 188. 39
<hr/>		
Total.....	408	48, 440. 92

During the year the names of 223 persons stricken from the approved rolls by order of the department have been restored in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of John E. Goldsby and the proper notations made.

In nearly every case the allotment selections of persons whose names were stricken from the roll were canceled and tentative selections on behalf of other citizens permitted. These tentative selections have now been canceled and the original selections of persons whose names were restored to the roll have been reinstated.

During the year 8,418 homestead and allotment certificates have been prepared, and since the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo on April 15, 1903, there have been issued a total of 102,265 Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment certificates. All of these certificates have been delivered excepting about 300, which are being held for various reasons. A considerable number

of these, approximately 2,500, have been returned with indorsements on the envelopes "unclaimed," "unknown," "deceased," and "refused." Efforts are being made to ascertain the post-office addresses of the allottees or their proper representatives, and considerable progress has been made in the delivery of certificates of this character.

CHOCTAW NATION.

The following statement shows the status of the allotment of land in the Choctaw Nation at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Status of allotments in Choctaw Nation on June 30, 1909.

	Acres.
Total area of Choctaw Nation.....	6, 953, 048. 07
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal and asphalt segregations, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	462, 533. 06
<hr/>	
Total area which was subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo....	6, 490, 515. 01
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909.....	4, 363, 145. 79
<hr/>	
Total area of unallotted land June 30, 1909.....	2, 127, 369. 22
Total area reserved for proposed forest reserve.....	1, 373, 324. 62
<hr/>	
Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909.....	754, 044. 60

During the year 110 allotments have been made in the Choctaw Nation, embracing 14,426.81 acres, of the estimated appraised value of \$46,687.13.

The following statement shows the total number of allotments made to citizens and freedmen in the Choctaw Nation and the total number of acres allotted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Allotments in Choctaw Nation during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Roll.	Allotments.	Acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood.....	16	4, 513. 89
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	8	4, 005. 02
Choctaw freedmen.....	38	1, 053. 10
Choctaw new borns.....	2	839. 46
Choctaw minors.....	11	1, 298. 97
Choctaw freedmen minors.....	11	476. 33
Chickasaws by blood.....	5	375. 00
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	1	40. 00
Chickasaw freedmen.....	10	393. 52
Chickasaw new borns.....	2	156. 52
Chickasaw minors.....	2	100. 00
Mississippi Choctaws.....	4	1, 175. 00
Mississippi Choctaw new borns.....	.....	.....
Mississippi Choctaw minors.....	.....	.....
<hr/>		
Total.....	110	14, 426. 81

The following statement shows the total number of allotments made in the Choctaw Nation and the total number of acres allotted from April 15, 1903, up to and including June 30, 1909:

Total allotments in Choctaw Nation from April 15, 1903, to June 30, 1909.

Roll.	Allotments.	Acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood.....	20,323	3,018,513.02
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	2,025	266,037.92
Choctaw freedmen.....	6,093	219,105.61
Choctaw new borns.....	967	256,498.00
Choctaw minors.....	549	128,353.93
Choctaw freedmen minors.....	382	16,423.03
Chickasaws by blood.....	1,215	156,692.63
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	199	20,589.08
Chickasaw freedmen.....	1,202	45,116.58
Crickasaw new borns.....	112	21,912.48
Crickasaw minors.....	60	13,845.01
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,003	178,927.79
Mississippi Choctaw new borns.....	6	3,439.84
Mississippi Choctaw minors.....	87	17,230.87
Murrow Indian Orphan's Home.....	2	460.00
Contests.....	1,435	.....
Total.....	35,660	4,363,145.79

The following is a statement showing the number of Choctaw homestead and allotment certificates issued during the year and the total number issued from April 15, 1903, up to and including June 30, 1909:

Choctaw homestead and allotment certificates issued.

Character of certificates.	Issued during year ended June 30, 1909.	Total issued.
Homestead.....	197	15,043
Allotment.....	2,867	26,698
Freedmen.....	874	8,462
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	.....	633
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	162	1,004
Homestead, minor Mississippi Choctaw.....	16	73
Allotment, minor Mississippi Choctaw.....	17	114
Total.....	4,133	52,027

There has been allotted land upon which there are 312,157 feet of pine timber of commercial value, making a total of 637,757,890 feet of estimated pine timber allotted to June 30, 1909, which leaves approximately 575,213,010 feet still unallotted, over 95 per cent of which is located in the proposed forest reserve.

The following statement is an estimate of the appraised value of the land and standing pine timber in the proposed forest reserve as shown by the appraisement records:

1,373,324.62 acres (reserved area), at \$1 per acre.....	\$1,373,324.62
550,000,000 feet of pine, at 50 cents per thousand.....	275,000.00
Total.....	1,648,324.62

The government estimate of this pine timber was made eight years ago, and, inasmuch as no estimate was made at that time of trees under 8 inches in diameter, there is undoubtedly much more pine timber in the territory withdrawn from allotment for the proposed forest reserve than is shown by the government estimate.

CHICKASAW NATION.

Statement showing the status of the allotments of land in the Chickasaw Nation at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Status of allotments in Chickasaw Nation on June 30, 1909.

	Acres.
Total area of Chickasaw Nation.....	4, 707, 904. 28
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal and asphalt, Sulphur Springs, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	45, 074. 89
<hr/>	
Total area which was subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo..	4, 662, 829. 39
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1909.....	3, 904, 317. 18
<hr/>	
Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1909.....	758, 512. 21

Prior to July 1, 1908, 3,779,106.94 acres had been allotted. During the year 34,014.11 acres have been allotted to 298 citizens and freedmen, making a total area allotted to July 1, 1909, of 3,904,317.18 acres.

The estimated appraised value of the land allotted in the Chickasaw Nation during the year is \$110,545.86, and the total estimated appraised value allotted in said nation on June 30, 1909, is \$13,274,-881.39.

The following statement shows the total number of allotments made to citizens and freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation and the total number of acres allotted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Allotments in Chickasaw Nation during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Roll.	Allotments,	Acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood.....	45	5, 789. 99
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	19	1, 685. 04
Choctaw freedmen.....	49	1, 269. 53
Choctaw new borns.....	9	1, 735. 43
Choctaw minors.....	69	12, 230. 21
Choctaw freedmen minors.....	4	120. 00
Chickasaws by blood.....	19	3, 099. 65
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	4	458. 36
Chickasaw freedmen.....	39	976. 05
Chickasaw new borns.....	6	1, 084. 43
Chickasaw minors.....	13	2, 248. 25
Mississippi Choctaws.....	12	1, 893. 78
Mississippi Choctaw new born.....	1	235. 00
Mississippi Choctaw minors.....	9	1, 188. 39
Total.....	298	34, 014. 11

Total allotments in Chickasaw Nation from 1903 to 1909.

Fiscal year.	Allotments.	Aces allotted.
April 15, 1903, to June 30, 1903	1,578	330,000.00
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	14,095	2,001,516.94
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905	5,754	621,866.00
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906	3,626	464,015.84
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907	2,986	361,708.16
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908	2,736	91,196.13
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909	298	34,014.11
Total	31,073	3,904,317.18

The following statement shows the number of Chickasaw homestead and allotment certificates issued during the year and the total number issued from April 15, 1903, up to and including June 30, 1909:

Chickasaw homestead and allotment certificates issued.

Character of certificates.	Issued during year ended June 30, 1909.	Total issued.
Homestead	520	15,710
Allotment	2,664	26,210
Freedmen	689	6,162
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw	30	1,098
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw	258	1,793
Homestead, minor Mississippi Choctaw	32	177
Allotment, minor Mississippi Choctaw	92	316
Total	4,285	51,466

Arrangements are being made to send a field party to the Chickasaw Nation for the purpose of examining unallotted lands and to ascertain and furnish descriptions of sufficient and suitable lands to make arbitrary allotments to all those persons who have made no selections and to complete the allotments of such persons who have balances due them of over \$50. It is expected that sufficient land will be found by this party for this purpose, and that practically complete allotments will be made, in so far as possible, to all citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations before January 1, 1910.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, provides for payments in money of twice the value of remnant allotments of \$50 or less due to allottees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Schedules of the citizens of said nations having such remnant allotments due them are now in the course of preparation, and it is believed that this work will be completed and that such payments can be made before the first of the year 1910.

In making allotments to citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations it was necessary to depend upon the statements of the allottees as to the location of churches and schools used exclusively by citizens and reservations were made from their allotments of 1 acre for such purposes. The exact location of the reservations is not known, and it will be necessary to send a surveyor

throughout these nations to definitely locate them and ascertain whether or not they are still in existence, in order that patents thereto may be prepared.

A considerable amount of detail work in connection with the completion of allotments still remains to be done, such as the delivery of certificates and patents which have been returned to this office, of which there are about 3,000 and 4,000, respectively; the preparation and delivery of certificates and patents where the contest period has not expired, which it is estimated will ultimately amount to about 1,000 each; the adjustment of allotments still involved in contest; and the preparation and delivery of patents covering lands reserved for churches and schools.

It is estimated that when all allotments are completed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations there will remain, including the lands segregated for coal and asphalt and set aside for the proposed forest reserve, a total of 3,300,000 acres, which can be disposed of for the benefit of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

When the allotment work is completed it will be necessary to carefully check the allotment records of these nations and ascertain the exact area of all the unallotted lands and make proper description thereof, in order that same may be sold or otherwise disposed of as may be directed by Congress.

CREEK NATION.

The work pertaining to allotment in the Creek Nation is practically completed.

The unfinished work consists mainly in the disposition of the unallotted lands and the equalization of allotments. There is a considerable amount of detail work yet to be done, however, such as the delivery of allotment certificates which have been refused by the allottees or returned unclaimed, the adjustment of allotments made to persons restored to the rolls, and the preparation of about 200 deeds to citizens and a number of deeds to lands reserved for tribal churches and schools, and the completion of the new allotment plats.

Status of the allotment in Creek Nation on June 30, 1909.

	Acres.
Total area of Creek Nation.....	3, 079, 094. 61
Total area reserved for townsites, railroad rights of way, etc.....	16, 011. 53
	<hr/>
Total area subject to allotment.....	3, 063, 083. 08
	<hr/>
Allotted prior to July 1, 1908.....	2, 990, 159. 42
Allotted from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	4, 438. 79
Unallotted July 1, 1909.....	68, 484. 87
	<hr/>
Total.....	3, 063, 083. 08

The 4,438.79 acres allotted during the past year were distributed among 286 allottees.

There have been prepared 1,854 allotment certificates and 3,003 deeds to Creek citizens. Nearly all of these certificates have been mailed to the allottees and all of the deeds have been delivered to the principal chief of the Creek Nation.

The names of 13 persons have been restored to the Creek roll in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the Goldsby and Allison cases, thus making the total enrollment 18,714.

The act of March 3, 1909 (Public No. 316), provides in part as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is directed immediately after July first, nineteen hundred and nine, and prior to December first, nineteen hundred and nine, to pay allottees out of the funds of the Creek Nation the amounts severally due for the equalization of their allotments. In making such payment for the equalization of the Creek allotments eight hundred dollars shall be taken as the standard value of an allotment: *Provided*, That the payment of such funds for the equalization of allotments shall be a final and conclusive settlement of all claims for the equalization of allotments in the Creek Nation: *And provided further*, That as a condition precedent to any such payment the Creek national council shall pass an act, in form approved by the Secretary of the Interior, discharging the United States from all claim and demand on this account.

Under the above provision of law, by departmental telegram of April 9, 1909, the Creek council convened April 19, 1909, and in a resolution approved by the principal chief April 22, 1909, rejected the conditions of the act above quoted.

It therefore appears that the effort to adjust allotments in the Creek Nation in the manner indicated above has signally failed and that the final disposition of the affairs of the Creek Nation is indefinitely postponed.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, shows that allotments had been made to all citizens and freedmen who are entitled to share in the distribution of lands in the Seminole Nation.

The only work pertaining to allotments in this nation that has been done during the year has been work in connection with the preparation of deeds on new forms prepared and approved by the department.

During the months of January and February, 1907, all deeds to Seminole citizens and freedmen were forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, but were not returned, it being considered that they were not in proper form. These deeds have since been marked "Void" and new forms prepared to take their places by departmental authority.

The new forms were transmitted by the department to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and on June 2, 1909, the department granted authority to proceed at once with the preparation of the new deeds to Seminole citizens and freedmen, since which time 2,000 have been prepared, and it is expected that the balance will be completed before August 1, 1909.

The following statement shows the status of the allotment of lands in the Seminole Nation:

Status of allotments in Seminole Nation on June 30, 1909.

	Acres.
Total area of the Seminole Nation.....	365, 851. 67
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, watersheds, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	2, 275. 63
<hr/>	
Total area which was subject to allotment.....	363, 576. 04
Total area of allotted land.....	360, 969. 40
<hr/>	
Total area of unallotted land.....	2, 606. 64

While complete allotments of land have been made to all citizens and freedmen of this nation, there still remains considerable work to be done in connection with the delivery of the new deeds and a considerable number of allotment certificates which have been returned, and the disposition of the unallotted lands.

CHEROKEE NATION.

The tabulated statements which follow show in detail so far as is practicable the progress of the work of the Cherokee division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, but a very large proportion of the work done during this year has been of such a character that it can not be shown in this manner.

A great deal of this work was entirely foreign to the ordinary duties of the office, such as the preparation of data for the institution of suits to set aside illegal conveyances of allotted lands, a task which engaged the attention of a large per cent of the force during July and August, 1908, and which has required some attention constantly since that time.

The work of preparing tract books which contain the description of the allotment of each citizen together with his account in connection with the allotment of land is well under way, being about three-fourths written, though all must yet be thoroughly checked.

Enrollment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation by classes and the number of each class for whom allotments have been selected.

	Total number.	Number allotted.	Selections.
Citizens by blood enrolled under act of July 1, 1902.....	31,407	31,031	376
Registered Delawares.....	197	197	.....
Intermarried whites.....	286	283	3
Freedmen enrolled under act of July 1, 1902.....	4,305	4,290	15
Minors enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906.....	5,610	4,381	1,229
	41,805	40,182	1,623

The second column in the above table includes all for whom any part of an allotment has been selected, and a number whose entire selections have been cancelled through judgment in contest or other similar proceedings.

The names of seven persons have been restored to the final roll of the Cherokee Nation under the terms of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Allison cases and their allotment selections reinstated.

Status allotments in the Cherokee Nation.

	Acres.
Total area of the Cherokee Nation.....	4,420,067.73
Reserved from allotment for townsites, railroad rights of way, schools, churches, etc. (approximate).....	21,000.00
Subject to allotment.....	4,399,067.73
Allotted prior to July 1, 1908.....	4,316,875.73
Allotted from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	34,296.29
Unallotted July 1, 1909.....	47,895.71
	4,399,067.73

Distribution of allotments in Cherokee Nation selected during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Acres.
Citizens by blood and intermarried whites enrolled under the act of July 1, 1902.....	12, 770. 67
Freedmen enrolled under the act of July 1, 1902.....	3, 017. 72
Minors enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906.....	18, 507. 90
Total.....	34, 296. 29

As is shown by the foregoing tabulated statements, little has been accomplished toward allotting the remaining lands of the Cherokee Nation. I stated in my last report that the unallotted land, about 80,000 acres in extent, was of such poor quality and in such small and scattered tracts that it was by no means desirable and expressed the opinion that little of it would be selected in allotment. The summary of the work of the past year shows that only a little over 30,000 acres has been selected, and should the office remain open for another year it is not probable that more than 5,000 acres will be selected.

The act of April 26, 1906, provided as follows:

If any citizen of the Cherokee tribe shall fail to receive the full quantity of land to which he is entitled as an allotment, he shall be paid out of any of the funds of such tribe a sum equal to twice the appraised value of the amount thus deficient.

In October and November, 1908, notices were sent to each allottee in the Cherokee Nation who had due on his allotment at least \$10 that they should within a specified time designate land for the purpose of completing their selections or to advise the office if they desired their allotments equalized by means of a money payment, as provided in the act of April 26, 1906. In response to these notices, some 300 to 400 selected land to complete their allotments. Of the remainder, about 6,000 in all, probably two-thirds responded, and in practically every instance requested a money payment. In the remaining cases no response of any kind has been received.

The allotment selections being practically all made at the end of the past fiscal year, an effort was made to complete this work by the issuance of deeds, and on July 1, 1909, practically all deeds to Cherokee allotments had been prepared, with the exception of about 2,000 deeds to fractional allotments and some 300 deeds to full allotments which were involved in contest or relative to which there is some question.

The cases involving claims to the appraisalment of improvements owned by intermarried white claimants to citizenship whose claims were rejected under the terms of the decision of the Supreme Court rendered November 5, 1906, in the Red Bird case, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1220), have been practically all disposed of. It appearing that in many cases the land would not be selected in allotment, it was found necessary to adopt some scheme by which they could be disposed of and the docket cleared. Accordingly, on February 10, 1909, following departmental instructions of January 27, 1909, notice was sent to each claimant that he must within sixty days dispose of his improvements to some citizen entitled to take the land in allotment, and that at the expiration of the stated time the land would be allotted to any qualified applicant without any restriction as to payment of the appraised value of the improvements. In a few cases the improvements were

disposed of under this notice and since the expiration of the time allowed much of the land has been allotted.

Of the work remaining undone on July 1, 1909, the completion of the tract books and the preparation and delivery of the few remaining deeds constitute the principal items provided for by the act of July 1, 1902. This should be completed by December 1, unless other work not now anticipated should come up and require to be dispatched.

There should also be mentioned the surveying of school and church sites, which will require the time of a surveyor for three or four months.

The preparation of the roll upon which to disburse the payment authorized by the act of March 3, 1909 (Public No. 316), should be completed by October 1, 1909.

The 4,000 tentative selections made on behalf of minors enrolled under the provisions of the act of April 26, 1906, must remain in statu quo until the Muskrat suit is disposed of, after which there will be several months' work, no matter what the final outcome of the suit may be. Should a decision in this case by the Supreme Court be had early in the fall term, it is believed that so far as the allotment of land is concerned the work of the Cherokee division will be completed by July 1, 1910, except a few matters that will inevitably go over, the time required for their disposal being dependent upon circumstances over which the office has no control. But the work by this time should be so nearly finished that it will require the attention of but two or three clerks, and the division can be abolished.

This forecast is tentative only and there is considered only those things now apparent, as in the light of past experience it is idle to attempt to foresee or estimate what may arise. The only complication now appearing possible is in the renewed activity of the plaintiffs in the Moses Whitmire case, which has been reopened in the Court of Claims, wherein it is sought to have enrolled a large number of rejected freedmen, most of whom have at one time been allowed to make tentative allotment selections which were later canceled and the land allotted to citizens. The work incidental to the adjustment of existing conditions to the situation resulting in a decree of the court favorable to the claims of the plaintiffs can scarcely be estimated.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

The care and preservation of the unallotted forest area of the Choctaw Nation, including the commercial timber on the coal and asphalt segregation, is a matter that is becoming more important as the natural forest area of the country at large diminishes. The increased value of stumpage and the unprotected condition of the forest in the territory mentioned have combined to render the same peculiarly susceptible to unlawful and indiscriminate devastation. Rumors to this effect being persistent, in December, 1908, surveyors in the employ of this office were detailed to make an investigation of the matter, with the result that these rumors were confirmed, extensive depredations and the wanton destruction of the forest being found on every hand. The most flagrant cases were immediately brought to the attention of the United States district attorney, who presented the same to the federal grand jury at its February, 1909, session.

That body, on information produced by the field employees and others summoned for that purpose, returned 26 indictments, charging the persons named therein with the violation of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 660), which prohibits the cutting of timber standing on tribal property and provides an appropriate penalty therefor. These cases were set for trial at the McAlester term of the federal court in June, 1909, at which time defendants filed a demurrer to the indictments as drawn, which was sustained by the court. As a result of this action 24 of the indictments were quashed, one of the defendants pleading guilty and submitting to a fine, and another choosing to stand for trial on the indictment as originally drawn. The federal grand jury then being in session and the witnesses being present, the cases affected by the demurrer, with others, were presented to and acted upon by that body, with the result that 59 true bills were returned, charging the defendants named therein with the unlawful cutting of timber as above mentioned. The ultimate conviction of the actual violators of the law is greatly to be desired, as such a result will undoubtedly act as a deterrent to others who may be similarly inclined. Every effort is being made to bring about this result, and at the request of the United States attorney, a law clerk of this office has been detailed to assist in the preparation of the evidence in these cases, which are now pending.

In addition to criminal actions, it has been found necessary in several instances to call upon the United States district attorney to institute action in replevin to recover lumber, or the value thereof, which has been cut from unallotted lands.

In the course of this investigation a number of sawmills have been found to be located on unallotted land. In each instance the owner or person in charge has been notified to remove the same within a specified time. This order has been complied with in the majority of cases. Where circumstances have justified such a course of action, the time within which to remove has been extended.

Thus far the result of this investigation has justified the expenditure of the time and money which has been devoted to it and has had a salutary effect.

During the summer of 1908 a destructive windstorm blew down a large quantity of timber in townships 8 and 9 south, ranges 26 and 27 east, on land which had been reserved from allotment under section 7 of the act of April 26, 1906. This down timber which would have soon become of no value whatever if allowed to remain was sold under authority granted by the department to the highest bidder at \$1.05 per thousand feet. The scale of the timber as it was removed from the land shows that something over 3,000,000 feet were taken.

ILLEGAL CONVEYANCES OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

Under authority of the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, this office began the compilation of data for the purpose of instituting suits to set aside illegal conveyances of the allotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The records of conveyances of every county in that part of Oklahoma originally known as Indian Territory were examined and copies made of the record of each conveyance of allottable land. While

no accurate account was kept it is estimated that over 300,000 such copies were made and checked with the records of this office, with the result that 27,380 cases were reported to the Department of Justice with the request that suit to set aside the apparent illegal conveyance be filed.

For convenience the memorandums furnished the Department of Justice were divided into three classes:

List No. 1: Cases of conveyances by allottees where restrictions on the land affected were removed on July 27, 1908.....	4, 712
List No. 2: Cases of conveyances by allottees where the land remained alienable after July 27, 1908.....	10, 962
List No. 3: Miscellaneous cases, such as conveyances by other than the allottees, powers of attorney, etc.....	11, 706
Total.....	27, 380

Of the suits instituted by the Department of Justice on the memorandums so supplied 3,076 have been dismissed, the grounds for such dismissal being indicated below:

Quit claim from grantee.....	1, 756
Adjustment.....	159
Error.....	1, 161
Total.....	3, 076

The errors referred to are those occurring in copying the record of conveyance, errors in the record itself, cases of land alienable on account of the death of the allottee of which there was no record in this office, and errors in checking the memorandums with the records of this office. Taking into consideration the vast number of cases examined and the haste necessary in the preparation of this data the number of such errors, while apparently large, is not surprising.

DISAFFECTED INDIANS.

Since the organization of this office there has ever been a tendency on the part of a few Indians to resist the severance of their tribal relations. At first they refused to render assistance in the matter of their enrollment, and when this portion of the work had been accomplished refused to select allotments; consequently it became necessary to send out field allotment parties to locate the improvements of these persons and make arbitrary allotments to them. In the prosecution of this work many obstacles were encountered, such as the refusal of the Indians to give any information whatever, and often false statements as to the ownership of improvements, so that some errors were made in allotting one Indian on his neighbor's land, which, at this time, constitute some of the most vexatious questions with which this office has to deal in bringing about an adjustment of the matter which will give each party the lands containing his improvements. Not only have they refused to take allotments, but after being arbitrarily allotted in localities covering their improvements so far as possible, many of them, to the number of probably 3,000, have returned to the office or refused to accept their allotment deeds. However, such deeds have been recorded in this office and title thereby vested in the allottee as the law provides. These bands of irreconcilables are known generally as "Snakes" or "Night Hawks" and while the purposes of the several bands appear to be identical they have factions within themselves or separate organiza-

tions which regard each other with considerable jealousy and with almost open friction. This is specially true of one nation.

This faction in the Creek Nation was involved in the recent disturbances, commonly known as the "Snake uprising," which occurred during the latter part of March, 1909, and was given wide publicity by the press.

This matter has been reported in detail to the department and arose from an attempt of a constable for the township containing the old Hickory Stomp Grounds, the meeting place of the Wilson Jones (Chitto Harjo or Crazy Snake) faction of Snake Indians, to search the tents of a number of noncitizen negroes for certain goods stolen from the surrounding community. These negroes have been occupying Hickory Stomp Grounds in tents of more or less degree of permanency for about a year and were probably attracted to the place by the idea that if the tribal government should be restored they would become members thereof. The constable, after being once denied admission to the tents or the grounds, organized a posse and captured 42 persons, of whom 40 were negroes, 1 a half blood and 1 a white man. Neither the Snake faction of Indians nor any member of it had any connection with the affair. However, as Wilson Jones, the Snake leader, had just previously returned from Washington City, where he had been during the session of Congress attempting to secure his cherished idea of a rehabilitation of the tribes, and as it was his custom to assemble his followers on the Hickory Stomp Grounds and report the progress in the work, which would be followed by a discussion of the matter, it was probably presumed by the county authorities of McIntosh County that he would hold the usual meeting and thus probably bring about further bloodshed. Accordingly a warrant was secured for his arrest in Checotah, Okla., as that was nearest his place of residence, and put in the hands of 5 deputy sheriffs for service, who arrived at the house of Jones at dusk, where were found about 7 Indians gathered. Inasmuch as none of the Indians gathered at the house have been apprehended at this time, it is not possible to state the cause of the affray at that place which resulted in the deaths of two deputies and the wounding of Chitto Harjo and one of his followers, Charlie Coker.

This affair, following upon the efforts to arrest the negroes at the Hickory Stomp Grounds was generally reported as an "Indian uprising," and immediately the rural districts embracing portions of four counties were thrown into turmoil, which resulted in the State ordering out 200 troops, which, after covering the affected districts, succeeded in bringing quiet.

With the passing of time and the appreciation by this class of citizens of the material benefits reaped in many cases by other allottees from their selections, the spirit of disaffection seems to be subsiding to some extent, and through the efforts of field men and district agents many are accepting their allotment deeds.

ALLOTMENT CONTESTS.

Cherokee contests of allotment have been practically closed, with the exception of those wherein at least one of the parties thereto was a citizen enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, and the claim of these persons to the right to participate in the division of the tribal property of said nation was contested in the United States Court of

Claims in the case of Muskrat et al. v. The United States. These cases, aggregating 234, the department, under date of February 13, 1909, authorized to be brought to trial and decision. Accordingly, they have been regularly set for hearing and decisions rendered therein subject to the final enrollment of the successful party, and whatever may be the decision of the court the work of adjusting the allotments now involved in contest will be much simplified with the saving of several months' time.

As is shown by the following tabulated statements, the contest work will be completed in a few months, the only cases remaining to be heard being those once set for hearing and reset on alias notice for various reasons.

Status of allotment contests.

CREEK NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1908.....	892
Contests instituted between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	0
Total.....	892
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1908.....	891
Contest disposed of between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	1
	892

CHOCTAW NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1908.....	1,435
Contests instituted between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	2
Total.....	1,437
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1908.....	1,425
Contests disposed of between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	12
	1,437
Contests reinstated during the year, account of citizenship restored.....	3
Contests pending before the commissioner July 1, 1909, under advisement....	3

CHICKASAW NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1908.....	3,491
Contests instituted between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	0
Total.....	3,491
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1908.....	3,411
Contests disposed of between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	42
Contests disposed of by consolidation and otherwise during fiscal year.....	16
Contests pending before the commissioner July 1, 1909:	
Awaiting issuance alias notice of contest and summons.....	2
Continued indefinitely.....	1
Reopened and reinstated (heretofore reported as closed) account citizenship restored.....	3
Under advisement.....	7
Awaiting time to expire for filing appeal.....	1
	14
Contests pending on appeal July 1, 1909:	
Awaiting action Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	3
Awaiting action Secretary of the Interior.....	1
Awaiting time to expire for further action.....	4
	8
Total.....	3,491

CHEROKEE NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1908.....	5,063
Contests instituted between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	10
Total.....	5,073
<hr/>	
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1908.....	4,578
Contests disposed of between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	232
	4,810
Less contests reinstated.....	8
	4,702
<hr/>	
Contests pending before the commissioner on July 1, 1909:	
Awaiting issuance of notice of contest and summons.....	59
Set for trial.....	3
Under advisement.....	169
Awaiting time to expire for filing appeal.....	2
Awaiting time to expire for filing reply to appeal.....	3
Awaiting time to expire for reinstatement.....	17
Continued indefinitely.....	2
	255
<hr/>	
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1909:	
Awaiting action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	13
Awaiting action of Secretary of the Interior.....	9
Awaiting time to expire for further action.....	1
	23
Total.....	4,980

RECAPITULATION.

Total number contests instituted up to July 1, 1908.....	10,939
Contests instituted between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.....	12
Total.....	10,951
<hr/>	
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1908.....	10,359
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	296
Less contests reinstated.....	12
	284
	10,643
<hr/>	
Total undisposed of.....	308
<hr/>	
Contests pending before the commissioner July 1, 1909:	
Awaiting issuance notice contest and summons.....	61
Set for trial.....	3
Under advisement.....	179
Continued indefinitely.....	3
Awaiting time to expire for filing appeal.....	3
Awaiting time to expire for filing reply to appeal.....	3
Awaiting time to expire for reinstatement.....	17
Restored to final rolls (not classified).....	8
	277
<hr/>	
Contests pending on appeal July 1, 1909:	
Awaiting action Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	16
Awaiting action Secretary of Interior.....	10
Awaiting time to expire for further action.....	5
	31
Total.....	308

PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF PATENTS.

The preparation and delivery of patents and deeds to allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes has been carried forward as rapidly as possible, it being desired to have all such instruments issued and in the hands of the allottees by July 1, 1909. This was practically accomplished so far as the preparation of patents is concerned, and but comparatively few remain undelivered, there having been delivered during the past fiscal year 39,467 allotment and homestead deeds. All of these deeds, except a few delivered in person, were sent by registered mail, the registration fees amounting to \$1,663.68.

The following tables show in detail the progress of this work during the past year and its status on June 30, 1909:

Status of work of preparing and delivering patents, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Prepared during year:	
Homestead.....	1, 124
Allotment.....	1, 194
Freedmen.....	2, 501
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	687
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	889
Total.....	<u>6, 395</u>
Prepared to date:	
Homestead.....	25, 826
Allotment.....	33, 686
Freedmen.....	12, 893
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	1, 355
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	1, 587
Total.....	<u>75, 347</u>
Delivered during year:	
Homestead.....	3, 047
Allotment.....	6, 747
Freedmen.....	1, 610
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	1, 165
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	1, 284
Total.....	<u>13, 853</u>
Delivered to date:	
Homestead.....	24, 262
Allotment.....	30, 973
Freedmen.....	11, 610
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	1, 165
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	1, 284
Total.....	<u>69, 294</u>

Progress of delivery of deeds, Cherokee Nation.

	Allotment.	Homestead.	Fractional.	Total.
Deeds delivered prior to July 1, 1909.....	16,803	16,803	754	34,360
Deeds delivered from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	12,788	12,788	38	25,614
Total to July 1, 1909.....	29,591	29,591	792	59,974

Progress of preparation of deeds, Cherokee Nation.

	Allotment.	Homestead.	Fractional.	Total.
Deeds prepared prior to July 1, 1908.....	25,400	25,400	1,713	52,513
Deeds prepared from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	9,705	9,705	.....	19,410
Total to July 1, 1909.....	35,105	35,105	1,713	71,923

Three thousand and three allotment and homestead deeds to Creek citizens and freedmen were prepared during this year and forwarded to the principal chief of the Creek Nation for delivery to the allottees.

RECORDING OF DEEDS AND PATENTS.

The following table shows the progress of the work of recording deeds and patents during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and the number of deeds and patents recorded prior to that date:

Progress of work of recording deeds.

Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment patents:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	57,599
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	14,790
Total.....	<u>72,389</u>
Choctaw and Chickasaw town-lot patents:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	20,820
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	6,180
Total.....	<u>27,000</u>
Cherokee homestead and allotment deeds:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	52,192
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	19,128
Total.....	<u>71,320</u>
Cherokee town-lot patents:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	6,135
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	1,668
Total.....	<u>7,803</u>
Creek homestead and allotment deeds:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	34,628
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	3,716
Total.....	<u>38,344</u>
Creek town-lot deeds:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	9,672
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	627
Total.....	<u>10,299</u>
Approved applications for unrestricted alienations for townsite purposes:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	230
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	15
Total.....	<u>245</u>

Certificates of removal of restrictions:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	7, 184
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	797
Total.....	<u>7, 981</u>
Reconveyances:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	24
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	13
Total.....	<u>37</u>
Bills of sale of improvements appraised under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1907:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	473
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	71
Total.....	<u>544</u>
Conveyances to school districts under section 10 of the act of May 29, 1908 (Public, No. 156):	
Filed prior to July 1, 1908.....	0
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	27
Total.....	<u>27</u>

DISBURSING OFFICE.

There were printed during the year 1,500 copies of indexes to the rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, 1,000 copies bound in paper and 500 copies bound in cloth. There were expended for official use 150 paper-bound copies and 185 cloth-bound copies. There were sold 304 paper-bound copies at \$1.75 each and 243 cloth-bound copies at \$2.50 each, the total receipts from same being \$1,139.50.

There were expended officially during the year 50 cloth-bound copies of the rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes. There were sold 341 paper-bound copies, at \$1.75 each, and 201 cloth-bound copies at \$2.50, the total receipts amounting to \$1,099.25.

There were expended officially during the year 57 maps of the Five Civilized Tribes, while there were 61 sold, the receipts from same being \$57.50.

There were 38 Compilations of Laws, Decisions, and Regulations affecting the work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes expended officially during the year, while there were 50 copies sold at \$1.70, the total receipts from same being \$85.

There were also expended officially 4 appraisement plats, and 231 sold at 25 cents each, the receipts from same amounting to \$57.75.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, certified copies of records in the custody of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes were furnished to the public in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), to the amount of \$14,218.75.

The following is a statement of the classification, number, and price per copy of certified copies of records furnished to the public during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Proceeds from sale of certified copies of records.

Classification.	Number.	Price.	Amount.
Patents and deeds.....	2,509	\$1.00	\$2,509.00
Roll.....	432	.50	216.00
Restriction removals.....	6,938	.25	1,734.50
Allotment plats, single.....	134	1.00	134.00
Allotment plats.....	8	.50	4.00
Tracings.....	18,626	.25	4,656.50
Words.....	5		13.00
Township plats.....	4,947,250	(a)	4,947.25
	6		4.50
Total.....			14,218.75

a Ten cents per hundred.

The expenditures for the fiscal year are shown by the following statement:

Disbursements, fiscal year 1909.

Appropriation for the completion of the work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes:		
Salary of commissioner and employees (regular and irregular).....	\$111,590.16	
Gas and electricity.....	219.06	
Stationery, printing, and binding.....	594.25	
Subsistence for stock.....	487.93	
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	366.37	
Traveling expenses of commissioner and employees.....	10,641.13	
Miscellaneous.....	1,027.30	
Registry.....	1,855.52	
Rents.....	6,232.50	
Repairs.....	348.96	
Open-market purchases.....	6,245.46	
	<u>139,608.64</u>	
Appropriation Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Choctaw-Chickasaw), royalties:		
Salaries of employees (regular and irregular).....	11,542.58	
Traveling expenses.....	576.64	
Open-market purchases.....	4,184.93	
Miscellaneous (hauling, repairs, etc.).....	1,667.90	
Rent.....	550.00	
	<u>18,522.05</u>	
Appropriation for the care and support of insane in Indian Territory:		
Traveling expenses and per diem.....	502.09	
Funds derived from sale of certified copies, section 8, act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137):		
Salaries of employees (regular and irregular).....	12,605.51	
Printing.....	124.75	
	<u>12,730.26</u>	
Appropriation—Copying records, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes:		
Salaries of employees (regular and irregular).....	13,623.22	
Miscellaneous (printing, rent of machines, etc.).....	1,031.83	
	<u>14,655.05</u>	
Total disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	186,018.09	

UNION AGENCY.

A copy of the annual report of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency is transmitted herewith. This report gives in detail the business transacted by his office during the year ended June 30, 1909. The aggregate amount of money handled by the agent during the year was \$5,319,172.40, of which amount \$2,608,767.54 was collected and \$2,710,404.86 disbursed.

During the year an accountant who is an employee of this office has been engaged in checking the remittances received by the Indian agent in payment of appraisalment on town lots and royalties and rentals due under oil and gas and other mineral leases to see that all payments have been properly credited. All of the town-site record books were examined and the remittances received on account of royalties and rentals under mineral leases covering the period from January 1, 1904, to March 31, 1908, were audited. All errors discovered in ledger accounts or in the crediting of payments have been brought to the attention of the agent with a view to having them corrected. Owing to the voluminous records in connection with the payment of royalties under oil and gas leases and the large number of individual accounts, this work has necessarily been slow and tedious.

MINERAL LEASES.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKSAW NATIONS.

The coal and asphalt leases in these nations, approved by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, are still in effect, such operations being under the immediate supervision of the mining trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, who report to the department through this office. Under existing law no additional mining leases can be made covering the segregated coal and asphalt lands.

The lessees pay royalty at the rate of 8 cents per ton, mine run, on all coal produced, 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt, and 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt. The total area of land under lease for coal and asphalt is 106,960 acres. A list of the leases in effect June 30, 1909, with the names of the lessees, acreage, and date of lease, from which date they run for a period of thirty years, is given below:

Leases of coal and asphalt land in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

COAL.

Lessee.	Number.	Acres.	Date of lease.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 1, 1902
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	960	July 3, 1899
Do.....	1	960	Aug. 20, 1901
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	1	610	Aug. 27, 1902
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	July 5, 1902
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	4	3,840	Apr. 16, 1902
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 13, 1901
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co.....	19	17,760	Feb. 21, 1899
Coalgate Co.....	1	960	Aug. 23, 1902
Do.....	1	960	Apr. 7, 1902
Degnan & McConnell.....	1	1,000	Sept. 26, 1899
Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Co.....	5	4,800	Feb. 21, 1899
Denison Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 23, 1902
Dow Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 29, 1902
Eastern Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,960	Sept. 26, 1899
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	1	960	Sept. 21, 1900
Do.....	1	960	June 30, 1902

Leases of coal and asphalt land in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—Continued.

COAL—Continued.

Lessee.	Number.	Acres.	Date of issue.
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.	1	960	Aug. 14, 1900
Do.	2	2,050	Feb. 21, 1899
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.	2	2,040	Do.
Do.	2	1,920	May 15, 1902
Harrison, Edwin	3	2,880	July 3, 1899
Indian Coal and Mining Co. (by transfer).....	2	1,920	Mar. 15, 1899
Kali-Inla Coal Co.	2	480	Feb. 21, 1899
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.	1	960	May 5, 1902
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.	1	480	Sept. 6, 1900
McAlester Coal Mining Co.	2	1,400	Dec. 19, 1899
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.	2	1,920	July 3, 1899
McMurray, John F.	6	5,760	Mar. 15, 1899
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.	1	960	May 16, 1902
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.	2	1,920	Feb. 21, 1899
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.	1	960	Dec. 21, 1900
Maguire, Robert W.	6	5,640	Mar. 20, 1902
Osage Coal and Mining Co.	7	6,680	Apr. 5, 1901
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.	1	960	Oct. 11, 1899
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.	1	960	Feb. 21, 1901
Samples Coal and Mining Co.	1	960	Nov. 2, 1899
Do.	1	280	Sept. 24, 1900
Sans Bois Coal Co.	1	960	Apr. 27, 1900
Do.	4	3,800	June 25, 1901
Do.	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Do.	1	960	July 2, 1902
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	2	1,920	Oct. 2, 1899
Standard Coal Co.	1	960	Sept. 16, 1902
Savanna Coal Co.	1	120	Sept. 6, 1902
Turkey Creek Coal Co.	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Western Coal and Mining Co.	7	6,580	Apr. 5, 1901
Do.	1	720	Apr. 4, 1902
Total number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1909.	110	100,560	

ASPHALT.

Brunswick Asphalt Co.	1	960	Jan. 22, 1902
Choctaw Asphalt Co.	1	960	Mar. 8, 1902
Downard Asphalt Co.	1	360	Sept. 15, 1900
Elk Asphalt Co.	1	960	Sept. 6, 1899
Farmer Asphalt Co.	1	480	Sept. 2, 1902
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.	1	960	July 18, 1902
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.	1	640	Aug. 22, 1902
American Mineral Wax Co.	1	960	Oct. 1, 1900
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.	1	120	Mar. 7, 1901
Total number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1909.	9	6,400	

The assignment of the following coal leases was approved by the department during the year on the dates indicated below:

John F. McMurray to the Indian Coal and Mining Company, 2 leases, May 26, 1909.

Samples Coal and Mining Company, a copartnership, to the Samples Coal and Mining Company, a corporation, 1 lease, October 20, 1908.

The following statement gives the coal production during each fiscal year since these operations were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior:

Coal output from leased lands in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Tons.
1899.	1,404,442
1900.	1,900,127
1901.	2,398,156
1902.	2,735,365
1903.	3,187,035
1904.	3,198,862
1905.	2,859,516
1906.	2,722,200
1907.	3,079,733
1908.	2,780,649
1909.	2,728,437

Only 4,121 tons of asphalt were mined during the year. The royalty on coal and asphalt collected and placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes during the fiscal year 1909, as shown by the report of the United States Indian superintendent, was \$214,792.77 for coal and \$3,583.30 for asphalt, making a total of \$218,376.07. The following statement shows the revenues derived from these sources for each fiscal year since the matter was placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Revenues from royalty on coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Fiscal year ended June 30—

1899.....	\$110,145.25
1900.....	138,486.40
1901.....	199,663.55
1902.....	247,361.36
1903.....	261,929.84
1904.....	277,811.60
1905.....	248,428.36
1906.....	251,947.02
1907.....	240,199.23
1908.....	273,196.82
1909.....	218,376.07

The above statement of royalty paid includes all payments of advance royalty and all payments made on account of failure to mine the required annual output, and therefore the payments made exceed the amount due as royalty on the reported output in tons.

On December 6, 1907, the department amended the regulations governing the mining of coal under these leases to read as follows:

Each lessee shall produce coal equal to the aggregate of three thousand tons for each lease held by him during the first year from date of approval thereof; four thousand tons during the second year; seven thousand tons during the third year; eight thousand tons during the fourth year; and fifteen thousand tons the fifth and each succeeding year during the term of such lease, or pay royalty as if such amounts had been produced; provided, that any amount paid in excess of that required by actual production shall be held as a credit to be applied in payment of royalty on subsequent actual production, and a failure to meet this requirement will subject the lease or leases as to which default shall occur to cancellation.

Under these regulations as amended all lessees have paid the amounts due where the stipulated annual output has not been produced, with the exception of the Chambers Coal and Mining Company, John F. McMurray, St. Louis and Galveston Coal and Mining Company. Suit has been brought to recover the amount due from Mr. John F. McMurray. The other companies named have promised to pay.

The following asphalt companies are delinquent in the payment of advance royalty: Brunswick Asphalt Company, Elk Asphalt Company, Farmer Asphalt Company, Tar Spring Asphalt Company. Of these the Brunswick Asphalt Company is making payments from time to time. The other companies named are not operating, but the leases have not yet been canceled for the reason that the companies may either begin operations or transfer the leases to some company who will, and for the further reason that it is considered all amounts due can be collected under their bonds at any time.

The annual report of Mr. William Cameron, supervisor of mines, transmitted herewith, gives the output of coal leases on segregated coal land. He states that during a large portion of the year several of the largest mines were closed down for the reason that no demand for coal existed. He states that so long as oil and gas are found in

as large quantities as at present there will probably be no increased demand for coal. There were 8 mines abandoned, 6 of which were small, and 4 mines were opened, leaving a total of 90 mines now in operation. He states that during the year there were 108 accidents in mines, 45 of which were fatal. During the previous year there were 71 accidents, 31 of which proved fatal. This increase in the number of accidents was due to a fire which occurred in Mine No. 1 of the Hailey-Ola Coal Company at Haileyville, Okla., which resulted in the death of 29 men. Mr. Cameron states that since June 30, 1908, he has discontinued investigation of mines with a view to ascertaining if the mining laws were complied with, this matter being left to the department of mines and mining of the State of Oklahoma. The average number of men and boys over 16 years of age employed during the year was as follows: Above ground, 1,060; below ground, 5,271, which is a decrease of 598 as compared with the previous fiscal year. The total value of coal produced for the year ended June 30, 1909, was \$5,666,239.28, the average selling price being \$2.07673 per ton. There was no coke whatever produced during the year ended June 30, 1909, while in 1908 there were 7,368 tons.

The filing of oil and gas leases has considerably fallen off during the year, 1,378 mineral leases of all kinds being filed. The report of the United States Indian agent shows that the total number of mineral leases filed in his office up to June 30, 1909, was 19,167, of which 18,682 were for oil and gas. The decrease in the filing of new leases is largely attributable to the removal of restrictions from certain classes of allottees by the act of May 27, 1908. The agent's report shows that only 423 leases were pending on June 30, 1909. The amount of oil held in storage in the Creek and Cherokee nations on June 30, 1909, from the best information obtainable, was 42,654,403 barrels. The agent's report further shows from data collected by the oil inspectors that there are, approximately, 7,812 producing oil wells, 600 gas wells, and about 1,000 dry holes in the territory embraced by the Five Civilized Tribes. The drilling of these holes cost approximately \$20,000,000.

The royalty collected by the United States Indian agent on account of oil and gas, by fiscal years, is as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30—

1904.....	\$1,300.00
1905.....	91,604.00
1906.....	323,555.40
1907.....	775,489.15
1908.....	1,692,627.55
1909.....	1,813,460.28

All mineral leases, bonds, and assignments of leases, before being forwarded for departmental action, are carefully checked in this office.

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS ON OSAGE RESERVATION.

On July 1, 1908, the oil and gas development was practically as follows:

Number of oil wells.....	867
Number of gas wells.....	74
Number of dry and exhausted wells.....	378
Total.....	1,319

Of the gas wells, 30 were being used commercially, for which a royalty on a basis of \$100 per annum was paid quarterly. The remaining gas wells were used for further development of the leases without royalty, or were shut in as not being available for use commercially.

On June 30, 1909, the development was as follows:

Number of oil wells.....	961
Number of gas wells.....	74
Number of dry and exhausted wells.....	436
Total.....	1,471

This shows a net increase for the fiscal year of 95 oil and 58 dry and exhausted wells. Of these gas wells, 21 were utilized commercially and a royalty on a basis of \$100 per annum was paid quarterly. The remaining 53 were used for further development of the leases without royalty, as provided by the original Foster oil and gas lease, or shut in as not being available for use commercially, largely for the want of a market.

There was produced and run from the Osage Reservation during the fiscal year 1909 a total of 4,816,462.64 barrels of oil, one-eighth of which was credited to the Osage Nation as royalty. This amounted to 602,057.83 barrels, valued at \$245,300.30. It was sold to the following companies:

Company.	Barrels.	Value.
Prairie Oil and Gas Co.....	596,323.99	\$242,904.75
Uncle Sam Oil Co.....	5,205.55	2,134.28
Southwestern Refining Co.....	446.11	227.57
Superior Refining Co.....	62.68	25.70
Creston Oil Co.....	19.00	7.79
Barnsdall Oil Co.....	.50	.21
Total.....	602,057.83	\$245,300.30

^a \$243,610.36 for 1908.

The value of the gas sold from combination wells amounted to \$1,067.20, of which the Osage Nation received one-eighth as royalty, amounting to \$133.40.

The royalty from regular commercial gas wells during the fiscal year amounted to \$2,525, making a total value of oil and gas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, of \$247,958.70, as compared with \$246,736.36 for 1908.

Although the development shows an increase of 95 oil wells for the fiscal year, the amount of oil run has only increased 5,346.65 barrels, which is not commensurate with the increase of oil-producing wells. This was due largely to the inability of producers to dispose of their production, as the Prairie Oil and Gas Company was the principal purchaser in this field and its pipe-line facilities were inadequate to handle the production.

The prices for the fiscal year, until the morning of June 30, 1909, were as follows:

- 41 cents for 32 gravity and over.
- 38 cents for 31½ gravity.
- 35 cents for 31 gravity.
- 32 cents for 30½ gravity.
- 29 cents for 30 gravity.
- 28 cents for less than 30 or fuel.

On June 30, 1909, notice was given by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company that until further advice the market price of oil would be as follows:

38 cents for oil of 30 gravity and over.
28 cents for oil under 30 gravity.

The present outlook for the oil and gas industry is not at all favorable, and the producers are very much discouraged on account of the general tendency of the downward prices and their inability to dispose of more than a small percentage of their production, and while it is believed that the regulations approved June 10, 1909, will encourage pipe-line companies to increase their facilities, nevertheless, this will take time and can not be expected to better conditions materially during the coming fiscal year, unless the price of oil should advance.

TOWNSITES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, seven supplemental schedules of town lots were prepared and received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. These schedules were necessary in order to correct errors in the original schedules of appraisement. Seven hundred and thirteen lots located in 16 towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations originally scheduled as vacant were sold during the year and lists of such sales were prepared and forwarded for the approval of the department.

Section 12 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), provides in part as follows:

If the purchaser of any town lot sold under the provisions of law regarding the sale of townsites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole nations fails for sixty days after approval hereof to pay the purchase price or any installment thereof then due, or shall fail for thirty days to pay the purchase price or any installment thereof falling due hereafter, he shall forfeit all rights under his purchase, together with all money paid thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior may cause the lots upon which forfeiture is made to be resold at public auction for cash under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Under this provision of law, payments were delinquent on lots in 199 towns, and separate lists of the lots in each of said towns were prepared during the year and forwarded for the action of the Secretary of the Interior, who declared all of such lots and the payments made thereon forfeited. Before any of such lots were again offered for sale at auction, however, the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909, was passed by Congress, which contains the following provision:

The town-lot payments in default shall not work forfeiture if payment with ten per centum interest from date of such default is made before December first, nineteen hundred and nine.

In view of this provision of law the matter of disposing of lots upon which proper payments have not been made by December 1, 1909, will have to be taken up after that date.

Section 13 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1908 (35 Stats., 444), authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to set aside 30 acres of land for townsite purposes at Dewey, in the Cherokee Nation, and to survey and plat the same. It was also provided that the owners of improvements on lots in this town should have the preference right of purchasing their lots at not to exceed \$200

per acre, and all vacant lots should be sold at public auction. Under said provision the 30 acres referred to were surveyed and platted at an expense of \$88.02, and a schedule of appraisements of the lots in this town was also prepared and approved by the department and the owners of the improvements on lots served with notices of appraisalment.

Section 7 of the act of May 29, 1908, provides for the surveying and platting of such towns or additions to towns on segregated coal land in the Choctaw Nation as the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary and for the appraisalment and disposition of such town lots as provided in section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495). Under this provision of law five new towns were laid out and additions made to six towns in the Choctaw Nation, as follows:

New towns.—Bache, Blanco, Buck, Bokoshe, Cairo.

Additions.—Alderson, Heavener, Krebs, Wilburton, Red Oak, Hartshorne.

The work of surveying and preparing the plats of these towns was commenced in October, 1908, and completed in April, 1909. The acreage surveyed was 1,170.994, at an aggregate cost for surveying and platting of \$6,711.98.

The plats of all of such towns and additions to towns have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The townsite commission to appraise these lots was appointed and commenced work April 19, 1909. Mr. Charles A. Wilson, of Oklahoma, was appointed as member and chairman of this commission, and Mr. Louis C. Leflore was appointed member on behalf of the Choctaw tribe. Up to June 30, 1909, the schedules of appraisalment of the towns of Cairo, Bache, Buck, and Alderson were completed and forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. All of such schedules have been approved.

Three hundred and six towns have been surveyed and platted by the Government since the townsite work was commenced, divided among Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, as follows:

Towns surveyed and platted.

Nation.	Towns.	Acreage.
Creek.....	26	10,694.10
Cherokee.....	54	9,531.47
Choctaw.....	95	20,111.394
Chickasaw.....	131	23,822.82

Under section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898, over 1,900 lots in towns within the segregated coal area were reserved from appraisalment and sale for the use of coal lessees in their mining operations. Section 12 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of these lots under regulations to be prescribed by him. Under date of June 5, 1909, regulations were prescribed for the disposition of these lots, and the work of appraising and disposing of them will be taken up during the fiscal year 1910. The regulations provide adequate protection for the coal lessees, and where lots are actually necessary in mining operations and the lessees do not desire to purchase them they will not be

disposed of at this time. Large numbers of vacant lots in some towns were reserved for coal companies under said act of June 28, 1898, and the development of some of the towns was much hindered, as no disposition could be made of such lots until the regulations of June 5, 1909, were prescribed.

Section 14 of the act of May 29, 1908, provides for a reappraisalment of town lots in Hartshorne, Choctaw Nation. In accordance therewith a reappraisalment of the lots in this town was made by Messrs. Wilson and Leflore, composing the Choctaw townsite commission, making a reduction on an average of about 40 per cent, which schedule was approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The following statement shows the amount received by the United States Indian agent as payments on town lots by fiscal years:

Receipts from town lots.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
1900.....		\$74.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,213.50
1901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
1902.....	\$80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
1903.....	211,410.22	21,286.40	337,427.21	570,123.83
1904.....	106,479.47	73,568.24	274,574.22	554,621.72
1905.....	105,579.47	139,389.74	541,749.55	786,718.76
1906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,728.65	975,228.92
1907.....	22,701.96	146,582.23	389,589.61	558,873.80
1908.....	21,636.57	93,687.94	249,134.19	364,458.70
1909.....	11,030.82	28,858.05	89,049.20	128,938.07

As soon as final payment is made on any town lot, patent is at once prepared and as soon as properly executed and recorded is delivered to the grantee. During the fiscal year 1909 the following town-lot patents were prepared, as many lots as practicable being included in one deed where running to the same person:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	3,372
Cherokee Nation.....	1,205
Creek Nation.....	298
Total.....	4,875

DISTRICT AGENTS.

The original of the district agency service provided for 15 agents and an equal number of assistants, with territories averaging three counties each, and 2 supervisors, 1 for the territory lying south of Canadian River, including the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; the other for the territory lying north and including the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee nations. This organization has not been changed except in the additional employment of several extra assistants, who have been moved from one agency to another as the situation demanded.

The duties of these employees being unusual it required some time for them to familiarize themselves with the duties required of them in order to successfully handle the great amount of work which the broad scope of their employment admitted, and they were in no

small degree embarrassed by the erroneous impression prevalent throughout the country that their appointments as federal representatives to supervise the guardianship and probate matters affecting restricted Indians were, to a great extent, a usurpation of the prerogatives of the state officers and particularly those of the probate courts.

This feeling, however, has been almost entirely eliminated as the purpose of their employment has become better known, and the action of the district agents in only attempting to assist the probate courts in the disposition of the great mass of business which the peculiar conditions in this country have brought about has caused the most friendly feelings to exist between the federal and state authorities and the hearty cooperation in the work which has resulted in great benefit to the Indian.

Although the duties of these district agents are almost too numerous to mention, the principal ones are the investigation of guardianship and administration matters pertaining especially to restricted Indians; the bringing about of accountings by guardians, and their removal where circumstances warrant, together with the appraisal of lands inherited by full bloods to be sold through the probate court, and the appraisal of minors' lands which are to be sold, and the results accomplished by constant investigations, and reports thereof to the probate courts, which are unable to give these matters the necessary attention owing to the tremendous amount of business transacted, has operated to save many thousands of dollars to ignorant and incompetent Indians. The district agents are also required to receive and investigate applications for the removal of restrictions or sale through the department of restricted Indian land, submitting their reports and conclusions from the superintendent, Union Agency, to the department for consideration. They are further required to spend four days of each week away from their headquarters, visiting and advising restricted Indians and investigating probate matters, and the results accomplished generally have demonstrated beyond question the success, importance, and usefulness of the district agency service.

The two supervising district agents, who are competent attorneys, are constantly in the field. They act as inspectors under direction of this office; advise and assist the district agents generally; appear in the various courts in the interest of the Indians, and investigate and report on matters referred to them from this office.

SCHOOLS.

The annual report of Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools, is transmitted herewith. Mr. Benedict has the immediate direction of schools in the Five Civilized Tribes conducted out of tribal funds or congressional appropriation. There are four government supervisors of schools, one for each of the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations. The Creek supervisor also has charge of the schools in the Seminole Nation. The act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), provides that there shall not be expended from tribal funds in any nation for school purposes in any one year an amount exceeding that expended during the year

ended June 30, 1905. The amount so expended during the year 1905 was as follows:

Amount expended for school purposes during year ended June 30, 1905.

Cherokee Nation.....	\$120,476.45
Creek Nation.....	83,143.62
Choctaw Nation.....	124,967.35
Chickasaw Nation.....	145,471.89
Seminole Nation.....	23,788.00
Total.....	497,847.31

There was also available for use during the year just ended the appropriation of \$300,000 made by Congress to establish and maintain day schools in the Five Civilized Tribes, which were attended partly by Indian and partly by noncitizen pupils, in places where sufficient money could not be raised by taxation to maintain these schools. In these cases the Government paid the salary of the teacher for a portion of the year, the school district being required to maintain the school so far as its funds would permit. From the report of Mr. Benedict it appears that there were 1,243 day schools assisted during the year, and 23 regular tribal schools were maintained from tribal funds. The following statement is submitted as to the school work in each nation:

CHOCTAW NATION.

Four tribal boarding schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 505, at a cost of \$76,584.94. The tuition of 298 pupils in boarding schools was also paid, amounting to \$19,528.32. Three hundred and fourteen day schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 1,329 Indian pupils, 11,563 whites, and 2,126 negroes, at a cost of \$61,378.21. The total enrollment in the Choctaw Nation was 15,821, at a cost of \$157,491.47, as against an enrollment of 15,847, at a cost of \$145,311.01 during the year 1908.

CHICKASAW NATION.

Five tribal boarding schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 534, at a cost of \$62,409.73. The tuition of 200 pupils in other tribal boarding schools was paid, amounting to \$16,226.80. Three hundred and thirty-two day schools were assisted, with an enrollment of 665 Indian pupils, 14,068 whites, and 1,523 negroes, at a cost of \$56,024.96. The total enrollment during the year 1909 was 16,990, at a cost of \$134,661.49, as compared with an enrollment of 22,578, at a cost of \$167,509.16, for the year 1908.

CHEROKEE NATION.

Four tribal boarding schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 506, at a cost of \$57,305.98. Three hundred and ten day schools were assisted, with an enrollment of 3,581 Indian pupils, 7,797 whites, and 897 negroes, at a cost of \$61,138.13, making a total enrollment of 12,781, at a cost of \$118,444.11, as compared with an enrollment of 20,385, at a cost of \$173,841.39 for 1908.

CREEK NATION.

At the eight tribal boarding schools there were enrolled 929 pupils, at a cost of \$71,007.92. At the 253 day schools there were enrolled 581 Indian pupils, 5,203 whites, and 3,954 negroes, at a cost of \$43,631.58, making a total enrollment of 10,667, at a cost of \$114,639.50, as compared with an enrollment of 15,847, at a cost of \$81,179.29 during the year 1908.

SEMINOLE NATION.

At the two boarding schools there were enrolled 259 pupils, at a cost of \$22,268.28. At the 34 day schools there were enrolled 13 Indian pupils, 727 whites, and 266 negroes, at a cost of \$5,371.66, making a total enrollment of 1,265, at a cost of \$27,639.94, as compared with an enrollment of 1,811, at a cost of \$28,394.21 during the year 1908.

The total cost of maintaining these schools referred to during the year 1909 was \$552,876.51, and the salaries of the superintendent and supervisors and other miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$25,717.50, making a total expense of \$578,594.03. The total expenditure during 1908 was \$748,555.66.

TRIBAL REVENUES.

The regulations of the department approved November 15, 1906, to carry into effect section 11 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), provide for the collection of a grazing fee for the use of unallotted land in the Five Civilized Tribes of 15 cents per acre per annum. The Secretary of the Interior has also given instructions to collect a reasonable compensation for the use of segregated coal and asphalt lands for farming or grazing purposes and also to collect compensation for the use of other unallotted lands where the same have heretofore been in cultivation through error, provided that no additional land shall be put in cultivation. The collection of fees for the use of unallotted land, including the segregated coal and asphalt area in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, is handled by this office. The land is personally inspected in each case by a representative of this office, and the remittances, after they are carefully checked here, are transmitted to the United States Indian agent, to be accounted for to the tribes. But little resistance has been made to the collection of these revenues during the year just ended, although in a few cases persons had to be removed. From the report of the Indian agent it appears the amount of grazing fee or rental paid for the use of unallotted lands in the different nations during the fiscal year 1909 was as follows:

Choctaw-Chickasaw nations, rental segregated lands.....	\$51, 802. 19
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, grazing.....	30, 128. 07
Cherokee Nation.....	71. 27
Creek Nation.....	2, 948. 28
Seminole Nation.....	69. 40
Total.....	85, 019. 21

All warrants drawn by tribal authorities of the Five Civilized Tribes for salaries of tribal officers and other expenses of their governments are submitted direct to this office for examination and approval and are not circulated. Warrants which are approved by this office

are transmitted to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, who issues his official check in payment therefor and mails the same direct to the payee.

SALE OF TRIBAL PROPERTY.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 30, 1908, contains the following provision:

The Secretary of the Interior shall take possession of all buildings on lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, now or heretofore used for governmental, school, or other tribal purposes, together with the furniture therein, and the land appertaining thereto, and appraise and sell the same at such time and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and deposit the proceeds, less expenses incident to the appraisement and sale, in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the tribes, respectively, owning the said land and improvements, and immediately after any such sale patents for the realty thus sold shall be made and delivered in the same manner as now provided by law for other tribal property: *Provided*, That when practicable preference right shall be given to the State, counties, and municipalities of Oklahoma to purchase said lands and improvements at the appraised value: *And provided*, That pending such appraisement and sale the Secretary of the Interior may temporarily lease said buildings and lands for the benefit of the tribes, respectively, to which they belong.

Under said provision the Cherokee Female Seminary, including 40 acres of ground at the town of Tahlequah was sold to the State of Oklahoma for the sum of \$45,000; also steps were taken to sell the 120 acres of land reserved from allotment for the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, near the town of Pryor Creek, Okla., and one tribal courthouse in the Chickasaw Nation and eight tribal court-houses in the Choctaw Nation were appraised with a view to selling the same.

Section 25 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), provides that light and power companies can secure unallotted or restricted land in the Five Civilized Tribes by condemnation or agreement. Under this provision the Washita Electric Power Company acquired about 120 acres of unallotted land near the town of Pauls Valley, in the Chickasaw Nation.

Section 10 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1908 (35 Stats., 444), provides for the sale of not to exceed 2 acres of unallotted land of the Five Civilized Tribes to any one school district, and also provides for the removal of restrictions where districts desire to secure school sites on restricted allotments. Under this provision of law 62 applications for school sites on unallotted land were made, of which 27 were appraised and deeds issued; 30 applications were pending but had not been appraised on June 30, 1909, and 5 were dismissed.

ALIENATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

The act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, removed the restrictions from all citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes who are not of Indian blood and all citizens of less than half Indian blood, including minors. Citizens of half Indian blood and less than three-quarters Indian blood, including minors, can sell their surplus allotments without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, but their homestead allotments are still restricted. The entire allotments of citizens of three-quarters or more Indian blood are restricted. Such act provides, however, that all adult citizens whose land is restricted can make application to the Secretary of the Interior for the removal of their restrictions. The detail work of handling applications for

the removal of restrictions is attended to by the district agents. The Indian agent's report shows that 3,845 applications for the removal of restrictions were filed during the year and 10 applications for the removal of restrictions on 2-acre tracts of land for school purposes, all of which applications have been disposed of with the exception of 219.

Where a citizen makes application for the removal of his restrictions the Secretary of the Interior approves the same unconditionally where he is satisfied the citizen is fully competent to dispose of the land and handle the proceeds to his best advantage. Where an application is approved conditionally the land is advertised for sale by the United States Indian agent and the proceeds disbursed as authorized by the department. During the year 918 tracts of land were advertised for sale, of which 150 tracts were sold, aggregating 10,924.21 acres, the consideration received being \$149,423.20. Fifty-nine sales were pending on June 30, 1909.

It is believed the small number of sales is largely due to the fact that a large number of full-blood Indians were allotted land in the mountainous country where they reside, which is of little agricultural value; also many of the tracts offered for sale were small and isolated. Furthermore the restrictions upon the alienation of about 8,000,000 acres of land were removed on July 27, 1908, and the large amount of this placed on the market is more attractive to prospective purchasers.

INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDULENT LEASES.

The act of May 27, 1908, provides with respect to leasing by individual allottees, as follows:

That all lands other than homesteads allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes, from which restrictions have not been removed, may be leased by the allottee, if an adult, or by guardian or curator under order of the proper probate court if a minor or incompetent for a period not to exceed five years, without the privilege of renewal: *Provided*, That leases of restricted lands for oil, gas, or other mining purposes, leases of restricted homesteads for more than one year, and leases of restricted land for periods of more than five years may be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That the jurisdiction of the probate courts of the State of Oklahoma over lands of minors and incompetents shall be subject to the foregoing provisions, and the term "minor" or "minors" as used in this act shall include all males under the age of twenty-one years and all females under the age of eighteen years.

During the year the office of the United States Indian agent, through the various district agents, has investigated cases presented where it was alleged that leases had been obtained through violation of said act of May 27, 1908, or other acts prior thereto, and also where leases were secured through fraud or misrepresentation, or for inadequate consideration. During the year a total of 292 cases were considered, 24 of the same being reported to the department with recommendation that suit be instituted to cancel the leases.

DRILLING ON SEGREGATED COAL LANDS.

The Indian appropriation act, approved June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 325), contained the following provision:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make practical and exhaustive investigations of the character, extent, and value of the coal

deposits in and under the segregated coal lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, and the expense thereof, not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That any and all information obtained under the provisions of this act shall be available at all times for the use of the Congress and its committees.

The drilling operations commenced during the fiscal year ended 1908 and were completed in June, 1909, there being 37 holes drilled, the depth varying from 113 feet to 1,510 feet. The total number of feet drilled was 16,896.

Mr. William Cameron, supervisor of mines, assisted by the mining trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, is now engaged in the work of preparing a report from the data obtained from these drilling operations and from other information obtainable from coal operators and other sources showing the area of the segregated coal and asphalt lands which is underlaid with coal that can be profitably mined, the character of such coal, thickness of the veins, etc. As soon as such report is completed the same will be transmitted to the department.

ALIENATION OF ALLOTMENTS FOR TOWNSITE PURPOSES.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 892), contained the following provision:

And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the surveying and platting at their own expense of townsites by private parties where stations are located along the lines of railroads, nor the unrestricted alienation of lands for such purposes when received by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

After the passage of said act of March 3, 1903, and up to June 30, 1908, this office was called upon to consider a large number of applications of allottees for the sale of land for townsite purposes. After the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, which removed the restrictions from a large number of allottees and provided that restricted Indians, including full bloods, could make application for the removal of their restrictions, investigation, and report concerning which applications were to be made by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, and under such act 15 district agents were appointed for the purpose of handling applications for the removal of restrictions, sales of land, etc., it was considered that any applications to sell restricted land for townsite purposes could be handled by the Indian agent in connection with other applications for the removal of restrictions with less expense than to have separate applications made at this office and employees detailed to investigate the same. Therefore, no new applications were received by this office after June 30, 1908, but all cases pending on that date have been disposed of during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT AT UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., *June 30, 1909.*

The annual report of the business transacted at the Union Indian Agency at Muskogee, Okla., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, is respectfully submitted.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The only legislation passed by Congress during the fiscal year affecting the work of this office was the provision contained in the act approved March 3, 1909, providing that default in payments for town lots in government townsites should not work a forfeiture if payments were made with 10 per cent interest from date same were due on or before December 1, 1909. However, the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, known as the "Restriction bill," did not go into effect until July 27, 1908, and since that time and during the year just closed, under the regulations of the department, a successful plan for considering and acting upon applications of individual allottees still having restricted lands for permission to sell such lands either with or without the supervision of the department has been put into operation. A fairly satisfactory plan of selling lands of allottees where restrictions are not removed unconditionally has been worked out and much good is being done the individual allottee in such cases (and his neighbor, too) by selling a portion of his land and devoting the proceeds of the sale to improving the balance by allowing him to build houses, barns, fences, and other improvements, and to purchase wagons, teams, and agricultural implements under the supervision of the district agents and this office.

The leasing of restricted lands for oil, gas, and miscellaneous purposes and the collection of royalties and rentals thereunder show a decrease, probably occasioned by the removal of restrictions and the inactivity in oil and gas operations resulting from poor financial conditions and insufficient pipe-line facilities to handle an overproduction of oil for the preceding year.

During the year the relations of this office and the district agents with the state and county officials have been most harmonious. In some of the counties attempts were made, largely through misunderstandings of the law, to tax restricted lands for the year 1908, but in most cases the assessment of such taxes has been canceled. Outside of the so-called "Crazy Snake trouble" and the arrest of an occasional recalcitrant Indian for refusing to work the roads or pay his road or personal tax there has been no trouble between the Indians and the state and county officials.

The feature of the work upon which it is desired to dwell most strongly is the establishment of the 15 district agencies under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908. These agencies have been of incalculable good to the individual allottee, especially in protecting the estates of minor allottees, and have placed this office in closer touch with the individual Indian than ever heretofore. Congress has never taken a step which has been so beneficial to allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes as the authorization of the district-agent force, and ample provision should be made for the continuance of at least its present organization, or, better still, a local representative of the department in each county. There are over 100,000 allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, or approximately one-third of the Indian population of the entire United States. This gives to each district agent approximately 6,700 allottees, all of whom make him business to a more or less degree. There are still 36,000 allottees having restricted lands, giving each district agent approximately 2,400 restricted Indians, whose affairs are almost totally within the jurisdiction of the department through its local offices.

The crops in the Five Civilized Tribes for the last year were far below the average, and in some sections almost a total failure. This occasioned some suffering on the part of the allottees, which was alleviated by the per capita payment of \$20 out of the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, derived from the sale of lots in townsites and by a per capita payment of \$28 in the Seminole Nation.

A brief statistical statement and discussion of the work accomplished in the various divisions follows:

ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

The total moneys passing through the agency for the year was \$5,319,172.40, of which \$2,608,767.54 was collected and \$2,710,404.86 disbursed. This makes the largest financial year in the history of the agency, the total of all moneys handled during the previous year being \$4,996,844.65.

The accounts division also paid 17,774 royalty vouchers and 2,225 regular disbursement vouchers during the year, a total of 19,999, as compared with 16,083 for the previous year.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Choctaw Nation:

Coal royalty.....	\$161,094.58
Grazing fee.....	22,596.06
Asphalt royalty.....	2,687.46
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	38,851.64
Condemnation of lands for various purposes.....	731.25
Timber illegally cut.....	489.87
Ties illegally cut.....	224.69
Sale of fallen timber.....	2,938.42
Sale of stray stock.....	33.31
Rent of court-house, Atoka.....	20.00
Pipe-line damages.....	42.53
Sale of unallotted lands.....	1,057.50
Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes.....	628.87
Sale of reservation for court-house, Red Oak.....	319.50
Collected from former tribal treasurer.....	1,522.18
Town lots.....	66,786.89

\$300,024.75

Chickasaw Nation:

Coal royalty.....	\$53,698.19
Grazing fee.....	7,532.01
Asphalt royalty.....	895.84
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	12,950.55
Condemnation of lands for various purposes.....	243.75
Timber illegally cut.....	163.28
Ties illegally cut.....	74.89
Sale of fallen timber.....	979.46
Sale of estray stock.....	11.10
Pipe-line damages.....	14.17
Sale of unallotted lands.....	352.50
Sale of unallotted lands for school purposes.....	209.63
Sale of reservation for court-house, Red Oak.....	106.50
Town lots.....	22,262.31

 \$99,494.18

Cherokee Nation:

School revenue (board of pupils).....	8,485.75
Grazing fee.....	71.27
Pipe-line damages.....	26.80
Pipe-line taxes.....	5.77
Rent of jail, Tahlequah.....	80.00
Sale of furniture, insane asylum.....	85.85
Sale of improvements, orphan asylum.....	150.00
Sale of female seminary, Tahlequah.....	45,000.00
Proceeds of suit versus J. L. Hargrove.....	429.76
Town lots.....	28,858.05

 83,193.25

Creek Nation:

Grazing fee.....	2,948.28
Timber royalty.....	101.64
Timber illegally cut.....	3.00
Sale of live stock.....	1,037.50
Sale of lands for school purposes.....	1,000.00
Rent of Coweta Boarding School.....	125.00
Rent of colored orphan home.....	20.00
Reimbursement of traveling expenses paid to chief of nation.....	39.90
Refund on deposit of court costs in suits filed by nation.....	2.85
Stipulated judgment town-lot suits, Muskogee.....	11,250.00
Town lots.....	11,030.82

 27,558.99

Seminole Nation:

Grazing fee.....	69.40
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 69.40

Individual Indian moneys:

Royalties.....	1,813,460.28
Pipe-line damages.....	2,520.08
Telephone damages.....	86.96
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	8,787.00
Sale of Indian lands— Total bids.....	268,643.67
Interest.....	2,319.78

 2,095,817.77

Miscellaneous:

Sale of lease blanks.....	2,237.00
Sale of townsite maps.....	177.10
Reimbursement appropriation, "Sale of lands"....	195.10

 2,609.20

Total actually collected by Indian agent.....	2,608,767.54
Amount received by agent to cover disallowances.....	9.69
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition.....	801,256.71
Total.....	3,410,033.94

Balance "Individual Indian money—royalties" carried over from previous fiscal year.....	\$149, 123. 27
Balance "Individual Indian money—land sales," carried over from previous fiscal year.....	80, 102. 73
Balance "Overpayments on advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee," carried over from previous year.....	2, 926. 03
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	3, 642, 185. 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Congressional appropriations:

"Incidentals in Oklahoma, including employees, 1909"—	
Salaries of regular employees.....	\$13, 750. 10
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	167. 44
Salaries of temporary employees.....	568. 25
Traveling expenses, temporary employees....	466. 25
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	1, 080. 93
Repairing and sundry expenses.....	1, 472. 06
Printing land-sale posters.....	355. 50
Purchasing typewriters and adding machine..	636. 36
	<hr/>
	\$18, 496. 89
"Removal of intruders, Five Civilized Tribes"—	
Salaries of regular employees.....	14, 821. 66
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.	4, 309. 63
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	328. 81
	<hr/>
	19, 460. 10
"Removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—	
Salaries of regular employees.....	24, 074. 67
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	97. 03
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	110. 03
	<hr/>
	24, 281. 73
"Sale of inherited and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—	
Salaries of regular employees.....	12, 941. 17
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	1, 202. 60
Traveling expenses, temporary employees....	544. 75
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	20. 25
	<hr/>
	14, 708. 77
"Leasing of mineral and other lands, Five Civilized Tribes"—	
Salaries of regular employees.....	25, 568. 86
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	2, 635. 50
Salaries and traveling expenses, commissioned oil inspectors.....	9, 427. 76
Salaries of temporary employees.....	403. 25
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	619. 16
Rents.....	110. 00
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	72. 00
	<hr/>
	38, 836. 53
"Investigation of fraudulent leases, allotted lands"—	
Salaries of regular employees.....	8, 178. 51
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	1, 707. 77
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	30. 40
	<hr/>
	9, 916. 68
"Clerical and other expenses, town lots, Union Agency"—	
Salaries of regular employees.....	5, 341. 99
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	113. 80
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	99. 25
	<hr/>
	5, 555. 04
"Contingencies, Indian Department, 1909"—	
Salaries of regular employees.....	750. 00
Traveling expenses, regular employees.....	35. 87
Rent of office telephones.....	84. 00
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....	97. 68
Repairs and sundry expenses.....	219. 48
	<hr/>
	1, 187. 03

Congressional appropriations—Continued.

"For completion of work of Commission to Five Civilized Tribes"—			
Salaries of regular employees		\$5, 128. 02	
Traveling expenses, regular employees		263. 28	
		<hr/>	\$5, 391. 30
"Telegraphing, transportation, etc., Indian sup- plies"—			
Telegraphing and long-distance telephone			470. 18
"Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes"—			
Salaries and traveling expenses of district agents and assistants	66, 005. 66		
Traveling expenses, regular employees	1, 491. 21		
Salaries of temporary employees	8, 546. 00		
Traveling expenses, temporary employees	2, 353. 71		
Telegrams and long-distance telephone	348. 29		
Printing and miscellaneous purchases	2, 605. 92		
Office rents	2, 967. 21		
Repairs and sundry expenses	345. 61		
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.	7, 886. 78		
	<hr/>		92, 550. 39
Pay of Indian agent			4, 500. 00
Pay of Indian police			7, 786. 66
Buildings at agencies and repairs—			
Agency rent			5, 160. 00
Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor:			
Choctaw royalties—			
Salaries of regular employees	2, 020. 00		
Traveling expenses, regular employees	20. 49		
Traveling expenses, temporary employees	459. 66		
Tribal warrants and interest	43, 634. 45		
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.	18. 76		
	<hr/>		46, 153. 36
Chickasaw royalties—			
Salaries of regular employees	2, 370. 00		
Traveling expenses, regular employees	21. 59		
Traveling expenses, temporary employees	199. 30		
Damages, opening public roads	2. 50		
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.	83. 32		
	<hr/>		2, 676. 71
Cherokee royalties—			
Salaries of regular employees	944. 00		
Traveling expenses, regular employees	43. 19		
Salaries of temporary employees	78. 00		
Traveling expenses, temporary employees	10. 02		
Repairs and sundry expenses	49. 50		
Salary and expenses of grazing-fee collector....	62. 50		
	<hr/>		1, 187. 21
Creek royalties—			
Salaries of regular employees	1, 800. 00		
Traveling expenses, regular employees	23. 46		
Refund erroneous deposit, individual tank-site damage	6, 400. 00		
Paid original allottee 10 per cent Boynton town lot proceeds	344. 10		
Paid tribal warrants	954. 00		
Salary and expenses of grazing-fee collector...	112. 59		
Expenses of town-lot suits	885. 35		
Sidewalk of Creek Capital Block, Okmulgee ..	1, 299. 52		
	<hr/>		11, 819. 02
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots—			
Salaries of regular employees	3, 658. 34		
Printing and miscellaneous purchases	21. 25		
Refunds of Hartshorne and other towns	21, 920. 12		
Salaries and traveling expenses per capita pay- ment	5, 443. 88		
Reappraisal of Hartshorne	305. 37		
Survey of townsites segregated coal lands.	7, 806. 91		
	<hr/>		39, 155. 87

Indian moneys—Proceeds of labor—Continued.

Choctaw-Chickasaw grazing—		
Salaries of regular employees.....	\$5,383.78	
Refunds.....	520.22	
Refund of timber royalty.....	38.60	
Per diem and traveling expenses, Indian police.....	3,307.59	
Expense collecting rent of segregated coal land.....	9,945.31	
Salary and expenses of supervisor of mines....	3,338.08	
Payment for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	65,329.10	
	<hr/>	\$87,862.68

Tribal Indian moneys:

Chickasaw national fund—		
Paid tribal warrants and interest.....		129,890.48
Interest Chickasaw national fund—		
Paid tribal warrants and interest.....		16,772.83
Cherokee national fund—		
Paid tribal warrants and interest.....		8,803.30
Interest Cherokee national fund—		
Paid tribal warrants.....		6,230.97
Interest Cherokee asylum fund—		
Paid tribal warrants.....		317.22
Interest Creek general fund—		
Paid tribal warrants.....	\$37,437.84	
Expenses of Creek town-lot suits.....	6,737.06	
Paid Samuel W. Brown claim authorized by Congress.....	7,388.94	
	<hr/>	51,563.84
Interest Seminole general fund—		
Paid tribal warrants.....	5,962.50	
Twenty-eight dollars per capita payment.....	83,430.83	
	<hr/>	89,393.33
Fulfilling treaties—Seminoles—		
Paid tribal warrants and interest.....		15,169.13

Miscellaneous:

Individual Indian moneys—		
Royalties.....	1,802,893.20	
Land sales.....	65,590.17	
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	10,255.68	
Land sale bids returned.....	74,194.60	
Pipe-line damages.....	914.93	
Telephone damages.....	36.63	
	<hr/>	1,953,885.21
Collections on judgments, Creek town-lot suits—		
Expenses paid.....		1,125.00
Sale of lease blanks—		
Printing and miscellaneous purchases.....		97.40

Total actual disbursements..... 2,710,404.86

Deposited Indian moneys to credit of various tribes.....	509,215.57
Deposited account sale of townsite maps.....	165.10
Deposited account sale of lease blanks.....	1,494.00
Deposited to reimburse appropriation "Sale of inherited and other lands".....	195.10
Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw-Chickasaw royalties—town lots".....	12.00
Deposited to reimburse "Indian moneys—proceeds of labor—Choctaw".....	645.60
Deposited unexpended balances.....	45,959.46
Deposited account of disallowances.....	9.69

Balances on hand June 30, 1909:

Individual Indian moneys—		
Royalties.....	\$159,690.35	
Pipe-line damages.....	1,605.15	
Telephone damages.....	50.33	
Land sale bids.....	59,174.77	
Land sale accounts.....	152,106.64	
Overpayments on advance royalty.....	1,457.35	
	<hr/>	374,084.59

Grand total..... 3,642,185.97

CASHIER'S OFFICE.

Practically all of the funds collected by the agency are received by mail. The cashier's division, with its bonded employees, opens all incoming mail and keeps a minute account of all moneys received from the moment they enter the office until final disposition on the books of the agency. The total receipts passing through the cashier's office for the year were \$2,608,767.54, consisting of 36,216 separate remittance entries. This division also has established a card-ledger system of all moneys going to the credit of individual Indians accruing from oil royalties, land sales, pipe line or other damages, which is maintained as a check against the various divisions of the office where the detail is handled by regular ledger accounts. This provides a perfect check and enables a balance to be taken off of the individual ledgers in the shortest possible space of time. Approximately 10,000 individual card accounts are kept in this division, and from these the quarterly pay roll showing itemized receipts, disbursements, and balances is prepared. This roll is very voluminous, usually containing approximately 500 pages, size 14 inches by 16 inches, of almost solid typewritten figures on both sides of the sheet.

MAILING DIVISION.

During the fiscal year there were received 2,994 departmental and 73,252 miscellaneous letters. This is an increase of 2,654 letters over the previous fiscal year. In addition to the letters, there were approximately 33,787 vouchers, statements, etc., which were not numbered as letters received, giving a grand total of 110,033 pieces of incoming mail.

There were dispatched from this office during the fiscal year 8,008 departmental and 151,482 miscellaneous letters, a total of 159,490 regular letters and 38,254 vouchers, statements, circulars, etc., making a total of 197,744 pieces of outgoing mail for the year.

TYPEWRITER DIVISION.

The typewriter division was established during the early part of the fiscal year and has proven most satisfactory and a solution of a heretofore vexing problem. We have in this division 15 to 20 stenographers or typewriters who are familiar with the work of the various divisions and they are detailed where most needed at the time most needed.

FIELD DIVISION.

The field division was created during the past fiscal year to superintend the handling, through this office, of the work of the district agents—the local representatives of the Secretary of the Interior—under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908. The force consists of 2 supervising district agents who work under and report to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and who counsel and advise the district agents in the field and appear in the courts in matters in which the district agents are unable to take action or need assistance; 1 supervising district agent in charge of this division in this office; 15 district agents; 15 office assistant district agents; 2 Indian assistant district agents; 3 special assistant district agents specially quali-

fied to handle probate matters; 1 assistant district agent for general relief work; and such temporary clerks, appraisers, and interpreters as are necessary from time to time for the proper and economical handling of the work.

The larger portion of the first six months of the district agent work was taken up by a rush of applications for removal of restrictions, which took practically all the time of the district agents and their office assistants. As soon as the rush of this work allowed them to do so, the district agents began a systematic check of guardian and administration cases pending in the various county courts, which originated prior to statehood and are so badly congested that the county courts seem unable to straighten them out without assistance. In such work they are being assisted by the special assistant district agents and by the supervising district agents. The work is not yet completed and probably will not be until the latter part of the new fiscal year, but in probate matters handled so far a saving has been accomplished for minor allottees of not less than \$300,000.

The district agents, in counseling and advising allottees as to lease matters, have saved a large amount of money by collecting back rentals, by securing renewals of rental contracts at advanced rates, by preventing the entering into inequitable contracts, and by securing the cancellation of such contracts. A conservative estimate of the amount saved to allottees by this branch of the work is \$200,000.

Particular success has resulted from the efforts of the district agents in establishing cordial personal relations with the so-called "Snake" Indians in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek nations, and the "Night Hawks" in the Cherokee Nation. Many of such Indians are accepting patents to their allotted lands, making applications for townsite per capita funds, and manifesting interest in the location and character of their allotments.

The district agents have been of much assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with suits pending in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Oklahoma to clear titles to allotted lands by expeditiously and economically investigating various matters relating thereto and in securing information from the records with a view to the dismissal of such suits. A thorough check of the records of the various registrars of deeds and courts has been made at least once a month to keep in touch with matters affecting the estates of minor Indians and also to ascertain if any deeds or other instruments given by restricted allottees in violation of law have been filed.

By counseling, advising, and assisting them in the management of their affairs the district agents have succeeded in gaining the confidence of large numbers of the allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes. Many of the full blood as well as the part blood Indians refuse to consummate any business transaction without first submitting the same to the district agent, and in numerous cases the other parties to the contract, especially if it is legitimate, desire the matter approved by the district agent before entering into the transaction, for it is well known that if the action is illegal, sooner or later the matter will be discovered by the district agents, an investigation made, and steps taken to protect the interests of the allottee.

While the district agents have accomplished much good in straightening out irregular dealings heretofore had with allottees, at the same

time they have prevented Indians from entering into other similar transactions to a much larger extent, and as soon as the old probate cases shall have been checked and gotten into shape and other old complaints investigated and disposed of as far as possible they will be able to keep a constant check upon practically all matters affecting the interests of allottees in their districts.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion of not only the Indians themselves, but of all the people of the eastern portion of the State, that the district agency system is the most practical legislation which has been enacted for the benefit of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes for many years.

At the beginning of the district agency work there was a tendency on the part of the State officials to regard the field force as interlopers, but during the fiscal year the district agents and this office have established amicable relations with the State and county officials, and they are now working harmoniously. This was specially shown in the Crazy Snake (Chitto Harjo) trouble, when the cooperation of the state civil and military authorities with the representatives of the department, it is believed, prevented much bloodshed.

I believe that a very conservative estimate of the amount saved allottees by reason of the district agency work during the fiscal year is \$1,000,000.

The appended tabulation does not give an altogether fair idea of the amount of work done by the district agents, for the reason that their duties are so varied that it is impossible to classify them to any extent.

Work done by district agents.

Verbal reports in probate matters under section 6, act of May 27, 1908.....	1, 658
Reports to agents, miscellaneous probate matters.....	958
Probate complaints filed.....	1, 643
Probate complaints disposed of.....	1, 369
Lease complaints filed.....	1, 480
Lease complaints disposed of.....	1, 418
Departmental leases forwarded to agent.....	461
Applications for removal of restrictions filed.....	3, 686
Applications for removal of restrictions forwarded to agent.....	^a 4, 317
Lease inquiries received and answered.....	3, 543
Inquiries received and answered concerning restricted lands of minor allottees.	4, 039
Intruder complaints filed.....	538
Intruder complaints disposed of.....	356

TOWNSITE DIVISION.

Prior to the present fiscal year 300 government townsites had been established in the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes. At the close of the fiscal year final payments had been made on all lots in 87 of these townsites and patents covering the same had been prepared and delivered. There are approximately 9,745 town lots in townsites which are either undisposed of or on which payments are still due, of which number payments on 5,287 are delinquent, 1,080 are not due, 1,446 lots are vacant, and 1,932 have been reserved for mining and other purposes.

Section 14 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1908, provided for the reappraisal of the townsite of Hartshorne in the Choctaw Nation. This necessitated the reimbursement of the amount pre-

^a This includes cases returned to district agents for additional report and resubmitted.

viously paid on lots in excess of the reappraisement. During the fiscal year \$21,820.87 has been so refunded.

The complications which arose during the year 1908 relative to the title to a portion of the lands embraced in the townsite of Tuttle in the Chickasaw Nation are still unsettled, and no payments are being received or patents issued on the contested area of that townsite.

The closing of the townsite work is necessarily slow on account of the various extensions which have been given lot owners in which to make final payments. During the latter part of 1908 the delinquent lots in nearly all of the townsites were declared forfeited by the department on account of failure to make final payments within the time fixed by law. However, the act approved March 3, 1909, provided that town-lot payments in default should not work a forfeiture if payment with 10 per cent interest from date were made before December 1, 1909.

Besides the 300 townsites above referred to, the following townsites and additions thereto have been established during the current fiscal year:

Townsites established during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.—Dewey, Cherokee Nation; Bache, Blanco, Bokoshe, Buck, Cairo, Choctaw Nation.

Additions to townsites made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.—Alderson, Heavener, Krebs, Wilburton, Red Oak, Hartshorne, Choctaw Nation.

During the fiscal year patents for town lots within government townsites have been prepared, executed, and delivered as follows:

Patents to town lots prepared and delivered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Nation.	Prepared.	Delivered.
Choctaw-Chickasaw.....	3,372	5,841
Cherokee.....	1,205	1,553
Creek.....	298	1,799
Total.....	4,875	9,193

Under instructions from the department a large number of deeds covering town lots in the Creek Nation that were involved in an investigation being made by Mr. M. L. Mott, national attorney for the Creek Nation, were held in this office. On April 26, 1909, Mr. Mott withdrew his objections to delivering deeds except those actually involved in suit, and accordingly all that were ready were delivered.

Appended is a comparative statement of moneys received and credited on account of town lots for the past ten years:

Money received for town lots from 1900 to 1909.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
900.....		\$74.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,213.50
901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
902.....	\$80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
903.....	211,410.22	21,286.40	337,427.21	570,123.83
904.....	106,479.26	73,568.24	374,574.22	554,621.72
905.....	105,579.47	139,389.74	541,749.55	786,718.76
906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,728.65	975,228.92
907.....	22,701.96	146,582.23	389,589.61	558,873.80
908.....	21,636.57	93,687.94	249,134.19	364,458.70
909.....	11,030.82	28,858.05	89,049.20	128,938.07
Total.....	708,424.39	747,907.38	2,756,671.85	4,213,003.62

INTRUDER DIVISION.

The following tabulation shows the nature and extent of the work of the intruder division during the fiscal year:

Work of intruder division during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Creek.	Chero- kee.	Chicka- saw.	Choctaw.	Total.
Number of cases filed during the year.....	35	72	78	64	249
Number of cases heard and disposed of during year.....	58	60	77	97	292
Number of cases where intruders were removed by Indian police.....	4	17	12	8	41
Number of cases submitted to Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes for suit to cancel instruments.....					24
Number of cases referred to field men and district agents for adjustment.....	48	55	93	84	280

The investigation of the intruder cases is being transferred as rapidly as possible from employees in the office to the district agents, who are very successful in adjusting matters between the parties, thus avoiding the necessity of formal judgments by this office in the majority of instances and greatly reducing the number of cases in which it is necessary to remove intruders by means of the Indian police.

This division has investigated a large number of complaints made against rejected freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, but no action has been taken, as instructions from the department are not to remove rejected freedmen until final disposition is made of their case by the Court of Claims.

RESTRICTION DIVISION.

Under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908, 3,845 applications for removal of restrictions upon alienation of allotted lands were filed in this office during the fiscal year, and 10 applications for removal of restrictions from 2 acres or less for school-site purposes, under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1908, making a total of 3,855 applications filed during the year, all of which except 219 have been disposed of, or approximately 95 per cent.

In view of the thorough investigations made and the large amount of detail work in connection with handling restriction cases, also the necessary checkings for leases, illegal deeds, and other instruments executed by the allottees themselves, both before and after filing applications, it is believed the work of this division is in first-class shape. The following is a detailed statement of the status of the work of this division:

Status of work in restriction division.

Nation.	Pending at agency.	Pending at department.	Conditional approvals.	Approved for school sites.	Unconditional approvals.	Canceled.	Denied.	Dismissed.	Involved in suit to clear titles.	Reinstated.	Total.
Choctaw.....	15	51	491	5	186	4	134	224	165	61	1,396
Cherokee.....	114	52	438	3	326	3	234	184	37	4	1,395
Chickasaw.....	27	7	126	1	82		39	42	23	11	358
Creek.....	43	24	76		50		139	184	14	5	535
Mississippi Choctaw.....	20	39	88		2		6	38	11	26	230
Seminole.....		1									1
Total.....	219	174	1,219	9	646	7	552	672	250	107	3,855

Acreage from which restrictions have been removed by department under act of May 27, 1908.

Tribe.	Con- ditional (land sold).	Uncon- ditional.
Choctaw.....	5,719.16	18,279.77
Cherokee.....	2,161.25	13,123.28
Chickasaw.....	1,598.80	7,902.89
Creek.....	455.00	2,470.94
Mississippi Choctaw.....	990.00	60.00
Total.....	10,924.21	41,836.88
RECAPITULATION.		
Unconditional.....	41,836.88	
Conditional.....	10,924.21	
Total.....	52,761.09	

SALES DIVISION.

The work of the sales division largely complements that of the restriction division. When the restrictions of an allottee have been removed conditionally, the sales division advertises the land for sale through the office of the district agent and conducts the detail necessary to the opening of the bids, collection of the purchase price, execution, approval, and delivery of the deed from the allottee to the purchaser, and disbursement of the proceeds.

Below is a tabulated list showing the work handled by this division:

Work of sales division during year ended June 30, 1909.

District agents.	Tracts posted.	Total bids re- ceived.	Number of tracts sold.	Acreage sold.	Considera- tion received.
Cusey.....	86	70	27	1,082.65	\$15,451.25
Cochran.....	59	78	10	699.00	5,683.20
Cobb.....	18	32	4	250.00	4,164.00
Farrar.....	6	5	1	77.00	1,020.00
Cook.....	60	29	7	298.00	5,750.00
Kemp.....	60	28	5	209.60	2,095.00
Robb.....	63	17	2	140.00	1,729.00
Brink.....	68	31	4	195.87	5,520.00
Baker.....	11	6	1	50.00	300.00
Reynolds.....	77	49	11	919.13	8,072.00
Cordell.....	76	118	27	2,629.13	29,450.50
Dyche.....	73	134	23	1,913.94	42,660.85
Shelby.....	71	61	12	988.18	11,457.00
Backenstoee.....	90	59	11	1,165.69	10,270.40
Knapp.....	100	30	5	306.02	2,800.00
Total.....	918	747	150	10,924.21	149,423.20

Number of bids on lands accepted by this office.....	229
Sales revoked on account of death of allottee.....	1
Bids rejected by allottees.....	19
Sales pending June 30, 1909.....	59
Sales actually consummated.....	150
	229

In addition to the foregoing, there have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior 9 applications for the sale of 2-acre tracts of land for school-site purposes, deeds to 7 of which have been executed and delivered, leaving 2 such sales now pending.

LEASE DIVISION.

The number of leases handled during the current fiscal year is considerably less than for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, as will be shown by the tabulated statement of work done by this division. This is occasioned by reason of the fact that restrictions were removed from a large area of allotted lands, thus enabling oil operators to take commercial leases direct from the allottee, and by the further reason that the oil and gas market has been dull on account of the poor financial conditions and overproduction, caused by insufficient pipe-line facilities. During the latter portion of the year there was a rally in leasing of lands in the southern part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on account of the bringing in of a good oil well near Madill, Okla.

The total number of departmental leases filed in this office up to and including June 30, 1909, is 19,167, disposed of as indicated by the following tabulation:

Work of lease division during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

LEASES FILED.

Oil and gas.....	18,682
Coal and asphalt.....	251
Agricultural.....	155
Miscellaneous.....	79
Total.....	<u>19,167</u>

DISPOSITION OF LEASES FILED.

Approved and in effect:		
Oil and gas.....	8,018	
Coal and asphalt.....	77	
Agricultural.....	39	
Miscellaneous.....	12	
		<u>8,146</u>
Approved but subsequently canceled:		
Oil and gas.....	2,763	
Coal and asphalt.....	44	
Agricultural.....	0	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
		<u>2,813</u>
Removed from departmental supervision:		
Oil and gas.....	947	
Coal and asphalt.....	3	
Miscellaneous.....	1	
		<u>951</u>
Disapproved by department:		
Oil and gas.....	5,820	
Coal and asphalt.....	74	
Agricultural.....	33	
Miscellaneous.....	51	
		<u>5,978</u>
Canceled for failure to refile:		
Oil and gas.....	522	
Coal and asphalt.....	65	
Agricultural.....	3	
Miscellaneous.....	4	
		<u>594</u>
Returned to lessee, no jurisdiction:		
Oil and gas.....	36	
Coal and asphalt.....	0	
Agricultural.....	2	
Miscellaneous.....	1	
		<u>39</u>

Pending at department:		
Mineral leases.....	176	
Agricultural.....	47	223
<hr/>		
Pending at this office:		
Mineral leases.....	392	
Agricultural.....	31	423
<hr/>		
Total.....		19,167
<hr/> <hr/>		

RECAPITULATION.

Leases:		
Leases on file in this office July 1, 1908.....		560
Filed during year.....		1,378
<hr/>		
		1,938
<hr/>		
Leases forwarded to department.....		1,495
Returned to lessees, no jurisdiction.....		20
Pending June 30, 1909.....		423
<hr/>		
		1,938
<hr/> <hr/>		
Assignments:		
Assignments on file in office July 1, 1908.....		159
Filed during year.....		369
<hr/>		
		528
<hr/>		
Assignments forwarded to department.....		331
Returned to assignees, no jurisdiction.....		68
Pending June 30, 1909.....		129
<hr/>		
		528

OIL FIELD INSPECTION.

During the fiscal year the oil inspector and his assistants inspected and tested 64 gas wells, and investigated, adjusted, and reported to this office for action 383 complaints relative to drilling off-set wells, cancellation of leases for different reasons, damages on account of overflow of oil and salt water, inadequacy of bonus, etc.

The oil inspector estimates there are at this time in the territory embraced by the Five Civilized Tribes approximately 7,812 producing oil wells, 600 gas wells, including those utilized and unutilized, and in the neighborhood of 1,000 dry holes all drilled at an approximate cost of \$20,000,000. There is little or no doubt but that the midcontinent field, largely composed of Oklahoma, led all other fields of the United States in oil production in the calendar year 1908, reports indicating that over 48,000,000 barrels of oil were marketed from the midcontinent during that year, a very large portion of which was produced from the Glenn Pool in the Creek Nation. This field was not discovered until November, 1905, and attracted no particular attention until March, 1906. There are approximately 1,700 producing wells within the proven territory of the Glenn Pool, which is only in the neighborhood of 4 miles square. This field has produced, up to June 30, 1909, approximately 53,000,000 barrels of oil. It reached its highest daily production in June, 1907—117,000 barrels. It is reported that the production of this pool in one year has been more than the entire State of Ohio in its big year, 1896, more than has been produced by the State of Pennsylvania since 1892, and that there is not a dry hole within its proven boundary. It is estimated that there are over 21,000,000 barrels of Glenn crude now in steel storage in Oklahoma. Practically all the production has been

under fifteen-year leases made with Creek Indians, owners of the land, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian royalty being 10 per cent to 12½ per cent, bringing to some Indian allottees \$1,000 to \$5,000 per month.

The approximate production of oil as marketed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, from the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes was 40,210,000 barrels, and the following statement, which is reasonably accurate, is submitted, showing the sales by months for the fiscal years 1907, 1908, and 1909:

Sales of oil, 1907-1909.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
July.....	980,000	3,326,000	3,442,000
August.....	990,000	3,580,600	3,292,000
September.....	925,000	3,675,000	3,178,000
October.....	1,265,000	4,270,000	3,407,000
November.....	1,250,000	3,845,000	3,138,000
December.....	1,365,000	3,565,000	3,390,000
January.....	1,595,000	3,340,000	3,284,000
February.....	1,707,000	3,260,000	3,108,000
March.....	2,366,000	3,610,000	3,376,000
April.....	2,970,000	3,450,000	3,262,000
May.....	3,154,000	2,875,000	3,503,000
June.....	3,150,000	2,305,000	3,830,000
Total.....	21,717,000	41,101,000	40,210,000

The best possible sources of information give the amount of oil held in storage in the Creek and Cherokee nations on June 30, 1909, as 42,654,403 barrels, of which 35,116,183 barrels are owned by the pipe-line companies and 7,538,220 barrels are still held by the producers unsold.

PIPE-LINE DIVISION.

Eight small local pipe lines were completed during the fiscal year, involving right of way across restricted or tribal lands. These are all short lines, the longest being but 25 miles.

On June 10, 1909, the department approved amended regulations governing the granting of right of way for pipe lines through Indian lands, eliminating certain features in previous regulations that had met with strenuous objection. Steps have since been taken by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, the largest of the three companies doing a pipe-line business in Oklahoma, to construct a pipe line from the Glenn Pool to Baton Rouge, La., and maps of this right of way and application therefor have already been filed.

ROYALTY DIVISION.

The royalty division attends to the collecting, crediting, and disbursing of individual and tribal Indian moneys accruing as rentals and royalties under oil, gas, and other departmental leases, and handles the vast amount of detail absolutely necessary to the protection of the lessor and this office in connection with this work. Many complications have arisen on account of the removal of restrictions from leased lands, the subsequent sale of same by allottees, the relinquishment of supervision of leases thereon—each entailing the examination of an abstract of title to determine that the lessor has parted with the title to the land in question—and by the many cancellations by agreement, waivers of bond, filing of new bonds,

and orders of probate court in minor leases covering unrestricted land, all taking away the supervision of this office over such leases and necessitating the final checking and closing of many accounts on the books of the agency.

There were 10,647 open accounts in this division at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1908, and 1,143 new oil and gas lease accounts were added during the year, making a total of 11,790 ledger accounts handled during the twelve months. There were closed by cancellation of leases and relinquishment of supervision where restrictions were removed 2,961 accounts, leaving 8,829 open accounts on June 30, 1909.

The following statement shows the volume of the work of this division:

Receipts and disbursements of oil, gas, and other individual royalties.

Fiscal year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1904.....	\$1,300.00	
1905.....	91,624.40	\$61,931.38
1906.....	323,555.40	339,279.01
1907.....	775,489.15	679,347.45
1908.....	1,692,627.55	1,685,675.26
1909.....	1,813,460.28	1,802,893.20
Total.....	4,698,056.78	4,569,126.30

TRIBAL COAL AND ASPHALT ROYALTIES.

The output of both coal and asphalt mines on segregated lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations quite materially decreased during the past year, \$214,792.77 being received for coal and \$3,583.30 being received for asphalt, making a total of \$218,376.07.

A comparative statement showing the royalties derived from this source by fiscal years is submitted herewith:

Coal and asphalt royalties received, 1899-1909.

Fiscal year—		Fiscal year—	
1899.....	\$110,145.25	1906.....	\$251,947.02
1900.....	138,486.40	1907.....	240,199.23
1901.....	199,663.55	1908.....	273,196.82
1902.....	247,361.36	1909.....	218,376.07
1903.....	261,929.84		
1904.....	277,811.60	Total.....	2,467,545.50
1905.....	248,428.36		

CONCLUSION.

In some respects the work of the agency has lessened during the year just closed, but in many others it has increased, so that upon the whole the report will show that more business has been transacted and it is believed with better results to the Indians and the public doing business with them than during any previous year.

The accounting work of the office continues to be more and more voluminous and adds much burdensome detail to which the agent, as the responsible disbursing officer, must give his personal attention.

DANA H. KELSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MINES ON SEGREGATED COAL LANDS IN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF MINES,
McAlester, Okla., August 7, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a report for the year ending June 30, 1909, on the mines located on segregated coal land in the State of Oklahoma, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The production of coal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, was 2,778,946 tons, and the production for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, is 2,728,437.32 tons, which shows a decrease in the tonnage produced for the fiscal year 1909, as compared with 1908, of 50,508 tons. This decrease in production can be largely attributed to the lack of demand for coal during the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. During the greater portion of this period several of the largest producing mines located on the segregated coal land in the State were temporarily closed down, as there was no demand for coal.

My report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, called attention to the fact that a considerable quantity of coal had been placed in storage by all coal consumers that depended on this field for their supply of fuel. This was done so that requirements might be taken care of during the suspension of work, which occurred early in the year 1908. When this suspension ended and the contract was arranged between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, a considerable portion of the coal that had been placed in storage had not been consumed, so that for sixty days after harmonious relations had been restored between the coal operators and miners very little coal was produced.

The rapid development of the oil and gas resources of the State and the use of these commodities as a fuel has very seriously affected the demand for coal in markets that have heretofore been large consumers of Oklahoma coal. So long as oil and gas continue to be found in quantities, as they are at the present time, there is no hope for an increased demand for coal from the mines of this State. For this reason an increased production can not be expected in the near future.

During the year there was a total of 8 mines abandoned. Six of these mines, however, were small slope openings, and the production from none of them exceeded 80 tons per day. There was opened, or in process of being opened, during the year a total of 4 mines, which leaves the total number of 90 mines now in operation on segregated coal land.

The condition, so far as opening of new mines is concerned, at this time is practically the same as it was one year ago, and the coal companies are showing no desire to open new mines, as the present mines

are, without a doubt, amply able to supply, or to take care of, all the demands that may be made on them for coal.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, there occurred a total of 108 accidents of all kinds in the mines operated on segregated coal land, 45 of which proved fatal. For the preceding year ending June 30, 1908, there occurred a total of 71 accidents, 31 of which proved fatal, which shows an increase in the number of accidents for the year ending June 30, 1909, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1908, of 37 accidents of all kinds, and an increase in the number of fatal accidents of 14. This large increase in the number of accidents is due to an unfortunate and unforeseen fire that occurred in mine No. 1 of the Hailey-Ola Coal Company, located at Haileyville, which resulted in the death of 29 men.

The fire occurred from the ignition of a tub of crude petroleum which had been lowered into the mine shortly after starting time.

This tub of crude petroleum had been furnished by an oil company for the express purpose of being used to lubricate mine cars. It is a highly inflammable oil and dangerous to be handled when in any way exposed to naked lights. It is also totally unfit as a lubricant. When this tub of oil was lowered into the mine it became ignited from the lamp of one of the men who was working on the bottom. My investigation shows that the light did not come in contact with the oil and was at least 15 inches away from the tub when the fire originated. The fire spread very rapidly and set fire to the timbers which supported the roof at the bottom of the shaft. This smoke got mixed with the air current and rendered the air very impure and unfit to support life, and as a result 29 men lost their lives. A large number of men escaped from the mine by means of escape ways. I regard this accident as being caused by an oil company furnishing the Hailey-Ola Coal Company with crude petroleum, when, instead, a lubricating oil, commonly called "black oil," should have been furnished.

The total number of accidents from explosions for the year ending June 30, 1909, was 15, 3 of which were fatal and 12 non-fatal. The total number of accidents from explosions for the year ending June 30, 1908, was 14, 3 of which were fatal and 11 nonfatal, which shows an increase in the nonfatal accidents of 1 for the year 1909 as compared with 1908, and a corresponding number in the fatal accidents. A detailed tabulated statement showing the nature and cause of these accidents will be appended and made a part of this report.

Since the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, I have discontinued making investigations of mines, so far as their compliance with the mining laws is concerned, and have left this matter, which was originally a part of my duty, to the department of mines and mining of the State of Oklahoma.

The average number of men and boys over 16 years of age employed during the year ending June 30, 1909, is as follows:

Men and boys employed above ground.....	1,060
Men and boys employed below ground.....	5,271
Total.....	6,331

This shows a decrease of 598 as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

The total value of coal produced on segregated coal land for the year ending June 30, 1909, was \$5,666,239.28, and the average selling price was \$2.07673, a decrease of \$0.016 per ton as compared with the selling price for the year ending June 30, 1908. This decrease of selling price can be attributed to the lack of demand for coal during the fiscal year just ended.

Coke produced in Oklahoma for the years ending June 30, 1908, and 1909.

Producer.	Shipping point.	Ovens.	1908.	1909.
Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Co.	Alderson.....	50	None.	None.
Do.....	Howe.....	100	None.	None.
Sans Bois Coal Co.	McCurtain.....	204	1,518	None.
McAlester Coal Mining Co.	Buck.....	50	None.	None.
Osage Coal and Mining Co.	Krebs.....	80	5,850	None.
Total.....		484	7,368	

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, no coke was produced in Oklahoma for the reason that the market that has hitherto been supplied from this field is now obtaining a supply from Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Alabama, which States furnish coke considerably cheaper than it is possible to obtain it from the coke producers in Oklahoma.

Output of coal from segregated coal land in Oklahoma for the years ended June 30, 1908, and 1909, which latter figures are based on coal mined and upon which royalty was paid.

No.	Name.	Year ending June 30—	
		1908.	1909.
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1	Bache & Denman Coal Co.	18,886	5,644.00
2	Brewer Coal and Mining Co.	34,425	28,834.00
3	Bolen Darnall Coal Co.	54,751	70,626.00
4	Central Coal and Coke Co.	34,907	25,263.00
5	Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.	38,567	
6	Chambers Coal and Mining Co.	1,579	4,357.00
7	Coalgate Co.	68,966	44,330.00
8	Degnan & McConnell.....	80,158	54,709.80
9	Denison Coal Co.		
10	Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Co.	28,862	5,638.00
11	Dow Coal Co.		
12	Eastern Coal and Mining Co.	51,081	48,217.90
13	Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.	26,595	18,613.00
14	Great Western Coal and Coke Co.	129,808	174,024.00
15	Hailey-Ola Coal Co.	157,381	183,393.00
16	Harrison, Edwin.....	33,643	48,947.00
17	Indian Coal and Mining Co.	27,387	3,342.00
18	Kali-Inta Coal Co.	62,795	68,701.00
19	Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.	38,167	13,726.00
20	Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.	35,587	28,332.00
21	Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.	101,606	102,944.00
22	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.	69,756	112,360.20
23	Maguire, Robert W.	194,704	278,623.00
24	McAlester Coal and Mining Co.	78,431	119,345.00
25	McAlester and Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	2,564	4,059.00
26	McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.	52,686	82,553.00
27	McMurray, John F.	12,297	51,095.00
28	Osage Coal and Mining Co.	238,119	182,782.00
29	Ozark Coal and Railway Co.	20,786	
30	Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.	31,388	
31	Rock Island Coal Co.	378,791	442,301.00
32	Samples Coal and Mining Co.	60,401	32,741.00
33	Savanna Coal Co.	28,990	20,118.00
34	Sans Bois Coal Co.	209,796	129,405.15
35	Standard Coal Co.		
36	St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	309	596.00
37	Turkey Creek Coal Co.	48,515	22,534.00
38	Western Coal and Mining Co.	328,271	320,283.27
	Total.....	2,778,946	2,728,437.32

Names, shipping points, counties, and location on railroads of operations on segregated coal land in Oklahoma for the year ended June 30, 1909.

No.	Name.	Shipping point.	County.	Railroad.
1	Bache & Denman Coal Co.	Red Oak	Latimer	C. R. I. & P.
2	Bokoshe Smokeless Coal Co.	Bokoshe	Le Flore	Mid. Val.
3	Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.	McAlester	Pittsburg	M. K. & T.
4	Brewer Coal and Mining Co.	Craig	do	C. R. I. & P.
5	Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.	Johnstown	do	M. K. & T.
6	Central Coal and Coke Co.	Williams	Le Flore	Mid. Val.
7	Chambers Coal and Mining Co.	Carbon	Pittsburg	M. K. & T.
8	Coalgate Co.	Chambers	do	Do.
		Coalgate	Coal	M. K. & T. and C.
9	Dengan & McConnell Coal and Coke Co.	Howe	Le Flore	R. I. & P.
10	Eastern Coal and Mining Co.	Wilburton	Latimer	Do.
11	Folsom Morris Coal Mining Co.	Midway	Coal	Do.
12	Great Western Coal and Coke Co.	Wilburton	Latimer	M. K. & T.
		Baker	Pittsburg	C. R. I. & P.
13	Hailey-Ola Coal Co.	Haileyville	do	Do.
14	Indian Coal and Mining Co.	Wilburton	Latimer	Do.
		Pocahontas	Pittsburg	C. R. I. & P. and
15	Kali-Inla Coal Co.	Hartshorne	do	M. K. & T.
16	Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.	Hughes	Latimer	C. R. I. & P.
17	McAlester and Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	McAlester	Pittsburg	Do.
18	McAlester-Choctaw Coal Co.	do	do	M. K. & T.
19	McAlester Coal Mining Co.	Buck	do	Do.
20	McAlester Coal and Mineral Co.	Wilburton	Latimer	Do.
21	McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.	Edwards	Pittsburg	C. R. I. & P.
22	Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.	do	do	C. R. I. & P.
		Dow	do	M. K. & T. and C.
23	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.	Wilburton	Latimer	R. I. & P.
24	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co., coal department.	Coalgate	Coal	M. K. & T.
25	Osage Coal and Mining Co.	Krebs	Pittsburg	Do.
26	Ozark Coal and Railway Co.	Panama	Le Flore	K. C. S.
27	Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.	Witteville	do	St. L. & S. F.
28	Rock Island Coal and Mining Co.	Hartshorne	Pittsburg	C. R. I. & P.
		Alderson	do	Do.
29	St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	Local	Atoka	M. K. & T.
30	Samples Coal and Mining Co.	McAlester	Pittsburg	F. S. & W.
31	Sans Bois Coal Co.	McCurtain	Haskell	M. K. & T.
32	Savanna Coal Co.	Savanna	Pittsburg	K. C. S.
33	Sequoyah Coal and Mining Co.	Sutter	Le Flore	C. R. I. & P.
34	Turkey Creek Coal Co.	Hughes	Latimer	M. K. & T.
35	Western Coal and Mining Co.	Lehigh	Coal	C. R. I. & P.
		Phillips	do	Okla. Cen.

Mines operated on the segregated coal land, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, during the year ended June 30, 1909 (not including strip pits).

Operator.	Shipping point.	Vein.	Mine No.	Year opened.	Thickness of coal.	Degree of pitch.	Direction.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.	Red Oak.	Lower Hartshorne.	1	1901	<i>ft. in.</i> 4 0	28	N.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1908	4 0	28	N.
Bokoshe Smokeless Coal Co	Bokoshe.	Panama.	1	1904	4 0	10	S.E.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1904	4 0	10	N.E.
Do.	do.	do.	3	1895	4 0	12	S.
Bolter-Darnall Coal Co.	McAlester.	McAlester.	1	1907	4 0	23	S.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1907	4 0	23	N.E.
Do.	do.	do.	3	1901	3 4	41	N.E.
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.	Savanna.	do.	1	1902	4 2	45	S.E.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1903	4 4	57	S.E.
Do.	do.	do.	3	1909	4 0	13	N.
Do.	do.	do.	4	1896	3 2	24	N.
Central Coal and Coke Co.	Carbon.	Secor.	77	1893	2 10	14	N.
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.	Chambers.	Lehigh.	5	1903	4 6	16	N.
Coalgate Coal Co.	Coalgate.	Arkansas.	3	1903	4 0	5	N.
Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Co.	Hove.	Upper Hartshorne.	10	1899	4 0	7	N.E.
Eastern Coal and Mining Co.	Wilburton.	do.	21	1907	4 0	9	N.
Do.	do.	do.	1	1901	3 4	4	N.E.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1898	4 0	19	N.
Folsom-Morris Coal Co.	Midway.	Upper Hartshorne.	2	1899	4 0	18	N.
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.	Wilburton.	do.	3	1899	4 0	63	S.
Do.	do.	do.	9	1904	4 8	53	S.
Do.	do.	do.	9 ¹	1906	4 8	13	N.
Do.	do.	do.	1	1900	4 9	22	N.
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.	Haileyville.	Lower Hartshorne.	3	1901	5 0	30	W.
Do.	do.	do.	4	1907	5 0	25	N.
Do.	do.	do.	1	1898	5 0	26	N.
Do.	do.	do.	4	1904	5 0	8	S.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1905	3 8	15	S.
Indian Coal and Mining Co.	Pocahontas.	do.	3	1906	3 8	8	S.
Do.	Buck.	do.	1	1904	4 0	30	N.
Kal-Inia Coal Co.	Gowen.	do.	1	1902	4 4	4	N.
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.	Hughes.	do.	1	1908	4 0	36	N.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1901	3 0	14	S.E.
McAlester-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.	McAlester.	do.	1	1901	3 4	35	S.E.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1902	3 4	45	S.
Do.	do.	do.	4	1901	4 6	30	S.
McAlester-Choctaw Coal Co.	do.	McAlester.	5	1909	4 7	16	N.E.
Do.	do.	Hartshorne.	4	1896	4 0	16	N.E.
McAlester Coal and Mineral Co.	Wilburton.	Lower Hartshorne.	5	1897	4 0	15	E.
Do.	do.	Upper Hartshorne.	5	1897	4 6	4	N.E.
Do.	do.	do.	6	1897	4 0	15	N.E.
Do.	do.	Lower Hartshorne.	7	1897	4 0	11	W.
McAlester Coal Mining Co.	Buck.	do.	6	1901	4 4	9	N.W.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1895	4 0	9	N.W.
Do.	do.	do.	11	1903	3 6	3	W.
Do.	do.	do.	21	1905	3 8	11	W.

NEW OPENINGS.

The new openings and extensions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, were as follows:

Brewer Coal and Mining Company, one slope, driven down about 200 feet, coal 4 feet thick, with a pitch of about 57°.

Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Company, Howe, old abandoned mine reopened, now known as No. 3, thickness of coal 4 feet, with a pitch of about 5°.

McAlester-Choctaw Coal Company, No. 5 slope, driven down 650 feet, thickness of coal 4 feet 7 inches, pitch about 30°.

Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Company, No. 9 shaft mine in process of being sunk; when completed will be 580 feet deep, with coal about 2 feet 10 inches thick and a pitch of about 7°.

The four new openings referred to above have not been fully equipped. Therefore it is impossible to make a detailed statement concerning the same.

In my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, reference was made to the flooding of two mines by high water. It was thought at that time that both of these mines would be recovered during the past year, but up to this time no effort has been made to recover them. One of these mines was operated by the Cameron Coal and Mercantile Company, at Williams, Okla., and the other by the Ozark Coal and Railway Company, at Panama, Okla.

The Poteau Coal and Mercantile Company, Poteau, Okla., suspended operations some time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and up to this time has not resumed work.

Accidents in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1909, by causes.

Gas explosions.....	15	Falling into chute.....	1
Fall of roof.....	13	Kicked by mule.....	3
Pit car.....	24	Blown-out or windy shot.....	8
Powder explosions.....	3	Premature explosion of masurite....	1
Fall of coal.....	9	Struck by hoisting rope.....	1
Caught by trapdoor.....	1		
Suffocation by smoke from fire.....	29	Total.....	108

Fatal accidents in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1909, by causes.

Gas explosions.....	3	Blown-out or windy shot.....	6
Fall of roof.....	1	Suffocation by smoke from fire.....	29
Pit car.....	3		
Fall of coal.....	2	Total.....	45
Premature explosion of masurite....	1		

Fatal accidents in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1909, by companies.

Bolen-Darnall Coal Company.....	1	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Company.....	1
Great Western Coal and Coke Company.....	1	Rock Island Coal Company.....	6
Hailey-Ola Coal Company.....	30	Samples Coal and Mining Company..	1
McAlester-Edwards Coal Company..	1	Sans Bois Coal Company.....	1
McAlester Coal and Mining Company	1	Western Coal and Mining Company..	1
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Company.....	1	Total.....	45

Accidents in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1909, by companies and mines.

Name of company.	Mine No.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Total for mine.	Total for company.
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.	3	2		2	5
Do	4	2	1	3	
Central Coal and Coke Co., Schreiner	1	1		1	2
Do	77	1		1	
Eastern Coal and Mining Co.	10	1		1	2
Do	21	1		1	
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.	3	7	1	8	10
Do	2	1		1	
Do	9	1		1	
Hailey-Ola Coal Co., Lutie	1	1	1	2	37
Hailey-Ola Coal Co., Haileyville	1	6	29	35	
McAlester Coal and Mining Co.	6	1	1	2	2
McAlester Coal and Mineral Co.	5	1		1	2
Do	7	1		1	
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.	2	4	1	5	5
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.	2		1	1	1
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.	19	2	1	3	3
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, coal department.	12	1		1	4
Do	17	3		3	
Osage Coal and Mining Co.	5	2		2	6
Do	7	2		2	
Do	8	2		2	
Rock Island Coal Co.	5	5	1	6	19
Do	6	1		1	
Do	7	1	1	2	
Do	8	5	4	9	
Do	38	1		1	
Samples Coal and Mining Co.	2	3	1	4	5
Do	3	1		1	
Sans Bois Coal Co.	2	1	1	2	2
Turkey Creek Coal and Mining Co.	4	2		2	2
Western Coal and Mining Co.	8		1	1	1
Total		63	45	108	108

Gas explosions in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1909, by companies.

Name of company.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.
Great Western Coal and Mining Co.	4	1
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.	2	
Eastern Coal and Mining Co.	1	
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.	2	
Osage Coal and Mining Co.	2	
Samples Coal and Mining Co.	1	1
Rock Island Coal Co.		1
Total	12	3

Gas explosions in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1909, by causes.

Brushing gas onto naked light	5
Failure of shot firer to use safety lamp	5
Unemployed men entering mine without authority set fire to gas with naked light	2
Carelessness of gas man in marking room clear of gas	2
Firing shots before gas had been cleared from room	1
Total	15

Accidents by fall of roof in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1909.

BY COMPANIES.

Bolen-Darnall Coal Company.....	1
Hailey-Ola Coal Company.....	1
McAlester Coal and Mineral Company.....	1
McAlester-Edwards Coal Company.....	1
Osage Coal and Mining Company.....	1
Samples Coal and Mining Company.....	2
Rock Island Coal and Mining Company.....	5
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Company.....	1
Total	13

BY CAUSES.

Failure to set props.....	5
Mining off standing shot.....	3
By working below loose rock.....	3
Car knocking out timber and letting rock down.....	1
Fell while propping.....	1
Total	13

Accidents in coal mines from windy or other shots and from explosions of powder or coal dust during the year ended June 30, 1909.

Windy shots.....	8
Premature explosion of masurite.....	1
Powder explosions.....	3
Total	12

Number of accidents and persons injured in each class of accident during the year ended June 30, 1909.

	Cause.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.
July:			
1	Burned by gas.....	1	
2	Pit car.....	1	
3	Fall of roof.....	1	
4	Fall of coal.....	1	
5	Pit car.....	1	
6	Do.....	1	
7	Fall of coal.....	1	
8	Fall of roof.....	1	
August:			
9	Fall of coal.....	1	
10	Fall of roof.....	1	
11	Burned by gas.....	1	
12	Caught by trapdoor.....	1	
13	Pit car.....	1	
14-42	Suffocation by smoke.....		29
September:			
43	Burned by gas.....	1	
44	Fall of roof.....		1
45	Pit car.....		1
46	Fall of roof.....	1	
47	Do.....	1	
48	Pit car.....	1	
49	Fall of coal.....	1	
October:			
50	Burned by powder.....	1	
51	Burned by gas.....	1	
52	Do.....		1
53	Pit car.....	1	
54	Fall of roof.....	1	
55	Falling into chute.....	1	
56	Burned by powder.....	1	
57	Pit car.....	1	
58	Do.....	1	
59	Do.....	1	
60-61	Burned by gas.....	2	

Number of accidents and persons injured in each class of accident during the year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Cause.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.
	November:		
62	Fall of roof.....	1	
63	Fall of coal.....	1	
64	Burned by gas.....		1
65	Do.....	1	
66	Pit car.....	1	
	December:		
67	Pit car.....		1
68	Do.....	1	
69	Fall of roof.....	1	
70	Pit car.....	1	
71	Fall of coal.....		1
72	Fall of roof.....	1	
	January:		
73	Kicked by mule.....	1	
74-75	Burned by gas.....	1	1
76	Fall of coal.....	1	
77	Burned by powder.....	1	
78	Fall of coal.....		1
	February:		
79	Pit car.....	1	
80	Blown-out or windy shot.....		1
81	Explosion of masurite.....	1	1
82	Kicked by mule.....	1	
83	Pit car.....		1
84	Do.....	1	
85-89	Blown-out or windy shot.....	2	3
	March:		
90	Fall of coal.....	1	
91	Blown-out or windy shot.....		1
	April:		
92	Pit car.....	1	
93	Do.....	1	
94	Do.....	1	
	May:		
95-97	Burned by gas.....	3	
98	Pit car.....	1	
99	Blown-out or windy shot.....		1
100	Fall of roof.....	1	
101	Do.....	1	
	June:		
102	Kicked by mule.....	1	
103	Pit car.....	1	
104	Burned by gas.....	1	
105	Pit car.....	1	
106	Fall of roof.....	1	
107	Struck by hoisting rope.....	1	
108	Pit car.....	1	
	Total.....	63	45

RECAPITULATION.

Cause.	Number of accidents.	Nonfatal.	Fatal.
Burned by gas.....	11	12	3
Pit car.....	24	21	3
Fall of roof.....	13	12	1
Fall of coal.....	9	7	2
Caught by trapdoor.....	1	1	
Asphyxiation by smoke.....	1		29
Falling into chute.....	1	1	
Burned by powder.....	3	3	
Kicked by mule.....	3	3	
Blown-out or windy shot.....	4	2	6
Explosion of masurite.....	1		1
Struck by hoisting rope.....	1	1	
Total.....	72	63	45

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CAMERON,
United States Supervisor of Mines.

THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Muskogee, Okla., July 31, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eleventh annual report, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, as follows:

Our work for the past year has progressed quietly, nothing unusual having occurred to interfere with the school work among the Five Civilized Tribes.

An increased interest in the education of their children by the Indian parents is manifested by the fact that nearly every Indian boarding school was crowded on the opening day in September last. This is quite an improvement over conditions in the years gone by, when it was customary for the boys and girls to come straggling into school throughout the whole of the first month.

The following boarding schools belonging to the various tribes have been maintained during the scholastic year consisting of nine calendar months:

Boarding schools maintained during year.

CHOCTAW NATION.

Jones Academy, near Hartshorne, enrolled 134 Choctaw boys, with an average attendance of 122.

Tuskahoma Academy, near Tuskahoma, enrolled 130 Choctaw girls, with an average attendance of 113.

Wheelock Academy, near Millerton, enrolled 117 Choctaw orphan girls, with an average attendance of 111.

Armstrong Academy, near Bokchito, enrolled 124 Choctaw orphan boys, with an average attendance of 108.

Besides these regular tribal schools, 298 Choctaw children were boarded and taught in private boarding schools under contract.

CHEROKEE NATION.

The Cherokee Male Seminary enrolled 159 boys, with an average attendance of 131.

The Cherokee Female Seminary enrolled 213 girls, with an average attendance of 171.

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum enrolled 79 orphans, with an average attendance of 59.

The Cherokee Colored Boarding School enrolled 55 negroes, with an average attendance of 43.

All of the Cherokee boarding schools are located near Tahlequah.

CREEK NATION.

The Eufaula High School enrolled 130 Creek girls, with an average attendance of 79.

The Wetumka Boarding School enrolled 126 boys, with an average attendance of 72.

The Creek Orphan Home at Okmulgee enrolled 99 orphans, with an average attendance of 63.

The Wealaka Boarding School enrolled 74 pupils (boys and girls), with an average attendance of 61.

The Euchee Boarding School at Sapulpa enrolled 177 pupils (boys and girls), with an average attendance of 93.

The Nuyaka Boarding School, 12 miles west of Okmulgee, enrolled 114 boys and girls, with an average attendance of 83.

The Pecan Creek Boarding School enrolled 92 freedmen, with an average attendance of 61.

The Tullahassee Boarding School enrolled 117 freedmen, with an average attendance of 81.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The Mekusukey Academy, near Seminole, enrolled 137 Seminole boys, with an average attendance of 82.

The Emahaka Academy, near Wewoka, enrolled 122 girls, with an average attendance of 85.

CHICKASAW NATION.

The Chickasaw Orphan Home at Lebanon enrolled 110 orphans, with an average attendance of 58.

Bloomfield Seminary, 10 miles east of Colbert, enrolled 126 girls, with an average attendance of 71.

Collins Institute, near Frisco, enrolled 92 girls, with an average attendance of 56.

Harley Academy, near Tishomingo, enrolled 122 boys, with an average attendance of 54.

Rock Academy, near Wapanucka, enrolled 84 boys, with an average attendance of 41.

In addition to the Chickasaw pupils attending the above-mentioned tribal schools, 200 Chickasaws were boarded and taught in private boarding schools under contract.

The attendance in some of these schools is not as regular as it should be, but unfortunately we have no means of compelling the Indian pupils to remain in school.

When these schools were under tribal control the pupils were permitted to come and go as they pleased, and the parents would frequently visit the boarding schools, taking their children home for several weeks with no apparent excuse or reason except that they desired the children to visit at home a while.

CHEROKEE FEMALE SEMINARY.

This institution closed its doors forever as a tribal school on the 27th day of May, as the buildings and grounds have been sold to the State as a site for the Northeastern Normal School. During the half century of its existence it has probably exercised a greater influence over its people than any other tribal institution in the United States. For many years past it has maintained a good four years' high-school course and it has prepared a greater number of young ladies for the profession of teaching than all other tribal schools combined. The final graduating exercises held in the opera house in Tahlequah on May 27 were indeed interesting and impressive. Scores of graduates of former years were present, and upon the stage, seated with the graduating class of this year, were two old Cherokee women who graduated at the same institution fifty-one years ago. The old ladies were dressed in the garb which they wore on their commencement day, and the scene presented on that stage was one long to be remembered. Many tears were shed by the Cherokee ladies present as they recalled the many pleasant memories associated with their old seminary and realized that the events of that evening closed the doors of the Cherokee Female Seminary forever.

CHEROKEE MALE SEMINARY.

The Cherokee Male Seminary, located 2 miles west of Tahlequah, has for many years been maintained as a separate boarding school for Cherokee boys.

Owing to the fact that the female seminary has been sold to the State to be used as a state normal school, we have decided to convert the male seminary into a coeducational school and will hereafter admit about 75 boys and an equal number of girls to that institution. It will be our aim to admit those Cherokee boys and girls who are not provided with proper educational advantages at home, giving full bloods the preference.

SPECIAL REPORTS FROM BOARDING SCHOOLS.

I have received special reports from some of our boarding school superintendents, from which I glean the following bits of information:

Miss M. E. Allen, superintendent of the Cherokee Female Seminary, reports that about 50 girls were refused admission to that school during the year, owing to its crowded condition, and that 215 girls were enrolled during the first week of the school. That about 160 of these girls could not get suitable educational training in their home districts. All of the girls were given some training in domestic science and some of them became excellent cooks. Ten girls graduated this year. Miss Allen closes her report as follows:

I could not close my remarks concerning this seminary without referring to a large number of girls who have grown to womanhood within its walls, who have for years known no home other than this. Many of them go out into the world this year with the passing of their beloved school, but we feel little fear for them for, without exception, they are able to make their way honorably and to be a comfort and blessing to all with whom their lot may fall. But there are many Cherokee girls, not yet grown, who have never known the helpfulness of this school, who are not yet able to weather the storms of life alone. For these, the orphans and full bloods, we would especially ask kindly consideration.

Mr. J. N. Clark, superintendent of the Cherokee Male Seminary, reports that his school has been full throughout the year, the average attendance being 131 boys. The moral tone of this school has improved and the boys are fast learning the lesson of self-control. The use of tobacco in all its forms has been practically eliminated. Five boys graduated this year, having completed a full four years' high-school course.

Mr. M. A. McSpadden, superintendent of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, reports that more attention has been given to industrial training in this school than in former years. The girls have been taught cooking and housekeeping, and the boys have planted and cultivated a garden containing 4 acres, besides learning something about caring for live stock.

Mr. John R. Mayne, superintendent of the Cherokee Colored Boarding School, reports that his pupils have made better progress in their studies than in any preceding year. The boys and girls in this school are given regular work along industrial lines, but they do not have the facilities for carrying on this work with best results.

Mr. Sam L. Morley, superintendent of the Jones Academy, Choctaw Nation, reports that his school was full to overflowing throughout the year and many boys were turned away for want of room. Of

the boys enrolled in this school during the year, 51 were full bloods, 4 were seven-eighths, 19 were three-fourths, and 14 were half bloods. Special attention was given throughout the year to manual training and the study of agriculture, and good progress was made in these studies.

The principal and two assistant teachers in this school leave us to accept better paying positions in city schools. Superintendent Morley has been keeping in touch with the Choctaw boys who have gone out from this school and he is pleased to note that many of them are satisfactorily filling various positions of trust. He recalls six who hold good positions as bank cashiers and bookkeepers, one of whom is a full blood. One is just completing a course in civil engineering in a college, two are successful lawyers, several are clerks in stores, while several others are engaged in improving their allotments.

Superintendent Morley says he feels justified in saying that the old-time charge—that Indian boys resume the customs and habits of their ancestors upon returning home from boarding schools—does not prove true with the Choctaw boys.

Mr. A. G. Gladney, superintendent of the Tuskahoma Female Academy, Choctaw Nation, reports that his school has enrolled its full number of girls during the past year and the class-room work has been very efficient. The girls in this school have been given regular instruction in sewing, housekeeping, cooking, and laundry work. Some of the girls can cut and make their own dresses. Thirty-nine full bloods and 37 half bloods were enrolled in this school.

Mr. Gabe E. Parker, superintendent of the Armstrong Academy, reports that his school has been full throughout the year, having had an average attendance of 108 Choctaw orphan boys. Armstrong Academy is one of the oldest schools in the Choctaw Nation. The buildings were erected in 1856 and were used as the capitol buildings of that nation from 1866 to 1883. The superintendent of this school is a Choctaw by blood and has shown a commendable degree of interest in the welfare of the orphan boys under his charge. Special attention has been given in this school to the study of agriculture. Each boy was given control of a small strip of ground and was furnished with 16 varieties of seeds. He was required to plant them and cultivate his garden alone, under the direction of a teacher. The superintendent offered prizes to the boys having the best gardens, and on the closing day of the school the boys took pride in showing their gardens to their parents and other visitors present.

Mr. L. D. Schoonmaker, superintendent of the Wheelock Academy, reports that his school opened with its full quota of Choctaw orphan girls, and that during the month of September he was compelled to refuse admission to 40 girls for want of room. The girls in this school, besides their regular class-room work, are taught to sew and to take care of their own rooms. The superintendent reports that fully one-third of the girls attending this school have no homes and no relatives who seem to care for them during vacation, and for this reason he thinks that Wheelock Academy should be continued and made a home where the orphan girls can remain throughout the entire year.

Mr. Walter Ferguson, superintendent of the Emahaka Academy, Seminole Nation, reports that when the Seminole authorities turned that school over to him three years ago there were 52 girls in attend-

ance. During the year just closed an average attendance of 85 has been maintained. The girls in this school receive regular instruction in the common school branches and are given special lessons in sewing, cooking, laundry work, basketry and poultry raising. Two girls graduated from the common-school course.

Mr. George W. Horton, superintendent of the Mekusukey Academy, Seminole Nation, reports that his school has closed its year's work with the largest attendance in its history, 137 Seminole boys having been enrolled. The superintendent reports that the custom which has prevailed for many years among the Seminoles, of having all members of the family at home whenever one member is sick, has prevented the average attendance from being as good as it should have been. Special attention has been given in this school during the past year to crop rotation, and to the study of methods of fertilization and preservation of soils.

Mrs. Willis W. Purdom, superintendent of the Eufaula Boarding School, reports that an average attendance of 79 Creek girls has been maintained in that school during the past year. More interest is manifested by the Creek citizens in this school since we changed it from a coeducational to a girls' school, and the superintendent is already receiving requests from Indian parents who have not heretofore patronized this school for permission to enroll their girls during the coming year.

The girls are allowed to remain in school until they complete the tenth grade, and special attention is given to sewing, housekeeping, basketry, and beadwork.

There is a school spirit manifested in this school which is commendable, and the girls seem anxious to learn something and to learn to do something for themselves.

Mr. Charles L. Garber, superintendent of the Euchee Boarding School, located at Sapulpa, reports that he has not been able to accommodate all who applied for admission during the year. This school was originally established by the Creek Nation for the education of the Eucheas, a branch of the Creek tribe of Indians. It has not been possible to fill the school with Eucheas, and for several years past, a certain number of Creeks have been admitted along with the Eucheas who could be induced to attend. Boys and girls in about equal numbers, are admitted to this school and the attendance has been good throughout the year.

The pupils are given regular class instruction in all the common-school branches and some work has been accomplished along industrial lines.

Mr. John M. Robe, superintendent of the Nuyaka Boarding School, reports that his school opened last fall with an enrollment of 70 Creek boys and girls, which was soon increased to 89.

This school has for many years past received substantial support from the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. All of the employees have been paid by that board and the Creek council would appropriate funds each year for the board of the pupils. This Board of Home Missions finally decided about a month ago to discontinue its work in connection with this school, believing that its mission funds could be used to better advantage elsewhere. The ladies of this mission board may have the satisfaction of knowing that the money expended by them in the support

of this school has been well spent, for Nuyaka has for many years been one of the best schools of the Creek Nation.

Mr. W. C. Farmer, superintendent of the Wetumka Boarding School, reports a total enrollment of 126 Creek boys, but many of them did not attend regularly. In addition to their regular class work, the boys in this school were given some special instructions in agriculture and manual training. The boys became interested in seed testing and adaptability of soils to various kinds of crops. This school is located not far from the headquarters of the dissatisfied band of Creek Indians known as "Snakes," and some of the boys in attendance are sons of the Snake Indians.

Mr. Walter Van Allen, superintendent of the Wealaka Boarding School, reports their full quota of pupils. About 70 Creek boys and girls attended this school. The academic work in this school has been confined to the common-school branches, and some special training in agriculture and domestic science has been given. Inasmuch as nearly all the pupils attending Wealaka reside within easy reach of the other Creek boarding schools, and inasmuch as we shall hereafter be compelled to pay the entire expense of maintaining Nuyaka Boarding School, I have recommended that Wealaka be discontinued and the pupils heretofore attending that school be permitted to enter the other Creek boarding schools.

Rev. William P. Blake, superintendent of the Creek Orphan Home, located at Okmulgee, reports that during the year 54 orphan boys and 45 orphan girls were enrolled in that institution. Inasmuch as many of the orphans have been neglected in past years, the work in this school is confined to the elementary grades, only 2 pupils having attained the seventh grade during the year. In addition to their class-room work, these orphans are given some training in agriculture and domestic science.

Mr. J. R. Hendrix, superintendent of the Bloomfield Seminary, Chickasaw Nation, reports that he enrolled 126 Chickasaw girls during the year, but the average attendance was low. Superintendent Hendrix attributes this poor attendance to two causes: First, when the Chickasaw authorities controlled this school such studies as art, elocution, and instrumental music were greatly emphasized, and the girls do not take kindly now to the study of arithmetic, language, and domestic science; second, some people who have no longer any interest in the educational welfare of these girls have persistently reported that the school was to be immediately discontinued, and for this reason some of the girls who went home to spend the Christmas vacation did not return to the school. The average attendance throughout the year, however, shows a gain of 17 pupils over that of the preceding year. During the year just closed some of the girls have studied stenography and typewriting and have received some special instruction in domestic science.

Mr. T. W. Kennedy, superintendent of the Collins Institute, reports that 92 Chickasaw girls were enrolled in his school. While the average attendance has not been as good as it should have been, yet it shows an increase of 30 per cent over that of the preceding year. Fifty-five of these girls are full bloods. These girls manifest more interest in school work than in former years and are better satisfied to remain in school. The academic work is carried to the tenth grade, and 8 girls graduated from this course. Some of them

have learned to cut and sew their own dresses, and the full-blood girls especially feel proud of the garments which they have made for themselves.

Mr. James W. Woodruff, superintendent of the Rock Academy, reports that the year's work just closed has been better than that of former years. The pupils and their parents manifest more interest in school work than formerly. There is a noticeable tendency among the Indian boys who are half or more white to leave the tribal boarding schools and attend the city or district schools with white children, but the full bloods prefer to remain in the tribal schools.

Mr. William L. Wells, superintendent of the Harley Academy, near Tishomingo, reports that 122 Chickasaw boys were enrolled in his school during the year, but the average attendance was only 54. Late in the fall the State established an agricultural school at Tishomingo and quite a number of boys were induced to leave Harley and attend the state school. The academic work in this school is about the same as that of the other boarding schools, but the Chickasaws have not taken the interest in industrial work as manifested in the schools of the other tribes.

Mr. C. E. Wilcox, superintendent of the Chickasaw Orphan Home, located at Lebanon, reports that 110 orphan boys and girls were enrolled in his school, but the average attendance was but 58. The superintendent attributes the low attendance to the fact that the guardians of these orphans are frequently careless and indifferent in the matter of education and many of the orphans are allowed to go and come as they choose. The reports show, however, a gain of 12 pupils over the average attendance of the former year.

The academic work of this school is confined to the common school branches, including, however, algebra and agriculture. The girls have received regular instruction in sewing and cooking.

Generally speaking, the attendance at the tribal boarding schools has been good throughout the year except in the Chickasaw Nation. While under tribal control the Chickasaw schools were extravagantly managed, and their leading officials, who had controlled their school affairs for many years, have been steadily opposed to federal control. As they can no longer manipulate their school affairs in the interests of a select few, they are trying to break down the schools, with the hope of securing their discontinuance as soon as possible.

In my opinion these tribal boarding schools should be gradually abolished, as the State becomes ready to educate the Indian children, but it would not be advisable to abolish them all at once. It takes time for the Indians to adjust themselves to new conditions, and the State is not yet prepared to take care of all of them. The land belonging to the full bloods is nontaxable, and without taxable property it is impossible to maintain district schools. It is true, too, that the full bloods do not want to attend the public district schools, and do not meet with a hearty welcome there.

We are also maintaining about 570 Indian orphans in our tribal academies whom the State is not yet prepared to properly care for.

In the future I believe the Interior Department should give special attention to caring for and educating the full bloods and Indian orphans, encouraging those who are half or more white to attend the district schools whenever district schools are maintained within their reach.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR DAY SCHOOLS.

The congressional appropriation of \$300,000 for the support of day schools throughout the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes has proven a great blessing to white and Indian children in rural neighborhoods, and the negro children as well. Without this aid many districts would have been powerless to maintain schools for a longer period than two or three months. Out of this appropriation we have paid the salaries of teachers in 314 day schools in the Choctaw Nation, 310 in the Cherokee Nation, 34 in the Seminole Nation, 332 in the Chickasaw Nation, and 253 in the Creek Nation, for an average term of four months. In some instances where the districts had but very little taxable property we paid the teachers for six months. In all cases we endeavored to use that fund in districts where, for want of sufficient taxable property, the people were unable to maintain free schools. For the support of these day schools Congress has seen fit to give us but \$150,000 for the coming year. This will make it necessary for us to withdraw our support from many neighborhoods which we have heretofore aided, but it is to be hoped that as the country develops and as more land becomes subject to taxation they will be able to raise sufficient funds from local taxation to maintain their own schools. This condition can not be expected soon, however, in those neighborhoods where the full bloods own nearly all the land, nor in those localities where the lands are rocky, hilly, and undeveloped.

I submit herewith statistics showing the enrollment, attendance, and cost of maintenance of each tribal boarding school under our supervision, and a table of statistics concerning the disbursement of the money appropriated by Congress for the support of day schools, which fund is designated "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1909."

I also submit herewith the annual reports of our four supervisors. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statistics of Indian schools for the year ended June 30, 1909.

CHOCTAW TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Name of school.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Months of school.	Amount paid con-tractors.	Amount em-ployees.	Supplies and repairs.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
Jones Male Academy.....	134	122	9	\$14,395.04	\$5,888.34	.....	\$20,283.38	\$166.25
Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	130	113	9	13,829.22	6,049.67	.....	20,103.89	177.91
Wheelock Academy.....	117	111	9	13,184.23	4,590.00	.....	17,901.08	161.27
Armstrong Academy.....	124	108	9	12,762.26	5,209.33	.....	18,296.59	169.41
Old Goodland.....	66	56	9	3,965.19	855.00	.....	4,820.19	86.07
Chishoktak.....	46	38	9	2,696.13	450.00	.....	3,146.13	82.79
St. Agnes Mission.....	34	33	9	2,199.76	.....	.....	2,199.76	63.52
Durant.....	69	49	7	3,748.12	.....	.....	3,748.12	76.49
Murrow Orphan Home.....	41	37	9	4,037.32	.....	.....	4,037.32	109.12
St. Agnes Academy.....	31	13	6	958.54	.....	.....	958.54	73.73
St. Joseph.....	11	9	6	658.26	.....	.....	658.26	73.14
	803	.....	.....	72,394.07	23,042.34	676.85	96,113.26	.....

CHICKASAW TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Chickasaw Orphan Home.....	110	58	12	\$9,161.60	\$5,187.00	\$1,371.25	\$15,719.85	\$267.58
Bloomfield Seminary.....	126	71	9	7,591.25	5,220.00	1,478.72	14,289.97	201.26
Collins Institute.....	92	56	9	5,982.34	4,380.00	1,028.50	11,390.84	203.41
Harley Academy.....	122	54	9	5,738.71	4,874.50	788.50	11,401.71	211.12
Rock Academy.....	84	41	9	4,364.70	4,446.00	796.66	9,607.36	234.32
St. Agnes Academy.....	44	29	9	3,094.72	.....	.....	3,094.72	106.71
St. Elizabeth's Convent.....	19	16	9	1,739.48	.....	.....	1,729.48	108.09
Selridge Business College.....	5	3	9	362.69	.....	.....	362.69	120.89
El Meta Bond College.....	14	12	9	1,312.17	.....	.....	1,312.17	109.35
Sulphur School.....	90	64	8	6,036.24	2,364.33	110.53	8,511.10	139.53
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	28	17	6	1,216.64	.....	.....	1,216.64	71.56
	734	.....	.....	46,590.54	20,471.83	5,574.16	78,636.53	.....

CHEROKEE TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Cherokee Male Seminary.....	159	131	9	\$11,543.13	\$5,884.00	\$92.76	\$17,519.89	\$134.50
Cherokee Female Seminary.....	213	171	9	15,193.70	7,397.00	240.81	22,833.51	133.53
Colored Boarding School.....	55	43	9	3,339.77	1,870.33	.....	5,270.10	122.56
Cherokee Orphan Asylum.....	79	59	12	8,326.48	3,356.00	.....	11,682.48	198.01
.....	506	.....	.....	38,465.08	18,507.33	333.57	57,305.98	.....

CREEK TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Eufaula High School.....	130	79	9	\$6,293.98	\$3,976.25	\$188.55	\$10,458.78	\$132.38
Creek Orphan Home.....	99	63	12	6,002.52	3,218.75	245.85	9,467.12	150.27
Wetumka.....	126	72	9	5,801.15	3,653.00	289.16	9,743.31	135.32
Wealaka.....	74	61	9	4,800.00	2,740.58	386.35	7,986.93	130.73
Euchee.....	177	93	9	7,200.00	4,037.50	467.49	11,814.99	127.04
Nuyaka.....	114	83	8	5,600.00	.....	40.00	5,640.00	67.95
Pecan Creek.....	92	61	9	4,301.78	2,205.00	49.00	6,555.78	107.47
Tullahassee.....	117	81	9	6,020.26	3,145.00	175.75	9,341.01	115.32
.....	929	.....	.....	46,169.69	22,996.08	1,842.15	71,007.92	.....

SEMINOLE TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Mekuskey Academy.....	137	82	8	\$5,827.84	\$4,350.00	\$778.56	\$10,956.40	\$133.61
Emabaka Academy.....	122	85	8	6,048.58	4,400.00	863.30	11,311.88	133.08
.....	259	.....	.....	11,876.42	8,750.00	1,641.86	22,268.28	.....

Summary of expenditure of the tribal funds.

Total cost of the 36 tribal boarding schools.....	\$325, 331. 97
Salaries and expenses of school officials, miscellaneous.....	14, 174. 59
Total expended.....	339, 506. 56

Expenditure of fund, "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1909."

	Enroll-ment.	Cost.
Choctaw Nation (314 day schools):		
Indian.....	1, 329	
White.....	11, 563	
Negro.....	2, 126	
	15, 018	\$61, 378. 21
Cherokee Nation (310 day schools):		
Indian.....	3, 581	
White.....	7, 797	
Negro.....	897	
	12, 275	61, 138. 13
Seminole Nation (34 day schools):		
Indian.....	13	
White.....	727	
Negro.....	266	
	1, 006	5, 371. 66
Chickasaw Nation (332 day schools):		
Indian.....	665	
White.....	14, 068	
Negro.....	1, 523	
	16, 256	56, 024. 96
Creek Nation (253 day schools):		
Indian.....	581	
White.....	5, 203	
Negro.....	3, 954	
	9, 738	43, 631. 58
Total (1,243 day schools):		
Indian.....	6, 169	
White.....	39, 358	
Negro.....	8, 766	
	54, 293	227, 544. 54
Salaries and expenses of school officials and employees.....		7, 746. 93
Total.....		235, 291. 47

Expenditure of fund, "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1908."

Supplies for boarding schools and salaries of day-school teachers, back payment.....	\$3, 404. 87
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Expenditure of fund, "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus court fees."

Salaries of clerks to school supervisors, miscellaneous.....	\$3, 796. 00
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Summary of totals.

Enrollment of 1,243 day schools and 36 boarding schools:	
Indian.....	\$9, 400
White.....	39, 358
Negro.....	8, 766
	57, 524

Amount expended through the office of superintendent of schools in Indian Territory.....	\$355, 415. 33
Total expended.....	581, 998. 90

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS FOR CHICKASAW NATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Ardmore, Okla., July 17, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of the schools of the Chickasaw Nation.

The boarding schools of this nation have fully met all expectations in their work the past year, and have far surpassed former records, both in efficiency and attendance.

The attitude of the pupils of these schools is undergoing a material change. The school spirit is now that of work—school work that prepares them to make a living. The disposition of pupils to “show off” in fine clothes, in music, in painting and drawing, and in elocution—a disposition so prevalent in the girls’ schools under tribal control—is gradually giving way to a desire to acquire a knowledge of those things that will be of use to them in after years. Pupils who now graduate from these academies have sufficient educational preparation and ability to pass an examination to teach school. Several graduates have already received certificates and expect to teach this fall and winter.

In addition to this, the girls learn also how to cook and take care of a home; they acquire a practical knowledge of household duties. Included in this is a knowledge of farm operations, care and management of stock, raising and selling farm products, and a general notion of exchange of commodities. This latter phase of education is especially emphasized in the schools for boys.

Notwithstanding the fact that serious opposition has been made against these schools by prominent members and officials of the Chickasaw Nation, the attendance has been steadily, in fact, rapidly, increasing.

The total enrollment for the past year in the six academies was 624 as against an enrollment of 313 in the academies in 1904–5, under tribal control, thus making the cost of educating Indian children less than half as great as it was under tribal control, as facts and figures will verify.

Another significant feature in these schools is the fact that a much larger per cent of full bloods, three-quarter bloods, and half bloods now attend than formerly. Some pupils attending school the past year could not speak or understand a word of English when they entered. In daily contact with other Indian children, however, they soon acquired a working knowledge of the English language. Teachers are required to give such children special attention, so as to relieve them, as soon as possible, of the embarrassment occasioned by not understanding the prevailing language of the school. It is this embarrassment that deters full-blood Indian children from

attending ordinary white schools. Not understanding the English language and the ways of white children causes Indian children to be shy, timid, and even fearful to a painful degree. They will suffer any amount of physical torture before they will submit to the torture of embarrassment.

Since the last annual report was submitted the so-called "day schools" have been merged into district schools under the more immediate control of the local authorities. Under the provision made by Congress, and under the direction of the Interior Department, 50 of these local or district schools received aid from the Federal Government for the maintenance of their entire school term. Two hundred and eighty-two additional districts were maintained through federal aid a part of the term—some four months, some three months, and some two months. Perhaps no people were ever more grateful than were the people of the Chickasaw Nation to receive this help from the General Government.

It is proper to state in this connection that the county superintendents of the Chickasaw Nation aided the supervisor very materially in appropriating money where it was needed. There are several districts that will need money for maintaining schools almost the entire term the coming year, while other schools will not need so much help as they required last year, and an additional number receiving help last year will need no further help.

As there were several county normal institutes and some consolidated normals held in this nation, it was deemed inexpedient to hold a Chickasaw normal this year. I visited the several normals held in the counties, and in consultation with the county superintendents took preparatory steps to ascertain where assistance is most needed the coming year.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK H. UMHOLTZ,
Supervisor of Schools for Chickasaw Nation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS FOR CHOCTAW NATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
McAlester, Okla., June 30, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of the schools of the Choctaw Nation.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

The territory formerly known as the Choctaw Nation comprises ten counties. At the beginning of the year, through the cooperation of all the county superintendents except one, we obtained information as to the property valuation, rate of taxation, and available school funds in every school district in their respective counties. This information readily determined the districts that needed government aid. We gave financial assistance to 302 districts, giving special attention in each county to the needy districts in which there were Indian children.

The district boards of directors selected their teachers, opened their schools, and continued them until the district funds were exhausted, then we continued the schools with the same teacher (if satisfactory) for from two to six months, making an average term of school in every district from seven to nine months. Of the 314 schools aided 43 were for negroes. The enrollment in all of these aided schools was: Indians, 1,329; whites, 11,563; negroes, 2,126. The amount expended in support of these schools was \$61,378.21.

There were about 325 districts which were able financially to maintain their schools without government aid. Our relations with the county superintendents, teachers, and boards of directors have been uniformly harmonious, and the year's work has been very satisfactory.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The boarding schools have been in good condition during the year. On the first day of the school year the maximum number of children was present at each of the four academies, and the regular attendance has been good throughout the year. One noticeable feature in all of these schools is the increased number of full-blood children. In Jones Male Academy and Tushkahoma Female Academy about 20 per cent of the children were full bloods. In the orphan schools, Armstrong Male and Wheelock Female, about 90 per cent were full bloods. In addition to the regular routine school work the girls are trained to do all kinds of practical housework, and their work in the sewing room is especially commendable. Many of the girls not only do all kinds of plain sewing, but have learned to do creditable fancy

work. The boys necessarily get some practice in household duties, as they are required to be responsible for the care of their rooms. For several years some attention has been given to manual training and agriculture at Jones Academy, but special stress has been put upon these subjects during the past year, and the boys have done excellent work in the shop and with their individual gardens. No special work in manual training has been done at Armstrong Male Academy, but the practical work in agriculture has been kept up to a fair degree. Under the general management of the schools by the superintendents and the special work done by the teachers and other employees all of the academies have been in good condition throughout the year. There were 500 children enrolled at these four schools, with an average attendance of 453.

SMALL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Murrow Orphan Home.—There has been a change in the management of this home. While the contract for last year called for 60 children, the present buildings are inadequate to accommodate more than 40, and if a contract is renewed I recommend that the number does not exceed 40.

At the Old Goodland School two two-story buildings have been erected and fairly well finished and are in good condition. Seventy-five children can be well cared for at this school. The children are nearly all full bloods. The superintendent, Silas L. Bacon, is a progressive Choctaw Indian, specially interested in the education of his people, and I recommend the continuance of this school, with the number increased to 75.

Excellent work was done at the Durant School, but as the buildings were sold for public-school purposes the school was discontinued March 31.

The Chishoktak School had in regular attendance about 40 full-blood Choctaw children. The superintendent, Miss Anna L. Paxson, has been working among the Indians for many years. She possesses the missionary spirit in a high degree, and under her careful and patient guidance this school has done unusually well.

St. Agnes Mission has been an established school for many years. Thirty Choctaw children attend this school, and their board is paid from tribal funds. We do not have direct supervision over this school.

SUMMER NORMALS.

While we do not have any general supervision over the summer normal schools, I am glad to note that there were four of these summer schools in the Choctaw Nation in session during June, with an enrollment of over 800 teachers. I had the pleasure of visiting some of these normals, and found excellent work done in all of them.

From all standpoints a successful, harmonious, and progressive year's work closes.

Very respectfully,

CALVIN BALLARD,
Supervisor of Schools for Choctaw Nation.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS FOR CHEROKEE NATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Tahlequah, Okla., July 24, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of the government schools of the Cherokee Nation. The year's work was uneventful, though marked by material improvement in all phases of the school work.

Before opening any of the government day schools we learned, through correspondence with county superintendents and county clerks, the assessed value of all taxable property in the several school districts over which our supervision extends, and also the amount of taxes levied for the support of the schools for the current year. In this way we gave assistance to only those districts which otherwise could not have maintained their schools. With our portion of the congressional appropriation we maintained 310 day schools, with length of term varying from four to six months. The salaries paid the teachers were a little higher than heretofore, and for this reason we secured a much better class of teachers and the work done throughout our schools was more satisfactory than in previous years.

In general, the school districts in what was formerly the Cherokee Nation will be in better condition financially to support their schools the coming year than in the past, but there will still remain many districts which will stand greatly in need of the financial aid which Congress has so generously granted them. This will be specially true of those parts of the Cherokee Nation peopled mostly by full bloods where the taxable property is inconsiderable.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The four boarding schools of the Cherokee Nation opened September 1, 1908, and continued in session nine months. The applications for admission to these schools were so many and pressing that, acting upon your recommendation, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs made supplementary contracts with the superintendents of the male and female seminaries to care for more pupils than provided for in the original contracts. This gave relief, and the schools closed a most successful year. On May 27, 1909, fifteen young men and women completed the course prescribed for these schools and were presented with the usual diplomas.

As the government property, consisting of the female seminary and grounds, has recently been sold to the State, the year just closed marks the passing of this popular school. Its influence has been far-reaching and the good accomplished in the sixty years of its existence can not be overestimated.

On September 14, 1909, the State will open this school as the Northeastern State Normal.

I am glad to learn that the Cherokee Male Seminary will be opened for both boys and girls the coming year. In this way the Government will continue to make provision for the schooling of Cherokee girls. I predict for the school a successful and profitable year.

As your office is in possession of complete statistical information concerning the schools maintained in the Cherokee Nation during the fiscal year 1909, I will not repeat this information here.

I wish to thank you for your cooperation, support, and counsel in all matters pertaining to our schools throughout the year just closed.

D. FRANK REDD,
Supervisor of Schools for Cherokee Nation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS FOR CREEK AND SEMINOLE NATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Muskogee, Okla., June 30, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of the schools of the Creek Nation and the fifth annual report of the schools of the Seminole Nation.

CREEK NATION.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 253 rural schools were maintained for periods of time ranging from one month to six months each.

The advent of statehood, with the added state and county school officials and the organization of the entire region into permanent school districts, has materially advanced the cause of education in the region formerly known as the "Indian Territory."

During the year just closed only such districts were helped as were unable to maintain their own schools. In many cases no help was necessary. In other cases the districts were financially able to conduct their own schools for a portion of the school year and we paid the teachers during the remainder.

The laws of Oklahoma provide for separate schools for the different races (whites and Indians being termed one race). The regular school is the school maintained by funds arising from taxes levied upon real and personal property found within the district, and the school is administered by a board of directors elected by the residents of the district who are of the predominating race, such race only being allowed to attend. The separate school is for the benefit of the minority race only in each district. Such schools are maintained from a fund arising from a tax levied by the county commissioners upon all the property, both personal and real, throughout the entire county.

In some cases the county commissioners made adequate provisions for the separate schools but in many cases the funds were inadequate and the Federal Government was called upon to supply the deficiency by paying the teachers, which was done.

A great majority of separate schools are colored schools and would have had no school at all without our help.

No federal summer normal for teachers was held at the close of the school year for the reason that a teachers' normal was held by state and county school officials in practically every county.

Our certificate requirements are the same as those of the State of Oklahoma and we accept the grades of teachers made at the various county normals. This lessens the work of the supervisor greatly but does away with the gathering together of federal teachers for a

month of work and association that heretofore established a valuable acquaintance and connection among workers in the field during the ensuing year. It also gave the supervisor an excellent opportunity to come in personal contact with teachers and, during the month of class work, to judge more accurately of the individual fitness of applicants for the several positions and to place them with a greater degree of certainty for success.

Statehood, with its system of county schools, has changed my work from a connected body of teachers and schools covering the Creek and Seminole nations to a disconnected series of nine counties—each county working out its own school system with varying needs and facilities. This can not be avoided, as schools will vary as general conditions and tax values vary.

More pupils are being accommodated in the rural schools than ever before, for the reason that the resources of the State have been added to ours and a great increase in the number of schools and a much better grade of buildings is the result.

During the coming year not as much federal aid will be required as in the past. Many things contribute toward this condition, among which are the removal of restrictions on a large number of allotments and the increase of income from taxation caused by the rapid development of farming regions and the consequent advance of taxable land values and personal property. The rapid increase in population causes the burden of taxation to fall lighter on each, and we may reasonably expect to see, in the near future, an excellent system of self-sustaining public schools throughout the entire region.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Eight boarding schools were maintained during the year. The attendance at these schools was greater than during any previous year, and the percentage of full-blood pupils also reached a higher mark than ever before.

The full-blood Indian child has slight advantages in the white schools because he is usually slower to learn than the average white child, and, as a rule, he is not given the time and attention he should have but, on the contrary, is discouraged and ridiculed and, sooner or later, eliminated from the school because of his sensitive nature. The full-blood Indian is awakening to the necessity of an education for his children and is sending them to the boarding schools where we give them the preference in enrollment over pupils having a large percentage of white blood.

Nuyaka Boarding School, situated about 15 miles west of Okmulgee, has been partially maintained since it was founded in 1882 by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. This board appointed and paid all the employees at this school, but their work ceases with this year. Inasmuch as this school is situated so far from the railroad, and in the midst of the most populous of Creek settlements, I think it should be continued. Most of its patrons, who live near, will keep their children at home rather than send them to other and much more distant boarding schools.

In the southern portion of the Creek Nation is a settlement of full-blood Indians known as the "Snake faction" of the Creek tribe, chief among whom is Chitto Harjo, better known as "Crazy Snake."

These Indians attend only the Wetumka Boarding School, located near Wetumka. Large numbers of this faction attend here and practically none elsewhere, either in rural or boarding schools.

On January 31, 1909, Colbert Turkey, a full-blood Creek pupil, set fire to one of the dormitories of this school and the building and contents were totally destroyed. In view of the class of Indians who attend the school, I believe the dormitory should be rebuilt and the school continued as before. One dormitory remains and the school is still running, though the capacity is not now sufficient for the needs of the section. Two thousand dollars would be amply sufficient and practically all of the amount will be realized from the insurance on the burned building.

I desire to again call attention to the condition of Indian orphan minors in this nation. Their property is being squandered. Extremely few derive any benefits from their allotments. The rentals are misapplied, and in scores of cases guardians dispose of their property without proper cause or consideration.

I believe the superintendent of the Creek Orphan Home should be guardian of the estates of all pupils and that each pupil should be taught to keep the accounts of his own estate and, by this and other means, learn to care for his own interests. In such case, the superintendent should be bonded in a sum sufficient to insure proper care and training.

SEMINOLE NATION.

In this nation 36 rural schools were maintained during the year. The conditions here are much the same as in the Creek Nation, except that there is proportionately less of taxable real estate here than in the Creek Nation. This nation will need as much aid during the coming year as they received in the past, because of the conditions arising from complicated land titles and inability to levy taxes.

Two boarding schools were maintained: Emahaka Female Academy, near Wewoka, and Mekusukey Male Academy, near Seminole. Each ran to its full capacity and closed a most successful year.

There being no orphan home in this nation, some provision should be made for the clothing of orphans in each of these schools.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER FALWELL,
Supervisor of Schools for Creek and Seminole Nations.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE
DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE,
Juneau, Alaska, September 15, 1909.

SIR: In compliance with an act of Congress making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes, approved June 6, 1900, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report in regard to "my official acts and doings, and of the condition of the district with reference to its resources, industries, population and the administration of the civil government thereof."

The past year has been one of quiet development of the resources of the Territory and has passed without any marked incidents to excite unusual comment.

POPULATION.

The population of Alaska has remained practically the same during the year. There has been a redistribution, but no gain.

The population of Alaska is distributed, according to the best data obtainable, about as follows:

First judicial division.....	9, 000
Second judicial division, with Nome as its center of population.....	7, 000
Third judicial division, with Valdez and Cordova as centers of population....	7, 000
Fourth judicial division, with Fairbanks as its center of population.....	10, 000

The population in the placer camps has apparently passed the maximum and is at present declining in number. This decline is largely offset by an increase along the southern coast, where railroads to the Bering River and Matanuska coal fields and to the Chitina Valley are under construction.

The population is engaged almost entirely in mining, railroad construction, fishing, and occupations incident thereto. A few people are engaged in truck farming near the mining camps.

The native population is approximately 35,000 and remains practically the same from year to year.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The valuation of taxable property in the towns of Alaska and the valuation of the industrial property scattered throughout the district remain practically the same.

The valuation of the taxable property in various towns, together with the tax levy, is as follows:

Assessed valuation and rate of taxation.

Town.	1908.		1909.	
	Assessed valuation.	Rate of taxation.	Assessed valuation.	Rate of taxation.
Chena.....	\$500,000	(a)	\$500,000	(a)
Douglas.....	381,144	1 per cent...	400,000	1 per cent.
Eagle.....	125,000	(a)	150,000	(a)
Fairbanks.....	3,500,000	1 per cent...	3,225,000	1½ per cent.
Juneau.....	(b)	(b)	1,287,000	1 per cent.
Ketchikan.....	577,749	1 per cent...	594,595	1 per cent.
Nome.....	2,505,965	1½ per cent...	2,330,000	2 per cent.
Skagway.....	687,439	1 per cent...	687,439	1 per cent.
Treadwell.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Valdez.....	850,000	2 per cent...	541,000	2 per cent.
Wrangell.....	122,003	1 per cent...	140,000	1 per cent.

^a No assessment made.

^b No valuation made during the year and no tax levied.

There is no means of determining the value of taxable property outside of the incorporated towns, but it is safe to say that it will approximate in value the property within the towns.

COMMERCE.

There was an increase in the commerce between the United States and Alaska during the past year. The value of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska and of merchandise shipped from Alaska to the United States was practically the same as in the year 1907. There was a falling off in the amount of merchandise shipped to the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean and to the Yukon River. This decrease was overcome by an increase in the value of merchandise shipped to southeastern Alaska and to southern Alaska.

The amount of gold shipped from Alaska to the United States remains practically the same as in the years 1907 and 1908.

Domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska, 1906-1909.

	Fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Coal ^a	\$268,723	\$277,741	\$182,942	\$172,238
Lumber.....	350,871	565,991	419,170	611,110
Hardware and machinery.....	2,682,435	3,852,679	4,824,509	4,812,280
Provisions.....	4,438,685	5,073,354	5,625,681	5,730,895
Liquors.....	738,240	829,473	733,281	740,667
All other.....	5,896,321	7,211,855	4,171,993	5,119,255
Total.....	14,375,275	17,811,093	15,957,576	17,186,445

^a Besides the domestic coal above mentioned, it is estimated that there was foreign coal to the value of \$341,000 consumed during the year; also \$20,000 worth of coal mined in the district.

Distribution of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska, 1906-1909.

	Fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Southeast Alaska as far west as Sitka.....	\$3,938,826	\$4,233,428	\$4,513,006	\$5,386,437
Southern Alaska, Yakutat to Unalaska.....	2,688,176	2,968,515	4,235,089	4,256,676
Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean—all points on seacoast except St. Michael.....	4,556,962	5,958,731	3,964,548	3,788,784
Yukon River, including St. Michael and Yukon Basin.....	3,191,311	4,650,419	3,244,933	3,754,548
Total.....	14,375,275	17,811,093	15,957,576	17,186,445

Value of merchandise and precious metals shipped from Alaska to the United States 1906-1909.

	Fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Domestic merchandise.</i>				
Salmon, canned.....	\$6,467,927	\$8,423,146	\$8,125,951	\$9,972,316
All other fish.....	780,991	722,104	800,165	852,634
Copper ore.....	823,015	1,267,621	474,172	455,118
Whalebone.....	189,648	367,872	138,989	193,192
Furs.....	494,916	646,652	463,108	537,162
All other.....	451,633	679,429	915,412	1,044,933
Total.....	9,208,130	12,106,824	10,917,797	13,055,355
<i>Domestic gold and silver.</i>				
Gold.....	12,638,608	18,564,228	17,490,777	17,782,493
Silver.....	1,015	19,474	13,007	19,383
Total.....	12,639,623	18,583,702	17,503,784	17,801,876
<i>Foreign gold and silver.</i>				
Gold.....	7,467,992	6,837,839	3,337,338	3,464,200
Silver.....	23,541	9,311	7,125	14,004
Total.....	7,491,533	6,847,150	3,344,463	3,478,204
Grand total.....	29,339,286	37,537,676	31,766,044	34,335,435

TRANSPORTATION.

On the Seward Peninsula the Council City and Solomon River Railway and the Seward Peninsula Railway continue in operation.

The Copper River and Northwestern Railway is continuing construction up the Copper River Valley. On July 25 this railroad began operating the first 55 miles of its road extending from Corlova to a point above Abercrombie Rapids on the Copper River. By the close of the season it will have completed about 105 miles of railroad. This company has employed during the summer about 5,000 men on construction and maintenance work.

The Alaska Central Railway, under the direction of a receiver, has laid 21 miles additional track during the past summer, and has now 75 miles of railroad completed.

The Tanana Mines Railway continues to operate its road successfully from Chena and Fairbanks to the outlying creeks and mining camps.

The Yakutat and Southern Railway is a short road running from Yakutat Bay to the salmon streams south of this place. This railroad has 15 miles of track, but its only use is to transport fish from the salmon streams to the cannery located at Yakutat.

I desire to emphasize the necessity for increased transportation facilities for the Yukon and Susitna valleys and the interior of Alaska.

The future development of Alaska will depend very largely upon all-the-year-round easy communication between the coast and the interior. This naturally depends upon transportation facilities. There seems to be ample business reasons to warrant the construction of railroads from the coast to the Bering River and Matanuska coal fields, and to the copper mines in the Alaskan range of mountains. Beyond these points there is no present business to warrant capital, unaided, to construct railroads. A diversity of opinions of engineers as to the best route from the coast to the interior has led to some costly experiments in railroad construction, without material progress. Sufficient knowledge of feasible routes from the coast to the interior I believe is now to be had and could be obtained by the Government through a board of army and railroad engineers, who should, after obtaining all possible information along these lines, determine upon the most feasible routes to the interior and upon such lines as should be built for the development of Alaska. When the work of this board is completed the Government should secure the construction of the railroads in a similar manner to that adopted for the construction of railways in the Philippine Islands. If a railroad is to be built from the coast of Alaska to the Yukon Valley, it will be necessary for the Government to bear a part of the burden of expense of operation for ten or fifteen years after its construction, which period will be required for the development of the interior of Alaska to such an extent as to make the railroad self-sustaining. This would mean that the Government would have to maintain during this period the burden of the largest part of the expense of operation of a railroad beyond the Matanuska coal fields, or the Copper River mines. The money now paid for a very extensive mail service, if paid to a railroad when built, would go a long way toward its maintenance. I have, therefore, to urge that a board of army and railroad engineers be appointed for the purpose outlined above. If the Government does not assume a part of the burden of interior transportation, we will have to wait for a permanent development of the interior of Alaska until such time as discoveries of phenomenal mineral deposits will justify private capital in the construction of railroads.

If a railroad is built to the Matanuska coal fields, it will establish a permanent community north of the Coast Range of mountains where men will have an opportunity to earn a livelihood throughout the year, and establish a base from which they can prospect for a radius of 100 or 200 miles, within which in all probability something will be found which will justify the extension of the railroad still farther toward the interior. With the completion of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad and a summer communication to the Bonanza mine, a large permanent camp will be established on the south slope of the Alaskan Range of mountains, from which men can prospect for copper in this range of mountains, and north to the headwaters of the White River, where very promising indications

of copper are already known. If such deposits as are indicated are found, this railroad could be profitably extended northward. I take it that private capital would not at present be justified in the construction of railroads beyond these two points, and the development of the interior of Alaska in this manner would be very slow. I have, therefore, to urge that such a board as I have indicated be appointed as soon as practicable, that its work be hastened, and that upon completion of its report Congress be urged to give such aid as is necessary to secure railroad construction from the coast to the Yukon Valley.

AGRICULTURE.

The agent of the Department of Agriculture has been conducting experiment stations in various sections of Alaska with satisfactory results. The new station near Fairbanks, where there are large areas of rolling ground ought to be of great value in demonstrating the possibilities in that large valley.

Oats and wheat are reported to have fully matured at Rampart and in the Tanana Valley.

The Manly Hot Springs in the Tanana Valley and the hot springs near Nome continue to grow a large variety of vegetables and plants with success.

STOCK RAISING.

Several experiments in raising cattle on the islands of the Aleutian group are being made and these attempts bid fair to be successful. The Government is experimenting with raising sheep and Galloway cattle on Kodiak Island.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

MINING.

Strikes and labor troubles which materially interfered with mining at the Treadwell mines in southeastern Alaska and in the Fairbanks district a year ago had no recurrence during the past year, and mining has been conducted without embarrassment throughout the year.

GOLD.

This metal is being successfully mined throughout the whole district. The development of recent discoveries of veins carrying high-grade ore have been very encouraging, and there seems to be a revival of interest in gold-quartz mining throughout southeastern Alaska.

Discoveries of quartz carrying high values have been made in the Fairbanks mining districts, and a limited amount of development work has been done with encouraging results. High-grade gold ores have been discovered on the Kenai Peninsula near Moose Pass and on Willow Creek, and the best of these prospects are being developed.

Placer mining continues in a small way in southeastern Alaska and the beach at Cape Yaktag and in Cook Inlet. This character of mining continues throughout the Yukon Valley, and activities in the Fairbanks district continue unabated. Increased interest is

shown in the prospecting in the Susitna and Kuskokwim valleys, and encouraging reports are made of these districts. A large number of prospectors and miners are in these districts, and it is hoped that developments in the new territory will be sufficiently rapid to maintain the production of gold for several years.

On the Seward Peninsula drift mining is giving way to dredging and hydraulic mining. Decreasing opportunities for the individual miner and the prospector on Seward Peninsula have been followed by an increase in the prospecting for lodes and veins carrying precious metals. Reports of promising discoveries along these lines have been made from time to time.

COPPER.

Continued low price of copper has prevented much development of prospects of this metal.

With the completion of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad to the Chitina Valley, and the extension of the Alaska Central Railroad to the Matanuska Valley, and with a moderate increase in the price of copper, a renewed activity in prospecting and the development of copper mines can be expected.

TIN.

Limited exploitation and development of the tin deposits on the Seward Peninsula continue.

SILVER.

This metal is produced only as a by-product with gold.

Some high-grade silver-lead ores have been found in the Fish and Lost River countries on Seward Peninsula and in the Ketchikan mining district in southeastern Alaska. These are being developed as fast as conditions warrant.

COAL.

This mineral is widely distributed throughout Alaska and is found to be of very high grade in the Matanuska and Bering River valleys. Workable deposits of coal are also to be found on Seward Peninsula. No titles having been secured to any coal lands in Alaska, development of the deposits has not been made. Once title to coal lands in the Bering River and Matanuska fields is given to the locators, development will follow rapidly, as transportation seems to be assured to these fields. A fair method of disposing of these coal lands should be hastened, as the Pacific coast is sadly in need of such coal as is found in the Matanuska and Bering River fields. Charges of fraud in the location of coal lands should be sifted and determined with expedition and patents issued to those entitled, and rejection of patents promptly made to those who have in any way violated the coal-land laws relating to Alaska and to the United States. Encouragement should be given to those engaged in mining coal in Alaska, that the Pacific coast may be furnished with high-grade coal and the navy be provided with a fuel from this coast, instead of having to bring it halfway around the world. Unless a way is found to open the coal fields of Alaska, the population will decrease and the unknown resources of the country be undiscovered for an indefinite

period. Coal mining can be made a permanent and profitable industry in Alaska and the establishment of camps will aid materially in the development of its resources.

Mining of coal on Seward Peninsula would mean much to the people living in that section, as the cost of fuel under present conditions is very high and the consumption per capita is very great.

PETROLEUM.

Exploitation of this mineral in the territory east of the Copper River continues. Wells with small flow have been opened, but oil in commercial quantities is not yet produced.

GYP SUM.

The Pacific Coast Gypsum Company continues its shipments of gypsum from its mine on Chicagoff Island, and deposits of this mineral in other parts of the Territory are reported.

MARBLE.

Marble of various colors and qualities is found in different parts of the Territory. It is being successfully quarried at Shakan on Prince of Wales Island, and the shipments from the quarries at this place during the past year were materially increased.

ANTIMONY.

Discoveries of deposits of antimony are reported in the Nome and Port Clarence districts on Seward Peninsula, in the Kantishna country, in the Yukon Valley, and in Cross Sound, southeastern Alaska.

OTHER MINERALS.

Locations have been made upon graphite, bismuth, cinnabar, and talc prospects on the Seward Peninsula, but sufficient work has not been done to prove the value of any of these deposits.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

The national forests have been extended in southeastern Alaska during the past year. The administration of these forests continues to conserve the timber and provide for its liberal use without hampering the development of the country, and is meeting with general approval of the people of the Territory.

The production of lumber has been only for local uses. During the past year, however, several small shipments have been made from Ketchikan to points east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States.

The mines usually have their own sawmills, and there are mills in nearly all of the towns to supply the demands of those towns and their immediate neighborhood.

A large percentage of the standing timber within the forest reserves in southeastern Alaska is overripe and should be removed to give way for a new growth.

The following is a list of the national forests in Alaska, with their respective areas:

	Acres.
Chugach.....	11, 280, 640
Tongass.....	15, 480, 986

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, \$13,448.65 was received from the sale of timber from the national forests in Alaska.

Regulations governing forests in Alaska are given in Appendix L.

EDUCATION.

The people continue their interest and pride in the public schools, and they have been administered with gratifying results during the past year. Schools in the incorporated towns are supported largely by the license moneys collected within the towns, and are under the control of the school boards and town councils. These schools have been successfully maintained at the following places:

Chena.	Ketchikan.
Douglas.	Nome.
Eagle.	Skagway.
Fairbanks.	Valdez.
Juneau.	Wrangell.

The following is a list of the schools established under the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, commonly known as the "Nelson bill."

Schools established under provisions of act of Congress approved January 27, 1905.

Location.	Fiscal year 1908.			Fiscal year 1909.		
	Number of pupils.	Cost of maintenance.	Term.	Number of pupils.	Cost of maintenance.	Term.
			<i>Mos.</i>			<i>Mos.</i>
Afognak.....	107	\$1, 402	9	81	\$1, 889	9
Candle.....	17	2, 000	9	19	2, 000	9
Council.....	17	2, 000	9	18	1, 889	9
Ellamar.....	18	1, 160	9	18	1, 160	9
Haines.....	26	1, 405	9	19	553	9
Kodiak.....	101	2, 042	11	101	3, 405	9
Longwood.....	80	3, 000	9	65	2, 500	9
Reservation (Valdez).....	50	3, 220	9	43	3, 400	10
Seward.....	42	1, 500	6	40	2, 300	9
Sitka.....	60	2, 915	9	70	3, 505	9
Cleary.....	11	1, 448	5	16	2, 055	5
Katalla.....	20	2, 150	5	20	1, 500	9
Graehl.....	25	3, 400	9	25	3, 400	9
Petersburg.....	21	2, 000				
Tanana.....	20	4, 064	12			
Teller.....	22	2, 410	5	18	1, 950	6
Unga.....	35	2, 000	5	28	1, 715	9
Cordova.....				25	2, 000	9
Latouche.....				20	659	5
Ouzinkie.....				38	1, 491	9
Esther Creek.....				20	3, 400	9
Total.....	672	38, 116		684	40, 762	

I desire to again renew my recommendation that the number of children of school age necessary before a school can be established be reduced to fifteen. The amount of money available for maintenance of schools under the Nelson Act is more than sufficient to maintain the schools under present conditions, but in some instances

where schools are needed I have had to decline to recommend a maintenance as the number of children of school age was not sufficient to permit the establishment of a school under this act.

The government schools for the education of natives continue under the charge of the Bureau of Education, which during the past year has increased the number of its schools from 62 to 69. The number of pupils has increased from 3,067 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, to 3,725 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, an increase of 21 per cent. The efforts of this bureau to increase the efficiency of the schools and to make them extend their influence to the adults, as well as to the children, is already beginning to show results, and it is confidently expected that succeeding years will bring increased results from the expenditure for these schools.

The Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, the Moravians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Episcopalians, the Friends, the Swedish Evangelical, the independent missionary William Duncan at Metlakahtla, and the Orthodox Greek Church, which has been generously maintained and supported in Alaska by the Russian Government, continue their good work, and the influence of their schools and missions is very apparent among the natives.

Where the missions have been established for a considerable length of time the natives have greatly advanced in civilization through their influence. This influence covers a wide field, and their continuance should be encouraged in every way possible.

LABOR.

There has been profitable employment for labor throughout the Territory for the past year. The supply has about equaled the demand, except at Cordova, where there has been an extraordinary demand for labor in the construction of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway.

Upon my urgent request the Bureau of Commerce and Labor sent an agent to southeastern Alaska to investigate labor conditions, and he was engaged upon this work throughout the summer. It is to be hoped that the report of this agent will soon be made and given general publicity.

Owing to strikes and scarcity of water in the Fairbanks district, labor lost large sums of money in unpaid wages during the summer of 1908. The construction of the lien law as given by the Alaskan courts brought no protection to the laborer for his wage, but recent decisions of the court of appeals of the ninth circuit, the court of last resort for Alaska, appear to have construed the labor lien law of Alaska to give the laborer protection for his wage in the development of the mines of the Territory.

Wages have been maintained at the old standard. See Appendix J.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The general condition of the coast Indian is improving. The Bureau of Education and the missions continue their efforts for the betterment of the natives of Alaska. A strong effort is being made by the agents of the Bureau of Education to reach the physical needs of the natives and improve their general physical condition. These

efforts are making a decided change for the better, and it is hoped that Congress will give all necessary aid in this work. The appropriation for the Bureau of Education should be increased and its authority extended over the natives in such a way as to make its efforts for the betterment of their condition more effective and far-reaching.

The Bureau of Education is now able to reach the sick and indigent in time of need. To make the efforts along these lines more successful, I again urge that the authority of the Bureau of Education over the natives be extended by enacting some form of compulsory education law and by providing authority for the bureau to establish reasonable sanitary regulations, and to enforce them through a mild penalty for their infraction. So long as the Government treats the natives as its wards, the Bureau of Education should be given limited parental control over them. Unless this be done it will be impossible to secure results commensurate with effort and expenditure.

The act of Congress approved February 6, 1909, made it a felony to sell intoxicating liquors to the natives. Under the provisions of this act prosecutions against the violators of its provisions are being vigorously pushed, and it is confidently expected that this illegal traffic will be largely diminished.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

This exposition opened at Seattle, Wash., on June 1, 1909, with a very creditable exhibit from Alaska which has attracted much interest. The exposition has drawn the interest of the public generally to Alaska, and we trust that it will lead to an appreciation of the resources of the Territory and hasten their development.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I desire to renew my recommendation for the erection of suitable buildings for the district offices at Juneau. The records for all the offices, except the court records, are kept in buildings scattered throughout the town and constantly subject to loss by fire. The reduction in rent would more than pay interest on the necessary cost of construction of suitable offices for all of the general officers of the Territory.

LEGISLATION DESIRED.

I desire to renew my recommendation for the revision of the Alaskan code of laws.

Congress should, as soon as the revenues of the Government are in excess of the expenditures, make a liberal appropriation for lights, buoys, and aids to navigation in Alaska. Either a separate light-house district should be created, or a subdistrict provided with a light-house tender stationed at a suitable point in the Territory. The growing importance of shipping to Alaska justifies a large expenditure for lighting and surveying the coast.

The act approved March 2, 1907, regarding affidavits of assessment work is insufficient to diminish the controversies over the ownership of placer claims or to diminish the evils which have grown up under the practice of staking unlimited numbers of claims by individuals or through power of attorney. Large areas of placer ground are held

for speculative purposes and are kept closed to an army of prospectors who are ready and anxious, if given an opportunity, to prospect and develop the placer fields of the interior. Congress should enact a law which would define, in length of tunnel or depth of shaft, what constitutes assessment work, and that assessment requirements should be made upon all locations within ninety days after location. Such enactment would do away with the evil of location by power of attorney and of wholesale locations by individuals. The law should further provide that eight times the amount of work necessary to be performed upon a single claim to continue ownership for one year should be performed on each association claim during the year. These requirements are in line with recent legislation in the mining States, and would, if enacted into law, throw open vast areas of placer ground which are now held for speculative purposes under locations by power of attorney and in association claims.

It would be useless to abolish the power of attorney while the right of individual location remains unrestrained.

The growing importance of mining in the Territory and the increase in the number of mines calls for some measure of inspection that will make the miner feel safe in his employment, and protect the operator against unwarranted charges of carelessness of life in the operation of his mine. The Geological Survey covers the entire Territory each year with its officers, many of whom are fully qualified to inspect mines, and whose reports would have the full credit due an excellently administered bureau at Washington, and would entail no additional burden or expense upon the Government. I have, therefore, to recommend that the inspection of mines in Alaska, together with the making of necessary regulations, be intrusted to the Geological Survey, with directions to make examinations yearly, or more frequently if conditions demand, and report each year to the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 2, title 1, of an act making further provisions for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes, approved June 6, 1900, provides that the governor shall have authority to see that the laws of the district are enforced and to require the faithful discharge of their duties by the officials appointed to administer the same. The officials charged with the administration of the laws governing Alaska are under the control of the Department of Justice, and it would appear that if one of the principal duties of the governor is to see that the officials perform their duties, he should also be an official of the Department of Justice. I have, therefore, to recommend that legislation be enacted to make the governor an official of the Department of Justice, instead of the Department of the Interior. Such a change in the law will prevent conflict of authority, tend to the establishment of a uniform policy for the enforcement of law, and lead to a better administration of the affairs of the Territory.

A general law providing for the sale of townsites, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, with proper reservation of harbor areas and lands for public purposes, should be passed. Without such a law Congress and the Interior Department will be called upon to support private bills for the purchase of townsites, every one of which will have a lobby in Washington attempting to secure its passage.

The right to acquire public lands and to hold and transmit property should be extended to the natives of Alaska. The natives of Alaska can now acquire title to land occupied by them as homesteads as fast as the Department of the Interior makes a survey and allotment. These surveys have not been made, and are awaiting necessary appropriation by Congress. No native can make locations of mining claims, or acquire title thereto, nor exercise any of the privileges of citizens of the United States. Some of these rights have been extended to them from year to year, such as the privilege of the Metlakahtla Indians to take examination for master's and engineer's licenses, but there is no provision of law by which they can acquire property interests. If the natives could make locations of mining claims it would stimulate prospecting throughout the entire country. The native has grown in intelligence under the civilizing influences of those friendly to him until he is in most cases able to protect himself in his rights when secured.

Provisions should be made by which the limits of the incorporated towns of Alaska could be extended under the supervision of the courts.

FISH.

Salmon.—The total pack of the canneries for the year will be about 2,278,000 cases of 4 dozen 1-pound cans to the case. The price of red salmon is such as to insure a good profit to the canneries on this year's pack of that kind of fish. The price of pink salmon continues so low that little, if any, margin of profit will be left the canneries whose pack is principally of that species of fish.

The business of mild curing king salmon in southeastern Alaska is increasing and the fishermen engaged in this business are receiving remunerative prices for their fish.

The experiment of hatching salmon fry continues under the direction of the United States Fish Commissioner and some of the canneries. The law provides a rebate of the tax on canned salmon to the canneries maintaining private hatcheries, but does not provide for any check on statements as to the number of salmon fry released each year upon which the rebate depends. This defect in the law should be remedied by providing that the Bureau of Fisheries, through its agents, should determine the accuracy of the claims of the owners of the private hatcheries as to the number of salmon fry released.

Halibut.—Halibut fishing continues, but suffered from the low price of halibut during the past year.

Cod.—A few vessels are engaged in catching cod, salting and taking them to San Francisco or Seattle for final preparation for the market.

Herring.—This fish is at present used in the manufacture of oil and guano, and an old-established oil and guano factory at Killisnoo maintains a population of 200 whites and natives.

Whales.—A plant for extracting oil and making guano from whales has been in successful operation at Tyee, Admiralty Island, for the past two years.

FURS.

The value of the furs shipped from Alaska during the past year was \$537,162.

CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The service rendered to the people of Alaska by the military cable and telegraph continues to be excellent and highly beneficial. The land lines are being strengthened, and the service is growing better from year to year.

I desire to renew my commendation of the officers and men of the Signal Corps for the excellent service given us since the establishment of the cable and telegraph lines. These men are oftentimes called upon to perform hazardous and difficult duties, which they have always met with credit to themselves and to the army. Much credit is also due to the officers and men at the various army posts in the interior of Alaska for their efforts in securing uninterrupted telegraphic service.

SURVEYS.

The Geological and Coast and Geodetic surveys continue to do excellent work in Alaska. I ask for a continuance of liberal appropriations by Congress for the support and maintenance of these surveys.

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

This board continues to prosecute its work with energy and efficiency, and with great benefit to the people living in the interior of Alaska. The appropriations made by Congress and the sums available from the Alaska fund have enabled the board to cover much of the Territory where trails and roads are most needed. It is now engaged upon the construction of a summer road from the coast to Fairbanks, and funds should be provided to complete this road. As the time for the completion of the necessary trunk-line roads and trails is near at hand, means should be provided for the maintenance of these roads and trails. Up to June 30, 1909, there had been constructed or improved 165 miles of wagon roads, 383 miles of sled roads, and 241 miles of trail. The total cost was approximately \$690,000.

INSANE.

There are at present 133 patients in the sanitarium at Mount Tabor, Portland, Oreg., being cared for under the terms of a contract entered into with this company April 28, 1909, at the rate of \$330 per annum for each patient received. This contract provides that the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion, after the period of two years from date of contract, cancel said contract and call for bids for the care of the insane in Alaska. To attempt to care for the insane of Alaska within the Territory would, in my opinion, be bad policy, as climatic conditions in Alaska are not favorable to the proper treatment of the insane, and they should be cared for in a milder and better climate.

I inspected this asylum in November, 1908, and in May, 1909, and found the patients well provided for and carefully treated.

DISTRICT HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The moneys received for certificates issued to members of the bar, for commissions to notaries public, and other sources during the year and set aside to be disbursed on order of the governor in maintaining the District Historical Library and Museum, under the provisions of section 32 of the act of June 6, 1900, prescribing a civil code for the district of Alaska, and the act approved March 3, 1905, entitled "An act to further prescribe the duties of the secretary of the district of Alaska," including the balance on hand, aggregated \$8,569.54, of which \$431.22 was expended, leaving an available balance of \$8,138.32.

There being no suitable building for the care of the historical library and museum, the expenditures of the funds of this museum during the past year have been only for periodicals and papers published within the district of Alaska, as provided by law. Only such rare curios of historical value will be purchased until such time as suitable provision is made for the housing of the library and museum. There is at present a small collection of books of historical interest and a large number of government publications and a few curios. Some of these are in the governor's office at Juneau and the balance stored in the custom-house at Sitka.

An itemized statement of receipts and expenditures is given in Appendix A.

MAIL SERVICE.

The Post-Office Department has responded promptly to the demands upon it for extension of the mail service throughout Alaska, and I bespeak a continuance of the liberal policy for the extension of the mail service to mining camps as fast as they are established. People in the interior of Alaska should be furnished with the largest amount of second-class mail matter during the winter, as an abundance of newspapers and periodicals will add greatly to the contentment and happiness of the people.

CONCLUSION.

Congress has responded generously to the demands of the Territory for aid in its development, and I trust that it will continue its liberality in appropriations for mails, roads, cables, telegraph extensions, light-houses, buoys, aids to navigation, and geological and coast and geodetic surveys until such time as the resources of the country are developed to a point where we are able to take care of ourselves.

Very respectfully,

WILFORD B. HOGGATT,
Governor of Alaska.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

*Receipts and disbursements of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum fund from
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.*

1908.		RECEIPTS.	
July	1.	Balance last report.....	\$6,491.99
July	6.	J. F. Hobbes, notary public.....	10.00
July	6.	H. J. Vinal, notary public.....	10.00
July	8.	Will H. Newton, notary public.....	10.00
July	17.	A. V. Thorne, notary public.....	10.00
July	31.	Charles Elliott Ryberg, notary public.....	10.00
July	31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from July 1 to July 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 10.....	126.60
Aug.	1.	C. D. Christian, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	4.	Jeremiah Cousby, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	10.	V. L. Bevington, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	13.	Charles T. Law, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	13.	L. F. Thomas, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	13.	Parke Godwin, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	18.	W. F. Whitely, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	20.	W. S. McCune, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	28.	Nevile H. Castle, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	28.	P. H. Watt, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	31.	W. T. Lucas, notary public.....	10.00
Aug.	31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from August 1 to August 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 11.....	174.80
Sept.	4.	Claude H. Myrick, notary public.....	10.00
Sept.	5.	J. H. Romig, notary public.....	10.00
Sept.	5.	John Rustgard, notary public.....	10.00
Sept.	5.	A. F. Zipf, notary public.....	10.00
Sept.	14.	D. H. Jones, notary public.....	10.00
Sept.	14.	J. Sullivan, notary public.....	10.00
Sept.	24.	J. H. Brownlow, notary public.....	10.00
Sept.	25.	H. B. Denson, commissioner deeds, California.....	5.00
Sept.	25.	H. Evanson, notary public.....	10.00
Sept.	30.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, September 1 to September 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 12.....	62.50
Oct.	6.	C. L. M. Noble, notary public.....	10.00
Oct.	6.	W. C. Irish, notary public.....	10.00
Oct.	14.	Fred G. Lemmon, member of bar.....	10.00
Oct.	16.	H. A. Day, notary public.....	10.00
Oct.	16.	J. Clark Duff, notary public.....	10.00
Oct.	20.	Washington Fire Insurance Company, insurance qualification....	5.00
Oct.	24.	Guy McNaughton, notary public.....	10.00
Oct.	30.	M. V. Brady, notary public.....	10.00
Oct.	31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from October 1 to October 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 1.....	56.40
Nov.	9.	Geo. E. Baker, notary public.....	10.00
Nov.	9.	T. R. Lyons, notary public.....	10.00
Nov.	13.	J. C. Dillow, notary public.....	10.00
Nov.	16.	John E. Worden, notary public.....	10.00
Nov.	20.	C. E. Betticher, jr., notary public.....	10.00

1908.		
Nov. 28.	John Lyons, notary public.....	\$10. 00
Nov. 28.	Arthur Phelan, notary public.....	10. 00
Nov. 30.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from November 1 to November 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 2.....	59. 10
Dec. 2.	Halsey D. Fountain, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec. 15.	Charles G. Wulff, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec. 19.	Daniel Webster, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec. 23.	Mrs. C. E. Bevington, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec. 24.	Geo. A. Shea, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec. 29.	E. H. Osborne, Vaudin, notary public.....	10. 00
Dec. 31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from December 1 to December 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 3.....	56. 40
1909.		
Jan. 7.	L. S. Drake, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 7.	S. A. Keller, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 9.	H. H. Scales, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 29.	J. W. Duncan, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 29.	B. A. Meyers, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 29.	Bernard R. Dusenbury, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 29.	A. G. Shoup, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 30.	George Vogel, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 30.	M. L. Sullivan, notary public.....	10. 00
Jan. 30.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from January 1 to January 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 4.....	71. 70
Feb. 8.	Amos W. Boughton, notary public.....	10. 00
Feb. 11.	James J. Crossley, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb. 11.	Harrison B. Martin, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb. 11.	F. H. Graves, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb. 11.	James A. Haight, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb. 11.	Glenn T. Noyes, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb. 11.	C. E. Bunnell, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb. 11.	Chas. E. Taylor, member of bar.....	10. 00
Feb. 20.	Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis, insurance qualification and power of attorney.....	10. 00
Feb. 20.	Hartford Fire Insurance Company, power of attorney.....	10. 00
Feb. 27.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from February 1 to February 27, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 5.....	29. 10
Mar. 1.	F. L. Kehoe, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 1.	Arthur B. Crueger, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 4.	Lee Van Slyke, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 8.	W. E. Baldry, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 10.	Chas. E. Ingersoll, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 20.	Erwin R. Gray, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 22.	Herbert Spencer, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 25.	G. B. Erwin, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from March 1 to March 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 6.....	115. 80
Apr. 1.	J. K. Brown, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 1.	Alexander H. Bradford, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 8.	Frank H. Gage, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 8.	George E. Baldwin, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 8.	Glenn T. Noyes, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 8.	Charles A. Schulze, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 8.	Louis Strauss, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 8.	Silas B. Chapin, member of bar.....	10. 00
Apr. 8.	B. H. Kizer, member of bar.....	10. 00
Apr. 16.	Leon Freiman, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 21.	Justus H. Elden, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 21.	John R. Kelday, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 21.	R. M. Crawford, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 21.	L. L. James, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 21.	A. F. Ruser, notary public.....	10. 00

1909.

Apr. 21.	Alfred S. Kepner, notary public.....	\$10. 00
Apr. 28.	E. P. Reffling, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 30.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from April 1 to April 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 7.....	123. 80
May 7.	R. M. Courtney, notary public.....	10. 00
May 10.	John Goodell, notary public.....	10. 00
May 10.	A. F. Heimlich, notary public.....	10. 00
May 10.	S. O. Morford, notary public.....	10. 00
May 11.	George M. Nowell, member of bar.....	10. 00
May 15.	Philip Gallaher, notary public.....	10. 00
May 22.	George M. Hill, notary public.....	10. 00
May 24.	Frank R. Hopper, notary public.....	10. 00
May 29.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from May 1 to May 29, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 8.....	109. 55
June 1.	Royal A. Gunnison, notary public.....	10. 00
June 3.	Royal A. Gunnison, member of bar.....	10. 00
June 9.	Stephen Birch, notary public.....	10. 00
June 11.	John L. Long, notary public.....	10. 00
June 17.	R. J. Boyer, notary public.....	10. 00
June 17.	Fred M. Brown, notary public.....	10. 00
June 30.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from June 1 to June 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 9.....	61. 80
Total.....		8,569. 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

1908.

July 6.	The Times Printing Company, voucher No. 27.....	6. 00
July 6.	Post-Intelligencer Company, voucher No. 28.....	6. 00
July 8.	The Arthur H. Clark Company, voucher No. 29.....	4. 50
July 22.	The Nome Gold Digger, voucher No. 30.....	46. 00
Aug. 7.	The Nome Nugget, voucher No. 31.....	20. 00
Aug. 28.	C. W. Young Company, voucher No. 32.....	103. 10
Sept. 11.	The Arthur H. Clark Company, voucher No. 33.....	4. 00
Sept. 30.	Alaska Transfer Company, voucher No. 34.....	1. 75
Sept. 30.	John J. Clarke, voucher No. 35.....	5. 66
Oct. 1.	G. H. Henry, voucher No. 1.....	10. 00
Oct. 29.	Fairbanks Times Publishing Company, voucher No. 2.....	34. 00
Oct. 29.	The Katalla Herald, voucher No. 3.....	5. 00
Nov. 30.	Tanana Miner, voucher No. 4.....	10. 00
Dec. 8.	The Arthur H. Clark Company, voucher No. 5.....	4. 00

1909.

Jan. 5.	Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 6.....	8. 00
Jan. 15.	Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing Company, voucher No. 7.....	35. 85
Feb. 1.	Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 8.....	7. 00
Feb. 4.	Juneau Transfer Company, voucher No. 9.....	1. 00
Feb. 8.	The MacMillan Company, voucher No. 10.....	2. 41
Apr. 12.	G. M. Arbuckle, voucher No. 11.....	10. 00
Apr. 16.	The Transcript Press, voucher No. 12.....	3. 00
Apr. 19.	Dispatch Publishing Company, voucher No. 13.....	8. 00
Apr. 19.	Douglas Island News, voucher No. 14.....	6. 00
Apr. 19.	Underwood Typewriter Company, voucher No. 15.....	7. 00
Apr. 24.	The Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 16.....	48. 00
May 12.	Post-Intelligencer Company, voucher No. 17.....	6. 00
May 12.	Superintendent of Public Documents, voucher No. 18.....	7. 75
May 20.	Alaska Transfer Company, voucher No. 19.....	4. 75
June 4.	The Arthur H. Clark Company, voucher No. 20.....	4. 00
June 7.	Alaska Steamship Company, voucher No. 21.....	1. 90
June 7.	The Juneau Daily Transcript, voucher No. 22.....	7. 00
June 30.	Alaska Transfer Company, voucher No. 23.....	3. 55
June 30.	By balance.....	8,138. 32
Total.....		8,569. 54

APPENDIX B.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Governor.—Wilford B. Hoggatt, Juneau.
Secretary to the governor.—William H. Loller, Juneau.
Ex officio secretary of Alaska.—William L. Distin, Juneau.
Delegate to Congress.—James Wickersham, Fairbanks.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Juneau.—J. R. Willis, collector; C. D. Garfield, special deputy collector; F. S. Williams, deputy collector and inspector; J. F. Pugh, deputy collector and inspector; George M. Simpkins, deputy collector and inspector; S. Irvine Stone, deputy collector and inspector (stationed at Kodiak); Harry F. Benson, stenographer and typewriter.

Ketchikan.—Milson S. Dobbs, deputy collector in charge; Harry E. Barackman, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); August Groot, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Edward L. Lake, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Skagway.—Fred J. Vandewall, deputy collector in charge; G. G. Miller, deputy collector and inspector; E. F. Pitman, deputy collector and inspector.

Wrangell.—F. E. Bronson, deputy collector in charge.

Eagle.—J. J. Hillard, deputy collector in charge; Geo. W. Woodruff, deputy collector and inspector; J. F. Marchesi, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Fortymile.—James Van Zandt, deputy collector in charge.

St. Michael.—Edward R. Stivers, deputy collector in charge; R. J. Williams, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Nome.—John R. Beegle, deputy collector in charge; R. W. J. Reed, deputy collector and inspector; J. A. Fisher, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); F. W. Butters, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Unalaska.—N. E. Bolshanin, deputy collector in charge.

Valdez.—Edward B. Spiers, deputy collector in charge; C. C. Cooper, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); W. H. Whittlesey, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Cordova.—M. S. Whittier, deputy collector in charge; George S. Black, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Craig P. Hazelet, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Sulzer.—John L. Abrams, deputy collector in charge.

Tyee.—H. R. Shepard, deputy collector in charge.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Juneau.—William L. Distin, surveyor-general; George Stowell, chief clerk; Martin George, chief draftsman; John J. Clarke, stenographer and typewriter clerk; William F. Jeffreys, transcribing clerk; Leon T. Merry, draftsman; Laurence Delmore, copyist; Harry Andrews, messenger.

United States deputy surveyors.—A. J. Adams, Valdez; E. G. Allen, Fairbanks; A. G. Blake, Nome; F. Butterworth, Valdez; J. C. Barber, Ketchikan; T. C. Breitenstein, Cordova; B. D. Blakeslee, Nome; F. E. G. Berry, Eagle; Chas. G. Benson, Cordova; M. O. Bennett, Katalla; C. E. Davidson, Juneau; C. Estmere, Candle; E. A. Fenton, Fairbanks; Clinton Gurnee, C. S. Hubbell, Katalla; Wm. A. Hesse, Nome; Wm. H. Hampton, Katalla; Udo Hesse, C. W. Harrington, Valdez; O. F. Hartline, T. A. Haigh, Cordova; R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; Geo. A. Kyle, A. M. Keating, Katalla; Albert Lascy, Frank H. Lascy, E. F. Lewis, Nome; J. L. McPherson, J. A. McQuinn, A. G. Mosier, Cordova; L. D. Ryus, Ketchikan; W. P. Rodgers, L. S. Robe, Fairbanks; R. W. Sweet, Seattle; D. B. Skinner, Katalla; L. W. Storm, Valdez; N. B. Whitfield, D. S. Whitfield, Ketchikan; H. S. Waterman, San Francisco; F. J. Wettrick, Juneau;

United States deputy mineral surveyors.—A. J. Adams, Valdez; G. M. Ashford, Nome; E. G. Allen, Fairbanks; M. A. Alling, Stockton, Cal.; Banning Austin, Circle; G. E. Baldwin, Kennecott; J. C. Barber, Ketchikan; A. G. Blake, Nome; A. H. Bradford, Chignik; F. Butterworth, Valdez; T. C. Breitenstein, Cordova; B. D. Blakeslee, Nome; F. E. G. Berry, Eagle; W. E. Baldry, Berry; C. G. Benson, Juneau; M. O. Bennett, Katalla; C. E. Davidson, Juneau; C. Estmere, Candle; E. A. Fenton, Fairbanks; T. H. George, Gypsum; C. W. Harrington, Valdez; W. A. Hesse, Nome; C. S. Hubbell, Katalla; H. H. Harvey, San Francisco; W. H. Hampton, Katalla;

Udo Hesse, Seattle; Thos. A. Haigh, Cordova; W. L. Hoffeditz, Seattle; O. F. Hartline, Tacoma; R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; Albert Lascy, San Francisco; F. H. Lascy, Mill Valley, Cal.; A. B. Lewis, Seattle; J. L. McPherson, Seattle; J. A. McQuinn, Portland; L. D. Ryus, Ketchikan; L. S. Robe, Fairbanks; W. P. Rodgers, Seattle; D. B. Skinner, Katalla; L. W. Storm, Valdez; C. R. Turner, Nome; N. B. Whitfield, D. S. Whitfield, Ketchikan; J. P. Whittern, Nome; H. S. Waterman, San Francisco; J. W. Woodford, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho; R. G. Wayland, Treadwell; F. J. Wetrick, Juneau; E. F. Wann, Dawson.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Division No. 1.—Judge, Thomas R. Lyons, Juneau (temporarily at Fairbanks); court stenographer, Ralph E. Robertson, Juneau; clerk of court, Henry Shattuck, Juneau; A. W. Fox, deputy clerk, Juneau; E. W. Pettit, deputy clerk, Juneau; Mrs. H. H. M'Lellan, assistant clerk, Juneau; H. B. Le Fevre, deputy clerk, Skagway; E. S. Stackpole, deputy clerk, Ketchikan; United States marshal, D. A. Sutherland, Juneau; chief deputy, H. L. Faulkner, Juneau; deputy United States marshals: D. C. Abrams, Ketchikan; A. G. Shoup, Sitka; Hector McLean, Skagway; Albert J. Lowe, Wrangell; United States attorney, John J. Boyce, Juneau; assistant United States attorneys: William A. Barnhill, Juneau; George Irving, Ketchikan; United States commissioners: H. H. Folsom, Juneau; William Duncan, Metlakahtla; Sidney E. Flower, Sitka; Ernest Kirberger, Kake; H. B. Le Fevre, Skagway; A. V. R. Snyder, Wrangell; Carl Spuhn, Killisnoo; Edward S. Stackpole, Ketchikan; Charles A. Sulzer, Sulzer; R. M. Odell, Haines.

Division No. 2.—Judge, Alfred S. Moore, Nome; court stenographer, Mrs. C. J. Nunne, Nome; clerk of court, John H. Dunn, Nome; Angus McBride, deputy clerk, Nome; Edwin H. Flynn, deputy clerk, St. Michael; United States marshal, Thomas C. Powell, Nome; chief deputy, Reginald W. Thompson, Nome; Deputy United States marshals: Frank A. Newton, Nome; Walter W. Riedel, Nome; Lloyd L. Scott, Nome; Clarence C. Hawkins, Nome; Roy Davenport, Nome; D. J. Wynkoop, Solomon; D. B. Fuller, Council; R. H. Humber, Candle; W. L. Curry, Teller; H. H. Darrah, Shelton; H. J. Lee, St. Michael; C. C. Coleman, Ophir; F. W. Wright, Nulato; United States attorney, George B. Grigsby, Nome; assistant United States attorneys: John J. Reagan, Nome; James W. Bell, Nome; E. Coke Hill, Nome; United States commissioners: Alfred S. Kepner, Candle; Edwin H. Flynn, St. Michael; F. E. Fuller, Nome; Lars Gunderson, Shelton; S. C. Henton, Teller; G. A. Adams, Council; Martin F. Moran, Shungnak; W. A. Vinal, Ophir; Martin E. Heavey, Bethel; Samuel R. Frazier, Mount McKinley precinct; James V. Geary, Kotzebue; Robert A. Graham, Solomon; H. Richmond Marsh, Barrow; Elbert A. Norton, Nulato.

Division No. 3.—Judge, Edward E. Cushman, Valdez (temporarily at Juneau); court stenographer, I. Hamburger, Valdez (temporarily at Juneau); clerk of court, Ed. M. Lakin, Valdez; C. C. Page, deputy clerk, Valdez; Thomas S. Scott, deputy clerk, Valdez; United States marshal, H. P. Sullivan, Valdez; chief deputy, J. H. D. Bouse, Valdez; deputy United States marshals: C. L. Vawter, Valdez; G. R. Goshaw, Valdez; H. C. De Line, Valdez; F. R. Brenneman, Katalla; S. T. Brightwell, Cordova; J. C. Tolman, Seward; Karl Armstrong, Kodiak; Z. M. Moore, Unga; C. C. Harmon, Unalaska; N. Sorby, Dillingham; United States attorney, Cornelius D. Murane, Valdez; assistant United States attorneys: Guy B. Brubaker, Valdez; J. Lindley Green, Seward; United States commissioners: J. L. Brown, Unalaska; H. O. Schaleben, Dillingham; J. L. Reed, Cordova; Ringwald Blix, Copper Center; J. F. McLean, Iliamna; G. C. Britton, Katalla; S. Irvine Stone, Kodiak; J. J. Finnegan, Seward; E. R. Gray, Latouche; H. S. Ferris, Susitna; F. C. Driffield, Unga; Charles G. Ganty, Valdez.

Division No. 4.—Judge, P. D. Overfield, Fairbanks (temporarily at Valdez); court stenographer, J. J. Hamilton, Fairbanks; clerk of court, Edward H. Mack, Fairbanks; Edward A. Henderson, deputy clerk, Fairbanks; B. F. de Pencier, assistant clerk, Fairbanks; United States marshal, H. K. Love, Fairbanks; chief deputy, Percy G. Charles, Fairbanks; deputy United States marshals: H. C. Quiner, Fairbanks; C. O. McGillicuddy, Fairbanks; F. C. Irons, Circle City; J. J. Donovan, Dome City; J. H. Robinson, Eagle; J. C. Murphy, Hot Springs; George Vautier, Tanana; L. E. Ward, Wickersham; United States attorney, James J. Crossley, Fairbanks; assistant United States attorney, Cecil H. Clegg, Fairbanks; clerk to United States attorney, R. H. Geoghegan, Fairbanks; United States commissioner: Arthur Frame, Fairbanks; R. M. Dodson, Circle; U. G. Myers, Eagle; Phil Gallaher, Tanana; V. L. Bevington, Hot Springs; H. L. Hedger, Richardson; F. E. Howard, Coldfoot; S. J. Marsh, Caro; E. R. Brady, Steel Creek; J. E. Rivard, Chena; D. C. Sargent, Gakona; George Thomas, Dome; Ernest I. Foster, Glacier; J. H. Hudgin, Rampart.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Division No. 1.—John W. Dudley, register, Juneau; P. M. Mullen, receiver, Juneau.
Division No. 2.—John H. Dunn, ex officio register, Nome; T. C. Powell, ex officio receiver, Nome.

Division No. 3.—Ed. M. Lakin, ex officio register, Valdez; H. P. Sullivan, ex officio receiver, Valdez.

Division No. 4.—Edward H. Mack, ex officio register, Fairbanks; H. K. Love, ex officio receiver, Fairbanks.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

C. C. Georgeson, special agent in charge of Alaska investigations, Sitka; R. W. De Armond, assistant at Sitka; Victor O'Connor, clerk, Sitka; F. E. Rader, assistant at Rampart; J. W. Casser, assistant at Rampart; James W. Gray, assistant at Kenai; C. W. H. Heideman, assistant at Copper Center; M. D. Snodgrass, assistant at Kodiak.

EDUCATION.

Wilford B. Hoggatt, ex officio superintendent of public instruction of schools outside of incorporated towns for children of white and mixed blood, Juneau.

Native schools.—E. E. Brown, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Harlan Updegraff, chief of Alaska division, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Sinclair, supply agent, Seattle, Wash.; A. H. Quarles, disbursing agent, Seattle, Wash.; Andrew N. Thompson, superintendent southeastern district, Juneau; J. H. Romig, superintendent southwestern district, Seward; W. T. Lopp, superintendent northern district, Nome; A. N. Evans, assistant superintendent northern district, Nome; George Boulter, assistant superintendent northern district, Eagle.

Schools maintained during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, for native children.

Place.	Teacher.	Enrollment.
<i>Northern district—Arctic Alaska, north of Yukon River.</i>		
Barrow.....	{Chas. W. Hawkesworth.....	89
Council.....	{Annie Coodlalook.....	
Deering.....	{Albert B. Kinne.....	68
	{Bertha S. Cox.....	
Diomedes.....	{Iva A. Kenworthy.....	70
	{R. W. Thompson.....	
Gambell.....	{Chas. Menadelook.....	39
	{Edgar O. Campbell.....	
Golovin.....	{Annie C. Anderson.....	63
	{Hannah E. Olson.....	
Icy Cape.....	{Oscar Naterouk.....	66
Igloo.....	{Peter Egelak.....	
Kivalina.....	{C. H. Adams.....	40
Kobuk.....	{H. D. Reese.....	
Kotzebue.....	{Herbert R. York.....	54
Noatak.....	{Eli N. Myers.....	
Nome.....	{Mrs. Eva Watson Geary.....	61
Point Hope.....	{Marie MacCloud.....	
Selawik.....	{E. M. Harnden.....	106
Shishmaref.....	{Carl S. Zook.....	
Sinuk.....	{Mrs. Myrtle F. Zook.....	85
St. Michael.....	{W. A. Richardson.....	
Teller.....	{Mrs. Frances M. Sickles.....	26
	{Truman Northrup.....	
Unalakleet.....	{Charlotte Northrup.....	46
	{Margaret Powell.....	
Wainwright.....	{G. A. Russell.....	49
Wales.....	{Mrs. Janet Russell.....	
	{Clarence J. Tjernagel.....	104
	{Thos. W. Schultz.....	
	{Kiatcha Ivanoff.....	22
	{Samuel Ananuk.....	
	{Misha Ivanoff.....	136
	{J. E. Sinclair.....	
	{Elmer E. Van Ness.....	35
	{Arthur Nagozruk.....	
	{Thos. Illayok.....	95
<i>Northern district—Yukon and Kuskokwim valleys.</i>		
Bethel.....	{Mrs. Emma H. Rock.....	42
Circle.....	{Herman E. Noltmeier.....	
Hamilton.....	{Lucile Owen.....	19
	{Elias M. Walker.....	

Schools maintained during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, for native children—Con.

Place.	Teacher.	Enrollment.
<i>Northern district—Yukon and Kuskokwim valleys—Continued.</i>		
Kokrines.....	Julius Jette.....	14
	Mary Lidwin.....	} 75
Koserefsky.....	John Clancy.....	
	Mary Bernadette.....	} 48
Koyukuk.....	G. A. Martin.....	
Louden.....	H. W. Ehlert.....	33
Mountain Village.....	Chas. D. Meissner.....	13
Nenana.....	Anna L. Truxton.....	31
	Dr. E. A. Norton.....	} 47
Nulato.....	Eli W. Poesnecker.....	
Quinhagak.....	E. Schattschneider.....	28
Rampart.....	Edna Marcy.....	22
Russian Mission.....	Mrs. Mary Cook.....	27
Stevens Camp.....	Z. T. Williams.....	26
Tanana.....	H. C. Kinzie.....	81
<i>Southwestern district—North Pacific coast and Aleutian Islands.</i>		
Chogiung.....	Alexander E. McLean.....	48
	F. A. Russell.....	} 51
Copper Center.....	Mrs. Gae C. Russell.....	
	H. O. Schaleben.....	} 27
Iliamna.....	Mrs. H. O. Schaleben.....	
Kanakanak.....	P. T. Padder.....	40
Kenai.....	E. D. Evans.....	58
Nushagak.....	I. V. Shishkin.....	30
Seldovia.....	Lura Young.....	40
Susitna.....	H. S. Farris.....	36
Tatitlek.....	Andrew Malakoff.....	41
Tyonic.....	H. S. Farris.....	} 88
Unalaska.....	Jos. L. Brown.....	
	Mrs. Jos. L. Brown.....	
<i>Southeastern district—East of meridian 141.</i>		
Douglas.....	John H. Kilbuck.....	80
Haines.....	Dorothy Doyle.....	98
	Mrs. Stella D. Whipkey.....	} 148
Hoonah.....	Miss Dottie Hewitt.....	
Jackson.....	Maggie Hamilton.....	47
Juneau.....	Sarah I. Haynes.....	92
Kake.....	Mrs. A. V. Russell-Scove.....	91
Kasaan.....	Carl A. Swanson.....	35
Killisnoo.....	Mrs. Catherine Kilborn.....	100
Klawock.....	Helen Hewitt.....	48
Klinquan.....	Minta Foster.....	47
Klukwan.....	Nellie M. Taylor.....	125
Loring.....	Mary A. Chatfield.....	22
Petersburg.....	Miss J. H. Wright.....	40
Saxman.....	Ethel J. Noble.....	31
Shakan.....	Mrs. E. C. Heizer.....	44
Sitka.....	Cassia Patton.....	115
Wrangell.....	Mrs. Ida M. Pusey.....	34
Yakutat.....	E. A. Rasmuson.....	41
<i>Summer schools.</i>		
Chignik.....	Lura Young.....	25
Point Ellis.....	Mrs. A. R. Scove.....	32
Sitkoh Bay.....	Dottie Hewitt.....	37
Total enrollment.....		3,725

INTERNAL REVENUE.

John Cameron, deputy collector, Fairbanks; D. H. Terwilliger, deputy collector, Juneau.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

Kazis Krauczunas, inspector in charge district of Alaska, Ketchikan; Domianus Waskevicius, immigrant inspector, Skagway; S. H. Hamer, immigrant inspector, Nome.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

George H. Whitney, inspector of hulls, Juneau; Frank H. Newhall, inspector of boilers, Juneau; Thomas P. Deering, inspector of hulls, St. Michael; Thomas J. Heeny, inspector of boilers, St. Michael; Gustavus E. Hart, clerk, St. Michael.

FOREST SERVICE.

W. A. Langille, forest supervisor, Ketchikan. Tongass Forest: W. H. Babbitt, forest ranger, Ketchikan; James Allen, forest ranger, Ketchikan; B. W. Hoveland, forest guard, Ketchikan; — Gardner, clerk, Ketchikan. H. M. Conrad, deputy forest supervisor, Cordova. Chugach Forest: Lage Wernstedt, forest assistant, Cordova; J. S. Pitcher, forest guard, Cordova; A. G. Van Campen, forest guard, Sunrise.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

John N. Cobb, assistant agent at the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

GAME WARDENS.

C. C. Shea, game warden for Kenai Peninsula, Seward; J. J. King, game warden for Alaska Peninsula, Dutton; P. F. Vian, game warden for Kenai Peninsula, Kenai; A. R. Garner, game warden for interior of Alaska, Circle.

INDIAN POLICE.

Augustus Bean, Sitka; Thomas Snuck, Klawack; Yalth-hock, Kluckwan; John Reese, Tanana; Kat-le-an, Sitka; Charles Gunnok, Kake; Henry Kwulwul, Circle; Edwin Scott, Klinkwan; David Kinninook, Saxman; David Willard, Haines; J. E. Coffin, Petersburg; Thomas Scowel, Howkan; Na-hoo-doo-ish, Killisnoo; Annatlass, Juneau; Carl Lindoff, Hoonah; Charles W. Demmert, Shakan; William Jackson, Haines; Lewis Jones, Kasaan; Jim Junebey, Eagle; George W. Shakes, Wrangell; Josiah Guthrie, Metlakahtla; Ralph Smith, Metlakahtla.

APPENDIX C.

List of domestic corporations filed in the office of the secretary of Alaska, under amendment to the civil code, chapter 37 of the formation of private corporations, approved March 3, 1903, from April 1, 1903, to June 30, 1909.

	Date filed.
Alaska Placer Mining Company, Nome.....	Aug. 11, 1903
Alaska Packing and Navigation Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 21, 1903
Alaska Nowell Gold Mining Company, Juneau.....	Oct. 15, 1903
Alaska Water Wheel Governor Company, Juneau.....	Feb. 6, 1904
Alaska Publishing Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 8, 1904
Alaska Electric Light and Power Company, Juneau.....	Mar. 15, 1905
Alaska Chief Mining Company, Nome.....	Aug. 3, 1905
Alaska Liquor Company, Fairbanks.....	Sept. 23, 1905
Alaska Steam Laundry, Juneau.....	Dec. 20, 1905
Alaska Powder Manufacturing Company, Wrangell.....	Feb. 15, 1906
Alaska Rubicon Gold Mining Company, Juneau.....	July 6, 1906
Aurora Mining Company, Nome.....	Sept. 20, 1906
Alaska Kotsina Copper Company, Juneau.....	Oct. 18, 1906
Alaska Monthly Magazine Company, Seattle.....	Nov. 6, 1906
Alaska Prospecting and Mining Company, Nome.....	Nov. 8, 1906
Alaska Navigation Company, Ketchikan.....	Dec. 6, 1906
Alsek Fisheries Company, Juneau.....	Apr. 22, 1907
Alaska Water, Light, and Telephone Company, Valdez.....	May 31, 1907
Alaska Coast Line Railroad Company, Nome.....	June 28, 1907
Atkinson, M. E., Company, Nome.....	July 22, 1907
Alaska Bottling Company, Valdez.....	Aug. 30, 1907
Alaska Liquor and Trading Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Alaska Utilities Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Alaska Prospecting Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Alaska Construction Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Alaska Roadhouse Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Alaska Dock Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Alaska Coast Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Alaska Hotel Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Arctic Siberian Fish Company, Nome.....	Sept. 30, 1907

	Date filed.
Arctic Brewing Company, Fairbanks	Oct. 24, 1907
Alaska Stibnite Company, Fairbanks	Feb. 5, 1908
Alaska Miners Exploiting Syndicate, Nome	Feb. 27, 1908
Alaska Lumber Company, Valdez	June 2, 1908
Alaska Central Mining Company, Seward	July 16, 1904
Anvil Mountain Tunnel Company, Nome	Aug. 13, 1908
Alaska Labor Union, Douglas	Oct. 9, 1908
Alaska Moose, Order of, Valdez	Jan. 15, 1909
Alaska Trust and Development Corporation, Seattle	Jan. 16, 1909
Alaska Associated Mercantile Company, Fairbanks	May 7, 1909
Alaska Land Company, Seattle	May 10, 1909
Becker of Improvement Company, Kodiak	July 19, 1904
Bettles & Samuels Trading Company, Nome	Sept. 21, 1903
B. M. Behrends Mercantile Company, Juneau	Dec. 2, 1903
B. M. Behrends Company, Juneau	Jan. 20, 1904
Blue Goose Mining Company, Nome	Sept. 15, 1904
Barthel Brewing Company, Fairbanks	Jan. 6, 1905
Beluga Mining Company of Alaska, Seward	Feb. 1, 1905
Blue Bird Mining Company, Nome	Nov. 13, 1906
Bank (Incorporated), The, Nome	June 28, 1907
Bering Lode Mining Company, Nome	Sept. 4, 1907
Bainbridge Island Mining and Development Company, Valdez	Oct. 15, 1908
B. P. Mining Company, Fairbanks	Nov. 16, 1908
Biggs, H. E., Company, Juneau	Jan. 11, 1909
Big Four Mining Company, Fairbanks	May 10, 1909
Citizens Light, Power, and Water Company, Ketchikan	Apr. 21, 1903
Copper Center Mining and Trading Company, Copper Center	Oct. 24, 1903
Copper Island Mining Company, Ketchikan	Nov. 3, 1904
Century Club, Fairbanks	Dec. 21, 1904
Cleary Creek Lumber Company, Fairbanks	Dec. 16, 1904
Chena Tramway Company, Fairbanks	Mar. 22, 1905
Consumers Milk Company, Nome	July 3, 1905
Central Water Company, Nome	July 31, 1905
C. W. Young Company, Juneau	Oct. 3, 1905
Canyon Creek Gold Mining Company, Seward	Mar. 22, 1906
Common Sense Mining Company, Council	Sept. 20, 1906
Center Creek Mining Company, Nome	June 28, 1907
Clark Lumber Company, Nome	July 10, 1907
Cascade Steam Laundry Company, Juneau	Sept. 30, 1907
Copper Mountain Mining Company, Nome	Oct. 9, 1907
Connelly Quartz Mining Company, Nome	Nov. 1, 1907
Chena Lumber and Light Company, Chena	Nov. 11, 1907
Conwyl Mining Company, Fairbanks	Feb. 5, 1908
Cordova Drug Company, Cordova	June 29, 1908
Central Alaska Copper Company, Valdez	Aug. 25, 1908
Cordova Publishing Company, Cordova	Sept. 12, 1908
Cordova Power Company, Juneau	Sept. 16, 1908
Chititu Gold Mining Company, Valdez	Apr. 30, 1909
Cordova Development Company, Cordova	June 11, 1909
Davidson Improvement Company, Juneau	June 22, 1903
Damascus Manufacturing and Milling Company, Seward	Oct. 29, 1904
Daniels-Seward Mining and Development Company, Bluff City	July 16, 1906
Dahl Creek Mining and Trading Company, Nome	Sept. 14, 1906
Douglas Island Miners' Union and Improvement Association, The, Douglas	May 4, 1907
Douglas Light Company, Douglas	Dec. 19, 1906
Dobbs-Alaska Moving Picture Company, Nome	June 3, 1907
Darling & Dean Company, Nome	June 24, 1907
Daniels Creek Mining Company, Nome	Nov. 1, 1907
Enterprise Mining Company, Nome	Apr. 28, 1905
Empire Mining Company, Fairbanks	Jan. 7, 1909
Emerald Mining Company, Fairbanks	Apr. 1, 1909
Eldorado Mining and Milling Company, Fairbanks	June 21, 1909
Fairbanks Trading and Transportation Company, Fairbanks	Aug. 2, 1906
Fairbanks News Publishing Company, Fairbanks	Sept. 14, 1906
Fidalgo-Alaska Copper Company, Valdez	Sept. 3, 1907

	Date filed
Fairbanks Times Publishing Company, The, Fairbanks.....	Oct. 11, 1907
Fidalgo Mining Company, Fairbanks.....	May 6, 1908
Fairbanks News Publishing Company, Fairbanks.....	Dec. 23, 1908
Golden Gate Hotel Company, Nome.....	July 21, 1904
Gold Run Ditch Company, Nome.....	Sept. 19, 1904
Gold Bottom Mining Company, Nome.....	Aug. 23, 1904
George E. James & Co. (Incorporated), Juneau.....	June 28, 1906
Gilahena Copper Company, Valdez.....	Dec. 10, 1906
Gold Nugget Mining Company, Valdez.....	Jan. 20, 1908
Grace-Alice Mining Company, Seward.....	May 6, 1908
Gotham Mining Company, Seward.....	Nov. 2, 1908
Goldstake Mining Company, Fairbanks.....	Feb. 16, 1909
Gold Beach Dredging Company, Nome.....	Apr. 28, 1909
Giese, J. F., Hardware Company, Nome.....	July 1, 1909
Happy Four Mining Company, Nome.....	Oct. 6, 1905
Hunt Lathrop Company, Ketchikan.....	Nov. 26, 1906
Horseshoe Liquor Company, Valdez.....	May 7, 1907
Home Power Company, Skagway.....	May 13, 1908
Harvey Oneman Double Hammer Drill Company, Valdez.....	Dec. 23, 1908
Incorporation city of Juneau.....	July 18, 1900
Incorporation town of Eagle.....	Feb. 9, 1901
Incorporation of Treadwell.....	Apr. 1, 1901
Incorporation city of Nome.....	June 30, 1901
Incorporation town of Valdez.....	Sept. 30, 1901
Incorporation town of Douglas.....	May 19, 1902
Incorporation town of Wrangell.....	June 18, 1903
Incorporation of Fairbanks.....	Dec. 26, 1903
Incorporation of town of Chena.....	July 21, 1904
Incorporation town of Ketchikan.....	Apr. 27, 1906
Irving Consolidated Mining Company, Ketchikan.....	July 26, 1906
Independent Ditch and Power Company, Nome.....	Nov. 8, 1906
Inter-Island Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Incorporation town of Skagway.....	June 9, 1908
Juneau Steamship Company, Juneau.....	Sept. 21, 1903
Juneau Packing Company, Juneau.....	June 2, 1904
Juneau Ferry and Navigation Company, Juneau.....	Mar. 15, 1905
Juneau Building and Improvement Company, Juneau.....	May 11, 1905
Jack Pot Mining Company, Nome.....	June 29, 1906
Johnston-Coutant Company, Juneau.....	Mar. 28, 1907
J. M. Lathrop Company (Incorporated), Valdez.....	Dec. 24, 1907
Jupiter-Mars Mining Company, Fairbanks.....	Mar. 8, 1909
Jupiter-Mars Consolidated Mining Company, Fairbanks.....	Apr. 1, 1909
Ketchikan Power Company, Juneau.....	May 21, 1903
Kayak Wharf and Townsite Company, Catella.....	Sept. 23, 1904
Kenai Lumber and Fuel Company, Seward.....	Mar. 22, 1906
Ketchikan Brick and Tile Company, Ketchikan.....	Apr. 12, 1906
Ketchikan Printing Company, Ketchikan.....	Dec. 14, 1906
Ketchikan Gas Company, Ketchikan.....	May 3, 1907
Kentucky Liquor Company, Juneau.....	Sept. 16, 1907
Knights Island Copper Mining Company, Valdez.....	May 21, 1906
Kuskokwim Company, The, Valdez.....	Aug. 20, 1906
Katalla Drug Company, Katalla.....	June 29, 1908
Kruzamapa Hot Springs Company, Nome.....	Aug. 13, 1908
Kuskokwim Trading and Transportation Company, Nome.....	Aug. 28, 1908
Ketchikan Fisheries Company, Ketchikan.....	Mar. 20, 1909
Lost River Tin Mining Company, Nome.....	July 22, 1907
Landlock Bay Copper Mining Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907
Lakeview Mining Company, Nome.....	July 22, 1908
Love-Whitley Company, Valdez.....	Aug. 25, 1908
Mystery Mining Company, Nome.....	July 29, 1901
Mutual Commercial Company, The, Valdez.....	Mar. 22, 1906
Mulhollan Camera Button Pusher Company, Juneau.....	Oct. 4, 1906
Miners River Copper and Nickel Mining Company, Valdez.....	July 3, 1907
McLaughlin Gold Mining Company, Juneau.....	Oct. 8, 1906
Mineral Hill Copper Mining Company, The, Valdez.....	Nov. 11, 1907
Miners Dredging Company, Nome.....	Nov. 27, 1907
Nome Quartz Mining Company, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Nov. 17, 1903

	Date filed.	
Northwestern Ditch Company, Nome.....	July	3, 1904
North Star Gold Mining Company, Juneau.....	Apr.	3, 1905
Northern Express Company, Valdez.....	Aug.	22, 1905
Nome Cooperative Publishing Company, Nome.....	July	19, 1906
Northwestern Exploration Company, The, Nome.....	Aug.	20, 1906
Nome Ear-Mountain Tin Mining Company, Nome.....	Sept.	14, 1906
Nizini Copper Company, Valdez.....	Dec.	8, 1906
Northern Copper Company, Valdez.....	Jan.	5, 1907
Northland Mining Company, Nome.....	May	13, 1907
Nome Cooperative Publishing Company, Nome.....	June	28, 1907
Nome Public Warehouse Company, Nome.....	July	3, 1907
North Valdez Land Company, Valdez.....	Mar.	13, 1908
North Star Printing and Publishing Company, Valdez.....	Apr.	21, 1909
Old Gold Mining Company, Nome.....	May	6, 1907
Owl Drug Company, Valdez.....	Aug.	25, 1907
Port Valdez Electric Light and Water Company, Valdez.....	Sept.	5, 1905
Port Valdez Investment Company, Valdez.....	Sept.	19, 1905
Prince William Sound Transportation and Trading Company, Valdez.....	Dec.	8, 1906
Prince William Sound Development Company, Seward.....	Mar.	3, 1907
Pacific Coast Trading Company, Seward.....	Apr.	16, 1907
Port Clarence Packing Company, Nome.....	June	28, 1907
Prospector Publishing Company, Valdez.....	Jan.	23, 1908
Petersburg Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, Juneau.....	Jan.	2, 1904
Penny River Ditch Company, Nome.....	Aug.	1, 1908
Rampart Mining and Commercial Company, Rampart.....	Sept.	4, 1903
Rampart Chamber of Commerce, Rampart.....	Oct.	8, 1903
Robinson-Magids Company, Nome.....	Oct.	11, 1906
Reynolds Smelter Company, Valdez.....	Sept.	3, 1907
Randsburg Mining Company, Nome.....	Oct.	30, 1907
Rex Gulch Gold Mining Company, Valdez.....	Apr.	21, 1909
Standard Mining Association of Alaska, St. Michael.....	Aug.	14, 1900
Sawtooth Electric Power Company, San Francisco, Cal.....	Feb.	23, 1904
Seward Ditch Company, Nome.....	Oct.	28, 1904
Solomon Quartz Mining Company, Nome.....	Nov.	9, 1904
Seward Light and Power Company, Seward.....	Dec.	21, 1905
Solo Mining Company, Nome.....	Feb.	4, 1906
Seward Construction and Development Company, Seward.....	Feb.	7, 1906
Stedman Hotel Company, Ketchikan.....	May	14, 1907
Sunset Mining Company, Nome.....	June	28, 1907
Seward Peninsula Construction Company, Nome.....	June	28, 1907
Sour Dough Mining and Trading Company, Nome.....	Sept.	14, 1906
Skagway Scenic Cable Company, Skagway.....	May	11, 1908
Seward Drug Company, Seward.....	June	29, 1908
Sheep Creek Mining Company, Juneau.....	Oct.	12, 1904
Seward Real Estate and Investment Company, Seward.....	Dec.	24, 1908
Scheuyemere Mining Company, Fairbanks.....	Mar.	8, 1909
Tanana Development Company, Eagle.....	July	24, 1903
Trilby Creek Mining Company, Nome.....	Sept.	22, 1903
Tanana Trading Company, Fairbanks.....	Feb.	4, 1905
Tanana Brewing Company, Fairbanks.....	Feb.	21, 1905
Tillikum Club Company, Valdez.....	May	9, 1905
The Kenai Mining and Milling Company, Seward.....	May	9, 1905
Tanana Bottling Works (Incorporated), Fairbanks.....	Oct.	17, 1906
Tanana Mill Company, Fairbanks.....	June	16, 1906
T. J. Nestor Company, Nome.....	Nov.	6, 1906
Tanana Masonic Building Association, Fairbanks.....	Aug.	26, 1907
Tanana Quartz and Hydraulic Mining Company, Fairbanks.....	Jan.	7, 1909
Tolovana Mining Company, Fairbanks.....	Apr.	1, 1909
Tanana Publishing Company, Fairbanks.....	May	7, 1909
Trustee Company of Cordova, Cordova.....	May	10, 1909
United Ditch Company, Nome.....	Sept.	29, 1905
United Mine Workers' Improvement Association, Fairbanks.....	Jan.	20, 1908
Valdez Brewing Company, Valdez.....	July	22, 1903
Valdez Mercantile Company, Valdez.....	Aug.	4, 1904
Valdez Real Estate Company, Valdez.....	Sept.	5, 1904
Valdez Bank and Mercantile Company, Valdez.....	July	5, 1905
Valdez Dock Company, Valdez.....	May	17, 1907

	Date filed.
Valdez Hotel Company, Valdez.....	June 28, 1907
Valdez Copper Mining Company of Unakwik, Valdez.....	July 15, 1907
Valdez Hotel Company, Valdez.....	Aug. 30, 1907
Valdez Brewing and Bottling Company, Valdez.....	Jan. 15, 1909
Wrangell Electric Light and Power Company, Wrangell.....	Oct. 24, 1904
Western Trading Company, Juneau.....	June 16, 1906
Wrangell Boat and Machine Shops, Wrangell.....	June 28, 1906
Wonder Mining Company, Nome.....	July 19, 1906
Work Mining and Development Company, Nome.....	Feb. 11, 1907
Wrangell Shingle Company (Incorporated), Wrangell.....	Sept. 30, 1907
White Company, Valdez.....	Feb. 11, 1908
Wilson, James E., Transportation Company, Valdez.....	Nov. 16, 1908
Winter & Pond Company, Juneau.....	Jan. 27, 1909
Yukon Development Company, Eagle.....	Dec. 16, 1903

APPENDIX D.

List of documents of foreign corporations filed in the office of the secretary of Alaska, under chapter 23, title 3, of the civil code, approved June 6, 1900, from December 1, 1903, to June 30, 1909.

	Date filed.
Alaska Fishing and Development Company, Stockton, Cal.....	Feb. 8, 1905
Alaska Telephone and Telegraph Company, Nome.....	Mar. 3, 1905
Alaska Marble Company, Juneau.....	May 5, 1905
Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company, Kayak.....	May 19, 1905
American Tin Mining Company, San Francisco.....	May 25, 1905
Alaska Rivers Navigation Company, Skagway.....	May 24, 1905
Alaska Treasure Consolidated Mines Company, Douglas.....	Oct. 5, 1905
Alaska Mercantile Company, Seattle.....	Nov. 15, 1906
Alaska Copper Company, Seattle.....	Nov. 17, 1905
Alaska Calumet Copper Company, Seattle.....	Feb. 9, 1906
Alaska Metals Mining Company, New York City.....	May 18, 1906
Alaska Rivers Navigation Company, Fairbanks.....	July 12, 1906
American Coral Marble Company, Ketchikan.....	July 27, 1906
Alaska Coast Company, Juneau.....	Oct. 29, 1906
Alaska Southern Railway Company, Juneau.....	Nov. 13, 1906
Alaska Copper Corporation, Seward.....	Mar. 14, 1907
Anglo-American Oil and Coal Company, Catalla.....	Apr. 22, 1907
Alaska Fuel, Power, and Transportation Company, Candle.....	May 13, 1907
Alaska Gold Placer Company, Eagle.....	May 14, 1907
Alaska Consolidated Copper Company, Valdez.....	May 20, 1907
American Tin Mining Company of Alaska, York.....	June 11, 1907
Alaska Coast Company, Valdez.....	Aug. 15, 1907
Alaska Gold Dredging Company, Council City.....	Aug. 17, 1907
Alaska Golden Gate Mining Company, Nome.....	Aug. 24, 1907
Alaska American Fish Company.....	Aug. 28, 1907
Alaska Dredging and Power Company.....	Sept. 4, 1907
Alaska Home Railway, Valdez.....	Sept. 10, 1907
Alaska Smelting and Development Company, Seward.....	Sept. 24, 1907
Alaska Galena Company, Ketchikan.....	Sept. 24, 1907
Alaska Coast Fish and Trading Company, Seattle.....	Feb. 17, 1908
Alaska Trokna Mining Company, Wrangell.....	Feb. 17, 1908
Alaska Fish and Cold Storage Company, Wrangell.....	Mar. 16, 1908
Alaska United Copper Exploration Company, Valdez.....	May 13, 1908
Alaska Iron and Steel Company, Skagway.....	May 18, 1908
Alaska Transportation and Trading Company, Skagway.....	May 18, 1908
Alaska Terminal and Navigation Company, Seattle.....	May 29, 1908
Alaska Iron Company, Skagway.....	July 27, 1908
Anchor Fishing and Trading Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 11, 1908
Alaska Bonanza King Mining Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 24, 1908
Arctic Lumber Company, Cordova.....	Feb. 8, 1909
Alaska Anthracite Coal Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 8, 1909
Alaska Clean Smokeless Anthracite Coal Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 8, 1909
Alaska Garnet Mining and Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis.....	Mar. 8, 1909

	Date filed.
Alaska Anthracite Coal and Railway Company, Seattle.....	Apr. 19, 1909
Bank of Seward, Seattle.....	Apr. 3, 1905
Buckeye Gold Mining Company, Findlay, Ohio.....	Feb. 1, 1906
Bering Shore Mining Company, Nome.....	July 16, 1906
Big Four Ditch Company, Nome.....	Oct. 15, 1906
Beaver Mountain Mining Company, Ketchikan.....	Dec. 20, 1906
Boulder-Alaska Copper Company, Boulder Bay.....	Jan. 5, 1907
Besboro Gold and Copper Company, Unalakleet.....	Jan. 16, 1907
Britannia Smelting Company (Limited), Ketchikan.....	Feb. 21, 1907
Boston Exploration Company, Seward.....	Apr. 8, 1907
Big Passage Copper Mining Company, Knights Island.....	Jan. 25, 1908
Blum S. & Co., Valdez.....	Aug. 25, 1908
Bear Creek Ditch Company, Candle.....	Nov. 6, 1908
Behring River Railroad Company, Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1908
Behring Sea Commercial Company, Seattle.....	Apr. 28, 1909
Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company, Titusville, Pa.....	Apr. 21, 1905
Credic Ditch Company, Nome.....	July 12, 1905
Council City and Solomon River Railway Company, New York City..	Sept. 1, 1905
Continental Distributing Company, Seattle.....	Jan. 7, 1906
Copper River Railway Company, Seattle.....	Feb. 1, 1906
Carlyon-Matheson Company, Wrangell.....	Mar. 20, 1906
Corson Gold Mining Company, Manchester, N. H.....	Apr. 7, 1906
Chippewa-Alaska Mining Company, Valdez.....	Apr. 12, 1906
Cymru Copper Company, Tacoma.....	May 11, 1906
Central Alaska Company, Seattle.....	June 6, 1906
Canyon Creek Gold Mining Company, Nome.....	July 27, 1906
Consolidated Mining Securities Company, Nome.....	Sept. 14, 1906
Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company, Seattle.....	June 6, 1905
Carstens Packing Company, Juneau.....	Jan. 2, 1907
California-Alaska Mining and Development Company, Valdez.....	Jan. 8, 1907
Crown Copper Company, Valdez.....	Feb. 28, 1907
Circle, Alaska Mining Company, Deadwood.....	June 28, 1907
Cuprite Copper Company, Ketchikan.....	Aug. 10, 1907
Candle, Alaska Hydraulic Gold Mining Company, Candle.....	Sept. 4, 1907
Cascade Mining and Ditch Company, Nome.....	Sept. 4, 1907
Catala and Carbon Mountain Railway Company, Seattle.....	Nov. 5, 1907
Cape Mountain Tin Mining Company of Alaska, New York City.....	Jan. 15, 1907
Cahoon Creek Placer Company, Porcupine.....	June 22, 1908
Circle Power Company, Nome.....	Oct. 5, 1908
Cordova Electric Telephone and Mill Company.....	Feb. 11, 1909
Cordova Copper Company, Valdez.....	Feb. 20, 1909
Cache Creek Mining Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 8, 1909
Carbon Mountain Anthracite Coal Company, Seattle.....	Apr. 27, 1909
Chignik Coal Mining Company, Seattle.....	May 11, 1909
Charlotte Lake Alaska Coal Company, Seattle.....	May 22, 1909
Council Dredging Company, Council City.....	May 29, 1909
Deep Gravel Mining Company, Seattle.....	Oct. 27, 1905
Dora Gold Mining Company, Juneau.....	Oct. 27, 1905
Dome City Bank, Dome City.....	Feb. 7, 1907
Dow Development Company, Nome.....	Mar. 3, 1907
Danz Brothers, Valdez.....	May 24, 1907
Dan Creek Gold and Copper Company, Valdez.....	May 31, 1907
Dutton Mining and Smelting Company, San Francisco.....	Feb. 27, 1908
Dan Creek Mining Company, Valdez.....	July 14, 1908
Douglas Island Mining Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 24, 1908
Eureka Company.....	Sept. 4, 1907
Fairhaven Water Company, Nome.....	Sept. 13, 1906
Fairbanks Dock and Warehouse Company (Limited), Skagway.....	May 24, 1905
Flambeau-Hastings Company, Nome.....	Oct. 5, 1906
Flyer Transportation Company, Nome.....	June 24, 1907
Fidalgo Mining Company, Ellamar.....	Aug. 7, 1907
First Bank of Katalla, Seattle.....	Nov. 1, 1907
Fairbanks Banking Company, Fairbanks.....	May 10, 1909
Gold King Mining Company, Juneau.....	Feb. 17, 1905
Galoin Mining and Ditch Company, Seattle.....	July 24, 1905
Golden Dawn Mining Company, Nome.....	Nov. 7, 1905
Galena Bay Mining Company, Valdez.....	Apr. 12, 1906

	Date filed.
Gold Beach Development Company, St. Paul, Minn.....	Sept. 27, 1906
Great Northern Development Company, Valdez.....	Jan. 8, 1907
Greater Kougarok Ditch and Mining Company, Nome.....	Nov. 4, 1907
Goldcoopers Limited, Fairbanks.....	Dec. 16, 1907
Giant Powder Company (Consolidated), Juneau.....	Aug. 14, 1908
Gold Bullion Mining Company, Seattle.....	Oct. 16, 1908
Gopher-Empire Mining Company, Ketchikan.....	Apr. 19, 1909
Goodro Mining Company, Ketchikan.....	Apr. 30, 1909
Hume Packing Company, Wrangell.....	June 16, 1906
Haines Mission and Boundary Railroad Company, Skagway.....	Jan. 21, 1907
Hydah Copper Company, Ketchikan.....	Feb. 7, 1907
Hirsch & Lauter Company.....	Mar. 23, 1907
Hurd & Hayes Company, Fairbanks.....	May 9, 1907
Hetta Mountain Copper Company, Sulzer.....	May 19, 1908
Heckman Fish Trap Company, Seattle.....	Apr. 5, 1909
Inmachuk Gold Mining Company, Seattle.....	Sept. 29, 1905
Independent Consolidated Mining Company, Nome.....	July 9, 1908
It Mining Company, Ketchikan.....	May 22, 1909
Juneau Mining and Power Company, Mansfield, Ohio.....	Apr. 7, 1906
Juneau Mining and Power Company, Juneau.....	Nov. 8, 1907
Johnston, D. S., Company, Juneau.....	Nov. 9, 1908
June Mining Company, Seattle.....	Dec. 12, 1908
Keystone Gold Mining Company, Juneau.....	Oct. 23, 1905
Kugarok Mining and Ditch Company, Seattle.....	July 27, 1906
Kasaan Company.....	Oct. 5, 1906
Kennicott Mines Company, Kennicott.....	Jan. 31, 1907
Knights Island Mining and Development Company, Valdez.....	Feb. 6, 1907
Klondike Estates Corporation (Limited), Eagle.....	Mar. 6, 1907
Knights Island Consolidated Copper Company, Valdez.....	Mar. 14, 1907
Kotsina Copper Company, Valdez.....	Mar. 18, 1907
Katalla Company, Katalla.....	Mar. 28, 1907
Keystone Construction Company, Controller Bay.....	Apr. 27, 1907
Ketchikan Consolidated Mines Company, Ketchikan.....	May 31, 1907
Karta Bay Mining Company, Kasaan.....	June 8, 1907
Knights Island-Alaska Copper Company.....	Aug. 15, 1907
Katalla Petroleum Company, Seattle.....	Apr. 25, 1908
Kodiak Coal Mining Company, Uyak.....	July 6, 1908
Kush-Ta-Ka Southern Railway, Seattle.....	Jan. 30, 1909
Katalla-Alaska Anthracite Coal Company, Seattle.....	May 17, 1909
Lan De Van Mining and Milling Company, Ketchikan.....	Apr. 17, 1905
Little Georgia Mining Company, Macon, Ga.....	Jan. 10, 1906
La Touche Alaska Copper Company, Boulder Bay.....	Jan. 5, 1907
La Touche Copper Mining Company, Latouche.....	May 31, 1907
La Touche Extension Mining Company, Latouche.....	Aug. 7, 1907
La Touche Consolidated Copper Company, Latouche.....	Aug. 15, 1907
Lindenberger, J. (Incorporated), Douglas.....	Oct. 3, 1907
Manitowoc Furniture Company, Ketchikan.....	May 27, 1905
Maryland-Virginia Mining Company, Nome.....	Aug. 11, 1905
Mount Andrew Mining Company, New York City.....	Oct. 17, 1905
Mead Development Company, Nome.....	Dec. 4, 1905
Moria Copper Company, Ketchikan.....	Apr. 19, 1906
Miners and Merchants Bank of Ketchikan, Ketchikan.....	May 7, 1906
Moonlight Water Company, San Francisco.....	Sept. 27, 1906
Miners and Merchants Bank of Candle, Nome.....	Aug. 17, 1907
Minnelaska Mining Company, Sitka.....	May 31, 1907
Merchants' Savings and Trust Company, Ketchikan.....	Sept. 14, 1907
McKay Company (Incorporated), Cleary.....	Mar. 8, 1907
Mansfield Company, Juneau.....	Jan. 18, 1908
Moosehead Fishing and Mining Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 11, 1908
Minerva Mining and Ditch Company, Nome.....	Aug. 13, 1908
Morris, C. L., Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 29, 1909
McKenzie Anthracite Coal Company, Seattle.....	Apr. 27, 1909
Nome Wharf Company, Nome.....	July 14, 1905
Nome Drill Company, Nome.....	Nov. 7, 1905
North Star Railway Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 10, 1906
Northwestern Development Company, Nome.....	July 27, 1906

	Date filed.
Nome Consolidated Mining Company, Nome.....	Sept. 27, 1906
Northwestern Fisheries Company, Seattle.....	May 24, 1905
North American Trading and Transportation Company, Seattle.....	May 29, 1905
Northern Alaska Mining and Trading Company, Seattle.....	Sept. 29, 1905
Nome Bank and Trust Company, Nome.....	Oct. 15, 1906
North Alaska Salmon Company, Hallerville.....	Nov. 14, 1906
Nelson Gulch Mining Company, Old Glory Creek.....	Mar. 28, 1907
North Coast Lighterage Company, Nome.....	Apr. 18, 1907
Nestor Mining Company, Hadley.....	June 11, 1907
Northern Exploration Company, Fairbanks.....	June 14, 1907
Nome Gold Placer Mining Company, Nome.....	Sept. 4, 1907
New Eldorado-Osborne Ditch and Mining Company.....	Sept. 14, 1907
Nome Mining Company, Nome.....	Sept. 20, 1907
North Pacific Wharves and Trading Company, Skagway.....	Nov. 5, 1907
Northern Exploration Company, Valdez.....	Feb. 24, 1908
Northern Navigation Company, Juneau.....	June 1, 1908
Northland Development Company, Seattle.....	July 13, 1908
Nautilus Fishing and Mining Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 11, 1908
New England Fish Company, Ketchikan.....	Sept. 2, 1908
Nuggett Mining and Milling Company (Limited), Nome.....	Sept. 14, 1908
Nome Light Company, Seattle.....	June 28, 1909
Orca Packing Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 15, 1905
Ophir Creek Hydraulic Mining Company, Council.....	Aug. 17, 1905
One Man Mining Company, Valdez.....	Sept. 5, 1905
Omar Mining Company, Ketchikan.....	Sept. 28, 1905
Oelbaum Mining Company, Nome.....	Oct. 5, 1905
Ottumwa Placer Gold Mining Company, Nome.....	Aug. 18, 1906
Old Sea Level Gold Mining and Dredging Company of Nome.....	Aug. 14, 1907
Ottumwa Gold Mining Company, Nome.....	Aug. 13, 1908
Olson Mining Company, New York City.....	June 21, 1909
Port Clarence Gold Mining and Development Company, Nome.....	Sept. 28, 1905
Port Dick Mining and Power Company, Seattle.....	Nov. 17, 1905
Pacific American Fisheries, Juneau.....	May 17, 1906
Porter Fish Company, Seattle.....	June 6, 1906
Portage Mountain Mining Company, Petersburg.....	Oct. 1, 1906
Princeton Mining and Milling Company, Dolomi.....	Oct. 15, 1906
Pittsburg-Dick Creek Mining Company of Alaska, Nome.....	Oct. 18, 1906
Penn Alaska Mining Company, Juneau.....	Feb. 12, 1907
Peninsula Hydraulic Company of Nome.....	Apr. 5, 1907
President Lighterage Company, Nome.....	June 24, 1907
Pacific Marine Supply Company, San Francisco.....	Dec. 4, 1907
Porcupine Gold Mining Company, Seattle.....	Jan. 20, 1908
Pacific Coast Coal Company, Juneau.....	Mar. 25, 1908
Puget Sound Mills and Timber Company, Cordova.....	Aug. 25, 1908
Pedro Dome Tunnel Company, Fairbanks.....	Mar. 22, 1909
Rainbow Creek Mining Company of Alaska, Hope.....	Mar. 7, 1905
Rodman Bay Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 19, 1905
Ruby-Boulder Gold Mining Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 7, 1905
Royal Development Company, Seattle.....	Jan. 18, 1906
Rampart Hydraulic Mining Company, Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18, 1906
Reynolds-Alaska Development Company, Boulder Bay.....	Oct. 27, 1906
Russell-Ball Copper Mining Company, Valdez.....	May 20, 1907
Ranous Mining Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 2, 1908
S. Foster Company, San Francisco.....	May 9, 1905
Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, Juneau.....	May 27, 1905
Solomon Mining and Trading Company, Williamstown, Ky.....	Sept. 15, 1905
Standard Mining and Investment Company, Nome.....	Sept. 29, 1905
Scandia Mining Syndicate, Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 27, 1905
Standard Copper Mines Company of Alaska, Valdez.....	May 7, 1906
Seward Mining Company, Seattle.....	June 21, 1906
Seward Cooperative Telephone Company, Nome.....	Aug. 24, 1906
Seattle-Alaska Copper Company, Latouche.....	Nov. 26, 1906
Sperry Mining Company, Nome.....	Jan. 21, 1907
Standard Oil Company, Nome.....	Mar. 8, 1907
Seattle-Alaska Fish Company, Seattle.....	Nov. 19, 1907
Shakan Salmon Company, Juneau.....	Mar. 3, 1908

	Date filed.
Superior Candy and Cracker Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 10, 1908
Sledge Fishing and Mining Company, Juneau.....	Aug. 11, 1908
Sunset Mining Company, Ketchikan.....	Dec. 30, 1908
Seattle-Alaska Anthracite Coal Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 8, 1909
Schubach-Hamilton Steamship Company, Seattle.....	June 17, 1909
Tanana Railway Construction Company, Seattle.....	May 11, 1905
Three Friends Mining Company, San Francisco.....	May 24, 1905
Taylor Creek Ditch Company, Seattle.....	May 29, 1905
The Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company, Seattle.....	June 6, 1906
Tanana Electric Company, Fairbanks.....	Sept. 14, 1906
Tanana-Alaska Mines Company, Fairbanks.....	Oct. 18, 1906
Tanana Publishing Company, Fairbanks.....	Dec. 8, 1906
Tanana Valley Railroad Company, Fairbanks.....	Mar. 8, 1907
Threeman Mining Company, Landlock.....	Apr. 11, 1907
Tyee Company, Tyee.....	Aug. 1, 1907
Taral Copper Company, Ellamar.....	Aug. 7, 1907
Uncle Sam Copper Company, Seattle.....	Aug. 11, 1905
United States Alaskan Tin Mining Company, Seattle.....	Mar. 14, 1906
Universal Mining Company, Nome.....	Sept. 27, 1906
Valdez, Marshall Pass and Northern Railroad Company, Valdez.....	July 12, 1905
Valdez Hydraulic and Gold Mining Company, Valdez.....	Jan. 6, 1906
Valdez-Yukon Railroad Company, Valdez.....	May 14, 1907
Washington-Alaska Bank, Seattle.....	Mar. 20, 1905
Western Meat and Fish Company, Ketchikan.....	Apr. 23, 1907
Werner Gold Mining Company, Chicago.....	.....
Wilson-Kimball Mining Company, Chicago.....	Sept. 23, 1908

APPENDIX E.

NEWSPAPERS IN ALASKA.

Cordova:	Ketchikan:
Cordova Daily Alaskan.	The Daily Miner.
North Star (daily).	The Ketchikan Miner (weekly).
Douglas, The Douglas Island News	Kodiak, Orphanage News Letter
(weekly).	(monthly).
Fairbanks:	Nome:
Fairbanks Daily Times.	Nome Daily Nugget.
Fairbanks Daily News.	Nome Daily Gold Digger.
Tanana Tribune (weekly).	Seward, Seward Weekly Gateway.
Miners' Union Bulletin (weekly).	Sitka, The Thlinget (monthly).
Haines, The Haines Pioneer Press	Skagway, The Daily Alaskan.
(weekly).	Valdez, The Alaska Prospector (weekly).
Hot Springs, Hot Springs Echo (weekly).	Wrangell, The Wrangell Sentinel (weekly).
Juneau:	
Alaska Daily Record.	
Daily Alaska Dispatch.	

APPENDIX G.

Licenses collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Inside incorporated towns.		Outside incorporated towns.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
First division:				
Bank.....	2	\$500.00		
Fisheries.....	7	1,927.30	58	\$35,018.81
General.....	156	10,535.71	99	4,259.24
Liquor.....	28	25,204.17	14	3,500.00
Mercantile.....	84	3,505.87	70	925.87
Total.....		41,673.05		43,703.92
Second division:				
Bank.....	3	750.00	2	500.00
General.....	100	2,725.00	104	5,150.00
Liquor—				
Retail.....	22	28,235.00	27	13,660.00
Wholesale.....	2	4,000.00		
Brewery.....	1	500.00		
Mercantile.....	65	4,600.00	90	1,900.00
Total.....		40,810.00		21,210.00
Third division:				
Bank.....	4	1,000.00	6	1,500.00
Fisheries.....			24	22,646.55
General.....	189	5,497.37	553	11,893.07
Liquor—				
Retail.....	46	43,402.75	131	70,814.07
Wholesale.....	5	7,000.00		
Mercantile.....	94	6,600.00	238	6,645.00
Total.....		53,500.12		113,498.69
Total (three divisions).....		145,983.17		178,412.61
Grand total.....				324,395.78

APPENDIX H.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE,
Juneau, Alaska, January 30, 1909.

The following statement of Alaska's commerce for the calendar year 1908 is intended, as in former years, to furnish information relative to the business of the different towns and sections of the district not contained in the reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics, and particularly the distribution of domestic merchandise received from the United States. In previous statements this merchandise was classified under six headings, but, owing to the practice of transportation companies to bunch items on the inward coasting manifests, this classification is omitted in the present report, and total values only are shown. With the exception of shipments of domestic merchandise and gold from Alaska to the United States, the entire commerce of the district during 1908 is less than that for the two previous years.

Commerce of Alaska, calendar years 1906-1908.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
IMPORTS.			
Merchandise from the United States.....	\$18,368,145	\$17,273,945	\$15,066,318
Merchandise from foreign ports.....	1,004,047	960,669	663,939
Gold and silver from foreign ports.....	6,140,466	3,389,461	2,425,136
Total.....	25,512,658	21,624,075	18,155,393
EXPORTS.			
Merchandise to the United States.....	12,052,114	10,770,381	12,255,255
Merchandise to foreign ports.....	1,495,436	2,128,157	857,675
Domestic gold and silver to the United States.....	18,471,451	16,774,127	18,044,533
Foreign gold and silver to the United States.....	6,086,342	2,561,519	3,043,264
Total.....	38,105,343	32,234,184	34,200,727

Of the foregoing items, the imports of foreign gold, shipments of same to the United States, and exports of merchandise to foreign ports represent, for the greater part, commerce which is only passing through Alaska. The gold is shipped from Dawson and other ports in the Yukon territory through Alaska to the United States, and most of the merchandise exported from Alaska to foreign ports is the growth or product of the United States, whereas the shipments of merchandise to the United States are almost entirely Alaskan products.

Value of domestic merchandise and gold and silver shipped from Alaska to the United States.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Copper ore and matte.....	\$1,269,499	\$786,141	\$502,448
Fish:			
Fresh, other than salmon.....	236,065	172,364	232,774
Cured, other than salmon.....	199,086	208,464	167,932
Salmon, canned.....	8,449,360	7,721,749	9,282,952
All other salmon.....	273,756	352,957	438,367
Fish guano.....	32,615	21,196	42,177
Fish oil.....	32,681	45,640	92,589
Furs.....	644,936	501,255	488,728
Gypsum.....	17,400	72,965	84,025
Marble and stone.....	7,269	28,464	50,256
Tin ore and concentrates.....	22,125	24,215	7,067
Whalebone.....	367,852	137,939	191,062
Other merchandise.....	499,470	697,032	674,878
Gold and silver.....	18,707,045	16,911,882	18,044,533
Total.....	30,759,159	27,682,263	30,299,788

Of the domestic gold and silver shipped from Alaska to the United States during 1908, \$6,915,085 was by registered mail. No record of exports by mail was kept prior to January 1, 1908. Since that time, through arrangements between the Post-Office Department and Bureau of Statistics, mail shipments of gold and silver are reported to this office and enter into the statistics of the district the same as other shipments.

Shipments of merchandise from the United States show a falling off in every section of Alaska as compared with the report for 1907, the total decrease amounting to over \$2,000,000.

Comparative statement showing value of merchandise shipped from the United States to the different divisions of Alaska.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Southeastern Alaska.....	\$3,774,502	\$4,048,034	\$4,451,203	\$4,848,491	\$4,722,144
Southern Alaska.....	1,767,418	2,759,476	3,205,913	4,566,920	3,731,914
Bering Sea, etc.....	4,309,185	4,681,331	6,051,185	4,293,943	3,317,571
St. Michael and Yukon River.....	1,202,892	3,272,411	4,659,844	3,564,591	3,294,689
Total.....	11,053,997	14,761,252	18,368,145	17,273,945	15,066,318

The tables following give the value of merchandise shipped to Alaska from the United States for the year 1908, segregated as to places of consignment, with comparative statements for five years, and general customs business transacted by ports.

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to southeastern Alaska.

Amalga	\$525	Killisnoo.....	\$24,765
Baranof.....	464	Klawack.....	52,970
Calder.....	6,166	Klinquan.....	3,423
Chatham.....	93,443	Lake Bay.....	13,552
Chichagof.....	1,727	Loring.....	112,525
Chilkat.....	982	Metlakatla.....	32,146
Chilkoot.....	18,818	Niblack.....	1,263
Chomly.....	2,737	North Arm.....	3,951
Copper City.....	3,249	Petersburg.....	163,060
Cordova Bay.....	17,530	Pleasant Bay.....	301
Dolomi.....	2,786	Point Ellis.....	29,487
Douglas.....	256,223	Pyramid Harbor.....	49,523
Dundas.....	30,153	Quadra.....	37,149
Excursion Inlet.....	99,922	Santa Anna.....	25,696
Fish Egg Island.....	586	Scow Bay.....	3,225
Funter Bay.....	46,346	Shakan.....	52,691
Glacier Bay.....	28,257	Sitka.....	155,373
Gypsum.....	2,233	Skagway.....	520,296
Hadley.....	15,047	Sulzer.....	28,167
Haines.....	289,077	Taku Harbor.....	42,495
Harder.....	116	Tee Harbor.....	4,067
Holbrook.....	1,722	Tenakee.....	5,598
Hoonah.....	9,895	Treadwell.....	843,656
Howkan.....	3,599	Tyee.....	34,216
Hunter Bay.....	51,794	Warm Springs Bay.....	362
Icy Straits.....	13,381	Windham.....	195
Juneau.....	639,093	Wrangell.....	243,831
Kake.....	4,371	Yes Bay.....	35,153
Karta Bay.....	2,322		
Kasaan.....	47,278		
Ketchikan.....	513,166		
		Total.....	4,722,144

Comparative statement of value of merchandise shipped from the United States to principal places in southeastern Alaska.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Douglas.....	\$241,625	\$261,758	\$258,825	\$251,527	\$256,223
Haines.....	203,901	178,375	260,991	277,469	289,077
Juneau.....	558,977	711,248	653,287	711,745	639,093
Ketchikan.....	413,048	469,905	724,370	650,249	513,166
Loring.....	133,165	74,285	71,413	122,265	112,525
Petersburg.....	25,123	37,605	89,906	113,166	163,060
Sitka.....	128,236	99,360	125,564	180,120	155,373
Skagway.....	557,543	555,544	557,266	423,660	520,296
Treadwell.....	628,770	740,822	712,790	764,674	843,656
Wrangell.....	148,339	137,022	174,457	227,156	243,831
All other places.....	738,775	782,110	822,334	1,126,459	985,844
Total.....	3,774,502	4,048,034	4,451,203	4,848,491	4,722,144

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to points in southern Alaska between Yakutat and Unalaska and Dutch Harbor.

Afognak.....	\$5, 035	Knight's Island.....	\$335
Akutan Harbor.....	221	Knik.....	15, 813
Alitak.....	47, 919	Kodiak.....	80, 973
Balboa Bay.....	1, 538	Landlock.....	5, 394
Bear Harbor and Port Bennett.	3, 205	Latouche.....	35, 787
Belkofsky.....	100	Midnight Bay.....	1, 225
Cape Elizabeth.....	552	Orca.....	55, 361
Carbon Center.....	692	Pavlof.....	3, 418
Chignik.....	140, 670	Pirate Cove.....	5, 870
Clearwater.....	303	Point Bank.....	398
Coal Harbor.....	401	Prospect Bay.....	544
Cold Bay.....	657	Reynolds.....	550
Copper Center.....	2, 217	Sanak.....	925
Cordova.....	1, 303, 168	Sand Point.....	9, 818
Drier Bay.....	439	Seldovia.....	40, 800
Dutton.....	191	Seward.....	122, 124
Ellamar.....	26, 758	Squaw Harbor.....	4, 043
Galena Bay.....	189	Sunrise.....	9, 821
Girdwood.....	124	Susitna.....	45, 636
Glacier Creek.....	100	Tyonek.....	13, 285
Glendenning Bay.....	1, 013	Unalaska and Dutch Harbor..	51, 920
Hogan's Bay.....	3, 255	Unga.....	13, 616
Homer.....	894	Uyak.....	63, 133
Hope.....	4, 488	Uzinka.....	1, 052
Horseshoe Bay.....	2, 286	Valdez.....	1, 120, 060
Iliamna.....	5, 993	Wood Island.....	518
Kagyak.....	684	Yakataga.....	3, 608
Karluk.....	201, 280	Yakutat.....	83, 506
Kasilof.....	76, 340		
Katalla.....	93, 685	Total.....	3, 731, 914
Kenai.....	17, 984		

Comparative statement of value of merchandise shipped from the United States to principal places in southern Alaska.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Chignik.....	\$144, 373	\$70, 253	\$167, 727	\$64, 846	\$140, 670
Cordova.....	2, 176	368	239, 992	121, 017	1, 303, 168
Ellamar.....	47, 289	57, 719	98, 745	79, 401	26, 758
Karluk.....	138	115, 221	137, 191	180, 850	201, 280
Katalla.....	29, 826	11, 748	42, 032	1, 569, 064	93, 685
Kodiak.....	59, 950	65, 817	54, 703	61, 881	80, 973
Latouche.....	12, 004	16, 017	46, 854	108, 740	35, 787
Orea.....	51, 065	40, 375	111, 084	63, 612	55, 361
Seward.....	281, 690	994, 623	800, 918	193, 947	122, 124
Uyak.....	37, 805	114, 483	50, 561	164, 469	63, 133
Valdez.....	371, 957	435, 145	863, 392	1, 411, 671	1, 120, 060
All other places.....	729, 145	837, 707	592, 714	547, 422	488, 915
Total.....	1, 767, 418	2, 759, 476	3, 205, 913	4, 566, 920	3, 731, 914

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to all places on Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean except St. Michael.

Bristol Bay.....	\$1,068,365	Mount Village.....	\$938
Candle.....	33,221	Nelson's Lagoon.....	7,301
Cape Vancouver.....	2,043	Noatak.....	120
Cheenik.....	152	Nome.....	1,834,934
Council.....	30,018	Ottumwa.....	611
Dahl.....	674	Point Barrow.....	24,850
Deering.....	46,834	Point Hope.....	4,812
Dickson.....	3,507	Rex.....	1,595
Diomedes.....	1,225	St. Lawrence.....	1,370
Diskaket.....	1,361	St. Paul and St. George	
Gambell.....	386	Islands.....	30,901
Golovin.....	43,412	Shishmaref.....	1,809
Gotham Inlet.....	1,485	Sinuk.....	648
Icy Cape.....	1,041	Solomon.....	33,579
Igloo.....	357	Teller and Port Clarence....	42,407
Kewalik.....	40,391	Unalaklik.....	3,244
Kivalina.....	1,228	Wainwright.....	1,659
Kobuk.....	107	Wales.....	4,031
Kotlik.....	110		
Kotzebue.....	11,016	Total.....	3,317,571
Kuskokwim.....	35,829		

Comparative statement of value of merchandise shipped from the United States to principal places on Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Bristol Bay.....	\$1,780,431	\$1,191,348	\$1,296,751	\$1,048,419	\$1,068,365
Candle.....	1,634	11,359	9,008	58,228	33,221
Council.....	31,808	56,952	189,376	49,831	30,018
Deering.....	157	17,934	2,707	124,442	46,834
Kewalik.....	18,708	21,496	151,558	213,899	40,391
Nome.....	1,988,520	2,922,082	3,740,188	2,428,440	1,834,934
Teller and Point Clarence.....	95,715	104,306	125,903	105,206	42,407
All other places.....	392,212	355,854	535,694	265,478	221,401
Total.....	4,309,185	4,681,331	6,051,185	4,293,943	3,317,571

Value of merchandise shipped from the United States to St. Michael and the Yukon basin.

Akularak.....	\$1,192	Hot Springs.....	\$73,512
Anvik.....	6,327	Innoka.....	247
Arctic City.....	696	Kaltag.....	7,558
Bettles.....	35,223	Kokrines.....	1,897
Cantwell River.....	387	Koserefsky and Holy Cross....	7,359
Caro.....	290	Koyukuk.....	6,506
Chatinika.....	614	Louden.....	3,736
Chandler River.....	2,291	Nation.....	325
Chena.....	509,699	Nenana.....	2,850
Circle.....	83,114	Nulato.....	24,076
Cleary.....	5,157	Rampart.....	35,495
Coldfoot.....	1,064	St. Michael.....	731,006
Dome City.....	2,627	Stevens Village.....	358
Eagle.....	127,418	Tanana.....	147,026
Fairbanks.....	1,457,417	Tolovana.....	3,241
Fortymile River.....	5,952	Vault Creek.....	929
Fort Yukon.....	6,811		
Halpin.....	337	Total.....	3,294,689
Hamilton.....	1,952		

Comparative statement of value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in Yukon district.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Chena.....	\$74,114	\$219,699	\$468,479	\$483,003	\$509,699
Circle.....	21,849	51,495	49,357	46,617	83,114
Eagle.....	97,924	105,776	78,988	82,598	127,418
Fairbanks.....	367,591	1,569,613	2,128,392	1,669,409	1,457,417
Hot Springs.....				23,415	73,512
Rampart.....	38,489	127,053	41,259	45,082	35,495
St. Michael.....	502,820	1,025,011	1,676,577	890,544	731,006
Tanana.....	36,861	77,943	143,567	176,240	147,026
All other places.....	63,244	95,821	73,225	147,683	130,002
Total.....	1,202,892	3,272,411	4,659,844	3,564,591	3,294,689

Receipts by subports, calendar year 1908.

Port.	Duties.	Tonnage tax.	Fees.	Services of officers.	All other collections.	Total.			
						1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Nome.....	\$15,920	\$641	\$150	\$658	\$292	\$17,661	\$24,840	\$28,059	\$10,462
Ketchikan.....	9,889	1,486	967	939	58	13,339	12,213	21,258	9,373
Unalaska.....	7,167	232	42			7,441	4,554	1,669	4,565
Juneau.....	6,727	36	40	372	3	7,178	21,991	16,382	12,338
Eagle.....	4,051	616	399	446	564	6,076	10,097	24,759	39,244
Skagway.....	4,930		86	617	416	6,049	11,828	9,325	8,781
Valdez.....	3,699	570	54	163	40	4,526	2,497	1,640	945
Fortymile.....	2,639					2,639	6,527	2,980	4,342
Cordova.....	1,654	476	39	32	10	2,211			
Sitka.....					2,016	2,016	2,441	2,418	2,300
Wrangell.....	595	49	66	72	30	812	1,935	1,229	1,064
St. Michael.....	4	44	5	315		368	727	2,012	2,349
Sulzer.....	103	41	10		10	164			
Seward.....	107					107	485	213	
Kodiak.....	4					4	220	167	204
Total.....	57,489	4,191	1,858	3,614	3,439	70,591	100,355	112,111	95,967

Recapitulation of customs business for the year ended December 31, 1908.

Port.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries taken.	Vessels documented.	Total receipts.	Ex-penses.	Cost to collect \$1.
	For- eign.	Coast- wise.	For- eign.	Coast- wise.					
Unalaska.....	8	5	4	10	7	13	\$7,441	\$1,793	\$0.240
Nome.....	31	38	23	30	40	28	17,661	4,594	.260
Ketchikan.....	156	260	96	231	59	20	13,339	5,490	.411
Valdez.....	9	29	2	33	26	6	4,526	2,254	.498
Cordova.....	7	23		20	9	2	2,211	1,482	.670
Sitka.....				1			2,016	1,572	.779
Eagle.....	58		53		224	2	6,076	6,733	1.108
Skagway.....		1	6	2	486	2	6,049	7,632	1.261
Fortymile.....					102		2,639	4,554	1.725
Wrangell.....	6	3	11	9	84	21	812	1,471	1.812
Juneau.....	1	32	2	43	73	37	7,178	15,847	2.207
St. Michael.....	1	12		10		15	368	3,594	9.766
Sulzer.....	3	5		13	1	5	164	1,494	9.110
Seward.....	1	1		3	2		107	2,107	19.691
Kodiak.....		1		1		1	4	826	206.500
Total.....	280	410	197	406	1,113	152	70,591	61,443	(a)

^aCost to collect \$1 in district, \$0.870.

Statement of number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for the year ended December 31.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

Port.	1907.				1908.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Ketchikan.....	275	158,273	254	148,024	260	142,910	231	129,977
Wrangell.....	14	2,054	5	4,369	3	1,842	9	8,270
Juneau.....	30	32,478	49	47,468	32	38,851	43	52,357
Skagway.....	4	1,701	4	2,062	1	1,530	2	786
St. Michael.....	14	20,981	16	31,390	12	6,402	10	18,025
Nome.....	42	85,600	36	73,852	38	73,515	30	54,118
Unalaska.....	7	6,271	4	2,238	5	3,151	10	6,884
Seward.....	5	5,442	2	318	1	239	3	2,274
Kodiak.....	2	175	1	1,361	1	273	1	253
Valdez.....	51	85,486	55	92,517	29	53,013	33	56,869
Sitka.....	1	2,446					1	565
Cordova.....					23	43,591	20	36,669
Sulzer.....					5	6,652	13	9,368
Total.....	445	400,907	426	403,599	410	371,969	406	376,415

FOREIGN TRADE.

Ketchikan.....	221	116,272	187	88,283	156	110,282	96	67,489
Wrangell.....	10	2,141	12	5,218	6	1,642	11	8,431
Juneau.....	9	14,037	6	12,675	1	1,208	2	2,056
Skagway.....	1	1,377	4	5,067			6	6,631
Eagle.....	54	20,919	46	18,686	58	22,599	53	21,738
St. Michael.....	1	3,516	2	6,448	1	1,451		
Nome.....	32	17,002	38	27,348	31	20,031	23	10,929
Unalaska.....	4	2,642	4	2,338	8	7,868	4	176
Seward.....	1	239						
Valdez.....	7	11,927	3	5,212	9	18,996	2	2,324
Sitka.....	1	185	1	185				
Cordova.....					7	15,860		
Sulzer.....					3	1,556		
Total.....	341	190,257	303	171,460	280	201,493	197	119,774

APPENDIX I.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Name.	Date of incorporation.	Population.	Mayor.
Chena.....	1904	200	Mr. Tonseth.
Cordova.....	1909	2,000	Geo. C. Hazelet.
Douglas.....	1902	1,780	M. J. O'Connor.
Eagle.....	1901	125	C. Ott.
Fairbanks.....	1903	4,000	J. H. Smith.
Juneau.....	1900	1,800	E. Valentine.
Ketchikan.....	1906	1,468	J. Pittinger.
Nome.....	1901	4,500	O. D. Cochran.
Skagway.....	1908	900	Howard Ashley.
Valdez.....	1901	1,300	L. Archibald.
Wrangell.....	1903	350	P. McCormack.

APPENDIX J.

TABLE SHOWING RATE OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

District.	Rate of wages.			Cost of living per day.
	Mechanics.	Miners.	Laborers.	
Fairbanks.....	\$15.00	\$7.50	\$7.00	\$2.50
Juneau.....	6.00	3.50	3.00	1.00
Ketchikan.....	6.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	1.00
Katalla.....			3.00	1.00
Nome.....	10.00	6.25	5.00	1.25
Cordova.....	6.00		3.00	1.00
Seward.....	6.00		2.75	1.00
Valdez.....	6.00	4.00-4.50	4.00	1.00

APPENDIX K.

LEGISLATION PASSED AT SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 216.]

[H. R. 21957.]

AN ACT Relating to affairs in the Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

ALASKA.

That the incorporated town of Valdez, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its bonds in any sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing dikes, dams, and other protection to keep the waters from the Valdez Glacier from running into, over, and upon the town of Valdez.

SEC. 2. That before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the town of Valdez, at which election the question whether such bonds shall be issued shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said town of Valdez whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said town for municipal taxation. Thirty days' notice of any such election shall be given by publication thereof in a newspaper printed and published and of general circulation in said town before the day fixed for such election.

SEC. 3. That the registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality, and said bonds shall be issued only upon the condition that a majority of the votes cast at such election in said town shall be in favor of issuing said bonds.

SEC. 4. That the bonds above specified, when authorized to be issued as hereinbefore provided, shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semiannually, and shall not be sold for less than their par value with accrued interest and shall be in denominations not exceeding one thousand dollars each, the principal to be due in ten years from date thereof: *Provided, however,* That the common council of said town of Valdez may reserve the right to pay off such bonds in their numerical order at the rate of five thousand dollars thereof per annum from and after the expiration of five years from their date. Principal and interest shall be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at the office of the town treasurer of the town of Valdez, Alaska, or at such bank in the city of New York, in the State of New York, or such place as may be designated by the common council of the town of Valdez; the place of payment to be mentioned in said bonds: *And provided further,* That each and every such bond shall have the written signature of the mayor and clerk of said town of Valdez and also bear the seal of said town.

SEC. 5. That no part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose other than that specified in this act.

SEC. 6. That said bonds shall be sold only in such amounts as the common council shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed under the limitations hereinbefore imposed and under the order and direction of said common council from time to time as the same may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter, as in his judgment may be deemed advisable, advertise for and receive bids for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in the district of Alaska, and in behalf of the United States shall contract, for one or more years, as he may deem best, with a responsible asylum or sanitarium west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains submitting the lowest and best responsible bid for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in said district of Alaska, the cost of advertising for bids, executing the contract, and caring for the insane to be paid from appropriations to be made for such service upon estimates to be submitted to Congress annually. So much of the act approved January twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, establishment and maintenance of schools, and care and support of insane persons in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes," as provides that five per centum of the license moneys collected outside of incorporated towns in the district of Alaska shall be devoted to the care and maintenance of such insane persons is hereby repealed, and such five per centum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall hereafter be applied to and used for the establishment and maintenance of public schools in said district, under the supervision of the governor.

SEC. 8. That sections four hundred and sixty-four, four hundred and sixty-five, and four hundred and sixty-eight, of an act entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the district of Alaska, and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 464. That before any license is granted, as provided in this act in relation to intoxicating liquor, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said court that a majority of the white male and female citizens over the age of twenty-one years, within two miles of the place where intoxicating liquor is to be manufactured, bartered, sold, and exchanged or bartered, sold, and exchanged, have in good faith consented to the manufacture, barter, sale, and exchange or the barter, sale, and exchange of the same; and the burden shall be upon the applicant or applicants to show to the satisfaction of said court that a majority of the white male and female citizens of twenty-one years of age or more have consented thereto, and no license shall be granted in the absence of such evidence: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for the manufacture, barter, sale, or exchange of intoxicating liquors except within incorporated towns, and such other towns, settlements, or communities in which a duly appointed United States commissioner or deputy marshal shall reside, except that the respective district judges may in their discretion grant licenses to the keepers of regularly established road houses on main traveled post-roads and post-trails in the district: *And provided*, That when it is made to appear that a majority of said white male and female citizens over the age of twenty-one years, of any one place have consented to the manufacture, barter, sale, and exchange or the barter, sale, and exchange of intoxicating liquor, no further proof of the consent of the citizens of the place where such intoxicating liquor is to be manufactured, bartered, sold, and exchanged or bartered, sold, and exchanged, will be required for twelve months thereafter.

"SEC. 465. That every person applying for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in said district shall file with the clerk of the court a petition for such license, verified by the applicant's oath, and such petition shall be considered and acted upon by the court in the order in which the same was filed and numbered. Said petition shall contain:

"First. The name and residence of the applicant, and how long said applicant has resided there.

"Second. The particular place for which license is desired, designating the same by reference to street, locality, or settlement in such manner that the exact location at which such sale of liquor is proposed may be clearly and definitely determined from the description given.

"Third. The statement that said applicant is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such; that said applicant is not less than twenty-one years of age, and that such applicant has not been, since the passage of this act, adjudged guilty of violating the laws governing the sale of intoxicating liquors, or laws for the prevention of crime in said district.

"Fourth. That said applicant intends to, and if so licensed will, carry on such business for himself and not as agent for any other person.

"Fifth. That said applicant intends to, and if so licensed will, superintend in person the management of the business licensed.

"Sixth. That said applicant will not conduct, maintain, or permit the maintenance of any gambling, dance hall, or bawdy house on or in connection with the premises, nor permit any female or minor in or about the rooms where liquor is sold or served.

"That if any false material statement is made in any part of such petition or affidavit the petitioner or petitioners shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof said license shall be revoked and said licensee shall be subject to the penalties provided by law for the crime of perjury.

"That should it appear to the district judge that any of the statements above enumerated, required to be made in the petition, are untrue at the time of application for such license, such application shall be denied.

"That should it appear to the district judge, after the granting of any such license, that any of the statements above enumerated, required to be made in the petition, are untrue, or that the applicant is permitting any of the things to be done or exist on or about the premises contrary to the statements required in the petition, it shall be the duty of such judge to forthwith enter an order revoking such license, and all license moneys deposited by the applicant shall be thereby forfeited, and it shall be the duty of the United States marshals and their deputies and the United States attorneys and their deputies in said district to investigate and report to the district judge any violations of any of the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any innkeeper or any person operating a hotel in good faith from receiving as guests women and minors.

"SEC. 468. That the liquor licenses authorized and provided for by this act shall be of two classes, namely, wholesale and barroom. Every applicant for a license shall deposit the amount of the license fee with the clerk of the court at the time of filing his application therefor; and if upon consideration of such application by the court, as provided for in this act, the court shall determine to grant the license prayed for, it shall notify the clerk of the court and the applicant in writing and the applicant shall thereupon receive his license.

"That the fee for a wholesale license shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and for a barroom or retail license one thousand dollars per annum: *Provided*, That the fee for a retail license for road houses on regular post-roads or trails where the population within two miles of the place where the business is to be conducted does not exceed fifty people, or for a steamboat or steamer operating on the inland rivers of Alaska during the season of open navigation, shall be five hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That said steamboat or steamer shall not be authorized to sell intoxicating liquor while in port or dock: *And provided*, That the words towns, camps, or settlements, as used in this act shall be construed to embrace the population within a radius of two miles of the place wherein the business is to be conducted under the license.

"That a retail or barroom license shall be required for every hotel, tavern, boat, barroom, or other place in which intoxicating liquors are sold at retail.

"That a wholesale license shall only authorize the licensee to sell distilled, malt, or fermented liquors, wines, and cordials in quantities not less than four gallons, not to be drunk upon the premises where sold; and no such license shall be granted until it is satisfactorily shown that the place where it is intended to carry on such business is properly arranged for selling such liquor as merchandise.

"That every place where distilled, malt, or fermented wines, liquors, or cordials are sold in quantities as prescribed for retail dealers by section thirty-two hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to be drunk upon the premises, shall be regarded as a barroom; and the possession of malt, distilled, fermented, or any other intoxicating liquors, with the means and appliances for carrying on the business of dispensing the same to be drunk where sold, shall be prima facie evidence of a barroom within the meaning of this act, and the license therefor shall be known as a barroom license: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for the sale of liquors at either wholesale or retail in any other than a substantial building which shall have cost for construction not less than five hundred dollars."

SEC. 9. That section one hundred and forty-two of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 142. That if any person shall, without the authority of the United States, or some authorized officer thereof, sell, barter, or give to any Indian or half-breed who lives and associates with Indians, any spirituous, malt, or vinous liquor or intoxicating extracts, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not to exceed two years.

"That the term 'Indian' in this act shall be construed to include the aboriginal races inhabiting Alaska when annexed to the United States, and their descendants of the whole or half blood, who have not become citizens of the United States.

"That section nineteen hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States and all that part of section fourteen of 'An act providing a civil government for Alaska,' approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, after the word 'provided,' is hereby repealed."

SEC. 10. That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery, or any of the departments thereof, within the Territory of Alaska, until he or she shall have first obtained a license therefor as hereinafter in this act prescribed.

SEC. 11. That no person shall receive a license to practice medicine or surgery, or any of the departments thereof, within the Territory of Alaska until he or she shall have, first, submitted a diploma issued by some legally chartered medical school authorizing the holder thereof to practice medicine or surgery, the requirements for graduation of which medical school shall have been at the time of granting said diploma in no particular less than those prescribed by the Association of American Medical Colleges for that year, or, second, submitted proof of having practiced medicine or surgery, or both, for a period of not less than three successive years continuously prior to the passage of this act and within the jurisdiction of one of the judicial districts of Alaska.

SEC. 12. That any person desiring to obtain a license to practice medicine or surgery within the Territory of Alaska shall first make application therefor to the clerk of the court of the district in which he desires to practice. The application shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the applicant, his age, his residence, the name and location of the college whence his diploma issued, the length of time, if at all, he has practiced medicine, and where, giving specifically the names of places wherein he has so practiced medicine. The application shall be accompanied by the diploma of the applicant, or duly authenticated copy, as must also an affidavit setting forth that he or she is the person therein named, and that the diploma was procured in the regular manner after the regular course of study prescribed by the medical school granting the same, without fraud or misrepresentation.

SEC. 13. That any applicant for license to practice medicine or surgery within the Territory of Alaska, not in possession of the credentials specified in section three of this act, may obtain a license at the discretion of the clerk of the district court to whom he applies upon furnishing a properly attested statement, to wit: That he or she is a bona fide resident of Alaska, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine exclusively within the Territory of Alaska for a period of not less than three successive years immediately prior to the passage of this act. The application shall be accompanied by the written recommendation of three bona fide residents of the judicial district wherein the applicant desires to practice, one of whom must be a physician holding a license under section three of this act, and shall state in a general way applicant's character and professional ability.

SEC. 14. That every person receiving a license to practice medicine or surgery within the Territory of Alaska shall have such license recorded in the office of the clerk of the court of the district wherein he is practicing, or proposes to practice, within thirty days from date of issuance. And when such licentiate moves into another district for the purpose of continuing the practice of medicine, he shall first file for record with the clerk of the court of the district to which he moves a certified copy of the license.

SEC. 15. That any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall within the Territory of Alaska append the letters M. D. to his name, or who shall prescribe or administer, or make known his ability or willingness to prescribe or administer, drugs, medicines, electricity, magnetism, hydrotherapy, or perform any operation or manipulation, or apply any apparatus or appliance for the cure, alleviation, correction, or reduction of any human disease, ill, deformity, defect, wound, or injury, including midwifery, for hire, fee, compensation, or reward, promised, offered, or accepted, directly or indirectly. The doing of any of the acts of this section above mentioned shall be taken to be prima facie evidence on the part of the person so doing to represent himself or herself as engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or both. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to inhibit service in case of emergency, medical or surgical relief of natives of Alaska by employees of the Bureau of Education, or to the domestic administration of family remedies, nor to legally qualified dentists when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry. Nor shall this act apply to any commissioned medical officer in the United States Army or Marine-Hospital Service or Bureau of Education in the discharge of his professional duties, or to any ship's doctor attached to any vessel plying or operating in Alaska.

SEC. 16. That applications for license to practice medicine within the Territory of Alaska shall be recorded by the clerk of the district court in which they are presented within five days of date of presentation. Said record shall specify under which section of this act the license be issued, if issued, and the date thereof. The record containing said applications shall be accessible to the public during office hours of the clerk of the court for inspection. A fee of ten dollars shall accompany each application for license.

SEC. 17. That every person who shall practice, or shall attempt to practice, medicine within the meaning of this act without having first obtained a license therefor as prescribed in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than one hundred days, or by both fine and imprisonment, and each day of such practice shall constitute a distinct and separate offense.

SEC. 18. That all moneys collected from licenses or fines under this act shall be disposed of in the manner already provided for by law applicable to the Territory of Alaska.

Approved, February 6, 1909.

[S. 8058.]

AN ACT Authorizing the Attorney-General to appoint as special peace officers such employees of the Alaska school service as may be named by the Secretary of the Interior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General shall have power to appoint, in his discretion, any person employed in the Alaska school service who may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a special peace officer of the division of the district of Alaska in which such person resides; and such special peace officer shall have authority to arrest, upon warrant duly issued, any native of the district of Alaska charged with the violation of any of the provisions of the Criminal Code of Alaska (act March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, second supplement Revised Statutes, page one thousand and three) or any amendment thereof, or any white man charged with the violation of any of said provisions to the detriment of any native of the district of Alaska; and such peace officer shall also have authority to make such arrests, without warrant, for a crime committed or attempted in his presence, or when the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his presence, or when a felony has in fact been committed and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it; and any person so arrested shall be taken, in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Attorney-General, and without unnecessary delay, before a United States commissioner or other judicial officer for trial: *Provided, however,* That no person so appointed shall be entitled to any fees or emoluments of any character whatsoever for performing any of the services herein mentioned, but may be allowed, in the discretion of the Attorney-General, expenses actually and necessarily incurred in connection with such services.

Approved, March 3, 1909.

[H. R. 21896.]

AN ACT To amend section eighty-six of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, to provide for additional judges, and for other judicial purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

* * * * *

SEC. 2. That section four of chapter one of title one of an act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That there is hereby established a district court for the district of Alaska, with the jurisdiction of circuit and district courts of the United States and with general jurisdiction in civil, criminal, equity, and admiralty causes; and four district judges shall be appointed for the district, each at an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, who shall during their terms of office reside in the divisions of the district to which they may be, respectively, assigned by the President. The court shall consist of four divisions, which shall also be recording divisions. Division numbered one shall consist of all that part of the district of Alaska lying east of the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude. Division numbered two shall consist of all that territory lying west of a line commencing on the Arctic coast at the one hundred and forty-eighth meridian; thence extending south along the easterly watershed of the Colville River to a point on the Rocky Mountain divide between the headwaters of Colville River on the north and west and the waters of the Chandlar on the south; thence southwesterly along the divide between the waters of the Colville River, the Kotzebue Sound, and Norton Sound on the north and west and the waters of the Yukon on the south to the one hundred and sixty-first meridian of west longitude; thence along said meridian to the Kuskokwim River; thence southwesterly along the center of the channel of said Kuskokwim River to Bering Sea; the said division to include all the islands lying north of the fifty-ninth parallel of

north latitude. Division numbered three shall consist of all that territory lying south and west of the line starting on the coast of the Gulf of Alaska at the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude; thence northerly along said meridian to a point due east from Mount Kimball; thence west to summit of Mount Kimball; thence southwesterly along the southerly watershed of the headwaters of Tanana River; thence westerly along the divide between the waters of the Gulf of Alaska on the south and the waters of the Yukon on the north to the summit of Mount McKinley; thence continuing westerly along the divide between the waters of the Gulf of Alaska and Bristol Bay on the south and the waters of the Yukon and Kuskokwim on the north to the one hundred and fifty-ninth meridian of west longitude; thence northwesterly to the Kuskokwim River on the one hundred and sixty-first meridian of west longitude; thence southwesterly along the center of said river to Bering Sea; said division to include the Alaska Peninsula, the Aleutian Islands, and all islands along the coast of this district south and west of the said district and all lying south of the fifty-ninth parallel of north latitude. Division numbered four shall consist of all that part of the district of Alaska lying east of the second division and north of the third division. One general term of court shall be held each year at Juneau, and such additional terms at other places in the first division as the Attorney-General may direct. One general term of court shall be held each year at Nome, and such additional terms at other places in the second division as the Attorney-General may direct. One general term of court shall be held each year at Valdez, and such additional terms at other places in the third division as the Attorney-General may direct. One general term of court shall be held each year at Fairbanks, and such additional terms at other places in the fourth division as the Attorney-General may direct. Each of the judges is authorized and directed to hold such special terms of court as may be necessary for the public welfare or for the dispatch of the business of the court at such times and places in their respective districts as any of them, respectively, may deem expedient, or as the Attorney-General may direct; and each shall have authority to employ interpreters and to make allowances for the necessary expenses of his court, and to employ an official court stenographer at such compensation as shall be fixed by the Attorney-General. At least thirty days' notice shall be given by the judge, or the clerk, of the time and place of holding the several terms of the court."

SEC. 3. That section seven of said chapter one of title one is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. That four clerks shall be appointed for the court, one of whom shall be assigned to each division thereof, and during his term of office shall reside at such place in the division as the Attorney-General may direct. Each clerk shall, in his division of the district, perform the duties required or authorized by law to be performed by clerks of the United States courts in other districts, and such other duties as may be prescribed by the laws of the United States relating to the district of Alaska. He shall preserve copies of all laws applicable to the district and shall preserve all records and record all proceedings and official acts of his division of the court. He shall also collect and receive all moneys arising from the fees of his office, from licenses, fines, forfeitures, judgments, or on any other account authorized by law to be paid to or collected by him, and shall apply the same, except the money derived from licenses, to the incidental expenses of the proper division of the district court and the allowance thereof as directed in written orders, duly made and signed by the judge, and shall account for the same in detail, and for any balances on account thereof, under oath, quarterly, or more frequently if required, to the court, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That moneys accruing from violations of the customs laws, civil customs cases, or internal-revenue cases, moneys, not including costs, accruing from civil post-office suits, fines in criminal cases for violations of the postal laws, the net proceeds of sales of public property under section thirty-six hundred and eighteen, Revised Statutes, as amended, and any other moneys the disposition of which is otherwise specially provided for by law, shall not be available for the expenses of the court, but shall be paid over or deposited as provided by law for other districts. And after all payments ordered by the judge shall have been made, any balances remaining in the hands of the clerk shall be by him deposited to the credit of the United States and be covered into the Treasury of the United States at such times and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The clerk shall be ex officio recorder of instruments as hereinafter provided and also register of wills for the division, and shall establish secure offices for the safe-keeping of his official records where terms of his division of the court are held. He may appoint necessary deputies and employ other necessary clerical assistance to aid him in the expeditious discharge of the duties of his office, with the approval and at compensation to be fixed by the court or judge, subject to the approval

of the Attorney-General. Any person so appointed or employed shall be paid by the clerk on the order of the judge, as other court expenses are paid."

SEC. 4. That section eight of said chapter one of title one is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That four district attorneys shall be appointed for the district, one of whom shall be assigned to each division and shall reside at such place in the division as the Attorney-General shall direct. They shall each perform the duties required to be performed by United States district attorneys in other districts, and such other duties as may be required by law; and they shall each receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum and shall not while in office accept retainers or engage in any other law business in the district than that pertaining to the duties of their office. The Attorney-General may, upon the recommendation of the district attorney, appoint and at pleasure remove one or more assistant district attorneys and one or more clerical assistants, who shall receive such compensation as the Attorney-General may fix, to be paid as other assistant United States district attorneys and clerical assistants are paid. In the case of the death or disability of a district attorney the judge may appoint a suitable person to fill the office until his successor is appointed and qualified or until the disability is removed."

SEC. 5. That section eleven of chapter one, title one, of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That an accurate detailed account of all fees earned and expenses incurred by commissioners and deputy marshals shall be prepared in duplicate quarterly, duly verified by the oath of the commissioner or deputy marshal rendering the account, and forwarded to the clerk for the proper division of the district court and approved by the judge thereof, if found to be in accordance with law. After approval by the judge the original of each such account shall be forwarded by the clerk to the Department of Justice for revision and the duplicate filed in the court. All net fees earned in excess of the sum of three thousand dollars per calendar year or in excess of that rate for a less period, by any commissioner or deputy marshal, shall be annually paid to the clerk of the proper division of the court to be available for incidental expenses of the district court of the proper division, such payment of such incidental expenses to be accompanied by a verified detailed statement of said clerk."

SEC. 6. That four United States marshals shall be appointed for the district, one of whom shall be assigned to each division, and shall reside at such place in the division as the Attorney-General shall direct.

SEC. 7. That section seven hundred and twenty-eight of chapter seventy-four, title two, of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 728. That each deputy clerk has the power to perform any act or duty relating to the clerk's office that his principal has, and his principal is responsible for his conduct and for all money received by him in his official capacity."

SEC. 8. That nothing in this act shall be construed to limit or terminate the term of office of any of the judges, district attorneys, or marshals now serving in Alaska, but each shall serve out the term for which he was appointed unless sooner removed. The judge, district attorney, and marshal now serving in the third division of said district shall hereafter have their residence and hold their respective offices in the fourth division created by this act: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, change the assignment of any of said officers from one division to another.

SEC. 9. That section seven hundred and seventy-one of chapter eighty, title two, of said act, approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the Attorney-General is authorized and directed to prescribe a schedule of fees for the services rendered by the United States commissioners acting as ex officio probate judges.

SEC. 10. That when, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, it will be impossible for the accounts of any court official or other person whose accounts pertain to the United States courts in Alaska to be transmitted to the Department of Justice within the period prescribed by law, the Attorney-General may modify, as he may deem proper, any requirement of law concerning the time when such accounts shall be rendered and transmitted.

SEC. 23. That this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and nine. In so far only as the provisions of this act are in conflict with other or prior acts the other or prior acts are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1909.

APPENDIX L.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING NATIONAL FORESTS.

The regulations governing national forests are given below. These forests are in charge of the Forest Service and all communications should be addressed to that organization.

REGULATION 3^a. Persons having valid claims under the public-land laws or legal titles to lands within national forests are free to occupy and enjoy their holdings, but must not interfere with the purposes for which the forests are created, and must not cut timber or make use of national forest land without a permit, except within the limits and for the actual development of their claims. Any other use is forbidden.

REGULATION 4. The supervisor may, within six months from the cancellation or abandonment of any claim to land in a national forest, permit the claimant to remove his improvements if such removal will not injure national forest interests.

REGULATION 5. Squatters who settled on national forest land before its withdrawal and who are awaiting survey to make entry have the same rights to occupy and enjoy their holdings as homestead entrymen, and may at their option await survey or apply for the examination of their lands under the act of June 11, 1906, with a view to opening them to homestead entry.

REGULATION 6. Permits are necessary for all occupancy, uses, operations, or enterprises of any kind within national forests, whether begun before or after the national forest was established, except: (a) Upon patented lands; (b) upon valid claims for purposes necessary to their actual development and consistent with their character; (c) upon rights of way amounting to easements for the purposes named in the grants; (d) prospecting for minerals, transient camping, hunting, fishing, and surveying for lawful projects.

REGULATION 7. Permits for the use of the national forests, unless otherwise specifically fixed by regulation, may be granted by the Forester for any term consistent with national forest interests. The Forester may also make a reasonable charge for any permit, right, or use.

REGULATION 8. Permits are not assignable, and abandonment in favor of another necessitates new application and permit. In case of abandonment and issuance of new permit, the original permittee may sell his improvements to the new permittee, and any payments made by him may apply on the new permit, in the discretion of the Forester.

REGULATION 9. Occupancy under permit secures no right or claim against the United States, either to the land or to any improvements upon it, beyond the uses conferred by the permit. Improvements made by the permittee, except fences, may not be removed except with the written consent of the supervisor.

REGULATION 10. The Forester and such officers as he may designate may issue, extend, renew, or revoke permits for special uses within national forests, with such conditions as to area, time, and requirements as they may deem best, and they may make reasonable charges for such permits.

REGULATION 11. National forest material may be taken without previous permit in serious emergencies for the protection of life or property, provided a permit for the material so used and for the special use involved is secured at the earliest opportunity.

REGULATION 12. No permit is necessary for the construction of wagon roads by States or counties over national forest lands. Forest officers will confer and cooperate with the authorities in charge of the construction of such roads as to the disposal of refuse and other safeguards to prevent injury to the national forests. With this exception, permits are necessary for the construction of all wagon roads over national forest lands. Trails may be constructed over national forest lands with the consent and under the supervision of a forest officer. Permission to construct roads and trails over national forest lands will not give any right to exclusive use, or to charge toll, or against future disposal of the land by the United States.

REGULATION 13. The supervisor may, in his discretion, permit to any road district, county, person, or corporation the free use of timber, stone, sand, gravel, and other national forest products for the construction, maintenance, or repair of roads or trails within national forests, without prejudice to any free-use application they may make in the same year for material for other purposes, when such roads or trails are of sufficient public benefit to justify the free use.

REGULATION 14. Applicants for wagon-road or trail construction who are not entitled under Regulation 12 to free-use permit must pay for all merchantable timber cut or

^a Regulations 1 and 2 refer to internal administration.

destroyed within the right of way, under timber-settlement regulations; or, if national forest timber outside the right of way is required for construction or repair, under timber-sale regulations.

REGULATION 15. A county road established prior to the creation of a national forest may be changed, widened, or repaired by the county authorities without permit, if the operations are within the right of way fixed for such roads by the state law.

REGULATION 16. Applications for special-use permits for commercial power plants shall consist of maps in duplicate, on tracing linen, showing the project as surveyed, and field notes in duplicate. Both maps and field notes must be verified by the surveyor's certificate under oath. If the use of water is involved, the applications must be accompanied by certified evidence, in duplicate, of water right or appropriation under the local laws. All such applications by corporations must be accompanied by duly certified copies of the companies' articles of incorporation, in duplicate, unless such evidence has already been filed with the Forester.

REGULATION 17. If any person shall make a false surveyor's certificate under Regulation 16, the Forester will order that no map or field notes made by such person shall be received or filed.

REGULATION 18. If an applicant shall offer or file any map or field notes bearing a false surveyor's certificate or oath, knowing the same to be false, the Forester will order that no application shall be received from, and no sale, permit, or use shall be granted to, such applicant while the order stands.

REGULATION 19. The following acts within national forests are hereby forbidden:

(a) Squatting upon land within a forest, or making settlement, except in accordance with the act of June 11, 1906.

(b) Building roads, trails, railways, or tramways, and constructing ditches, dams, canals, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, or reservoirs without a permit, or in violation of the terms of a permit, except as otherwise allowed by law, and except upon patented land, or upon a valid claim when necessary for the actual development of such claim consistent with the purposes for which it was initiated.

(c) Erecting or conducting telephone, telegraph, or power lines, hotels, stores, saw-mills, power plants, or other structures, or manufacturing or business enterprises, or carrying on any kind of work, except as allowed by law and national forest regulations, and except upon patented land or upon a valid claim for the actual development of such claim, consistent with the purposes for which it was initiated.

REGULATION 20. Whenever a right of way under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior is located upon a national forest, the Forester may, in his discretion, before making recommendation that it be approved, require the applicant to execute such stipulation and bond as he may deem necessary for the protection of national forest interests.

REGULATION 21. The Forester may, with as little expense to the Government as possible, dispose of any timber upon the national forests, by sale or otherwise, when such disposal is actually necessary to protect the forests from ravages or destruction, or when the timber is necessary for use in improvements to the national forests or in experiments conducted by the Forest Service.

REGULATION 21a. When the destruction or use of national forest products or resources will result in benefit to the Government through actual protection or improvement of a national forest, the Forester may, without charge, allow such destruction or use, even to parties not otherwise entitled to regular "free-use" permit.

REGULATION 22. Free-use permits may be granted to settlers, farmers, prospectors, or similar persons who may not reasonably be required to purchase, and who have not on their own lands or claims, or on lands controlled by them, a sufficient or practicably accessible supply of material suitable for the purposes named in the law. They may also be granted to school and road districts, churches, or cooperative organizations of settlers desiring to construct roads, ditches, reservoirs, or similar improvements for mutual or public benefit. Free use of material to be used in any business will be refused, as, for example, to sawmill proprietors, owners of large establishments, or commercial enterprises, companies, and corporations. No trespasser is entitled to free use. Green saw timber will not be granted to any applicant who does not do his own logging, unless he is physically incapacitated. Exceptions, however, may be made in unusual cases in the judgment of the supervisor. On forests where a limited supply requires it, the free use of all saw timber may be refused. Necessary cutting of timber in surveying for lawful projects may be done without permit. Unnecessary cutting is trespass.

REGULATION 23. No applicant will be given more than two free-use permits in one year, nor may the aggregate amount of material granted in the two permits exceed twenty dollars in value, except in cases of great or unusual need, or in the case of school districts, churches, and noncommercial cooperative organizations, when the super-

visor may, in his discretion, extend the amount to any value not exceeding one hundred dollars. Free-use permits aggregating over one hundred dollars in value may be granted only by the Forester. The duration of any permit will be fixed by the issuing officer, but all permits must terminate on or before June 30 of each year.

If the permittee fails to remove timber within the time stated in the permit, the forest officer may grant the timber to another applicant. A permit will not be renewed to an applicant who has failed to use it, until the tract has been open to application by others for thirty days. In cases of unusual emergency, however, it may be extended by the supervisor, or, if for twenty dollars or less, by a ranger authorized to grant free use.

REGULATION 24. All forest officers whom the supervisor may designate are authorized to grant free-use permits up to twenty dollars in value under these regulations, and to make such restrictions as to quality, kind, amount, location, and removal as they deem necessary to protect the national forests. It is their duty to furnish cheerful assistance to applicants, to act promptly upon all applications, and, in general, to follow as liberal a policy in the matter of free use as the interests of the national forests and the proper performance of their other work will allow.

No free-use material, except the small quantities actually needed by transients, may be taken without a permit. Free use can never be granted verbally.

REGULATION 25. Free use may be granted for consumption outside the State in which the national forest is located, except from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota.

REGULATION 26. All free-use material may be sawed, and all except green timber may be cut for the permittee by an agent, but the work so done must not be paid for by a share of the material. When a permittee is physically incapable of doing the work he may hire an agent to cut any green or dead timber, but he can not pay him by sharing the material.

REGULATION 27. The Forester is authorized to permit, under such conditions as he may deem necessary, the free use of earth, stone, and timber from the national forests by the Reclamation Service in the construction of works under the national irrigation law. If the amount needed is not greater than that which the supervisor is authorized to sell, the permit may be approved by the supervisor.

REGULATION 28. No timber or other forest products received under a free-use permit shall be sold until the permittee has made a regular application for the purchase of the material and has paid the purchase price.

REGULATION 29. When a right of way or other special use is granted within a national forest, the Forester or the supervisor who approves the permit may, in his discretion, without advertisement, fix the price and require payment for all timber cut or destroyed on national forest land occupied or cleared in direct connection with the enjoyment of the right of way or special use.

REGULATION 30. All forest officers whom the supervisor may designate are authorized to sell dead and green timber not exceeding fifty dollars in value. All supervisors are authorized to sell green and dead timber not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. The Forester is authorized to make timber sales for larger amounts and to delegate this authority in special cases.

REGULATION 31. The supervisor may in his discretion require that a deposit be made with the fiscal agent before examination of or report on any application to purchase timber.

REGULATION 32. No timber shall be cut under any timber-sale contract unless it has been paid for. If in any sale the timber available does not reach the amount estimated and paid for, the necessary refund will be made, provided the purchaser has complied with the terms of the sale.

REGULATION 33. In any sale the timber may be paid for in one or more payments, as agreed. In sales of one hundred dollars or less the partial payments must not exceed three.

REGULATION 34. The period allowed for the removal of timber, which in no case will exceed five years, must be fixed in the agreement, and in sales in which a period of two or more years is allowed for the removal of the timber the minimum amount to be removed each year must be specified, except in unusual cases. If at the expiration of the period named in the contract the purchaser has not removed all the timber, he forfeits all right to any timber not yet removed and to his purchase money; but if his failure to comply with the restriction was unavoidable, the Forester may, in his discretion, extend the limit to prevent hardship.

Supervisors may extend the time allowed for the cutting and removal of timber in sales of class A and class B. In any sale, unless it is otherwise specified in the contract, they may allow the postponement of brush piling when snow makes it impracticable. The supervisor may require the purchaser to give bond to comply with the terms

of the application for such postponement. Extension of time in a class C sale may be granted only by the Forester or such officers as he may designate.

REGULATION 35. Timber cut from any national forest may be sold in any market anywhere; except that from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota dead and insect-infested timber only may be exported from that State.

REGULATION 36. In class A and class B sales bonds will be required only in exceptional cases. In class C sales in which the value of timber involved is less than three thousand dollars, bonds will not be required unless definitely recommended by the supervisor. In all sales for amounts of three thousand dollars or more bonds will be required, except in special cases. The responsibility of the sureties must be established by the supervisor and reported upon in all bonds requiring the approval of the Forester. Supervisors may approve any bonds in sales of class A and class B.

REGULATION 37. No timber cut under any contract shall be removed from the place selected for scaling, measuring, or counting until it has been scaled, measured, or counted and stamped by the forest officer.

No person, except a forest officer, shall stamp any timber belonging to the Government upon a national forest with the regulation marking ax or with any instrument having a similar design.

No live tree shall be cut under any contract until marked or otherwise designated by a forest officer.

No trees within the limits of a national forest, or upon any unpatented claim within a national forest, shall be cut, girdled, or otherwise killed or destroyed, except under permit or where otherwise allowed by law.

REGULATION 38. The willful removal of any timber which has been unlawfully cut, either previously or subsequently to the creation of the national forest, is prohibited.

REGULATION 39. In sales above five hundred dollars, allotments, at the highest price offered, may be made to several bidders to prevent monopoly.

REGULATION 40. After any timber has been advertised, the Forester and such officers as he may designate may dispose of it at private sale, without further advertisement, at prices not lower than those named in the advertisement:

(a) If the timber has been advertised, but not sold.

(b) If the purchaser fails to complete his contract.

Timber may also be disposed of at private sale if the law does not require that it be advertised.

REGULATION 41. The Forester and such officers as he may designate may permit the cutting and removal of timber in advance of the award in an advertised sale, when the applicant has made a deposit covering the value of the timber to be cut and removed, and has agreed to pay for all timber actually cut under the privilege of advance cutting at the rate of the highest price bid, or, if no bids are received, at the rate named in the advertisement.

REGULATION 42. Trails on national forest lands in Alaska may be constructed, extended, or repaired without permit. Wagon roads may be constructed, widened, extended, or repaired when needed, but permit must first be obtained from the supervisor. Permits will not give any right to the exclusive use, or to charge toll, or against future disposal of the land by the United States.

REGULATION 43. When a right of way or other special use is granted within a national forest in Alaska, the supervisor may, without charge, allow the cutting of timber when this is necessary for the proper enjoyment of the special use. (See Reg. 29.)

REGULATION 44. Without permit, and free of charge, settlers, farmers, prospectors, fishermen, or similar persons residing within or adjacent to national forests in Alaska are granted the privilege of taking green or dry timber from the forests, and driftwood, afloat or on the beaches, for their own personal use, but not for sale: *Provided*, That the amount of material so taken shall not in any one year exceed twenty thousand feet board measure, or twenty-five cords of wood: *And provided further*, That the persons enjoying this privilege will, on demand, forward to the supervisor a statement of the quantity of material so taken and a description of the location from which it was removed.

REGULATION 45. Whenever any live-stock association whose membership includes a majority of the owners of any class of live stock using a national forest or portion thereof shall appoint a committee, an agreement on the part of which shall be binding upon the association, such committee, upon application to the Forester, may be recognized as an advisory board for the association, and shall then be entitled to receive notice of proposed action and have an opportunity to be heard by the local forest officer in reference to increase or decrease in the number of stock to be allowed for any year, the division of the range between different classes of stock or their owners, or the adoption of special rules to meet local conditions.

REGULATION 46. The Secretary of Agriculture will prescribe each year the number of stock to be allowed in each national forest. The period during which grazing will be allowed and the grazing fees to be charged will be determined by the Forester. The supervisor will issue grazing permits in accordance with the instructions of the Forester. In the allotment of grazing permits the regular occupants of the range who own and reside upon improved ranch property in or near the national forests will be given first consideration, but will be limited to a number which will not exclude regular occupants who reside or whose stock are wintered at a greater distance from the national forests.

REGULATION 47. National forests in which grazing is allowed will be divided into districts approved by the Forester, who will determine the kind of stock to be grazed in each district. The supervisor will make such range divisions among applicants for the grazing permits as appear most equitable and for the best interest of the national forest and its users. When required for the protection of camping places, lakes and streams, roads and trails, etc., or of areas which are to be reforested, the supervisor may exclude stock from specified areas for such period of time as is necessary. Stock will be excluded from areas where they will destroy young growth or will prevent reproduction.

REGULATION 48. All persons must secure permits before grazing any stock in a national forest, except for the few head in actual use by prospectors, campers, and travelers, or saddle, pack, and work animals actually used in caring for stock grazed under permit or in connection with timber sales or improvement work on the national forests, and milch or work animals not exceeding a total of ten head owned and in use by bona fide settlers residing in or near a national forest, which require no permit.

REGULATION 49. The grazing upon or driving across any national forest of any live stock without a permit, except saddle, milch, or work animals exempted from permit by the preceding regulation, is prohibited under the penalty imposed by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 11).

REGULATION 50. Permits will be granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the owners of the stock, and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner or for any consideration. Speculation in the use of grazing permits will not be allowed, and permits will be refused or canceled for intentional false statement of the number of stock owned.

REGULATION 51. The supervisor will set and give public notice of a date each year on or before which all applications for grazing permits must be presented to him. Permits may be refused to persons who do not file their applications within the required limit, unless satisfactory reasons are given.

REGULATION 52. Grazing applications must not cover more stock than the applicant desires to graze in the national forest, and must show the marks and brands of the stock, the portion of the national forest or district in which pasture is desired, and the grazing period.

REGULATION 53. Whenever there is a dispute between grazing applicants for the same area, the supervisor will notify them to appear before him at a stated time and place, to make a statement of their claims. After all evidence has been presented the supervisor will decide who shall be granted permits, and will forthwith notify each party to the dispute of his decision and his reasons therefor, which will be final unless written notice of appeal to the Forester is given him within ten days thereafter. Appeal will avail only in case of error.

REGULATION 54. Persons owning cattle and horses which regularly graze on ranges located along the boundary line and only partially included within a national forest may be granted permits for such portion of their stock as the circumstances appear to justify, but may be required to herd or so handle their stock as to prevent trespassing by that portion for which a permit is not granted, and to sign a supplemental agreement to that effect.

REGULATION 55. A reasonable fee will be charged for grazing all classes of live stock on national forests. The prices will be as follows, depending upon the advantages and locality of the forest: From twenty (20) to fifty (50) cents per head for cattle and horses for the summer grazing season, and from thirty-five (35) to seventy-five (75) cents per head for the entire year; from ten (10) to twenty (20) cents per head for hogs for the summer grazing season, and from twenty (20) to forty (40) cents per head for the entire year; from five (5) to twelve (12) cents per head for sheep and goats for the summer grazing season, and from ten (10) to twenty (20) cents per head for the entire year. An extra charge of two (2) cents per head will be made for sheep or goats which are allowed to enter the national forests for the purpose of lambing or kidding. All stock six months old and over at the time of entering will be counted as grown stock.

REGULATION 56. All grazing fees are payable for each year strictly in advance. When an applicant for a grazing permit is notified by the supervisor that his appli-

cation has been approved, he will remit the amount due for grazing fees to the fiscal agent, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., and upon return of the certificate to the supervisor a permit will be issued allowing the stock to enter the forest and remain during the period specified.

Persons who fail to pay the grazing fee thirty days before the beginning of the grazing period must notify the supervisor and give satisfactory reasons, or they may be denied a grazing permit the following season.

REGULATION 57. The fees paid on account of a grazing permit which has been duly issued will not be refunded for nonuse of the permit, except when, in the opinion of the Forester, the applicant is prevented from using the range by circumstances over which he has no control.

REGULATION 58. When an owner who has a permit is ready to drive in his stock, he must notify the nearest forest officer, by mail or otherwise, stating the number to be driven in. If called upon to do so, he must provide for having his stock counted before entering the national forest, or at any time afterwards when the number of stock appears to be greater than the number covered by permit. Whenever any stock is removed before the expiration of the permit, it can be replaced by other stock to fill out the number covered by permit if the nearest forest officer is notified of such action at once. The owners of stock which is kept under herd upon the national forests will be furnished with cards for the identification of their herders by forest officers.

REGULATION 59. Each person or group of persons granted grazing permits will be required to repair all damage to roads or trails caused by the presence of their stock in any portion of a national forest, and to build any new roads or trails found necessary for the proper handling of the stock. They will also be required to fence any spring or seep which is being damaged by tramping, and, if necessary, pipe the water into troughs for watering stock. Such troughs must be open for public use.

REGULATION 60. Sheep and goats must not be bedded more than six nights in succession in the same place, except when bedding bands of ewes during lambing season, and must not be bedded within three hundred yards of any running stream or living spring, except in rare cases where this restriction is clearly impracticable.

REGULATION 61. The carcasses of all animals which die in the close vicinity of any water must be removed immediately, and buried or burned.

REGULATION 62. Whenever the forest officers require it, all stock grazed under permit must be salted regularly at such places and in such manner as they may designate.

REGULATION 63. All persons holding grazing permits are required to extinguish camp fires started by them or their employees before leaving the vicinity thereof, and to aid in extinguishing all forest fires within the division or district of the national forest in which they are grazing stock.

REGULATION 64. Whenever an injury is being done the national forest by reason of improper handling of the stock, the owner must comply with the orders of the forest officers or the permit will be canceled and the stock removed. The grazing of stock upon a closed area or upon range not allowed by the permit will constitute a trespass, and the owner of the stock will be held liable for damages.

REGULATION 65. Persons who own, or who have leased from the owners, land within the exterior limits of any national forest which they desire to use for grazing purposes will be allowed to cross the forest lands free of charge with their stock to reach such private holdings, but when the stock will be grazed on national forest land en route they must make application to the supervisor for a permit to cross. The application must be accompanied by a personal certificate of title showing the description and ownership of the land, and, if leased from an owner, a copy of the lease, and must state the number of stock to be taken in, the length of time required to cross the national forest land, the route over which the stock is to be driven, the period during which the stock will remain upon the private land, and how much stock the owned or leased land will pasture during the period specified.

When the private land is fenced a special clause may be inserted in the agreement waiving the right to the exclusive use of the private land and allowing it to remain open to other stock grazed under permit, in consideration of which a permit will be issued, free of charge, allowing the stock to be grazed at large upon the national forest, but the grazing fee must be paid on all stock over the estimated grazing capacity of the private lands.

REGULATION 66. Persons wishing to drive stock across any part of a national forest must make application to the supervisor or other forest officers, either by letter or on the regular grazing application form, for a permit to graze stock en route, and must have a permit from the supervisor, or such other forest officer as he may designate, before entering the national forest. The application must state the number of stock

to be driven, the date of starting, and period required for passage. Grazing must be confined to the limits and along the route designated by the forest officers, and will only be allowed for the period actually necessary for stock to cross the national forest.

Permits will not be required for driving small bands of stock along public highways, or when the stock will not be grazed upon national forest lands en route.

REGULATION 67. The construction and maintenance of drift or division fences will be allowed when they will be a benefit to the national forest or its administration and will not interfere with the use of the range by all who are equitably entitled to share in the grazing.

REGULATION 68. The construction of corrals upon national forest lands covering an area of not more than one (1) acre, to be used in connection with the proper handling of live stock which is permitted to graze thereon, will be allowed without charge wherever in the judgment of the forest officers such corrals are necessary and will not be detrimental to the proper care of the forest.

REGULATION 69. The construction of inclosures upon national forest lands containing not more than three hundred and twenty (320) acres will be allowed, when such inclosures are necessary for the proper handling of the stock allowed to graze upon the forests, under a special permit, for which an annual rental of not less than four (4) cents per acre will be charged in addition to the regular grazing fee. The fencing up of watering places for the purpose of controlling adjoining range will not be allowed, and in fencing pastures provision must be made to allow free access to water by any stock grazing under permit. The application may be made in the same manner as for other special uses.

REGULATION 70. Stock-watering tanks may be constructed upon the national forests under special-use permits, which will be issued free of charge to persons holding grazing permits when the use is noncommercial, and inclosures of not more than forty acres may be allowed in connection therewith when necessary for the protection of the range, at an annual rental of not less than two dollars.

REGULATION 71. The erection or maintenance of any fence or inclosure upon any national forest without a permit is prohibited, except upon patented land or upon a valid claim when necessary for the actual development of such claim consistent with the purposes for which it was initiated.

REGULATION 72. Wild grass upon national forests may be cut for hay under permits issued by supervisors. A charge will be made of not less than twenty (20) cents per acre. Application should be made upon Form 832 to the supervisor, directly or through a ranger, stating the area of the tract desired and the price offered.

REGULATION 73. All stock which is grazed under permit in or allowed to cross any national forest will be required to conform to the quarantine regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and all live-stock laws of the State or Territory in which the national forest is located.

REGULATION 74. All forest officers will cooperate with state or territorial officials, so far as they can without undue interference with their regular forest work, to enforce local laws for the protection of game and stock. When authorized to do so by the proper state officers, they will, without additional pay, except bounties and fees offered by associations and States, act as game wardens with full power to enforce the local laws. If not so authorized, they will promptly inform the state officials of all violations discovered.

REGULATION 75. The fiscal agent, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., is authorized to receive all payments to the Forest Service. The special fiscal agent, Ketchikan, Alaska, is authorized to receive payments on account of transactions in Alaska. All other forest officers are prohibited from receiving any payments. Payments must be made by postal or express money orders or national bank drafts on New York City, drawn payable to the Treasurer of the United States, but forwarded to the fiscal agent, accompanied by printed-form letters of transmittal (Form 861), which will be furnished the payor by the forest officers. The letter of transmittal must designate the transaction on account of which the payment is made, and must be signed by the payor and the forest officer conducting the transaction. A duplicate of the form letter of transmittal, signed only by the forest officer, for all payments except grazing fees, must at the same time be sent to the Forester.

REGULATION 76. Claims for refund of payments made on the Forest Service must be addressed to the supervisor, who will forward them to the Forester with his recommendations. If the Forester approves the claim, the amount found not due the United States will be refunded by the fiscal agent upon presentation of a voucher prepared in accordance with the fiscal regulations and approved by the Forester.

REGULATION 77. The Forester and such officers as he may designate may issue such permits, demand and approve such bonds, require such stipulations, and approve and execute such leases and other contracts as are required or permitted by law or these

regulations, or as the Secretary of Agriculture is required or permitted to demand, approve, require, or execute in matters affecting the Forest Service and the national forests. And the Forester and such officers as he may designate may in like manner revoke or cancel such documents for cause or at discretion as such documents may respectively provide.

REGULATION 78. The willful setting on fire, or causing to be set on fire, of any timber, brush, or grass, or leaving or suffering any fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material in a national forest is prohibited.

REGULATION 79. Camp fires must not be larger than necessary; must not be built in leaves, rotten wood, or other places where they are likely to spread, or against large or hollow logs, where it is difficult to be sure when they are completely out. In windy weather and in dangerous places camp fires must be confined to holes, or all vegetable matter must be cleared from the ground around them. A fire must never be left, even for a short absence, before it is completely extinguished.

REGULATION 80. Lumbermen, settlers, miners, prospectors, and other persons using the national forest are cautioned against making dangerous slashings, and must not fire them in very dry weather. If it is necessary to burn slashings, ample notice must always be given the nearest forest officer before burning, so that he may take steps to reduce the danger. If notice is not given, or if the ranger's instructions are not followed, the person responsible for the burning will be held strictly accountable for all damage to the forest, and will be liable, in aggravated cases, to criminal prosecution.

REGULATION 80a. All forest officers will cooperate with state and territorial officials so far as they can, without undue interference with their regular forest work, to enforce local laws for the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires. When authorized to do so by the proper state officers, they will, without additional pay, act as fire wardens, with full power to enforce the local laws.

REGULATION 81. The following acts within national forests are forbidden:

(a) Willful destruction of or damage to any property belonging to or used by the United States for national forest purposes.

(b) The willful tearing down or defacing of any notice of the Forest Service.

APPENDIX M.

THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1908.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 2, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (Stat. 60th Congress, 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are protected until 1912; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as now amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

[Stat. 60th Congress, 102.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the killing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"*SEC. 2. Season.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided,* That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"*SEC. 3. Number.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"*SEC. 4. Sale.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"*SEC. 5. Licenses.*—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars

for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of forty dollars, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of ten dollars, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of five dollars, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of one hundred and fifty dollars, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except one dollar from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked, and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of

this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without licenses they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"**SEC. 7. Penalties.**—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"**Enforcement.**—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations, and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"**SEC. 8.** That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Approved, May 11, 1908.

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations are hereby prescribed to take effect October 1, 1908:

1. **Permits.**—Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit, to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco, a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the custom-house. If several shipments are made under one permit the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game contained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public museums, or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the custom-house.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on

December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. *Specimens for scientific purposes.*—Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. *Live animals and birds.*—Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in Regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. *Parks excepted.*—Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.
 Lincoln Park, Chicago.
 Menagerie of Central Park, New York.
 National Zoological Park, Washington.
 New York Zoological Society, New York City.
 Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. *Reserved rights of department.*—The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of reshipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. *Examination of shipments.*—Specimens of live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only upon instructions from the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That all goods not released within sixty (60) days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment (at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary of Agriculture*,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1908.

REGULATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEER IN ALASKA.

In accordance with authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture under section 2 of the Alaska Game Law (35 Stat. L., 102), approved May 11, 1908, the following regulations, additional to those of August 1, 1908, are hereby promulgated, to take effect April 1, 1909:

(1) In southeastern Alaska the season for killing deer shall be limited to the period from June 1 to December 15; (2) the sale of deer carcasses or venison is prohibited except during the months of September, October, November, and December; and (3) the number of deer killed by one person during the open season shall be limited to 12.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary of Agriculture*,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1909.

APPENDIX N.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR PROTECTION OF FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 24, 1909.

To whom it may concern:

Attention is directed to the following acts for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska, approved June 14, 1906, and June 26, 1906. To effectually carry out the provisions of these acts the regulations appended hereto are hereby promulgated, superseding and revoking the regulations promulgated in Department Circular No. 42, dated May 10, 1904. Persons engaged in the Alaska fisheries and officers of the department charged with the supervision of the fisheries of Alaska should familiarize themselves with their provisions.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION AND REGULATION OF THE FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, company, or corporation carrying on the business of canning, curing, or preserving fish or manufacturing fish products within the territory known as Alaska, ceded to the United States by Russia by the treaty of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or in any of the waters of Alaska over which the United States has jurisdiction, shall, in lieu of all other license fees and taxes therefor and thereon, pay license taxes on their said business and output as follows: Canned salmon, four cents per case; pickled salmon, ten cents per barrel; salt salmon in bulk, five cents per one hundred pounds; fish oil, ten cents per barrel; fertilizer, twenty cents per ton. The payment and collection of such license taxes shall be under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the district of Alaska, and to provide a code of criminal procedure for the district," and amendments thereto.

SEC. 2. That the catch and pack of salmon made in Alaska by the owners of private salmon hatcheries operated in Alaska shall be exempt from all license fees and taxation of every nature at the rate of ten cases of canned salmon to every one thousand red or king salmon fry liberated, upon the following conditions:

That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may from time to time, and on the application of the hatchery owner shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, cause such private hatcheries to be inspected for the purpose of determining the character of their operations, efficiency, and productiveness, and if he approve the same shall cause notice of such approval to be filed in the office of the clerk or deputy clerk of the United States district court of the division of the district of Alaska wherein any such hatchery is located, and shall also notify the owners of such hatchery of the action taken by him. The owner, agent, officer, or superintendent of any hatchery the effectiveness and productiveness of which has been approved as above provided shall, between the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December of each year, make proof of the number of salmon fry liberated during the twelve months immediately preceding the thirtieth day of June, by a written statement under oath. Such proof shall be filed in the office of the clerk or deputy clerk of the United States district court of the division of the district of Alaska wherein such hatchery is located, and when so filed shall entitle the respective hatchery owners to the exemption as herein provided; and a false oath as to the number of salmon fry liberated shall be deemed perjury and subject the offender to all the pains and penalties thereof. Duplicates of such statements shall also be filed with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It shall be the duty of such clerk or deputy clerk in whose office the approval and proof heretofore provided for are filed to forthwith issue to the hatchery owner, causing such proofs to be filed, certificates which shall not be transferable and of such denominations as said owner may request (no certificate to cover fewer than one thousand fry), covering in the aggregate the number of fry so proved to have been liberated; and such certificates may be used at any time by the person, company, corporation, or association to whom issued for the payment pro tanto of any license fees or taxes upon or against or on account of any catch or pack of salmon made by them in Alaska; and it shall be the duty of all public officials charged with the duty of collecting or receiving such license fees or taxes to accept such certificates in lieu of money in payment of all license fees or taxes upon or against the pack of canned salmon at the ratio of one thousand fry for each ten cases of salmon. No hatchery owner shall obtain the rebates from the output of any hatchery to which he might otherwise be entitled under this act unless the

efficiency of said hatchery has first been approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the manner herein provided for.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful to erect or maintain any dam, barricade, fence, trap, fish wheel, or other fixed or stationary obstruction, except for purposes of fish culture, in any of the waters of Alaska at any point where the distance from shore to shore is less than five hundred feet, or within five hundred yards of the mouth of any red-salmon stream where the same is less than five hundred feet in width, with the purpose or result of capturing salmon or preventing or impeding their ascent to their spawning grounds, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and directed to have any and all such unlawful obstructions removed or destroyed.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful to lay or set any drift net, seine, set net, pound net, trap, or any other fishing appliance for any purpose except for purposes of fish culture, across or above the tide waters of any creek, stream, river, estuary, or lagoon, for a distance greater than one-third the width of such creek, stream, river, estuary, or lagoon, or within one hundred yards outside of the mouth of any red-salmon stream where the same is less than five hundred feet in width. It shall be unlawful to lay or set any seine or net of any kind within one hundred yards of any other seine, net, or other fishing appliance which is being or which has been laid or set in any of the waters of Alaska, or to drive or construct any trap or any other fixed fishing appliance within six hundred yards laterally or within one hundred yards endwise of any other trap or fixed fishing appliance.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful to fish for, take, or kill any salmon of any species in any manner or by any means except by rod, spear, or gaff, in any of the waters of Alaska over which the United States has jurisdiction, except Cook Inlet, the Delta of Copper River, Bering Sea, and the waters tributary thereto, from six o'clock post-meridian of Saturday of each week until six o'clock antemeridian of the Monday following, or to fish for, or catch, or kill in any manner or by any appliances except by rod, spear, or gaff, any salmon in any stream of less than one hundred yards in width in Alaska between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning of the following day of each and every day of the week. Throughout the weekly close season herein prescribed the gate, mouth, or tunnel of all stationary and floating traps shall be closed, and twenty-five feet of the webbing or net of the "heart" of such traps on each side next to the "pot" shall be lited or lowered in such manner as to permit the free passage of salmon and other fishes.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, in his discretion, set aside any streams or lakes as preserves for spawning grounds, in which fishing may be limited or entirely prohibited; and when, in his judgment, the results of fishing operations in any stream, or off the mouth thereof, indicate that the number of salmon taken is larger than the natural production of salmon in such stream, he is authorized to establish close seasons or to limit or prohibit fishing entirely for one year or more within such stream or within five hundred yards of the mouth thereof, so as to permit salmon to increase: *Provided, however,* That such power shall be exercised only after all persons interested shall be given a hearing, of which due notice must be given by publication; and where the interested parties are known to the department they shall be personally notified by a notice mailed not less than thirty days previous to such hearing. No order made under this section shall be effective before the next calendar year after same is made: *And provided further,* That such limitations and prohibitions shall not apply to those engaged in catching salmon who keep such streams fully stocked with salmon by artificial propagation.

SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful to can or salt for sale for food any salmon more than forty-eight hours after it has been killed.

SEC. 8. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation wantonly to waste or destroy salmon or other food fishes taken or caught in any of the waters of Alaska.

SEC. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation canning, salting, or curing fish of any species in Alaska to use any label, brand, or trade-mark which shall tend to misrepresent the contents of any package of fish offered for sale: *Provided,* That the use of the terms "red," "medium red," "pink," "chum," and so forth, as applied to the various species of Pacific salmon under present trade usages shall not be deemed in conflict with the provisions of this act when used to designate salmon of those known species.

SEC. 10. That every person, company, or corporation engaged in catching, curing, or in any manner utilizing fishery products, or in operating fish hatcheries in Alaska, shall make detailed annual reports thereof to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on blanks furnished by him, covering all such facts as may be required with respect thereto for the information of the department. Such reports shall be sworn to by the superintendent, manager, or other person having knowledge of the facts, a separate blank form being used for each establishment in cases where more than one cannery,

saltery, or other establishment is conducted by a person, company, or corporation, and the same shall be forwarded to the department at the close of the fishing season and not later than December fifteenth of each year.

SEC. 11. That the catching or killing, except with rod, spear, or gaff, of any fish of any kind or species whatsoever in any of the waters of Alaska over which the United States has jurisdiction shall be subject to the provisions of this act, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized to make and establish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That to enforce the provisions of this act and such regulations as he may establish in pursuance thereof, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is authorized and directed to depute, in addition to the agent and assistant agent of salmon fisheries now provided by law, from the officers and employees of the Department of Commerce and Labor, a force adequate to the performance of all work required for the proper investigation, inspection, and regulation of the Alaskan fisheries and hatcheries, and he shall annually submit to Congress estimates to cover the cost of the establishment and maintenance of fish hatcheries in Alaska, the salaries and actual traveling expenses of such officials, and for such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. That any person, company, corporation, or association violating any provision of this act or any regulation established in pursuance thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; and in case of the violation of any of the provisions of section four of this act and conviction thereof a further fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars per diem may, at the discretion of the court, be imposed for each day such obstruction is maintained. And every vessel or other apparatus or equipment used or employed in violation of any provision of this act, or of any regulation made thereunder, may be seized by order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and shall be held subject to the payment of such fine or fines as may be imposed.

SEC. 14. That the violation of any provision of this act may be prosecuted in any district court of Alaska or any district court of the United States in the States of California, Oregon, or Washington. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to enforce the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations made thereunder. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney to whom any violation is reported by any agent or representative of the Department of Commerce and Labor to institute proceedings necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are, so far as inconsistent, hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 26, 1906.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT ALIENS FROM FISHING IN THE WATERS OF ALASKA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person not a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and is not a bona fide resident therein, or for any company, corporation, or association not organized or authorized to transact business under the laws of the United States or under the laws of any State, Territory, or district thereof, or for any person not a native of Alaska, to catch or kill, or attempt to catch or kill, except with rod, spear, or gaff, any fish of any kind or species whatsoever in any of the waters of Alaska under the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall prevent those lawfully taking fish in the said waters from selling the same, fresh or cured, in Alaska or in Alaskan waters, to any alien person, company, or vessel then being lawfully in said waters: *And provided further,* That nothing contained in this act shall prevent any person, firm, corporation, or association lawfully entitled to fish in the waters of Alaska from employing as laborers any aliens who can now be lawfully employed under the existing laws of the United States, either at stated wages or by piecework, or both, in connection with Alaskan fisheries, or with the canning, salting, or otherwise preserving of fish.

SEC. 2. That every person, company, corporation, or association found guilty of violation of any provision of this act or of any regulation made thereunder shall, for each offense, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, which fine shall be a lien against any vessel or other property of the offending party or which was used in the commission of such unlawful act. Every vessel used or employed in violation of any provision of this act or of any regulation made thereunder shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five

hundred dollars, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any court having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 3. That the violation of any provision of this act or of any regulation made thereunder may be prosecuted in any United States district court of Alaska, California, Oregon, or Washington.

SEC. 4. That the collector of customs of the district of Alaska is hereby authorized to search and seize every foreign vessel and arrest every person violating any provision of this act or any regulation made thereunder, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to authorize officers of the navy and of the Revenue-Cutter Service and agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor to likewise make such searches, seizures, and arrests. If any foreign vessel shall be found within the waters to which this act applies, having on board fresh or cured fish and apparatus or implements suitable for killing or taking fish, it shall be presumed that the vessel and apparatus were used in violation of this act until it is otherwise sufficiently proved. And every vessel, its tackle, apparatus, or implements so seized shall be given into the custody of the United States marshal of either of the districts mentioned in section three of this act, and shall be held by him subject to the proceedings provided for in section two of this act. The facts in connection with such seizure shall be at once reported to the United States district attorney for the district to which the vessel so seized shall be taken, whose duty it shall be to institute the proper proceedings.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the law to carry into effect the provisions of this act. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to enforce the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, and for that purpose he may employ, through the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, the vessels of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service and of the Navy: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as affecting any existing treaty or convention between the United States and any foreign power.

Approved, June 14, 1906.

REGULATIONS.

1. During the inspection of the salmon fisheries by the agents and representatives of this department, they shall have at all times free and unobstructed access to all canneries, salteries, and other fishing establishments, and to all hatcheries.

2. All persons, companies, or corporations owning, operating, or using any trap net, pound net, or fish wheel for taking salmon or other fishes shall cause to be placed in a conspicuous place on said trap net, pound net, or fish wheel the name of the person, company, or corporation owning, operating, or using same, together with a distinctive number, letter, or name which shall identify each particular trap net, pound net, or fish wheel, said lettering and numbering to consist of black figures, not less than six inches in length, painted on white ground.

3. All persons, companies, or corporations engaged in canning salmon shall forward to the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., three copies of each and every different can label which it is designed to place upon the canned product.

ORMSBY MCHARG, *Acting Secretary.*

APPENDIX O.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS ON ALASKA.

This statement has been prepared in order to give information to correspondents regarding government work in and publications on Alaska. There have been included lists of the principal publications of the Interior Department and brief notes regarding the publications of other departments. Publications on early explorations and on topics not referred to may often be obtained by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Correspondence should in all cases be addressed to the office or officer mentioned in this circular.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Circulars regarding the manner of obtaining title to public lands may be obtained from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., to whom all correspondence relating to public lands should be addressed.

FISHES.

Publications on the fish industry may be obtained from the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., which will forward a list of publications free of charge.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

Publications on agricultural experiments and development and on stock raising are issued by the Department of Agriculture, and information concerning them may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NAVIGATION.

Charts of the navigable waters, Coast Pilots, and Tide Tables may be purchased from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C. (catalogue free); papers on astronomical and magnetic work, coast pilot notes, etc., are published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., and are furnished gratis on application. A list of such publications will be forwarded free of charge.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

Roads and trails are being constructed by the Alaska Road Commission, which is under the supervision of the Secretary of War. Information regarding the progress of this work is contained in the reports of the Secretary of War, which may be consulted at the principal libraries.

NATIVE ARTS AND LANGUAGES.

Studies of arts and languages have been made from time to time by the National Museum and the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., to which communications on these subjects should be addressed.

POST-ROUTE MAP.

A map 33 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 48 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches on a scale of 40 miles to the inch, showing the post-offices and mail routes in Alaska, may be obtained from the Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., for 80 cents. Remittance should be by money order payable to the disbursing clerk, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C. Postage stamps can not be accepted.

EDUCATION AND REINDEER SERVICE.

The schools for the education of natives and the reindeer industry are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education, to whom communications relating to these subjects should be addressed.

The schools for the education of white children are under the direction of the governor of Alaska.

The following reports on schools for natives and on the reindeer service have been issued by the Bureau of Education. An asterisk (*) indicates that the Bureau of Education's stock of the paper is exhausted. These papers can generally be consulted at the principal libraries throughout the country. If a price is given, these publications may be purchased for that amount from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. In the case of the reports on native schools the price is for the complete volume, as the Superintendent of Documents has no separates for sale.

NATIVE SCHOOLS.

1886. Report on education in Alaska, by Sheldon Jackson, 89 pp.
 *1889. In Annual Report for 1889, vol. 2, pp. 753-764. Cloth, 75 cents.
 *1890. In Annual Report for 1890, vol. 2, pp. 1245-1300. Cloth, 90 cents.
 *1891. In Annual Report for 1891, vol. 2, pp. 925-960. Cloth, 75 cents.
 1892. In Annual Report for 1892, vol. 2, pp. 873-892. Cloth, 60 cents.
 *1893. In Annual Report for 1893, vol. 2, pp. 1705-1748. Cloth, 70 cents.
 1894. In Annual Report for 1894, vol. 2, pp. 1451-1492. Cloth, 90 cents.
 1895. In Annual Report for 1895, vol. 2, pp. 1425-1455. Cloth, 85 cents.
 1896. In Annual Report for 1896, vol. 2, pp. 1435-1468. Cloth, 90 cents.
 1897. In Annual Report for 1897, vol. 2, pp. 1601-1646. Cloth, 80 cents.
 1898. In Annual Report for 1898, vol. 2, pp. 1753-1771. Cloth, 90 cents.
 1899. In Annual Report for 1899, vol. 2, pp. 1373-1432. Cloth, 90 cents.
 1900. In Annual Report for 1900, vol. 2, pp. 1733-1785. Cloth, 95 cents.
 1901. In Annual Report for 1901, vol. 2, pp. 1459-1480. Cloth, 85 cents.
 *1902. In Annual Report for 1902, vol. 2, pp. 1229-1246. Cloth, 90 cents.
 *1903. In Annual Report for 1903, vol. 2, pp. 2333-2364. Cloth, 85 cents.
 *1904. In Annual Report for 1904, vol. 2, pp. 2257-2268. Cloth, \$1.25.
 *1905. In Annual Report for 1905, vol. 1, pp. 267-282. Cloth, 75 cents.
 *1906. In Annual Report for 1906, vol. 1, pp. 237-255. Cloth, 75 cents.
 1907. In Annual Report for 1907, vol. 1, pp. 371-411. Cloth, 60 cents.
 1908. In Annual Report for 1908, vol. 2, pp. 1023-1026.

REINDEER SERVICE.

1893. Senate Misc. Document No. 22, 52d Congress, 2d Session. Paper, 15 cents.
- *1894. Senate Document No. 92, 53d Congress, 3d Session. Cloth, 35 cents.
- *1895. Senate Document No. 111, 54th Congress, 1st Session.
- *1896. Senate Document No. 49, 54th Congress, 2d Session.
1897. Senate Document No. 30, 55th Congress, 2d Session.
- *1898. Senate Document No. 34, 55th Congress, 2d Session. Cloth, 40 cents.
- *1899. Senate Document No. 245, 56th Congress, 2d Session.
- *1900. Senate Document No. 206, 56th Congress, 2d Session. Paper, 30 cents; cloth, 40 cents.
- *1901. Senate Document No. 98, 57th Congress, 1st Session. Paper, 40 cents; cloth, 50 cents.
- *1902. Senate Document No. 70, 57th Congress, 2d Session. Paper, 40 cents; cloth, 50 cents.
1903. Senate Document No. 210, 58th Congress, 2d Session. Paper, 40 cents; cloth, 50 cents.
1904. Senate Document No. 61, 58th Congress, 2d Session. Paper, 35 cents; cloth, 50 cents.
1905. Senate Document No. 499, 59th Congress, 1st Session. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 60 cents.
- *1906. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1906, vol. 1, pp. 237-255. Cloth, 75 cents.
1907. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1907, vol. 1, pp. 371-411. Cloth, 60 cents.
1908. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1908, vol. 2, pp. 1046-1056.

GEOLOGY, MINERAL RESOURCES, WATER RESOURCES, AND MAPS.

Publications on the geology, mineral resources, and water resources, and maps of portions of Alaska are issued by the Geological Survey. In the following list, arranged geographically, are given the titles of some of the recent publications of the Geological Survey. The areas included in topographic maps that are for sale are indicated on the map on the reverse side of this sheet.

All of these publications can be obtained or consulted in the following ways:

1. A limited number are delivered to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., from whom they can be obtained, free of charge (except certain maps), on application.

2. A certain number are delivered to Senators and Representatives in Congress for distribution.

3. Other copies are deposited with the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., from whom they can be had at prices slightly above cost.

4. Copies of all government publications are furnished to the principal public libraries throughout the United States, where they can be consulted by those interested.

A complete list can be had on application to the Director of the Geological Survey. For maps on sale, see reverse side of this sheet.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the Geological Survey's stock of the paper is exhausted. *If a price is given the document can be had for that amount from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.* Certain papers have been issued separately as well as collected with others in volume form; the separates can be had only from the Geological Survey, but the volumes can be bought from the Superintendent of Documents as follows: Bulletin 259, at 15 cents; Bulletin 314, at 30 cents; and Bulletin 345, at 45 cents. Bulletin 284 is still in stock and can be had free from the Geological Survey.

GENERAL.

REPORTS.

- *The geography and geology of Alaska, a summary of existing knowledge, by A. H. Brooks, with a section on climate by Cleveland Abbe, jr., and a topographic map and description thereof, by R. U. Goode. Professional Paper No. 45, 1906, 327 pp. \$1.00.
- *Placer mining in Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 18-31.
- The mining industry in 1905, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 4-9.
- The mining industry in 1906, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 19-39.
- *The mining industry in 1907, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 345, pp. 30-53.

- Railway routes, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 10-17.
- The mining industry in 1908, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 21-62.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 13-17.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 1-3.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 11-18.
- *Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 345, pp. 5-17.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 5-20.
- *Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 128-139.
- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin No. 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- Markets for Alaska coal, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 18-29.
- The Alaska coal fields, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 40-46.
- *Methods and costs of gravel and placer mining in Alaska, by C. W. Purington. Bulletin No. 263, 1905, 362 pp. 35 cents. (*Abstract in Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 32-46.)
- Geographic dictionary of Alaska, by Marcus Baker, second edition, by James McCormick. Bulletin No. 299, 1906, 690 pp.
- *The distribution of mineral resources in Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 18-29.
- *Prospecting and mining gold placers in Alaska, by J. P. Hutchins. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 54-77.
- *Water-supply investigations in Alaska in 1906-7, by F. F. Henshaw and C. C. Covert. Water-Supply Paper No. 218, 1908, 156 pp. 25 cents.
- Report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska, 1908, by A. H. Brooks and others. Bulletin No. 379, 1909, 419 pp.
- The possible use of peat fuel in Alaska, by C. A. Davis. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 63-66.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Topographic map of Alaska; scale, 1:2500000. Preliminary edition by R. U. Goode. In Professional Paper No. 45. Not published separately.
- Map of Alaska showing distribution of mineral resources; scale, 1:5000000; by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345 (in pocket). Not published separately.

NORTHERN ALASKA.

REPORTS.

- A reconnaissance from Fort Hamlin to Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, by way of Dall, Kanuti, Allen, and Kowak [Kobuk] rivers, by W. C. Mendenhall. Professional Paper No. 10, 1902, 68 pp.
- *A reconnaissance in northern Alaska across the Rocky Mountains, along the Koyukuk, John, Anaktuvuk, and Colville rivers, and the Arctic coast to Cape Lisburne, in 1901, by F. C. Schrader and W. J. Peters. Professional Paper No. 20, 1904, 139 pp. 40 cents.
- *Coal fields of the Cape Lisburne region, by A. J. Collier. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 172-185.
- Geology and coal resources of Cape Lisburne region, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Bulletin No. 278, 1906, 54 pp.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Reconnaissance map from Fort Yukon to Kotzebue Sound; scale, 1:1200000; by D. L. Reaburn. In Professional Paper No. 10. Not published separately.
- *Koyukuk River to mouth of Colville River, including John River; scale, 1:1200000; by W. J. Peters. In Professional Paper No. 20. Not published separately.

COOK INLET AND SUSITNA REGION.

REPORTS.

- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin No. 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- *Coal resources of southwestern Alaska, by R. W. Stone. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 151-171.
- *Gold placers of Turnagain Arm, Cook Inlet, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 90-99.
- *Mineral resources of the Kenai Peninsula: Gold fields of the Turnagain Arm region, by F. H. Moffit, pp. 1-52; Coal fields of the Kachemak Bay region, by R. W. Stone, pp. 53-73. Bulletin No. 277, 1906, 80 pp.

- Preliminary statement on the Matanuska coal field, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 88-100.
- *A reconnaissance of the Matanuska coal field, Alaska, in 1905, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin No. 289, 1906, 36 pp. 25 cents.
- Reconnaissance in the Matanuska and Talkeetna basins, by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 104-125.
- Geologic reconnaissance in the Matanuska and Talkeetna basins, Alaska, by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf. Bulletin No. 327, 1907, 71 pp.
- In preparation.*
An exploration in the Mount McKinley region, by Alfred H. Brooks and L. M. Prindle.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Kenai Peninsula, northern portion; scale, 1:250000; by E. G. Hamilton. In Bulletin No. 277. Not published separately.
- Reconnaissance map of Matanuska and Talkeetna region; scale 1:250000; by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent. In Bulletin No. 327. Not published separately.
- Mount McKinley region; scale, 1:625000; by D. L. Reaburn. In Professional Paper No. 45. Not published separately.
- In preparation.*
Reconnaissance map of Yentna district, by R. W. Porter; scale, 1:250000.
Reconnaissance map of Mount McKinley region, by D. L. Reaburn; scale 1:625000. Second edition.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

REPORTS.

- Preliminary report on the Ketchikan mining district, Alaska, with an introductory sketch of the geology of southeastern Alaska, by Alfred H. Brooks. Professional Paper No. 1, 1902, 120 pp.
- *The Porcupine placer district, Alaska, by C. W. Wright. Bulletin No. 236, 1904, 35 pp. 15 cents.
- *The Treadwell ore deposits, by A. C. Spencer. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 69-87.
- *Economic developments in southeastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 47-68.
- The Juneau gold belt, Alaska, by A. C. Spencer, pp. 1-137, and A reconnaissance of Admiralty Island, Alaska, by C. W. Wright, pp. 138-154. Bulletin No. 287, 1906, 161 pp.
- Lode mining in southeastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 30-53.
- Nonmetallic deposits of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 54-60.
- The Yakutat Bay region, by R. S. Tarr. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 61-64.
- Lode mining in southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 47-72.
- Nonmetalliferous mineral resources of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin No. 314, 1906, pp. 73-81.
- Reconnaissance on the Pacific coast from Yakutat to Alsek River, by Eliot Blackwelder. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 82-88.
- Lode mining in southeastern Alaska in 1907, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 78-97.
- The building stones and materials of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 116-126.
- Copper deposits on Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, by C. W. Wright and Sidney Paige. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 98-115.
- The Ketchikan and Wrangell mining districts, Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. Bulletin No. 347, 1908, 210 pp.
- Yakutat Bay region, Alaska: Physiography and glacial geology, by R. S. Tarr; Areal geology, by R. S. Tarr and B. S. Butler. Professional Paper No. 64, 1909, 183 pp.
- Mining in southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 67-86.
- In preparation.*
Geology and ore deposits of Kasaan Peninsula and the Copper Mountain region, Prince of Wales Island, by C. W. Wright.
The Yakutat Bay earthquake of September, 1899, by R. S. Tarr and Lawrence Martin.
The mining industry in southeastern Alaska, 1908, by C. W. Wright.
Geology of Glacier Bay and Lituya Bay region, by F. E. and C. W. Wright.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

Topographic map of the Juneau gold belt, Alaska. In Bulletin 287, Plate XXXVI, 1906. Not issued separately.

In preparation.

Kasaan Peninsula special map; scale, 1:62500; by D. C. Witherspoon, R. H. Sargent, and J. W. Bagley.

Copper Mountain special map; scale, 1:62500; by R. S. Sargent.

ALASKA PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

REPORTS.

*Gold mine on Unalaska Island, by A. J. Collier. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 102-103.

*Gold deposits of the Shumagin Islands, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 100-101.

*Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 128-139. Abstract from Bulletin No. 250.

The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin No. 250, 1905, 64 pp.

*Coal resources of southwestern Alaska, by R. W. Stone. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 151-171.

The Herendeen Bay coal field, by Sidney Paige. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 101-108.

Mineral resources of southwestern Alaska, by W. W. Atwood. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 108-152.

In preparation.

Geology and mineral resources of parts of Alaska Peninsula, by W. W. Atwood.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

In preparation.

Reconnaissance map of the Herendeen Bay and Unga Island region, by H. M. Eakin; scale, 1:250000.

Reconnaissance map of Chignik Bay region, by H. M. Eakin; scale, 1:250000.

YUKON BASIN.

REPORTS.

*The coal resources of the Yukon, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Bulletin No. 218, 1903, 71 pp.

*The gold placers of the Fortymile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks regions, by L. M. Prindle. Bulletin No. 251, 1905, 89 pp. 35 cents.

Yukon placer fields, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 109-131.

Reconnaissance from Circle to Fort Hamlin, by R. W. Stone. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 128-131.

The Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska: Description of the Circle quadrangle, by L. M. Prindle. Bulletin No. 295, 1906, 27 pp.

The Bonfield and Kantishna regions, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 205-226.

The Circle precinct, Alaska, by Alfred H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 187-204.

*The Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska: Description of the Fairbanks and Rampart quadrangles, by L. M. Prindle, F. L. Hess, and C. C. Covert. Bulletin No. 337, 1908, 102 pp.

Occurrence of gold in the Yukon-Tanana region, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 179-186.

The Fortymile gold placer district, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 187-197.

Water supply of the Fairbanks district in 1907, by C. C. Covert. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 198-205.

*Water-supply investigations in Alaska, 1906 and 1907, by F. F. Henshaw and C. C. Covert. Water-Supply Paper No. 218, 1908, 156 pp. 25 cents.

Water-supply investigations in Yukon-Tanana region, by C. C. Covert and C. E. Ellsworth. Water-Supply Paper No. 228, 1909, 108 pp.

Description of the Fortymile quadrangle, by L. M. Prindle. Bulletin No. 375, 1909, 52 pp.

- The Fairbanks gold-placer region, by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 181-200.
- Water supply of the Yukon-Tanana region, 1907-8, by C. C. Covert and C. E. Ellsworth. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 201-228.
- Gold placers of the Ruby Creek district, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 229-233.
- Placers of the Gold Hill district, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 234-237.
- Gold placers of the Innoko district, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 238-266.
- In preparation.*
- Geology and mineral resources of area covered by Fairbanks special map, by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz.
- The Innoko gold-placer district, Alaska, by A. G. Maddren.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Reconnaissance map of Yukon-Tanana region; scale, 1:625000; by T. G. Gerdine. In Bulletin No. 251, 1905. Not published separately.
- Circle quadrangle, Yukon-Tanana region; scale, 1:250000; by D. C. Witherspoon. In Bulletin No. 295. Not issued separately.
- Fairbanks quadrangle map; scale, 1:250000; by D. C. Witherspoon. In Bulletin No. 337, 1908. Not issued separately.
- Rampart quadrangle map; scale, 1:250000; by D. C. Witherspoon. In Bulletin No. 337, 1908. Not issued separately.

SEWARD PENINSULA.

REPORTS.

- A reconnaissance of the Cape Nome and adjacent gold fields of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, in 1900, by A. H. Brooks, G. B. Richardson, and A. J. Collier. In a special publication entitled "Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, in 1900," 1901, 180 pp.
- A reconnaissance in the Norton Bay region, Alaska, in 1900, by W. C. Mendenhall. In a special publication entitled "Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, in 1900."
- A reconnaissance of the northwestern portion of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Professional Paper No. 2, 1902, 70 pp.
- *The tin deposits of the York region, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Bulletin No. 229, 1904, 61 pp.
- *Recent developments of Alaskan tin deposits, by A. J. Collier. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 120-127.
- The Fairhaven gold placers, Seward Peninsula, by F. H. Moffit. Bulletin No. 247, 1905, 85 pp.
- The York tin region, by F. L. Hess. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 145-157.
- Gold mining on Seward Peninsula, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin No. 284, 1906, pp. 132-141.
- The Kougarak region, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 164-181.
- *Water supply of Nome region, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, 1906, by J. C. Hoyt and F. F. Henshaw. Water-Supply Paper No. 196, 1907, 52 pp. 15 cents.
- *Water supply of the Nome region, Seward Peninsula, 1906, by J. C. Hoyt and F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 182-186.
- The Nome region, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 126-145.
- Gold fields of the Solomon and Niukluk river basins, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 146-156.
- Geology and mineral resources of Iron Creek, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin No. 314, 1907, pp. 157-163.
- The gold placers of parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, including the Nome, Council, Kougarak, Port Clarence, and Goodhope precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. Bulletin No. 328, 1908, 343 pp.
- Investigation of the mineral deposits of Seward Peninsula, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 206-250.
- The Seward Peninsula tin deposits, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 251-267.
- Mineral deposits of the Lost River and Brooks Mountain regions, Seward Peninsula, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 268-271.

- Water supply of the Nome and Kougarok regions, Seward Peninsula, in 1906-7, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin No. 345, 1908, pp. 272-285.
- Geology of the Seward Peninsula tin deposits, by Adolph Knopf. Bulletin No. 358, 1908, 72 pp.
- * Water-supply investigations in Alaska, 1906 and 1907, by F. F. Henshaw and C. C. Covert. Water-Supply Paper No. 218, 1908, pp. 156. 25 cents.
- Recent developments in southern Seward Peninsula, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 267-301.
- The Iron Creek region, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 302-354.
- Mining in the Fairhaven precinct, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 355-369.
- Water-supply investigations in Seward Peninsula in 1908, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 370-401.
- In preparation.*
- Geology of the area represented on the Nome and Grand Central special maps, by F. H. Moffit, F. L. Hess, and P. S. Smith.
- Geology of the area represented on the Solomon and Casadepaga special maps, by P. S. Smith and F. J. Katz.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Seward Peninsula, northeastern portion of, topographic reconnaissance map of; scale, 1:250000; by D. C. Witherspoon and E. C. Hill. In Bulletin No. 247.
- Seward Peninsula, northwestern portion of, topographic reconnaissance map of; scale, 1:250000; by T. G. Gerdine and D. C. Witherspoon. In Bulletin No. 328.
- Seward Peninsula, southern portion of, topographic reconnaissance map of; scale, 1:250000; by E. C. Barnard, T. G. Gerdine, and others. In Bulletin No. 328.

CONTROLLER BAY, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, AND COPPER RIVER REGIONS.

REPORTS.

- * The mineral resources of the Mount Wrangell district, Alaska, by W. C. Mendenhall and F. C. Schrader. Professional Paper No. 15, 1903, 71 pp. 30 cents.
- * Bering River coal field, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 140-150.
- * Cape Yaktag placers, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 88-89.
- * Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 259, 1905, pp. 128-139. Abstract from Bulletin No. 250.
- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin No. 250, 1905, 64 pp.
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- Mineral resources of the Kotsina and Chitina valleys, Copper River region, by F. H. Moffit and A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin No. 345, pp. 127-175.
- Copper mining and prospecting on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, jr. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 87-96.
- Gold on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, p. 97.
- Notes on geology and mineral prospect in the vicinity of Seward, Kenai Peninsula, by U. S. Grant. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 98-107.
- Mining in the Kotsina, Chitina, Chistochina, and Valdez Creek regions, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 153-160.
- Mineral resources of the Nabesna-White River district, by F. H. Moffit and Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin No. 379, 1909, pp. 161-180.
- Mineral resources of the Kotsina-Chitina copper region, by F. H. Moffit and A. G. Maddren. Bulletin No. 374, 1909, 103 pp.
- In preparation.*
- The Nabesna-White copper belt, by F. H. Moffit and Adolph Knopf.
- The geology and mineral resources of Prince William Sound region, by U. S. Grant.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

Map of Mount Wrangell district; scale, 12 miles=1 inch. In Professional Paper No. 15. Not issued separately.

Copper and upper Chistochina rivers; scale, 1: 250000; by T. G. Gerdine. In Professional Paper No. 41. Not issued separately.

Copper, Nabesna, and Chisana rivers, headwaters of; scale, 1: 250000; by D. C. Witherspoon. In Professional Paper No. 41. Not issued separately.

General map of Alaska coast region from Yakutat Bay to Prince William Sound; scale, 1: 120000; compiled by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin No. 335. Not issued separately.

In preparation.

Chitina quadrangle map; scale, 1: 250000; by T. G. Gerdine and D. C. Witherspoon.

Nizina special map; scale, 1: 62500; by D. C. Witherspoon.

MAPS FOR SALE.

The following maps of Alaska are for sale by the Director of the Geological Survey:

Locality. (Title of map or name of quadrangle.)	Scale.	Contour interval.	Price.
Map of Alaska, 17 by 24.....	1:5,000,000	<i>Feet.</i>	\$0.10
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.			
Juneau Special.....	1:62,500	100	.05
Berners Bay Special.....	1:62,500	50	.05
<i>In preparation.</i>			
Kasaan Peninsula Special.....	1:62,500	50	.....
Copper Mountain Special.....	1:62,500	100	.....
CONTROLLER BAY, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, AND COPPER RIVER REGION.			
Controller Bay Region.....	1:62,500	50	.35
<i>In preparation.</i>			
Chitina (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.....
Nizina Special.....	1:62,500	50	.....
YUKON BASIN.			
Fortymile (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.05
Fairbanks Special.....	1:62,500	25	.10
<i>In preparation.</i>			
Circle (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.....
Fairbanks (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.....
Rampart (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.....
SEWARD PENINSULA.			
Southern portion (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.25
Grand Central Special.....	1:62,500	25	.05
Nome Special.....	1:62,500	25	.05
Casade paga.....	1:62,500	25	.05
Solomon.....	1:62,500	25	.05
Northeastern portion (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.25
Northwestern portion (Reconnaissance).....	1:250,000	200	.25



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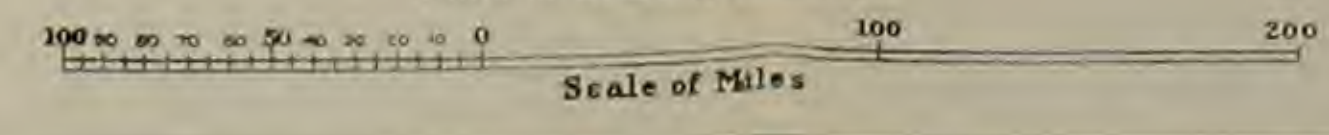
GREENWICH
EENWICH



ALASKA

Compiled from Official Records of the
 General Land Office, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
 and other sources

Under the direction of
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
 AND THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 I.P. Berthrong
 Chief of Drafting Division



- ★ Capital (Juneau)
- District Boundary
- Cities, Towns, Settlements, Villages, etc.
- U.S. Surveyor General's Office (Juneau)
- U.S. Land District Offices (Juneau, Fairbanks, Nome)
- Land District Boundaries
- National Forests
- Agriculture Experiment Stations, Fish Reserve
- Military, Signal Corps, Cable Stations, etc.
- Naval, Marine Hospital, Reservations, etc.
- Reindeer, Moose, Bird Reserves, etc.
- × Public School Reserves
- Indian Reservation

Traced and lettered by J.S. Noel



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Phoenix, Ariz., September 15, 1909.

SIR: Complying with your letter of June 15, 1909, I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the progress, development, and condition of the affairs of the Territory of Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the year was one of general prosperity throughout the Territory and was marked by a substantial growth in the output of our mines and the product of our soil. None of our industries suffered disasters of any kind. On the contrary, nearly all of them, especially mining, farming, and stock growing, prospered. There was, therefore, a satisfactory increase in the wealth of our people. Labor found employment at good wages, and there was shown a gratifying tendency on the part of wage-earners to establish permanent homes where they may be employed. In some of our older mining camps a larger proportion of married men appear on the pay rolls than heretofore, and there has been, consequently, a corresponding demand for houses, which led to the erection of better and more substantial buildings and an increased interest in local affairs on the part of both employers and employees. The assurance that our great copper deposits are practically inexhaustible encourages home building and the making of permanent improvements.

STATEHOOD.

The people of the Territory are a unit in their desire for statehood. They not only desire it, but confidently expect to receive it at the next session of the present Congress. This confidence is based on declarations made in recent political platforms, the favorable consideration hitherto given to the efforts of the Territory to obtain admission by the House of Representatives and the seemingly growing sentiment in favor of early admission on the part of the Senate, and particularly upon the ground that in the light of the precedent Congress has hitherto set in the admission of new States, statehood is due us as a matter of fair and just treatment.

I feel sure that such opposition as there may be to our immediate admission will be overcome and in a large measure withdrawn with fuller information as to our fitness for statehood and a juster appreciation of the present rate of growth and progress we are making in every element necessary to constitute a great commonwealth and the still greater and more wonderful growth and progress which the future promises.

Our population has reached the size, our wealth has increased to the degree, and our educational, industrial, and commercial progress has attained such importance as to fully justify us in urging our immediate admission as a State as a matter of abstract justice and sound political principle.

POPULATION.

While it is impossible to estimate with accuracy the present population of the Territory, yet the school census, the registration and vote cast at the last election, and such information as is furnished by town and city directories and the post-office records give sufficient data from which an approximate estimate may be made.

From all the information I can obtain, I estimate the present population of the Territory to exceed somewhat 200,000. The bulk of our immigration has been from the Eastern States and those of the Middle West. It has been of such a kind as to maintain the high quality of our citizenship with respect to intelligence, morality, and industry. There is every indication that the coming year will see a remarkable influx of homeseekers of a desirable class into the Territory.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Territory maintains a prison, an asylum for the insane, an industrial school, a university, two normal schools, and has provided for the erection and maintenance of a home for aged and infirm pioneers.

TERRITORIAL PRISON.

The legislature in 1907 passed an act which provided for the removal of the territorial prison from Yuma to the town of Florence. Work on the new prison was begun in 1908 and has now reached that degree of completeness which warrants the expectation that all of the prisoners now confined in the prison may be removed to the new prison during the month of September of this year. When completed the prison promises to be admirably adapted for the safe, sanitary, and economical keeping of its inmates. Much of the labor which has gone into the construction of the new prison has been furnished by the prison authorities, under authority of the board of control, from the prisoners who possessed the necessary strength and skill to perform such labor, and who could be employed in this way without danger of escape under such safeguarding as the prison authorities were able to give. The labor thus furnished has been entirely voluntary on the part of the prisoners, the inducement offered being a credit of one day on each man's term for each day of service he performs. The work furnished by the prisoners has in the main been satisfactory, and there has been little or no trouble in maintaining discipline and in guarding them while at work on the new prison. The experience thus had illustrates the value of regular employment in the management of prisoners confined in penal institutions. It is to be regretted that our legislature has heretofore failed to recognize this and to provide for the regular employment of territorial prisoners at some useful occupation.

On June 30, 1909, there were in the territorial prison 419 prisoners. There were received during the year 230 prisoners. The terms of

124 expired. Paroles were granted to 16 prisoners and a pardon to 1 prisoner. There were 5 deaths. Six escaped, 3 were transferred to the insane asylum, and 1 released by order of court. Of the inmates on June 30, 1909, 225 were men and 5 were women. By race they were classified as follows: Whites, 62; Mexicans, 142; Indians, 8; negroes, 13; Chinese, 1; and Japanese, 1.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Much-needed improvements have been under construction during the past year at the territorial asylum for the insane. A modern and well-equipped hospital is almost completed and ready for use. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the asylum, reports of the institution show that the patients have been well cared for and the percentage of those discharged is relatively high.

The number of inmates in the institution on June 30, 1909, was 325. Of these, 247 were males and 62 females. There were admitted 127 new patients during the year and 6 patients were recommitted. Forty-nine patients were discharged as cured, 21 were paroled, 41 died, and 6 escaped.

TERRITORIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Territorial Industrial School is situated at Benson, in Cochise County. It is intended as a reformatory institution for incorrigible youths of both sexes, and also for delinquent boys and girls who are in need of discipline and training which such an institution can give. The reports for the last two years show but a slight increase in the number of inmates. At the close of the year there were 54 boys and 4 girls in the institution.

The maintenance of the Territorial Industrial School was regarded as more or less of an experiment for some years after its establishment. The success of the management in the reformation and training of the youths committed to it has been highly gratifying and fully justifies the expense of its maintenance.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

The university, which is situated at Tucson, shows a fairly satisfactory increase in attendance. The number of professors and instructors employed during the year was 40, and the total number of students in attendance was 201. Some improvements were made during the year under appropriations made for that purpose by the legislature. The university is now well equipped and in some respects, and particularly in its mining and scientific departments, affords exceptional facilities to students. With the growth of the Territory the institution is advancing in importance and bids fair ultimately to take rank with the leading universities of the country. In fact, it will not suffer at present from a comparison with a majority of similar institutions maintained by the States, except in the one matter of attendance.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Territory maintains two normal schools—one at Tempe, in Maricopa County, and the other at Flagstaff, in Coconino County. The former is the older and larger institution. During the year two new buildings, one used as an auditorium and gymnasium and the other as a dormitory, were built at Tempe, and other improvements were made.

During the year there were enrolled at the Tempe Normal School 251 students. The graduating class numbered 50. There were 21 professors and instructors.

At the Flagstaff Normal School there were enrolled during the year 98 pupils. The graduating class numbered 9. There were 7 professors and instructors.

Training schools are conducted by both institutions, the number entered at Tempe being 172 and at Flagstaff 58.

In connection with the Flagstaff Normal School there is held each year, beginning in July, a summer normal school. The delightful climate of Flagstaff during the summer months attracts teachers who wish to take special courses, as well as those who are preparing for the work of teaching. The summer normal this year has shown a marked increase in attendance and interest over former years.

Both institutions maintain a high standard of teaching, and the facilities furnished are equal to those of similar institutions elsewhere. A majority of the graduates from both engage in the work of teaching in the Territory and have been found to be as well equipped for that work as those teachers who hold diplomas from other normal schools of recognized standing. Of the graduating class of the Tempe Normal School for the year just ended all but two, and of the graduating class of the Flagstaff Normal School more than two-thirds, have secured positions as teachers in the territorial schools for the ensuing year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools are in excellent condition notwithstanding the growth of population in many districts beyond the immediate capacity of the schools. There are now 11 fully equipped high schools in the Territory. These are doing the same grade and character of work that high schools elsewhere are doing and their graduates enter the leading universities and colleges of the country without other preparation than they afford.

As a rule great care is exercised by school trustees to secure teachers of recognized ability and training to do the work of the high school, and the percentage of teachers in the primary and grade schools holding diplomas from normal schools and colleges is exceptionally high.

The following summary of the population and other school data is taken from the report of the superintendent of public instruction:

General comparative summary of school statistics for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908,
and June 30, 1909.

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Number of children—		
Between 6 and 21 years of age.....	34,299	36,729
Between 8 and 14 years of age.....	17,945	19,317
Native born, native parents.....	19,991	21,422
Native born, one parent foreign.....	3,728	4,038
Native born, both parents foreign.....	7,105	7,154
Foreign born.....	3,475	4,082
Enrolled in the public schools.....	26,314	27,639
Enrolled in high schools.....	709	969
Attending private, but no public schools.....	1,813	1,770
Who have not attended any school.....	5,463	10,083
Average daily attendance on the public schools.....	16,386	17,863
Average daily attendance on high schools.....	542	742
Percentage of school population enrolled.....	76	75
Percentage of enrollment in daily attendance.....	63	64

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

School districts.....	301	319
New school houses built.....	29	16
High schools (under special law).....	8	11
Grammar schools.....	194	208
Primary schools.....	431	474
Volumes in school libraries.....	26,015	32,841

TEACHERS.

Male teachers employed.....	109	122
Female teachers employed.....	536	671
Teachers holding first-grade credentials.....	331	502
Teachers holding second-grade credentials.....	314	233
Average monthly salary:		
Male teachers.....	\$99.50	\$104.64
Female teachers.....	\$75.06	\$79.61

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.		
Territorial school fund.....	\$66,338.00	\$58,308.30
County taxes.....	402,964.27	399,057.89
School (poll) taxes.....	88,358.95	83,185.72
Licenses, fines, forfeitures, etc.....	30,158.49	23,789.20
Special taxes for maintaining schools, including high schools.....	51,353.90	117,993.06
Sales of school bonds for building purposes.....	118,632.75	161,044.44
Bond interest taxes.....	45,061.45	59,704.92
Miscellaneous sources.....	11,195.44	23,503.52
Total.....	814,062.25	926,587.05
EXPENDITURES.		
Public school buildings.....	142,654.45	150,461.37
Interest on bonded debts.....	44,442.19	44,818.25
Supervision.....	19,378.68	14,790.24
School maintenance.....	603,504.84	677,981.90
Miscellaneous.....	1,499.92	1,096.90
Total.....	811,473.08	889,148.66
Education deaf, dumb, and blind.....	1,650.00	1,705.05
Maintenance of normal school at Tempe.....	43,333.26	46,179.28
Maintenance of normal school at Flagstaff.....	17,148.22	17,734.36
Maintenance of university.....	37,851.81	35,881.96
Dormitory at Flagstaff Normal School.....	15,686.60	17,768.87
Buildings at Tempe Normal School.....	37,284.93	34,753.45
Total amount expended for education.....	964,427.90	1,043,171.63

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY AND BONDED DEBT.

Lots, buildings, and furniture.....	\$1,356,004	\$1,534,506
Libraries.....	19,467	22,886
School apparatus.....	35,317	44,808
Total value of school property.....	1,409,788	1,611,201
Bonded debt of districts.....	766,937	815,937

IRRIGATION AND FARMING.

During the year the building of the Leguna dam was completed by the Reclamation Service and satisfactory progress was made toward the completion of the Roosevelt dam. It is now expected that the latter will be completed early in the year 1910. Meanwhile flood waters are being impounded and are being utilized for purposes of irrigation under the control of the Reclamation Service.

In most of the irrigated districts of the Territory water was fairly plentiful during the year and the crops have been good. In the Salt River Valley the distribution of water under the Reclamation Service has added greatly to its efficiency. A larger acreage was planted than for many years. Alfalfa and grain continue to be the principal crops grown. There is, however, a marked tendency toward the planting of other crops, and dairying and the feeding of stock is being more extensively practiced than formerly. Experiments in pasturing sheep on alfalfa fields have been made with a fair degree of success.

Fall lambing, in order to produce lambs for the early spring market, is being successfully tried. The fattening of cattle has long been practiced and will doubtless continue to be practiced as long as alfalfa growing in quantities shall be profitable.

In the irrigated districts prices for land have shown a material increase. This is specially true in the districts included within the government projects. There is a marked tendency to cut up the larger holdings of land into smaller tracts. This will be practiced more and more each year until ultimately lands under irrigation will be held in small tracts under a high degree of cultivation. Looking to the future it now appears that in a few years the land in the Salt River Valley and in the other irrigated districts along the Salt, Gila, and Colorado rivers will be given over to intensive farming and will be largely given to dairying, the raising of high-grade live stock, including ostriches, and to fruit and sugar-beet growing.

Where water for irrigation is abundant dairying is now a profitable business, and the home market for dairy products is practically unlimited and good prices for butter and cheese are had throughout the entire year. Successful dairying, however, requires the most economical and thorough utilization of the land in the production of alfalfa and other suitable feed for dairy cows, a careful selection of dairy stock, and the most approved methods of taking care of the milk and its products. It is gratifying to note that improved methods of dairying are being adopted throughout the Territory generally. A beginning has been made about Mesa and Tempe in the establishment of creameries and cheese and condensed-milk factories.

FRUIT GROWING.

Nearly every variety of fruit which may be grown in temperate and semitropical climates is successfully grown in the Territory.

The mountain valleys and uplands are well adapted to the growing of the apple, pear, plum, and similar fruits. At lower altitudes, and specially in the Salt River Valley, which includes the lower Gila, and along the Colorado River the growing of olives, citrus fruits, dates, and cantaloupes attracts most attention at present and commercially promises most for the future.

In the Salt River Valley north and east of Phoenix and about Mesa a number of new orange orchards were planted during the past year. For a number of years the young trees in these sections have uniformly done well and there has been no damage done by frost either to the fruit or to the trees.

A fairly large crop was harvested during the year and the superior quality of the fruit, together with the fact that it reached the market in November and December, account for the good prices which were received by the growers. Preparations are being made for the planting on both sides of the river and at various places in the valley of new orchards during the coming year. The pomelo, or grape fruit, is also attracting attention and is being extensively planted. A considerable quantity of this fruit was shipped during the last season which sold for high prices on account of its flavor, size, and desirable qualities.

In the vicinity of Yuma is produced an excellent lemon, and a large acreage will be planted to lemon and other citrus fruits at that place when the lands to be irrigated by the Leguna dam are reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

About Glendale on the north side and Mesa on the south side of the Salt River Valley the growing of cantaloupes has become a great industry. During this year 125 cars of cantaloupes were sent to the eastern markets. While there was some loss due to faulty methods of transportation, the shipments as a whole were successful and the prices realized most satisfactory.

SUGAR BEETS.

Sugar-beet growing, until this year, has been more or less of an experiment in Arizona. The organization of the Southwestern Land and Sugar Company and the completion of its factory at Glendale last fall led to the planting of about 4,000 acres of beets in the Salt River Valley. Notwithstanding the inexperience of most of the growers and mistakes made in planting and care of the beets the yield was quite gratifying. Many fields which were planted at the right season and properly cultivated and irrigated yielded over 20 tons per acre.

The per cent of sugar in the beets treated at the factory averaged about 16 per cent. The Glendale factory was able to run about sixty days, and the production of sugar from this run was approximately 6,000,000 pounds. For a first year's run, which is always more or less experimental, the results have been most encouraging, both to the company and to the growers. The coming year will see a larger acreage planted, probably limited only by the capacity of the factory to care for the crop. The price realized by the growers was \$4.75 per ton delivered at the factory. It is estimated that the cost of growing beets averages \$35 per acre.

DRY FARMING.

Portions of the Territory which may not be irrigated are undoubtedly capable of successful cultivation under modern methods of dry farming. On the Mongollon Plateau, in Coconino County, farming without irrigation has been followed for many years with good success.

During the past year a large number of homesteads have been taken up in the Sulphur Spring Valley and dry farming in an experimental way was begun with encouraging results. There seems no reason to doubt that with an altitude exceeding 4,000 feet and an average rainfall of 15 inches, many sections of the Territory now devoted wholly to sheep and cattle ranges may be profitably planted to grain and forage plants and to the growing of fruits such as the apple, pear, plum, and the many varieties of small fruits.

An experimental dry-farming station is greatly needed, and it is to be hoped that the Government may be able soon to establish and maintain such a station at some suitable point in the Territory. The necessity for such a station if dry farming is to be extensively attempted is apparent when it is considered that the conditions presented in this portion of the Southwest are quite different from those elsewhere where dry farming has been practiced. Dry farming within the Territory on any large scale until more and better information can be had as to its possibilities is out of the question, for the class of settlers who would be apt to settle on lands adapted to that purpose do not, as a rule, possess the means to enable them to experiment for themselves.

MINING.

The output of our mines during 1908 was the largest in our history, although, owing to the low price of copper which prevailed during the year, its money value fell below that of 1907.

The product was as follows:

Copper.....	pounds..	291,584,080
Gold.....	ounces..	136,059.105
Silver.....	do....	2,571,697.967
Lead.....	pounds..	2,995,183
Zinc.....	do....	2,457,099

The gross value of this product was \$42,249,281.41.

The important copper-producing mines have without exception maintained their production, and in some instances show a substantial gain. Notwithstanding the enormous tonnage which the mines of Bisbee, Globe, Clifton, Morenci, and Jerome have hitherto yielded, none of these show any indication of exhaustion. On the contrary, the ore reserves are becoming larger and the evidences of permanency have been strengthened by the year's labor.

The newer fields, such as Courtland, Imperial, Helvetia, Twin Buttes, Miami, Ray, Superior, Saddle Mountain, London, and Swansea, are rapidly approaching the point when they will rival in production the older districts in the Territory. In some of these newer fields ore bodies of phenomenal size and value have been exposed.

Since the first of the year there has been a renewed activity in the search for workable ore bodies, both in the older and newer districts of the Territory. This activity has been stimulated by improved railroad facilities. The new camp of Courtland has been connected with the main line of the Southern Pacific and also with Douglas by branch lines of the Southern Pacific and El Paso and Southwestern roads. The country lying between Wickenburg and Parker, on the Colorado River, has been opened up to exploration and development by the building of the Arizona and California Railway, and many

promising properties are being worked. A branch road is being built from Bouse to Swansea, a distance of 24 miles, by the Clara Consolidated Mining Company, and when the road is completed it is expected that that company will begin the smelting of copper ores at the latter place.

Yavapai, Mohave, and Yuma counties contain the more important gold mines of the Territory. Although many properties in the Bradshaw district of Yavapai County were idle during the year owing to the temporary closing down of the Humboldt smelter, the Congress, McCabe, Poland, Interior, and Monica mines, and a few others maintained their production, in some instances showing an increase and others a decrease over the preceding year.

In Mohave County the product was affected to a considerable degree by the partial closing down of the Gold Roads mine during the installation of a new power plant and the construction of an enlarged mill. In the Gold Roads district the Tom Reed mine has assumed prominence as a producing property of great promise. Other prominent producers of the county during the year were the Grand Gulch, in the Bentley mining district, and the Union Basin mines, in the Wallapai district.

In Yuma County the King of Arizona and North Star mines, in the Kofa district, were the leading producers. The Little Butte mine at Bouse was engaged in regular shipments and a number of other properties along the Arizona and California Railway, as a result of the year's development, are expected to enter the list of producing properties within the next few months.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle and sheep growing are important industries in the Territory. During the year good ranges have been the rule and good prices have prevailed at home and in the eastern markets for both cattle and sheep. There has been no outbreak of contagious disease to contend with during the year.

The live-stock sanitary board in its report to me strongly recommends that the Government erect an adequate stock fence on the international line between this Territory and the Republic of Mexico to guard against infection of our cattle of the "Texas" or splenetic fever. The board also reports that in the southeastern part of Cochise County a quarantine against infected cattle has been effectually maintained by inclosing the area of the infected district by a fence put up and paid for by private capital and maintained by local stockmen. The inclosure is without authority of law, but the purpose sought is so beneficial and the fence has already proven to be such a valuable aid in the efforts of the board to keep out the infection that it earnestly appeals to the department not to disturb the fence on public lands surrounding the quarantined area. I join in both requests.

The board also recommends in its report that Congress enact a law which will admit of the acquisition of small tracts of desert land by stockmen and others who will sink wells to develop water for the watering of stock and other domestic uses. It is suggested that each entry of such land be confined to 40 acres in area and that no person shall be permitted to enter and receive patent for more than 320

acres under such an act. If properly safeguarded, such legislation would, in my opinion, be beneficial and tend to the utilization of large areas of public lands which can not otherwise be made available for grazing or other beneficial uses. I think the proposed legislation deserves careful consideration, and call special attention to the report of the board on this subject.

OSTRICH RAISING.

Ostrich growing as an industry originated in the Territory by the importation in the year 1892 of about 20 birds from California. Since then, and particularly during the last few years, the growth of the industry has been most remarkable. Indeed, the real facts are but little known outside of the immediate vicinity where ostrich farms are located.

There are now in the Salt River Valley more than 5,000 ostriches. This number constitutes over 80 per cent of all the ostriches in the United States.

While elsewhere in the United States the hatching and growing of young birds has not been successful owing to climatic conditions, the climate and feed of the Salt River Valley have been found to be specially well adapted to ostrich growing. During the past season nearly 2,000 young were hatched and these are now of sufficient size to insure their maturity without danger of serious loss. This record of hatching equals any reported from South Africa and exceeds that of any other ostrich district.

Under the favorable conditions of climate and feed reported in the Salt River Valley permitting of successful breeding of young and the production of a high quality of feathers the profits of the business are large.

The birds are plucked every eight months with an average yield from full-grown birds of 1 pound of feathers per bird to each plucking. The feathers are worth about \$25 a pound in the market to the producer.

The annual cost of running ostriches in the Salt River Valley is about \$10 per bird. Alfalfa constitutes the principal food, and an acre of alfalfa of average standing can support not less than 5 grown birds.

The ostrich when first hatched needs careful attention, but after the first few weeks of life it becomes hardy, and is thereafter singularly free from diseases of any kind. It matures at about four years, but its longevity is remarkable.

The industry promises to be a most important one in the Salt River Valley and other sections similarly situated, as the business seems capable of almost indefinite expansion, and the profits realized are such as to attract capital to the business.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The national guard of the Territory has a strength of 636 men. Of this total 43 are officers and 593 are enlisted men. They make up a regiment of infantry of 10 companies and 1 troop of cavalry attached to the regiment.

Enlistments have been made with care and have been almost wholly from a class of young men whose character, intelligence, and soldierly qualities specially fit them for service in the command.

Most of the officers have seen actual service in the Spanish war and as a whole are men of high standing and soldierly qualities.

The command is specially well trained in field exercises and in encamping. It received commendation for its work in these respects at the joint maneuver camp at Austin, Tex., in 1907, and also at Atascadero, Cal., in 1908. It has participated in the national competition in target work at Camp Perry for the past four years, and, considering its size, has made each year, including the present, a most creditable showing.

GOOD ROADS.

The last legislature passed an act creating the office of territorial engineer and providing for the construction, maintenance and improvement of territorial roads and highways under the general supervision of the board of control. The act makes it the duty of the board of control for the years 1909 and 1910 to levy a territorial road tax, not to exceed 5 cents on each \$100 of the assessed valuation of taxable property in all counties where no road work is being done, or to be done, on territorial roads during the period for which such is levied; and in counties where territorial roads are to be constructed during the period for which such tax is levied, a tax not exceeding 25 cents on each \$100 of taxable property. The money thus raised is to be expended on territorial highways laid out by the board of control, under the supervision of the territorial engineer.

Under this act the board of control has designated two territorial highways. One of these will begin at the city of Tucson and run north to Florence; thence through Mesa and Tempe to Phoenix; thence north to Prescott; thence east, crossing the Verde at or near Camp Verde into the Mongollons; thence north through Flagstaff to the Grand Canyon. This road when completed will be one of the finest scenic highways in America. The other will begin at Yuma and run east parallel with the Gila to Phoenix; thence east by way of Roosevelt to Globe; thence through San Carlos and along the Gila to Clifton and Morenci. A branch of the latter road will run south from some desirable point in Graham County through the Sulphur Springs Valley to Douglas.

Ultimately it is hoped that additional roads will be built so as to make a complete system of highways connecting all the counties and important sections of the Territory.

Upon the determination of the board of control the boards of supervisors of the various counties were directed to levy a territorial road tax for the year 1909 in accordance with the following list:

Apache.....	\$0.05	Navajo.....	\$0.05
Cochise.....	.15	Pima.....	.15
Cocconino.....	.25	Pinal.....	.25
Gila.....	.25	Santa Cruz.....	.05
Graham.....	.25	Yavapai.....	.25
Maricopa.....	.25	Yuma.....	.25
Mohave.....	.05		

Based upon the equalized assessed valuation of each county for the year 1909 the foregoing tax levy should raise approximately \$166,852.23, provided that all taxes are collected.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

One of the important acts of the last legislature provided for the creation of the Arizona railway commission. The act provided for the appointment of three commissioners. Recognizing that the Territory has no power to confer upon such a commission the authority to fix rates and fares and to enforce the same, the act provides that the duties of the commission shall be to investigate on its own volition and on complaints of others the mode of operation of common carriers of freight and passengers doing business in the Territory, and whenever, after such investigation, it shall find that any rates or fares charged are excessive, unreasonable, or discriminatory, or in violation of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 11, 1887, and its amendments, or in violation of the rules and regulations and decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it shall notify such common carrier or carriers, and request that such changes or corrections be made as are necessary to conform to the findings of the commission. In case such common carrier or carriers shall fail or refuse to make any such change as requested within thirty days after such notice, it is made the duty of the commission to file, or cause to be prepared and filed, before the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint in the name of the Arizona railway commission against the common carrier or carriers so notified, and to prosecute the same to a final hearing.

Under this act a commission was appointed by Governor Kibbey and confirmed by the territorial council. During the short time the commission has had since its organization to determine its worth, its work has been such as to warrant the belief and expectation that it will prove a most useful agency in supplementing the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Territory.

HORTICULTURAL COMMISSION.

By an act of the legislature approved March 11, 1909, a commission consisting of three members, to be known as the "Arizona horticultural commission" was provided for.

The commission is authorized to employ an entomologist and to establish horticultural districts within the Territory and to appoint quarantine inspectors for the same, whose duties are to inspect orchards, nurseries, trees, plants, and vines and all fruit-packing houses, storerooms and sales rooms, and other places or articles in their jurisdiction and to notify the owner or owners, or persons in charge of the same, of any infection or pests injurious to plants, trees, or vines which they may find and to require eradication and destruction of such insects or other pests within a time to be specified.

Other provisions of the act empower the commission to establish a quarantine against the importation into the Territory of infected trees, plants, vines, and fruits and to publish each year a list of persons, farms, and nurseries and countries whose fruits, trees, shrubs, plants, vines, etc., are under quarantine. While the power thus conferred upon the commission is drastic, yet the necessity of carefully guarding our orchards and vineyards from infection is so great as to require the most careful supervision and inspection on the part of the Territory through some agency possessed of authority to act

promptly and vigorously wherever and whenever the safety of our horticultural interests require such action. Our orchards and vineyards have thus far escaped serious infection and it is hoped that through the work of the commission future infection will be prevented and existing plant diseases be eradicated.

HISTORIAN.

Appreciating the importance of collecting and perpetuating existing data needed for an accurate and comprehensive history of the Territory, the last legislature created the office of historian and made ample provision for the expenses of his office, including his salary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The secretary of the Territory in his report to this office states that there are at present 106 insurance companies authorized to transact business in the Territory, of which there are 63 fire insurance companies, 21 life insurance companies, 16 miscellaneous insurance companies, and 6 underwriting agencies.

During the past fiscal year only 1 insurance company, the New Jersey Plate Glass Insurance Company of New Jersey, withdrew from the Territory, while 9 new companies were admitted, of which there were 5 fire, 1 life, 2 casualty, and 1 underwriting company.

The premium receipts collected by the various companies doing business in the Territory during the year ended December 31, 1908, aggregated \$1,541,821.72 as against \$1,439,905.16 in the previous year.

In compliance with the insurance laws of the Territory a tax of 2 per cent was levied on this amount by the secretary. This tax amounted to \$30,836.34, which was \$2,038.24 in excess of the amount collected during the previous year. This amount was covered into the territorial treasury and placed to the credit of the school fund.

In addition to the insurance companies there are 11 surety and bonding companies entered in the Territory. The law requires that all companies of this nature must file with the governor quarterly financial statements showing their assets and liabilities. These statements disclose, as a general rule, a satisfactory financial standing and profitable business.

INCORPORATIONS.

For the year ended June 30, 1909, the fees received by the Territory through the office of the territorial auditor from the organizers of corporations amounted to \$41,307.90, as against \$45,245.50 for the year 1908. While this revenue is of considerable benefit to the Territory, I feel that legislation should be enacted placing restrictions upon the formation of corporations which would make it impossible for the creation of "tramp corporations" or the perpetration of frauds upon investors in shares and upon creditors of such organizations.

VITAL STATISTICS.

With a view to perfecting an accurate classification of the births, deaths, and other statistics of the Territory's health and sanitary condition the twenty-fifth legislature enacted a modification of what is

known as the "model law" for the registration of births and deaths and established the office of territorial registrar of vital statistics. The law also provides for local registrars who make returns of local conditions throughout the Territory to the county registrar, who in turn reports to the territorial registrar.

While this law has only been in force during the past few months its many advantages have already been felt, and by careful compliance with its provisions the various health boards under the supervision of the territorial registrar will in another year have made remarkable progress toward the betterment of sanitary conditions throughout the Territory. From the limited statistics now at hand the records show the total number of births during the past fiscal year to be 1,987, while the total number of deaths during the same period amounts to 1,810, as classified by the following table:

Deaths in the Territory for the year ended June 30, 1909.

County.	Cause of death.								Total.
	Typhoid fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	All other causes.	
Apache.....				13		8	3	26	50
Cochise.....	3			3	1	36	40	182	265
Coconino.....	1					6	8	22	37
Gila.....	3				6	15	8	71	103
Graham.....	10			3		7	16	71	107
Maricopa.....	7	1		1	1	203	17	199	429
Mohave.....	1					6		15	22
Navajo.....	1	1				3	4	25	39
Pima.....	3		3	1	4	147	43	282	483
Pinal.....	1				3	2	5	13	26
Santa Cruz.....							4	20	24
Yavapai.....	4				4	35	8	110	161
Yuma.....	1					12	7	44	64
Total.....	35	2	3	26	21	480	163	1,080	1,810

Total births, 1,987.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The financial condition of the Territory continues to be most satisfactory. While the cash balance in the treasury on June 30, 1909, was but \$376,704.88, as compared with \$436,324.51 on June 30, 1908, this does not indicate a falling off in the Territory's revenue, as the receipts for the past year have exceeded those of the previous year by \$92,662.62, the receipts for the year ended June 30, 1909, being \$915,490.20, as against \$882,827.58 for the previous year.

The excessive expenditures made necessary by appropriations of the twenty-fourth legislature and the natural increases in the cost of civil government have absorbed to a large extent the funds on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year. The expenditures show an increase over the previous year of \$239,915.98; in other words, during the year ended June 30, 1908, these expenditures aggregated \$749,454.50, while in the year just ended they amounted to \$989,370.48.

The increase in revenue was largely the result of a substantial increase in the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Territory, added to which were the following increases derived from special sources and not taken into account in making estimates of required revenue:

Agricultural college fund.....	\$5,000.00
Insurance tax.....	2,163.99
Live-stock sanitary board.....	1,683.70
National forest reserve fund.....	25,323.35
Total.....	34,171.04

Deducting this from the total increased revenue of \$92,662.62 will leave an actual gain in revenue for the past fiscal year of \$58,491.58.

In the matter of increased expenditures the following items of a similar character must be taken into consideration and eliminated:

License and inspection fund.....	\$5,013.11
Agricultural college fund.....	5,000.00
National forest reserve fund.....	25,323.35
Total.....	35,336.45

Deducting this amount from the total increased expenditures of \$239,915.98 will leave an actual increase in expenditures for the past fiscal year of \$204,579.53.

The chief causes for this increase in expenditures are made up as follows: General fund, cost of the twenty-fifth legislative assembly session, and new appropriations made immediately available; asylum for the insane, new hospital building; Tempe Normal School, new gymnasium and auditorium building; Northern Arizona Normal School, new dormitory building; University of Arizona, new science building; Territorial Industrial School, 1,500-foot drilled well and general repairs; Florence prison, new construction throughout.

In addition to the above there has been an increased cost of maintenance in nearly all institutions, due to their natural growth. In the case of the increased cost of maintenance of the territorial prison, aside from the increased population of the prison, the necessity of maintaining practically two separate institutions during the period of construction of the new prison at Florence has almost doubled the probable cost of maintenance of one institution. With the completion of the Florence prison the prison at Yuma will be abandoned with the result that the per capita cost of maintenance will show a very marked reduction.

Likewise the new additions being erected at the asylum for the insane and the installation of modern methods and up-to-date equipment will tend to minimize the per capita cost of maintenance in that institution as well as to raise the standard of treatment, resulting in more comfort for the inmates and a greater percentage of cures.

Under present conditions the maintenance cost of the territorial industrial school can not be reduced, but the tendency will be toward an increase owing to the dilapidated condition of the present buildings and the necessity for excessive charges for repairs.

The following itemized statement, taken from the treasurer's report, shows the receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year:

Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
General	\$155,665.76	\$164,069.04
Agricultural college	35,000.00	35,000.00
Asylum for insane	48,238.49	46,604.08
Asylum interest	1,168.25	975.00
Asylum for insane improvement	25,806.23	29,925.06
Capitol building	3,800.00	4,462.94
Capitol interest	5,443.45	2,650.00
Interest fund	165,725.47	137,774.13
Industrial school	27,343.03	18,499.49
Industrial school improvement	8,960.89	7,969.44
License and inspection	16,653.23	17,829.15
Northern Arizona Normal School	17,732.53	17,980.06
Northern Arizona Normal Dormitory	17,619.46	20,489.57
Prison	71,909.60	103,992.38
Prison building	33,072.71	79,705.79
Ranger	30,001.01	19,061.47
Redemption World's Fair bonds	6,278.22	.....
Redemption 6 per cent bonds	13,768.45	15,000.00
Tempe Normal School	40,747.19	42,086.64
Tempe Normal School building	30,183.09	34,710.70
Territorial School	64,936.89	62,422.58
University	33,462.04	35,495.20
University building .....	.....	39,827.06
University interest (par. 3663) .....	.....	1,250.00
University interest (act 47 of 1903) .....	.....	550.00
University improvement	21,142.94	.....
National forest school and road	42,631.27	42,631.27
Total	917,490.20	980,961.05

The territorial treasurer is authorized by law to deposit public funds in the banks of the Territory, the bank in each case being required to furnish bonds to insure the Territory against loss.

During the past year the average amount of territorial funds on deposit was \$406,138.81, on which the banks were required to pay interest to the amount of \$7,371.20. At the close of the year the funds on deposit were as follows:

Territorial funds on deposit June 30, 1909.

The Bank of Arizona, Prescott	\$96,434.65
The Phoenix National Bank	19,808.20
The National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix	27,976.70
The Prescott National Bank	20,770.10
The Bank of Bisbee	68,053.48
First National Bank of Bisbee	25,162.02
Miners and Merchants' Bank, Bisbee	12,871.14
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Clifton	5,005.41
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Solomonville	3,572.88
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Globe	10,161.42
First National Bank of Globe	20,000.00
Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Company, Tucson	13,210.27
Navajo County Bank, Winslow	15,539.08
First National Bank, Clifton	5,043.46
Mesa City Bank	5,160.26
Bank of Safford	10,000.00
Bank of Benson	772.85
Consolidated National Bank of Tucson	12,804.68
The Guaranty Trust Company, New York	67,679.13
United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York	150.00
Total	440,175.73

TERRITORIAL DEBT.

In compliance with the provisions of an act of the twenty-fourth legislative assembly a fund has been maintained by proper tax levy for the redemption of the 6 per cent territorial funding bonds maturing in the year 1913. During the past year 15 of these bonds have been redeemed, which has brought the net territorial debt to \$997,972.43, the lowest it has been in many years.

In addition to the bonds redeemed during the past year there has accumulated \$13,414.67 for the redemption of bonds as shown by the following statements:

Redemption fund, 6 per cent bonds, for the year ended June 30, 1909.

Receipts:	
Apache County.....	\$167. 21
Cochise County.....	3, 429. 38
Coconino County.....	613. 80
Gila County.....	946. 72
Graham County.....	1, 430. 37
Maricopa County.....	2, 424. 26
Mohave County.....	276. 98
Navajo County.....	283. 53
Pima County.....	1, 217. 15
Pinal County.....	400. 57
Santa Cruz County.....	337. 92
Yavapai County.....	1, 801. 98
Yuma County.....	438. 58
	<hr/>
Balance July 1, 1908.....	13, 768. 45
	<hr/>
	2, 452. 87
	<hr/>
Total.....	16, 221. 32
Disbursements.....	15, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1909.....	1, 221. 32

Redemption fund, World's Fair bonds, for the year June 30, 1909.

Receipts:	
Apache County.....	\$76. 18
Cochise County.....	1, 564. 40
Coconino County.....	284. 58
Gila County.....	426. 00
Graham County.....	650. 42
Maricopa County.....	1, 105. 29
Mohave County.....	125. 44
Navajo County.....	133. 80
Pima County.....	555. 24
Pinal County.....	182. 65
Santa Cruz County.....	153. 22
Yavapai County.....	820. 74
Yuma County.....	200. 49
	<hr/>
	6, 278. 45
Balance July 1, 1909.....	5, 914. 90
	<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1909.....	12, 193. 35

It is to be regretted that no further provision was made by the recent legislature for the retirement of the territorial debt at its various periods of maturity. The Territory is in better condition financially to-day than at any other previous period. Every current

obligation is promptly met by cash payment, and there is every prospect that with economy this condition will continue. Only six years ago the legislature deemed it necessary to order an issue of territorial bonds in order to meet a projected outlay of \$11,000 for the university. Since that time the most extraordinary appropriations ever made in the history of the Territory have been met and cared for without the necessity of a bond issue and with a lower rate of taxation than was ever known under the old system. But a further consideration of our financial policy looking beyond the present to the future brings us to the realization that serious thought should be given to devising a safe plan for retiring our funded debt as it matures. The city and county funded indebtedness remains the same as last year, making the total bonds outstanding in the amount of \$3,098,275.29, as shown by the following statements:

Itemized statement of bonded indebtedness of Territory, by issues.

Date of bond issue.	Account of which bonds were issued.	Maturity.	Interest.	Amount.
		Years.	Per cent.	
Jan. 15, 1888	Territorial indebtedness.....	25	6	\$53,000.00
July 1, 1892	Territorial exhibit at World's Fair.....	20	5	30,000.00
July 15, 1892	Territorial, county, and city indebtedness.....	20-50	5	2,000,000.00
Jan. 15, 1896	Territorial and county indebtedness.....	20-50	5	300,000.00
June 1, 1898	Construction capitol building.....	20-50	5	100,000.00
Jan. 2, 1902	Improvements, University of Arizona.....	20	5	25,000.00
Jan. 1, 1903	Territorial exhibit, Louisiana Purchase Exposition....	20	5	30,000.00
Jan. 15, 1903	Matured bonds, Territory and counties.....	20-50	5	92,000.00
Do.....	Judgment indebtedness, Pima County railroad bonds.	20-50	3	318,275.29
Jan. 1, 1904	Improvements, asylum for the insane.....	20-50	5	20,000.00
July 15, 1904	Matured bonds, Territory and counties.....	20-50	5	94,000.00
Mar. 1, 1905	Expenses, university experiment station.....	10-20	5	11,000.00
Jan. 15, 1906	Matured bonds of Pima County.....	20-50	4	25,000.00
	Total bonds outstanding.....			3,098,275.29
	City and county indebtedness, funded.....			2,100,302.86
	Net territorial debt.....			997,972.43

RECAPITULATION.

City and county indebtedness, funded.....	\$2,100,302.86
Territorial debt, funded.....	781,972.43
World's Fair.....	30,000.00
Construction, capitol building.....	100,000.00
Improvements, University of Arizona.....	25,000.00
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	30,000.00
Improvements, asylum for the insane.....	20,000.00
University experiment station.....	11,000.00
Total.....	3,098,275.29

Bonded city, county, and territorial debt, segregated, June 30, 1909.

Apache County.....	\$43,475.50	Yuma County.....	\$88,791.11
Coconino County.....	159,000.99	Prescott city.....	91,261.90
Graham County.....	147,364.70	Tucson city.....	27,423.71
Gila County.....	44,781.36	Tombstone city.....	13,812.38
MariCopa County.....	281,636.43	Navajo County.....	38,000.00
Mohave County.....	105,363.29	Santa Cruz County.....	31,000.00
Pima County.....	553,515.34	Territorial indebtedness...	997,972.43
Pinal County.....	136,138.08		
Yavapai County.....	338,740.07	Total debt.....	3,098,275.29

Tax levies of counties and cities to cover interest on their respective funded debts.

County or city.	Total interest.	Tax levy per \$100 valuation.
Apache County.....	\$2,173.68	\$0.20
Cocoonino County.....	7,950.06	.20
Gila County.....	2,239.08	.05
Graham County.....	7,368.24	.10
Maricopa County.....	14,081.82	.10
Mohave County.....	5,268.16	.38
Navajo County.....	1,900.00	.15
Pima County.....	21,060.26	.30
Pima County (previous year).....	35,000.28	.48
Pinal County.....	6,806.90	.30
Santa Cruz County.....	1,550.00	.08
Yavapai County.....	16,937.00	.19
Yuma County.....	4,439.56	.15
Prescott city.....	4,563.10	.20
Tombstone city.....	690.62	.28
Tucson city.....	1,371.20	.04

BANKS.

The year just ended has been one of the most prosperous ever known to the banks of the Territory. There were no failures recorded during the year. Two banks, the Citizens' Bank of Globe and the bank of Charles M. Renaud, at Pearce, voluntarily closed their business. The Graham County State Bank was absorbed by the Bank of Safford, at Safford, and the banking business of the Norton-Morgan Commercial Company, of Wilcox, was reorganized into the Wilcox Bank and Trust Company. Six new territorial banks were opened during the year under most favorable surroundings.

The same prosperous condition has existed in all of the building and loan associations of the Territory. The Tucson Building and Loan Association was absorbed by the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, and the Mesa Building and Loan Association was organized at Mesa, Ariz.

At the close of the fiscal year there were the following number of financial institutions operating in the Territory:

Territorial banks.....	33
Branches of territorial banks.....	12
National banks.....	13
Building and loan associations.....	7
Total.....	65

The following abstracts of reports of the condition of territorial and national banks and building and loan associations for the years 1908 and 1909 give a comprehensive idea of the increase in the financial condition of the Territory:

Abstract of reports of the condition of territorial banks of Arizona.

	May 14, 1908 (29 banks).	June 23, 1909 (33 banks).
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	\$5,694,853.04	\$6,322,697.79
Bonds, stocks, and other securities.....	923,976.79	1,050,122.28
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	616,663.11	650,273.69
Expense account.....	91,772.69	153,530.40
Cash and due from banks.....	3,037,202.20	4,121,222.93
Total.....	10,364,467.83	12,297,847.09

Abstract of reports of the condition of territorial banks of Arizona—Continued.

	May 14, 1908 (29 banks).	June 23, 1909 (33 banks).
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....	\$1,103,300.00	\$1,213,450.00
Surplus.....	429,833.28	561,886.92
Undivided profits.....	330,123.19	399,084.91
Deposits and due banks.....	8,217,199.07	9,985,775.20
Bills rediscounted and bills payable.....	283,992.29	137,650.06
Total.....	10,364,467.83	12,297,647.09

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks in Arizona.

	May 14, 1908 (12 banks).	June 23, 1909 (13 banks).
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	\$3,806,275.95	\$3,991,826.81
United States bonds.....	844,150.00	1,020,539.37
Securities, etc.....	643,621.88	636,859.21
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	311,978.71	304,741.61
Cash and due from banks.....	2,328,718.41	3,432,308.55
Total.....	7,934,744.95	9,386,275.55
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....	705,000.00	930,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	735,749.59	796,750.77
Circulation.....	578,400.00	692,960.00
Deposits and due banks.....	5,887,235.11	6,963,735.33
Bills payable and other liabilities.....	28,360.25	2,829.45
Total.....	7,934,744.95	9,386,275.55
DEPOSITS.		
Territorial banks.....	8,217,199.07	^a 6,963,735.33
National banks.....	5,887,235.11	^a 9,985,773.20
Total.....	14,104,434.18	^a 16,849,510.53

^a June 22, 1909.

Increase, year ending June 30, 1909, \$2,845,076.35.

Comparative condensed statements of building and loan associations.

	May 14, 1908.	June 23, 1909.
RESOURCES.		
Loans on real estate.....	\$814,672.60	\$726,205.78
Loans on stock.....	23,024.58	18,774.42
Real estate.....	12,984.41	29,575.62
Sundry accounts.....	67,479.62	22,177.91
Cash on hand.....	10,031.92	50,618.48
Total.....	928,193.13	847,352.21
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock, accumulating.....	781,423.21	653,612.04
Undivided profits.....	16,020.75	33,450.15
Sundry accounts.....	53,955.02	5,019.54
Bills payable.....	76,794.15	155,270.48
Total.....	928,193.13	847,352.21

TAXATION.

Notwithstanding the increase of \$2,046,521.07 in the aggregate valuation of taxable property within the Territory, the extraordinary appropriations and public improvements made by the twenty-fifth

legislature have increased the tax rate from 75 to 80 per cent on each \$100 of assessed values. The sudden and unusual decline in the price of copper caused a perceptible falling off in the valuation of mines for the purpose of taxation.

Upon recovering from the shock of the first decline the output was increased to the fullest capacity with the result that the last half of the year found the mines of the Territory on substantially the same footing as during the previous year. All other property within the Territory has shown a material increase in valuation, the most conspicuous of which has been in the Salt River Valley, by means of which Maricopa County shows an advance of \$1,745,961.13 over 1908.

The rate of taxation in the several counties for local purposes—county government, county improvements, and interest on that portion of the public debt which is of local origin—continues in most cases to decrease, the increase of the rate, wherever an increase is shown, being due in part to the levy for the building of a territorial highway as provided for in the good-roads legislation, and to the extraordinary appropriations for the various public improvements.

The following is a comparative statement of the rates of taxation in the several counties during the past five years:

Rate of taxation, 1905-1909.

County.	Total tax per \$100.				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Apache.....	\$4.00	\$3.75	\$3.70	\$3.10	\$3.80
Cochise.....	2.90	2.65	2.00	2.00	2.30
Cocconino.....	2.90	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.25
Gila.....	3.25	3.22	3.50	2.84	3.30
Graham.....	3.75	2.50	2.00	2.00	3.15
Maricopa.....	2.50	2.10	2.15	2.16	3.02
Mohave.....	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.75	4.00
Navajo.....	3.95	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.20
Pima.....	3.25	2.85	2.80	3.05	3.50
Pinal.....	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.00	4.10
Santa Cruz.....	3.95	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.85
Yavapai.....	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.30	2.40
Yuma.....	4.50	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.45

Tax levy for the year 1909 on each \$100.

General fund (par. 3831, R. S. 1901).....	\$0.1864
Interest, World's Fair bonds (act 103, laws 1891).....	.0020
Sinking fund, redemption World's Fair bonds (act 103, laws 1891).....	.0080
Interest, St. Louis Exposition bonds (act 86, laws 1901).....	.0020
Asylum for the Insane interest fund (act 73, laws 1903).....	.0013
Capitol interest fund (act 9, laws 1897).....	.0070
Six per cent funding bond redemption fund (chap. 100, sec. 14, laws 1907).....	.0170
University interest fund (par. 3663, R. S. 1901).....	.0016
University interest fund (act 45, laws 1903).....	.0007
Interest fund (par. 2047, organic law of Arizona).....	.0500
Territorial Industrial School fund (chap. 106, sec. 2, laws 1909).....	.0280
Prison fund (chap. 106, sec. 3, laws 1909).....	.0720
Prison building fund (chap. 97, sec. 6, laws 1907).....	.0380
Prison building fund (chap. 107, sec. 1, laws 1909).....	.0760
Asylum for the Insane fund (chap. 106, sec. 1, laws 1909).....	.0680
Asylum for the Insane improvement fund (chap. 107, sec. 4, laws 1909).....	.0070
Territorial school fund (chap. 67, sec. 6, laws 1907).....	.0300
Tempe Normal School fund (chap. 106, sec. 4, laws 1909).....	.0500
Tempe Normal School building fund (chap. 107, sec. 15, laws 1909).....	.0120
Northern Arizona Normal School fund (chap. 106, sec. 5, laws 1909).....	.0230
Northern Arizona Normal School improvement fund (chap. 107, sec. 14, laws 1909).....	.0140

University fund (chap. 106, sec. 6, laws 1909).....	\$0. 0450
University building fund (chap. 107, sec. 16, laws 1909).....	. 0150
Pioneer's Home building fund (chap. 107, sec. 9, laws 1909).....	. 0320
Florence bridge fund (chap. 107, sec. 10, laws 1909).....	. 0140
Total territorial tax levy.....	. 80

Total valuation, by counties, for the year 1909.

Apache.....	\$1, 398, 035. 91
Cochise.....	19, 263, 032. 72
Coconino.....	4, 463, 174. 89
Gila.....	5, 721, 392. 74
Graham.....	8, 182, 337. 97
Maricopa.....	16, 010, 716. 66
Mohave.....	1, 661, 246. 23
Navajo.....	1, 467, 979. 97
Pima.....	7, 737, 374. 94
Pinal.....	2, 491, 760. 02
Santa Cruz.....	2, 197, 934. 33
Yavapai.....	9, 639, 088. 91
Yuma.....	3, 512, 328. 87

83, 746, 403. 96
1, 062, 341. 40

Exemption.....	1, 062, 341. 40
Total subject to taxation.....	82, 684, 062. 56

Comparative statement of total tax rolls for the years 1906-1909.

County.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Apache.....	\$1, 116, 714. 53	\$1, 070, 827. 91	\$1, 085, 918. 55	\$1, 398, 035. 91
Cochise.....	13, 487, 870. 74	20, 739, 715. 55	20, 128, 808. 97	19, 263, 032. 72
Coconino.....	3, 604, 140. 60	3, 808, 059. 09	4, 302, 299. 43	4, 463, 174. 89
Gila.....	4, 282, 240. 92	4, 797, 387. 28	5, 571, 501. 01	5, 721, 392. 74
Graham.....	6, 633, 393. 00	7, 576, 943. 12	8, 199, 123. 03	8, 182, 337. 97
Maricopa.....	11, 754, 883. 61	13, 414, 572. 40	14, 264, 755. 53	16, 010, 716. 66
Mohave.....	1, 418, 394. 63	1, 641, 181. 84	1, 619, 098. 11	1, 661, 246. 23
Navajo.....	1, 679, 724. 92	1, 715, 726. 06	1, 844, 872. 63	1, 467, 979. 97
Pima.....	5, 585, 608. 00	6, 916, 973. 48	7, 230, 446. 02	7, 737, 374. 94
Pinal.....	1, 927, 956. 44	2, 096, 228. 01	2, 479, 415. 37	2, 491, 760. 02
Santa Cruz.....	1, 664, 341. 07	1, 641, 414. 34	1, 731, 905. 05	2, 197, 934. 33
Yavapai.....	7, 636, 377. 70	9, 722, 166. 77	10, 244, 987. 80	9, 639, 088. 91
Yuma.....	2, 155, 316. 41	2, 564, 053. 26	2, 639, 072. 09	3, 512, 328. 87
Total valuation.....	62, 946, 962. 57	77, 705, 251. 11	81, 342, 203. 59	83, 746, 403. 96
Less exemption.....	719, 329. 03	333, 095. 00	704, 662. 10	1, 062, 341. 40
Total value for assessment.....	62, 227, 633. 54	77, 372, 156. 11	80, 637, 541. 49	82, 684, 062. 56

Aggregate valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1909.

Description of property.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Cultivated land.....acres..	438, 769. 82	\$7, 372, 450. 92
Cultivated land, irrigated.....do.....	38, 837	1, 063, 523. 00
Uncultivated land.....do.....	461, 535. 38	2, 526, 297. 57
Railroad land grants.....do.....	2, 141, 434. 65	657, 354. 10
Other land grants.....do.....	547, 282. 19	419, 147. 80
Productive patented mines.....number..	624	10, 319, 280. 48
Improvements.....		1, 627, 870. 00
Nonproductive patented mines.....acres..	69, 929, 596	2, 754, 663. 33
Improvements.....		1, 185, 458. 00
Patented mill sites.....number..	87	13, 400. 00
Improvements.....		13, 650. 00
Productive unpatented mines and mining claims.....number..	60	243, 044. 20
Improvements.....		119, 520. 00
Improvements on nonproductive unpatented mines and mining claims.....		417, 301. 76
Smelters (not included in improvements on mines and mining claims as classified above).....		2, 515, 485. 99
Town and city lots.....number..	30, 774	10, 211, 909. 12
Improvements.....		11, 089, 686. 10
Banks.....		1, 809, 426. 96

Aggregate valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1909—Continued.

Description of property.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Horses:		
Range.....number..	18,055	\$199,495.00
Work.....do.....	15,294	609,641.00
Saddle.....do.....	10,907	279,117.50
Stallions.....do.....	233	29,273.00
Mules.....do.....	1,884	79,253.00
Asses.....do.....	1,711	11,459.00
Cattle:		
Range and stock.....do.....	393,267	4,024,559.00
Beef.....do.....	2,250	45,130.00
Milk cows.....do.....	12,858	302,795.00
Bulls.....do.....	3,222	82,614.00
Sheep.....do.....	578,876	1,214,138.00
Goats.....do.....	170,588	148,468.50
Swine.....do.....	4,241	13,239.50
Railroads, standard gauge, main line.....miles..	1,007.58	10,042,710.80
Railroads, standard gauge, main line (estimated).....do.....	386.76	2,591,579.64
All other property.....do.....		9,583,426.69
Calves.....number..	3,567	17,835.00
Ostriches.....do.....	2,281	112,200.00
Total.....do.....		83,746,403.96
Less exemptions.....do.....		1,062,341.40
Total subject to taxation.....do.....		82,684,062.56

Final valuation placed on railroad property for the year 1909.

Name.	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Total.
Southern Pacific.....	392.5	\$14,500.00	\$5,691,250.00
El Paso and Southwestern.....	89.4	12,000.00	1,072,800.00
Old Dominion Copper Co.....	4	10,750.00	43,000.00
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern.....	125.41	9,000.00	1,128,690.00
Grand Canyon.....	66.45	6,021.82	400,150.00
Maricopa and Phoenix.....	43.26	7,000.00	302,820.00
Arizona and New Mexico.....	40	6,700.00	278,000.00
Arizona Commercial Copper Co.....	4	6,500.00	26,000.00
New Mexico and Arizona.....	87.80	6,500.00	570,700.00
Morenci Southern.....	18	5,500.00	99,000.00
United Verde and Pacific.....	29.69	5,500.00	163,295.00
Western Arizona.....	21.57	3,600.00	77,652.00
Arizona Copper Co. (Coronado Rwy.).....	7.5	3,000.00	22,500.00
Twin Buttes.....	28	2,352.00	65,856.00
Arizona and Colorado.....	15.8	2,291.00	36,197.80
Saginaw and Manistee.....	7	2,000.00	14,000.00
Central Arizona.....	18	2,000.00	36,000.00
Ray Consolidated Copper Co.....	5.6	2,000.00	11,200.00
Congress Consolidated Copper Co.....	3.6	1,000.00	3,600.00
Total.....	1,007.58		10,042,710.80
The Pullman Co.....			101,937.10
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rwy. Co. (estimated).....	386.76		2,591,579.64
Total.....			12,736,227.54

Valuation of railroad property for the year 1909, determined by the territorial board on railroads, which is exempt from taxation by territorial statute, or in which the rate of taxation is fixed by act of Congress.

Name	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Total.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	386.76	\$14,500.00	\$5,608,020.00
El Paso and Southwestern.....	59.3	12,000.00	711,600.00
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix.....	195.27	9,000.00	1,757,430.00
Prescott and Eastern.....	26.4	6,000.00	158,400.00
Arizona Southern.....	20	6,000.00	120,000.00
Bradshaw Mountain.....	35.65	5,500.00	196,075.00
Arizona and California.....	106.84	4,500.00	480,708.00
Phoenix and Eastern.....	95.261	5,000.00	476,305.00
Total.....	925.49		9,508,610.00
Less estimated taxable valuation of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rwy. Co.....			2,591,579.64
Total.....			6,917,030.36

Gross product of the mines and mining claims of Arizona for the year 1908.

[Compiled from the verified statements filed with the territorial auditor, in compliance with chapter 20, laws 1907.]

Name of company.	Location.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Total value.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.	Bisbee.	Pounds. 82,533,145	Ounces. 8,352,027	Ounces. 530,492,410	Pounds. 182,677	Pounds.	\$11,301,726.12
Calumet and Arizona Mining Co.	do.	28,198,689	7,628,083	1,558,802,600			3,964,516.21
Superior and Pittsburg Copper Co.	do.	21,924,359	1,267,026	182,773,280			3,018,580.04
Shattuck-Arizona Copper Co.	do.	301,359					39,803.50
Tombsone Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.).	Tombsone		3,308,000	299,697,000	1,721,374	231,083	369,999.21
The Commonwealth Mining and Milling Co.	Pearce.		3,417,450	416,941,850			291,050.83
Copper Bell Mines.	Turquoise district.	63,225	517,144	25,849,950			32,705.45
Herschell Mining Co.	Tombsone		2,313,000	65,486,000			19,607.73
Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Co.	Globe.	30,308,223	17,000	29,308,000			4,085,538.30
The United Globe Mines.	do.	2,599,153		2,000			359,140.89
The Gibson Copper Co.	do.	1,270,211					167,770.51
Arizona Commercial Copper Co.	do.	895,688		9,854,540			83,624.36
Warrior Copper Co.	do.	1,099,254					151,798.09
Copper and Silver Zone Mines.	do.	248					3,139.33
Globe Consolidated Copper Co.	do.	85,095	70,550	17,264,289			18,451.75
Superior and Boston Copper Co.	Globe.	1,143,864	27,080,000	101,590	a 896,040	b 279,378	165,397.56
Goodwin Mines.	do.	50,263					6,638.73
Arizona Copper Co. (Ltd.).	Clifton.	34,694,918					4,582,504.76
Detroit Copper Mining Co.	Morenci.	23,621,996					3,119,993.23
Shannon Copper Co.	Clifton.	16,281,983	925,641	50,189,550			2,196,189.51
New England and Clifton Copper Co.	do.	1,275,255		18,067,221			177,982.76
Standard Copper Mines.	do.	398,143					52,586.73
Standard Consolidated Copper Co.	do.	154,271		8,242,000			24,733.16
Ash Peak Mining Co.	Duncan.			35,495,000			18,704.08
Stargo Mines.	Copper Mountain district.		72,822	12,453,110			8,088.44
Relief Gold Mining Co.	Phoenix.		327,000				6,759.09
Gold Road Mining and Exploration Co.	Gold Road.		3,114,900	1,827,200			65,350.91
Chloride Gold Mining Co.	Kingman.		189,500	3,153,333	10,414		6,021.34
Grand Gulch Mining Co.	Bendley district.	321,843					43,564.71
Union Basin Mining Co.	Walapai district.		334,610	7,956,090	20,069	651,538	42,534.86
Tom Reed Gold Mines Co.	San Francisco district.		8,512,696	3,502,960			177,809.24
Victor Gold Mining Co.	do.		1,747,650				36,123.93
The Imperial Copper Co.	Imperial.	6,610,985		96,614,000			924,252.92
Oxide Copper Co.	Silverbell.	49,676		103,790			6,616.18
The Helvetia Copper Co.	Helvetia.	270,000					35,661.60
The Twin Buttes Mining and Smelting Co.	Twin Buttes.	963,000		6,745,000			130,758.71
El Tiro Copper Co.	Silverbell.	51,536					6,806.87
Mohawk Gold Mines Co.	Mammoth.		585,900	117,000			12,172.40
Frank and Josephine Powers.	Harshaw.			14,213,561			7,513.76
United Verde Copper Co.	Jerome.	36,183,089	20,334,027	494,574,250			5,460,818.47
Ideal Mining and Development Co.	McCabe.	116,012	2,812,300	25,107,450			86,725.89

Summary of assessed valuation by general classifications.

Land and improvements.....	\$12, 038, 773. 39
All mining property.....	19, 209, 673. 76
Town and city lots and improvements.....	23, 111, 022. 18
All live stock.....	7, 169, 217. 50
Railroads.....	12, 634, 290. 44
All other property.....	9, 583, 426. 69
Total valuation of all property.....	83, 746, 403. 96
Less exemptions.....	1, 062, 341. 40
Total subject to taxation.....	82, 684, 062. 56

Accompanying this report I have the honor to submit for the files of your office copies of the reports of the various territorial officials and boards for the last fiscal year which have been made to me and which are filed in my office.

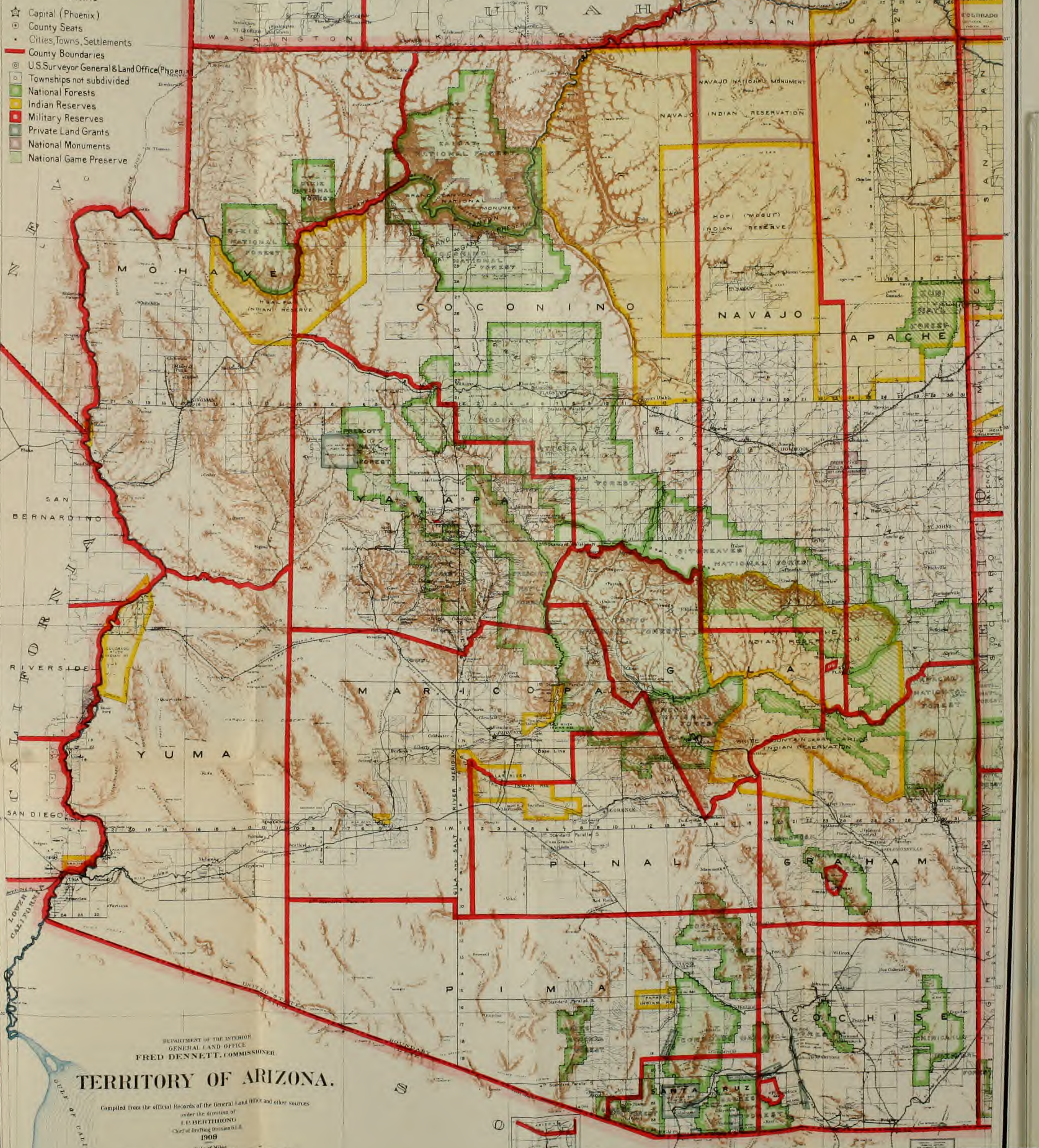
Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD E. SLOAN,
Governor of Arizona.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LEGEND

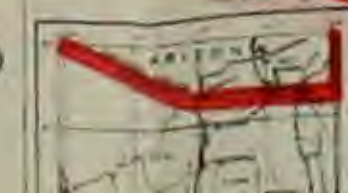
- ☆ Capital (Phoenix)
- County Seats
- Cities, Towns, Settlements
- County Boundaries
- ⊙ U.S. Surveyor General & Land Office (Phoenix)
- Townships not subdivided
- National Forests
- Indian Reserves
- Military Reserves
- Private Land Grants
- National Monuments
- National Game Preserve



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 FRED DENNETT, COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources
 under the direction of
 I. P. BERTHONCO
 Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.
 1909
 Scale of Miles



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Honolulu, Hawaii, August 17, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The importance of Hawaii's mid-Pacific position, from a national and an international standpoint, for military and commercial purposes is constantly becoming more apparent and more generally recognized as this ocean approaches the fulfillment of the long-ago prophecy that it was destined to become the theater of the world's greatest political and commercial activities. Trans-Pacific commerce in freight and passengers by way of Hawaii is growing. These islands are visited more and more by naval as well as merchant vessels, including during the last year the Atlantic Fleet, the Pacific Fleet (twice), and many other American, British, German, French, and Italian war vessels. The United States is improving the harbors of the Territory, equipping the islands with light-houses, thoroughly fortifying the island of Oahu, and providing for a naval station at Pearl Harbor with gratifying rapidity.

During the last year, among other things, a large contract was completed for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor, much work was done in the construction of the Hilo breakwater and on light-houses, a light-house tender was added, a mortar battery was completed, and much work was done on many other defensive features of the island of Oahu. Work is proceeding rapidly under the large contract for improving the entrance to Pearl Harbor, and a contract has been let for the construction of a dry dock at the proposed naval station at that harbor.

During the last two years Hawaii has been visited by an ex-Vice-President, two members of the Cabinet, the Director of the Reclamation Service, about 30 Members of Congress, most of whom came as guests of the Territory, and by others representing the National Government. Another company of Congressmen is expected to visit Hawaii as guests of the Territory during the present summer. The chairman and another member of the Immigration Commission are also expected soon. Two representatives of the Geological Survey are now in the Territory for the purpose of organizing hydrographic work, and another is expected soon. Such visits are of great value. They have a splendid effect on sentiment in Hawaii. Moreover, the

people of Hawaii believe that their requests of the National Government are reasonable and that they can not do better in support of them than by seeing that the facts are known and, as far as possible, at first hand.

During the nine years since the organization of territorial government Hawaii has paid into the Federal Treasury \$11,683,380.37 in customs receipts and \$535,786.97 in internal revenue. Until the last few years very little has been expended in Hawaii in return. That condition no longer exists. There is, however, much yet to be done, and the people of the Territory feel that in view of the conditions their reasonable requirements, which are for the national quite as much as for the local benefit, should be met.

During the year the regular biennial session of the legislature was held. Its results were highly satisfactory. It completed its work within the time limited by law, and it manifested throughout a business-like spirit. It did much toward placing the finances of both the Territory and the counties on a good permanent basis and enacted many salutary laws.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of local government. The functions of the counties, which were established only a few years ago, were greatly extended by the last legislature. There is manifest a growing disposition on the part of the electorate to insist that the local governments shall be administered economically and efficiently.

All that remained of the 5 per cent bonds, which were also all that remained of the bonds issued before annexation, amounting to \$20,000, have been paid, and \$29,532.66 turned into the sinking fund for other bonds. The public debt is now \$3,959,000, or 2.85 per cent of the assessed value of real and personal property. The current receipts for the year were \$3,051,526.81, an increase of \$381,778.49 over the amount for the previous year. The expenditures were \$2,934,984.10, an increase of \$117,605.24. The receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$116,542.71.

The prosperity of the previous year has continued. Crops have been large and prices good. The exports and imports for the year amounted to \$61,946,484, exclusive of specie. This was only slightly under the amount for the preceding year, which was by far the largest up to that time. The increase in imports from the mainland of the United States exceeded those of the previous year by \$2,088,081. There has been a steady increase in such imports during the last five years from \$11,703,519 to \$17,391,406. The customs receipts, which go into the Federal Treasury, amounted to \$1,396,379.91. The assessed value of real and personal property is \$138,910,820. Further progress has been made in the diversification of industries, and particularly in the multiplication and growth of industries suitable for small proprietors. Two new industries, tobacco and cotton, have been established, with good prospects. There has been a marked increase in tourist and other passenger travel to and through Hawaii, besides arrivals of detachments of military and naval forces and others connected therewith.

Transportation facilities have been increased, and steps have been begun for still further increasing them by additional steamers and railroad extension as well as improvement of harbors. A powerful wireless-telegraph station for communication with vessels at sea has

been constructed and a number of steamers have installed wireless apparatus.

The changes made during the preceding year in the administration of the land laws with a view to insuring bona fide settlement, and for other purposes, have been followed. A commission appointed for the purpose has made a careful study of the operation of the land laws and reported, and a bill has been introduced in Congress to carry out most of its recommendations.

Much valuable scientific work has been done for the benefit of agriculture. Interest in questions of conservation of natural resources has deepened and spread, and the legislature has made generous provision, by an additional income tax, for promoting this object, especially through the work of the territorial board of agriculture and forestry, a hydrographic survey, and aid to the federal experiment station. A territorial conservation commission has been appointed. Four forest reserves were proclaimed, aggregating 101,614 acres.

Much attention has been given to the subject of immigration and labor. Provision, by means of a special tax which will yield several hundred thousand dollars a year, was made by the legislature for the introduction of laborers of desirable classes who will be likely to become citizens and home owners. A strike, involving about 7,000 Japanese laborers and lasting three months, occurred on a number of the sugar plantations of the island of Oahu, but resulted in failure. It was brought about by agitators and not by any general feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the laborers. It did not check the operations of the plantations concerned. There was a remarkable absence of violence.

The public health has been good. No epidemics have occurred. There have been no cases of plague or cholera. In furtherance of the radical change planned for the treatment of leprosy the legislature enacted a very satisfactory law upon that subject. It is hoped that a decided advance may now be made in overcoming that disease. The federal leprosarium, at the leper settlement, has been completed. The legislature also provided for the inauguration of a campaign against tuberculosis, the number of deaths from which have increased greatly during the last decade.

Public improvements have been made by the Territory to the amount of about \$225,000 in the construction of public buildings, schoolhouses, teachers' cottages, roads, bridges, wharves, landings, and water and sewer and other works, besides much that has been done by the county governments, particularly in roads.

There has been an increase of 1,444 in the number of pupils enrolled in the schools.

The courts have in the main kept up to date in their work, excepting the United States district court, and for that an additional judge has been provided for by Congress and has been appointed.

The national guard has been increased and steps have been taken for raising the necessary funds from private sources for the erection of an armory.

The Territory has made a very successful exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, for which the legislature added \$25,000 to the amount appropriated by Congress for Hawaii's building and exhibit.

Arrangements have been made for the construction and maintenance of a volcano and earthquake observatory at Kilauea with private funds.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

The following are some of the more important needs. Fuller statements concerning these, as well as statements of other needs, are made in other portions of this report.

The territorial land laws should be amended so as to facilitate the settlement of the public lands by bona fide citizen homesteaders and prevent their disposition to speculators and investors. (See heading "Public lands.")

The reclamation act should be extended to Hawaii. (See heading "Irrigation and reclamation.")

General federal appropriations, especially those for soil, topographic and hydrographic surveys, and forestry, should be made to apply to Hawaii. (See heading "Industries.")

The coastwise navigation laws should be suspended for a limited period as to passenger traffic between Hawaii and the mainland, or other provision should be made to afford the necessary facilities for such traffic. (See heading "Transportation facilities.")

Appropriations should be made for completing the enlargement and deepening of Honolulu Harbor, completing the Hilo breakwater, enlarging and deepening Kahului Harbor, and establishing a light-house depot at Honolulu. (See headings "Harbors and light-houses" and "Transportation facilities.")

An appropriation should be made for a public building at Hilo.

Section 55 of the organic act should be amended so as to give the territorial legislature greater latitude as to the times at which its bonds may be made redeemable and payable. (See heading "Bonded debt.")

Naturalizations granted by territorial circuit courts prior to the naturalization law of 1907 should be ratified so far as the question of jurisdiction is concerned. (See heading "The courts.")

Section 84 of the organic act should be amended so as to add, or permit the territorial legislature to add, to the enumerated disqualifications of judges. (See heading "The courts.")

Section 92 of the organic act should be amended so as to increase the salaries of various officers, especially those of the governor and secretary and the judges of the supreme and circuit courts.

BIENNIAL ELECTION.

During the last year the regular biennial election was held for the election of Delegate to Congress, members of the territorial legislature, and city and county officials.

Among the noticeable features shown by the subjoined tables are the steady and rapid increase of Portuguese voters, the steady though comparatively slow increase of Chinese voters, and the practically negligible number of Japanese voters, notwithstanding the large Japanese population. The Japanese children who have remained in Hawaii have not arrived at voting age to so great an extent as have the children of the Chinese race, which has been in Hawaii in

considerable numbers a much longer time. It is uncertain how large a proportion of the Japanese children will remain in Hawaii. The Portuguese vote will probably continue to increase rapidly as the children of that race attain voting age. At the last election four persons of that race were elected to the house of representatives. There is much reason to believe that the Anglo-Saxon vote will increase materially hereafter. The Hawaiian vote may vary comparatively little for some time—the increase in the part Hawaiian vote offsetting the decrease in the pure Hawaiian vote.

The table showing the voters by races is only approximately correct, as in many instances it is impossible to determine with certainty the race of a voter from the records. Voters, of whatever race by descent, are, of course, all American citizens, by birth or naturalization. In the legislatures of 1901 and 1903 some of the senators and representatives classed as Home Rulers might equally well be classed as Independents. Hawaiians include part Hawaiians. The numbers of registered voters by races for 1900 are not available.

Registered voters, by races, at each general election.

Race.	1900.	1902.	1904.	1906.	1908.
Hawaiian.....		8,680	9,260	9,635	8,967
American.....		1,932	1,872	1,674	1,715
Portuguese.....		594	728	930	1,230
British.....		546	542	563	567
German.....		309	301	301	322
Other whites.....		405	373	246	195
Chinese.....		143	175	220	272
Japanese.....		3	2	.....	6
Total.....	11,216	12,612	13,253	13,578	13,274

RECAPITULATION.

Hawaiian.....		8,680	9,260	9,635	8,967
Anglo-Saxon and Latin.....		3,786	3,816	3,723	4,029
Oriental.....		146	177	220	278
Total.....	11,216	12,612	13,253	13,578	13,274

Votes cast for Delegate to Congress at each general election.

Party.	1900.	1902.	1904.	1906.	1908.
Republican.....	3,856	6,628	6,833	7,364	5,698
Democratic.....	1,650	(a)	2,868	2,884	3,824
Home Rule.....	4,083	4,698	2,289	2,182	2,794
Total.....	9,589	11,326	11,990	12,430	12,316

^a No candidate.

Senators and representatives, by parties, in each legislature.^a

Party.	1901.		1903.		1905.		1907.		1909.	
	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.
Republican	6	9	10	20	14	28	12	24	9	22
Democratic		4	1		1	1	2	6	4	7
Home Rule	9	13	4	10		1	1		2	1
Democratic-Home Rule		4								
Total	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30

Senators and representatives, by races, in each legislature.^a

Race.	1901.		1903.		1905.		1907.		1909.	
	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.
Hawaiian	10	23	9	23	7	21	8	23	8	20
Portuguese								3		4
Other whites	5	7	6	7	8	9	7	4	7	6
Total	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30	15	30

^a There are four senatorial districts in which 2, 3, 4, and 6 senators, respectively, are elected, 15 in all; and six representative districts in three of which 4 representatives are elected and in the other three 6 representatives are elected, 30 in all.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The fifth legislature of the Territory began the regular biennial session on the 17th of February last and was in session the allotted period of sixty days. Hawaii has had a legislature for seventy years and its legislation has generally been of a high order, conservatively progressive and very little of a speculative or a special or local character. The last legislature was one of the best. It manifested throughout the session a business-like spirit and a desire to do what was best for the Territory. It not only endeavored to obtain full information itself and act accordingly, but it held a number of public meetings in order to ascertain public sentiment and obtain all the light possible from others upon a number of important subjects. It provided for a number of commissions to investigate various subjects and report thereon by the 1st of July next year for action by the next legislature, which will meet the following February.

The first three legislatures of the Territory took advantage of the provision in the organic act requiring the governor to call the legislature in extra session immediately after the regular session in case of a failure to pass the necessary appropriation bills, but the last two legislatures have performed their functions within the time allotted for regular sessions. Congress has provided in the acts making appropriations toward legislative expenses that the members of the legislature should not receive pay for any such extra session. Prior to the last two sessions no appropriations were made by Congress toward the expenses of the legislature.

The expenses of the territorial legislatures have greatly exceeded the expenses of previous legislatures, but those of the last legislature were less than those of any preceding territorial legislature, namely, \$57,081.30. There has been a steady decrease in the expenses from the large sum of \$94,654.94 expended by the first territorial legislature. The cost per bill enacted has decreased from \$3,505.73 to \$375.53.

The number of bills passed (152) was the largest passed by any legislature of Hawaii, the number passed by previous territorial legislatures at regular sessions having varied from 27 to 141. The bills were, however, as a rule comparatively short, aggregating 211 printed octavo pages. Seven joint resolutions were passed. Eight bills were vetoed and 7 of the vetoes were sustained; vetoes of 8 items, aggregating \$61,090, in appropriation bills were sustained, and vetoes of 2 items, aggregating \$9,600, were overridden; 17 bills and 1 joint resolution were pocket vetoed.

Many of the bills that passed will be referred to under appropriate headings in other parts of this report. Only a few of the more important subjects will be briefly mentioned here.

Much attention was paid to the subject of finances. The Territory has had great difficulty in making ends meet since the loss of customs duties upon the establishment of territorial government, and during the last four years the difficulty has been increased by the institution of local governments and a disposition to turn over to them a disproportionately large share of the revenues previously enjoyed by the Territory. The last legislature, however, went far toward establishing a satisfactory status for both territorial and county finances, whether viewed separately or in relation to each other.

Among the bills on other subjects, one of the most important was one providing for a special fund, to be raised by an additional tax of 2 per cent upon incomes in excess of \$4,000, estimated to yield from \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year, three-fourths of which is to be used for the encouragement of immigration of persons who are or will become citizens, and one-fourth of which is to be devoted to the conservation of natural resources, mainly through the territorial bureau of agriculture and forestry, the federal experiment station, and a hydrographic survey of the islands.

Another exceedingly important bill was one inaugurating a new policy in regard to the handling of leprosy, which it is believed will within a reasonably short period result in the practical eradication of that disease if that can be accomplished at all. Provision was made also for inaugurating a campaign by the territorial board of health against tuberculosis.

Other bills include one of an advanced character in regard to juvenile courts, one providing for indeterminate sentences, and one for the establishment of a territorial library.

Some of the best work of the legislature was done in defeating undesirable bills, notably a strenuously pressed amendatory bill that would have greatly impaired the efficiency of the very excellent liquor bill passed by the previous legislature.

Work of legislatures.^a

Year.	Days in session.	Cost of session.	Cost per day.	Cost per bill.	Bills introduced.	Bills passed.	Bills vetoed. ^b	Vetoes sustained.
1901.....	116	\$94,654.94	\$816.00	\$3,505.73	342	27	3	2
1903.....	120	90,943.94	757.86	857.96	415	105	8	7
1904 ^c	12	11,079.68	923.31	791.41	24	14	1	1
1905.....	103	62,580.06	605.57	563.80	387	111	22	14
1907 ^d	60	57,258.35	954.31	406.08	361	141	26	14
1909.....	60	57,081.30	951.36	375.53	388	152	8	7

^a There was also a special session of the senate, beginning November 20, 1902, which acted upon certain appointments and removals, and cost \$4,028.70.

^b The vetoes in the table do not include vetoes of items in appropriation bills or pocket vetoes. The record as to items in appropriation bills is as follows: In 1903, 48 vetoed, all sustained; in 1905, 42 vetoed, 35 sustained; in 1907, 13 vetoed, 3 sustained; in 1909, 10 vetoed, 8 sustained. The record as to pocket vetoes is as follows: In 1905, 12; in 1907, 13; in 1909, 17.

^c The session of 1904 was a special session.

^d Of the expenses for 1907, \$27,349.04 were paid out of the federal appropriation, and of those for 1909, \$29,939.26 were so paid.

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

Until January 1, 1906, there was only the central government. There were no city or county governments. Then the Territory was divided into five counties, but one of these was only nominally a county, the small county of Kalawao, comprising the leper settlement, which was placed under the territorial board of health and given power itself merely to elect a sheriff, who appoints the police officers. The four principal counties were named after the four principal islands, namely, Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai, which, respectively, with their adjacent smaller islands constituted the counties.

On January 1, 1909, the county of Oahu was converted into the city and county of Honolulu with more extensive powers than the county had.

The principal county officers are a board of five supervisors, a sheriff, clerk, auditor, attorney, and treasurer. These are elected; the supervisors are not elected at large, but each from one or more districts within the county. The city and county of Honolulu has also a mayor, with a substantial salary, and its board of supervisors numbers seven, all of whom are elected at large.

Neither the city and county nor the counties have the power of taxation. The Territory at first turned over to each of the counties one-half of the poll, school, property, and income taxes and all road taxes collected in it. Two years ago it added one-half of the license fees. The last legislature changed this by turning over practically all the license fees other than liquor-license fees, retaining for itself all liquor-license fees, and turning over also all district court fines and costs, besides the revenues from certain waterworks and other things which it turned over to the counties at the same time. The result is that about 45 per cent of the general revenues, amounting to, say, \$3,000,000 annually, will go to the local governments.

The first two legislatures that dealt with county government turned over far more in revenues than in expenditures, but the last legislature overcame that tendency, which naturally is strong, and turned over about as much additionally in expenditures as in revenues. It added to the duties of the local governments the construction and maintenance of district court-houses, jails, schoolhouses, hospitals, and, except in Honolulu, water and sewer works, and the payment

of salaries and expenses of the district courts; also certain powers of sanitation, including the inspection of fish, milk, and dairies, plumbing and sewer inspection, and the maintenance of morgues and cemeteries. Previously their functions were confined mainly to roads and streets, police and fire departments.

The last legislature also made certain minor changes in the laws with a view to improving the local governments, as, for instance, by repealing the provision that the mayor of the city and county of Honolulu should not engage in other business, by making the deputy sheriffs appointive instead of elective, by increasing the salaries and bonds of certain officers, and by requiring reports of receipts and expenditures to be made regularly to the legislature.

Local government is operating more successfully than many anticipated and there is a growing disposition on the part of the people, especially on the island of Hawaii, where it is most needed, to take a more active interest in the administration of the local governments in order to insure an economical and efficient expenditure of the public funds.

FINANCES.

GENERAL.

The legislature at its recent session devoted much attention to public finances. Many bills, both new and amendatory, were passed bearing upon this subject. The more important of these will be referred to under other headings in this report. In this place it need only be said that much was accomplished toward placing both the territorial and the county finances, separately and relatively to each other, upon a better basis, toward making possible greater economy and efficiency in expenditures, and toward keeping the public debt within narrow limits.

BONDED DEBT.

The bonded debt at the beginning of the fiscal year was \$3,979,000, which was reduced during the year by the payment of \$20,000 of 5 per cent bonds, leaving a total bonded indebtedness of \$3,959,000 at the close of the year. The bonds that were paid were all that remained of the 5 per cent bonds and all that remained of the bonds issued before the establishment of territorial government. The present bonded indebtedness is as follows:

Bonded indebtedness of Territory.

May 1, 1903, 5-15 year 4 per cent bonds.....	\$315,000
October 1, 1903, 5-15 year 4½ per cent bonds.....	1,000,000
January 2, 1905, 5-15 year 4¼ per cent bonds.....	1,000,000
October 4, 1905, 5-15 year 4 per cent bonds.....	600,000
January 2, 1906, 5-15 year 3½ per cent bonds.....	750,000
October 1, 1907, 5-15 year 3½ per cent bonds.....	294,000
Total.....	3,959,000

The \$315,000 of bonds are fire-claims bonds issued by virtue of a special act of Congress for the payment of claims arising out of the destruction of property in connection with the suppression of a plague epidemic. These, and probably after them the \$600,000 of

bonds, which were issued to refund the balance of the public-improvement bonds issued before the establishment of territorial government, will probably be retained for payment from time to time in installments out of the sinking fund. The first payment will probably be made during the present fiscal year. The first issue of \$1,000,000 of bonds is redeemable now and the second \$1,000,000 will be redeemable next January. It is planned to refund these two issues at lower rates of interest. They, as well as the later issues, are public-improvement bonds. It is proposed to issue \$200,000 of public-improvement bonds during the current year under authority of an act of the last legislature.

It is hoped that Congress at its next session will amend section 55 of the organic act so as to permit greater latitude as to times of redemption and payment of bonds. At present the bonds must be redeemable in not more than five and payable in not more than fifteen years. The legislature at its recent session enacted a new refunding act largely with this in view.

Each sale of territorial bonds has been made on a better basis than the previous one. The 1903 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds were sold at so slight a premium that the percentage basis was practically 4.50; the 1905 $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent bonds were sold at 100.1, a percentage basis of 4.20; the 1905 4 per cent bonds at 101.375, a percentage basis of 3.70; the 1906 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds at 98.125, a percentage basis of approximately 3.66; and the 1907 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds at 98.15, a percentage basis of approximately 3.66. An offer of 98.25 has been received for the proposed 1909 issue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the cash balance in the sinking-fund account was \$152.05, to which was added during the year from land sales, public lands department, \$28,541.04; from land sales, public works department, \$5,603; and from current revenues as provided by the sinking fund act \$15,236.57, making a total of \$49,532.66, of which \$20,000 was paid for redemption of 5 per cent bonds, as above stated, leaving a balance of \$29,532.66 at the close of the year.

In the loan-fund account the cash balance at the beginning of the year was \$273,341.06, against which there were outstanding warrants to the amount of \$843.20, to which were added warrants drawn during the year, \$189,094.30, of which warrants to the amount of \$2,070.74 were outstanding at the close of the year, against a cash balance of \$85,474.30.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts for the year were \$3,051,526.81, an increase of \$381,778.49 over the amount (\$2,669,748.32) for the previous year. The expenditures were \$2,934,984.10, an increase of \$117,605.24 over the amount (\$2,817,378.86) for the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditures during the last year by \$116,542.71.

The legislature of two years ago made appropriations far in excess of the estimated revenues, but owing to economy in expenditures throughout the biennial period and a material increase in revenues during the last six months, the expenditures for the entire period exceeded the revenues by only \$31,087.79. It is believed that during the current biennial period the revenues will considerably exceed the expenditures.

Cash on hand and floating indebtedness, by fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

Year ending June 30—	Cash on hand.	Outstanding warrants.	Net floating indebtedness.	Net cash available for ensuing year.
1901.....	\$75,994.97	\$176,495.45	\$100,500.48	.....
1902.....	287,131.30	297,427.87	10,296.57	.....
1903.....	73,181.63	240,713.42	167,531.79	.....
1904.....	56,613.29	720,093.99	663,480.70	.....
1905.....	59,408.49	636,039.28	576,630.79	.....
1906.....	335,331.37	72,227.96	.....	\$263,103.41
1907.....	348,216.51	34,740.49	.....	313,476.02
1908.....	391,737.19	225,891.71	.....	165,845.48
1909.....	453,106.76	170,718.57	.....	282,388.19

Receipts and disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Licenses.....	\$217,958.24
Social club tax.....	1,500.00
Revenue stamps.....	34,121.90
Fees, corporations, and copartnerships.....	6,556.30
Inheritance tax.....	17,011.88
Insurance tax, filing fees, etc.....	28,247.55
Interest on bank deposits.....	458.71
Real-property tax.....	668,721.89
Personal-property tax.....	678,886.40
Carriage, cart, and dray tax.....	28,945.00
Automobile tax.....	4,640.00
Bicycle tax.....	1,630.00
Bicycle tags.....	163.30
Road tax.....	94,208.00
School tax.....	94,208.00
Poll tax.....	47,104.00
Dog tax and dog tags.....	5,589.70
Penalties and costs, property-tax account.....	14,697.71
Income tax.....	389,500.44
Penalties and costs, income-tax account.....	4,440.05
Special income tax.....	4,324.79
Bureau of conveyances.....	13,270.25
Land registration court:	
Fees.....	680.33
Assurance fund.....	161.85
Rents, public works department.....	24,411.80
Sewerage:	
Honolulu.....	25,143.05
Hilo.....	1,215.35
Market, Honolulu.....	144.00
Weights and measures.....	136.72
Dredger claim, judgment and interest.....	32,395.00
Reimbursement by United States of light-house expenses.....	23,393.69
Waterworks.....	147,140.06
Wharfage, Honolulu.....	32,814.63
Pilotage, Honolulu.....	28,503.78
Wharfage and pilotage, other islands.....	7,311.55
Kerosene storage.....	1,401.13
Powder storage.....	1,691.01
Agriculture and forestry.....	407.32
Land sales:	
Public works department.....	5,603.00
Public lands department.....	48,807.84
Land-improvement sales, public lands department.....	756.00
Land revenue, public lands department.....	185,268.94
Bureau of health.....	35,735.39
Judiciary department.....	62,004.14

Survey department.....	\$381. 70
Department of public instruction.....	4, 508. 45
Boys' Industrial School fund.....	300. 81
Secretary of the Territory.....	4, 916. 50
Auditing department.....	438. 91
Miscellaneous realizations.....	19, 669. 75
Total.....	3, 051, 526. 81
Cash balance July 1, 1908.....	391, 737. 19
Total.....	3, 443, 264. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Outstanding warrants July 1, 1908.....	\$225, 891. 71
Departmental expenses July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, inclusive, being the total of all warrants drawn by the auditing department for current expenses under regular appropriations (including commissions and expenses of bonded debt, \$1,216.99).....	1, 474, 052. 12
Payments from special road deposits, etc.....	15, 193. 03
Expenses of legislature.....	24, 742. 04
Payments to city and county of Honolulu.....	534, 166. 18
Payments to county of Hawaii.....	233, 740. 66
Payments to county of Maui.....	178, 199. 71
Payments to county of Kauai.....	113, 923. 31
Interest on bonded debt.....	162, 868. 65
Transferred to road tax, special deposit (for counties)....	129, 423. 00
Transferred to income tax, special deposit (for immigration and conservation).....	4, 324. 79
Transferred to sinking fund from land sales, public lands department.....	28, 541. 04
Transferred to sinking fund from land sales, public works department.....	5, 603. 00
Transferred to sinking fund in accordance with Act 97, S. L. 1907.....	15, 236. 57
Transferred to land registration court, assurance fund....	161. 85
Transferred to school tax, special deposit.....	54. 30
Transferred to Boys' Industrial School fund deposit.....	300. 81
Transferred to special road deposits.....	14, 093. 04
Transferred to improvements on lands, special deposit....	360. 00
	<u>\$3, 160, 875. 81</u>
	282, 388. 19
Outstanding warrants July 1, 1909.....	170, 718. 57
Cash balance July 1, 1909.....	453, 106. 76

Treasury cash balances at close of business June 30, 1909.

Current account.....	\$453, 106. 76
Loan-fund account.....	85, 474. 30
Road-fund account.....	2, 948. 50
Sinking-fund account.....	29, 532. 66
Special income-tax account.....	4, 324. 79
Miscellaneous special-fund accounts.....	18, 793. 40
Total cash on hand.....	594, 180. 41

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The special loan and sinking funds have been stated above under the heading "Bonded debt."

In the road fund the cash balance on July 1, 1908, was \$2,811.03, to which was added during the year \$129,423, making a total of \$132,234.03, of which \$129,285.53 was disbursed to the counties, leaving a cash balance on July 1, 1909, of \$2,948.50.

In the Chinese fund the cash balance on July 1, 1908, was \$1,375.90, of which \$964.85 was paid on approved claims, leaving a cash balance on July 1, 1909, of \$411.05, which is carried in current cash.

In the land-registration assurance fund the cash balance on July 1, 1908, was \$1,098.77, to which was added \$161.85, making a cash balance on July 1, 1909, of \$1,260.62.

In the fire-claims fund the cash balance on July 1, 1908, was \$2,728.20, of which \$3.57 was paid, leaving a cash balance on July 1, 1909, of \$2,724.63.

The balances in other funds at the close of the year were: Postal money orders, \$2,270.18; gold certificates of deposit, \$140; silver certificates, \$3,345. By act of the last legislature these were declared to be government realizations, and appropriations were made for payment of claims, if any, to these funds out of general funds.

At the close of the year there were special deposits as follows: School tax, \$54.30; Boys' Industrial School, \$300.81; land improvements, \$360; and deposits for six particular homestead roads, aggregating \$14,093.04.

TAXATION.

The legislature made many minor changes in the tax laws, among other things increasing the income-tax exemption from \$1,000 to \$1,500. By far the most important legislation, however, upon this subject was an act for an additional income tax of 2 per cent on incomes in excess of \$4,000, three-fourths of the proceeds of which are to be expended for immigration and one-fourth for conservation purposes.

The taxes collected during the fiscal year amounted to \$2,080,635.71, an increase of \$199,787.88 over the amount, \$1,880,847.83, for the previous year. The revenue from other sources amounted to \$970,891.10, an increase of \$181,990.61 over the amount, \$788,900.49, for the previous year.

Taxes, by years ended June 30, since organization of territorial government.

Fiscal year.	Real property.	Personal property.	Specific property.	Personal.	Income.	Penalties, costs, and interest.	Inheritance.	Insurance.	Total.
1901..	\$444,059.63	\$490,392.69	\$18,751.36	\$249,604	.....	\$9,294.58	\$939.29	\$3,223.65	\$1,216,265.20
1902..	532,637.09	571,248.69	20,412.19	231,485	\$286,630.20	11,847.92	6,074.34	3,846.00	1,664,181.43
1903..	560,456.31	592,325.37	22,591.60	255,043	202,526.44	13,385.29	1,393.33	4,685.11	1,652,406.45
1904..	618,890.81	607,589.82	22,998.80	240,736	170,511.71	15,848.97	70.00	4,623.38	1,681,269.49
1905..	609,343.72	570,654.55	23,543.50	249,990	155,978.87	16,509.18	6,271.71	6,883.59	1,639,175.12
1906..	961,433.76	928,841.53	47,989.70	243,955	391,366.65	13,703.59	5,879.69	8,760.61	2,601,930.53
1907..	654,737.94	631,326.36	39,644.40	239,001	187,687.91	21,435.83	8,789.74	14,202.74	1,796,825.92
1908..	640,051.42	635,265.81	41,350.50	244,832	266,241.74	17,697.93	21,430.05	13,978.38	1,880,847.83
1909..	668,721.89	678,886.40	40,968.00	235,520	393,824.73	19,137.76	17,011.88	26,564.55	2,080,635.71

The taxes were as follows: General property tax—1 per cent of full value of real and personal property in excess of \$300, except property specifically taxed; specific property taxes—carriages, carts, etc., \$2 or \$5, automobiles \$20, bicycles \$1, and dogs \$1; personal taxes—poll \$1, school \$2, road \$2; income tax—2 per cent of amount in excess of \$1,000; inheritance taxes—2 per cent of direct inheritances in excess of \$1,000 and 5 per cent of collateral inheritances in excess of \$500;

insurance tax—2 per cent of gross premiums, less claims paid, return premiums, reinsurance in authorized companies, and (in case of life insurance companies) expenses. There will be some changes in these during the present year in consequence of recent legislation.

Insurance taxes for the fiscal years 1901–1904 and \$56.15 for 1905 were collected by the tax bureaus; since then they have been collected by the insurance department.

The real and personal property and income taxes for 1906 include \$665,000 collected in advance, owing to a change in the time of collection.

The income taxes for 1909 include \$4,324.29 paid in advance on the additional 2 per cent income tax provided for by the last legislature for immigration and conservation purposes.

The cost of assessment and collection, \$62,768.42, for the year was 3.08 per cent of the amount collected, the lowest percentage thus far.

Cost of assessing and collecting taxes, years ended June 30.

Fiscal year.	Actual cost.	Percent- age of amount collected.	Fiscal year.	Actual cost.	Percent- age of amount collected.
1901.....	\$54,996.06	4.52	1906.....	\$73,350.92	a 2.83
1902.....	63,300.33	3.81	1907.....	66,711.41	3.78
1903.....	70,194.46	4.25	1908.....	67,160.18	3.64
1904.....	71,362.16	4.24	1909.....	62,768.42	3.08
1905.....	59,665.71	3.66			

a For purposes of comparison 3.81 should be used instead of 2.83.

Assessed value of real and personal property for 1909 by taxation divisions.

Taxation division.	Real prop- erty.	Personal property.	Total.
First, city and county of Oahu.....	\$32,292,558	\$38,259,171	\$70,551,729
Second, county of Maui.....	13,585,341	10,799,789	24,385,130
Third, county of Hawaii.....	15,908,203	13,164,880	29,073,083
Fourth, county of Kauai.....	6,654,513	8,246,365	14,900,878
Total for the Territory.....	68,440,615	70,470,205	138,910,820

Assessments of real and personal property, by fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

Fiscal year.	Real prop- erty.	Personal property.	Total.
1901.....	\$52,823,352	\$57,565,226	\$110,388,578
1902.....	60,591,587	62,319,216	122,910,803
1903.....	66,137,075	63,675,607	129,812,682
1904.....	63,516,979	60,381,525	123,898,504
1905.....	67,509,036	66,415,064	133,924,100
1906.....	66,908,337	64,266,678	131,175,015
1907.....	64,901,609	66,149,614	131,051,223
1908.....	66,936,032	65,354,150	132,290,182
1909.....	68,440,615	70,470,205	138,910,820

CORPORATIONS.

Business enterprises of all kinds, small as well as large, are conducted in Hawaii to an unusual extent through corporations. There is little overcapitalization and little abuse of corporate powers. The stock is often widely distributed in ownership. Corporations are required to file annual statements of their affairs. The last legislature improved the laws relating to such statements as well as those relating to service of process on corporations and the dissolution of corporations.

Agricultural, mercantile, and other business corporations are incorporated under general laws by filing articles of association. Educational, religious, literary, charitable, and other corporations of similar character are incorporated by special charter granted by the treasurer with the approval of the governor.

During the last fiscal year 27 mercantile, 6 agricultural, and 5 eleemosynary, etc., corporations were created, and 4 were dissolved, leaving at the close of the year 681 domestic corporations, an increase of 20, divided as follows: Mercantile 409, agricultural 143, railroad 11, savings and loan 7, trust 4, banks 3, street car 1, steamship 1, insurance 2, eleemosynary, etc., 100.

Foreign corporations to the number of 122 are authorized to do business in the Territory. Four national banks also do business in the Territory.

The classes, numbers, and capitalization of the domestic corporations now in existence, incorporated before and after the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, are as follows:

Hawaiian corporations.

Class.	Number.			Capital.		
	Incorporated before Aug. 12, 1898.	Incorporated after Aug. 12, 1898.	Total.	Incorporated before Aug. 12, 1898.	Incorporated after Aug. 12, 1898.	Total.
Agricultural.....	65	78	143	\$35,175,750	\$29,608,700	\$64,784,450
Mercantile.....	93	316	409	20,613,625	32,145,050	52,758,675
Railroad.....	5	6	11	7,370,000	5,225,000	12,595,000
Street car.....		1	1		1,000,000	1,000,000
Steamship.....	1		1	2,250,000		2,250,000
Bank.....	1	2	3	600,000	400,000	1,000,000
Savings and loan.....	1	6	7	300,000	370,000	670,000
Trust.....	1	3	4	100,000	400,000	500,000
Insurance.....		2	2		700,000	700,000
Eleemosynary.....	56	44	100			
Total.....	228	458	681	66,409,375	69,848,750	136,258,125

BANKS.

The continued material prosperity of the Territory is reflected in the bank accounts. The increase in commercial deposits is \$1,256,933.65, and in savings deposits, \$734,104.92, a total of \$1,991,038.57, or 26 per cent. The savings accounts have increased from 10,316 to 11,474.

Besides the Japanese bank at Honolulu, which is a branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, ten banks have been in operation during the year. They are distributed as follows: Five at Honolulu

on the island of Oahu, one at Lihue on the island of Kauai, one each at Wailuku, Kahului, and Lahaina on the island of Maui, and one at Hilo on the island of Hawaii. Another has recently been established at Kohala on the island of Hawaii, and another is expected to be established soon at Kailua on the same island. The Japanese is a commercial bank having no savings department. Of the other ten banks referred to above, two are commercial banks, one is a savings bank, and the remaining seven are both commercial and savings banks. In previous reports the bank which is purely a savings bank and one of the purely commercial banks have been counted as one, because they are practically under the same management. In this report they are counted separately.

Deposits in banks since organization of territorial government.

Year.	Number of banks.	Commercial deposits Dec. 31, 1908.	Savings deposits June 30, 1909. ^a	Total.
1900.....	7	\$3,832,491.23	\$804,718.01	\$4,637,209.24
1901.....	8	4,073,739.51	1,073,581.56	5,147,321.07
1902.....	8	3,667,341.99	1,102,707.24	4,770,049.23
1903.....	8	4,131,014.66	1,372,157.00	5,503,171.66
1904.....	8	3,975,395.04	1,695,326.76	5,670,721.80
1905.....	8	4,999,942.92	2,527,943.96	7,527,886.88
1906.....	10	4,932,278.02	2,777,554.40	7,709,832.42
1907.....	10	5,013,977.51	2,588,722.87	7,602,700.38
1908.....	10	6,270,911.16	3,322,827.79	9,593,738.95

^a The figures for one of the savings banks are as of April 30.

Savings bank accounts, by races, June 30, 1909.^a

Nationality.	Estimated population.	Number of accounts.	Percentage of accounts.	Average deposit.	Total deposits.	Percentage of deposits.
Japanese.....	75,000	671	5.85	\$124.64	\$83,637.01	2.52
Chinese.....	18,000	806	7.02	214.96	173,257.82	5.21
Hawaiians.....	35,000	2,019	17.60	99.26	200,418.22	6.03
All others.....	47,000	7,978	69.53	359.17	2,865,514.74	86.24
Total.....	175,000	11,474	100	289.61	3,322,827.79	100

^a The figures for one of the savings banks are as of April 30.

INSURANCE.

The number of insurance companies doing business in the Territory, amount of insurance written, and premiums and claims paid during the year were as follows:

Insurance companies authorized to transact business.

Class.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Fire.....	53	53	53	49	46	46
Marine.....	10	18	17	17	13	13
Fire and marine.....	2	2	2	4	4	3
Life.....	10	10	10	11	10	10
Life, accident, and health.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accident and health.....	2	3	3	3	3	3
Accident and health and employer's liability.....	1	1	2	2	1	1
Surety.....	2	2	3	3	4	4
Employer's liability and burglary.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Plate glass.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Total.....	80	90	93	92	85	85

Insurance written, premiums and losses paid, 1908.

Class.	Insurance written.	Premiums on same.	Renewal premiums.	Losses, claims, etc., paid.
Fire.....	\$25,214,465.13	\$445,095.44	.....	\$39,096.52
Marine.....	37,590,422.68	182,652.67	.....	17,265.50
Life.....	1,429,948.00	56,687.78	\$443,119.93	381,435.91
Accident and health.....	.....	16,366.76	.....	2,263.17
Automobile.....	.....	1,400.49	.....	1,077.50
Burglary.....	.....	54.00	.....	.....
Employer's liability.....	.....	7,295.87	.....	801.17
Fidelity and surety.....	.....	14,787.12	.....	.....
Plate glass.....	.....	1,467.15	.....	120.00
Total.....	64,234,835.81	719,807.28	443,119.93	442,059.77
Total for 1907.....	56,833,943.38	709,481.88	442,581.03	138,510.20
Increase in 1908.....	7,400,892.43	10,325.40	538.90	303,549.57

During the last four years the fire insurance written annually has increased from \$20,374,737.27 to \$25,214,465.13, and marine insurance from \$21,900,774.04 to \$37,590,422.68, while life insurance has decreased from \$1,926,590.66 to \$1,429,948. Losses, claims paid, etc., in fire insurance have varied from \$28,456 in 1905 to \$166,249.64 in 1906, in marine insurance from \$17,265.50 in 1908 to \$203,047.62 in 1904, in life insurance from \$75,910.52 in 1907 to \$381,435.91 in 1908, and in insurance of all kinds from \$135,018.84 in 1907 to \$453,533.02 in 1904.

COMMERCE.**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**

The aggregate imports and exports for the year ended June 30, 1909, amounted to \$61,946,484, an apparent slight decrease of \$277,695 from the amount, \$62,224,179, for the previous year, which was by far the largest up to that time. But the amount for 1908 includes, while that for 1909 excludes, specie shipped from the mainland. Omitting such specie from both, the decrease is only \$143,572. Including such specie in each, there is an increase of \$714,463.

The imports amounted to \$21,424,980, an increase of \$1,439,256 over those of the previous year. Those from continental United States amounted to \$17,391,406, an increase of \$2,088,081, while those from foreign countries amounted to \$4,033,574, a decrease of \$648,825.

The exports amounted to \$40,521,504, a decrease of \$1,666,951. Those to continental United States amounted to \$40,437,352, a decrease of \$1,203,463, while those to foreign countries amounted to \$84,152, a decrease of \$513,488.

The exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$40,399,447 to continental United States, and \$79,030 to foreign countries, while those of foreign merchandise amounted to \$37,905 to the United States and \$5,122 to foreign countries.

There was a marked increase in imports from continental United States accompanied by a considerable falling off in imports from foreign countries. There has, indeed, been a steady increase in imports from the United States during the last five years, the increase having been during that period from \$11,703,519 to \$17,391,406 a

year. This large amount of imports from continental United States covers a wide range of articles. The imports from foreign countries comprised: Bags, \$595,556; cement, \$16,896; chemicals, \$881,799; coal, \$214,182; cottons, \$99,018; fertilizers, \$132,497; food supplies, \$1,372,924; iron and steel, \$55,924; spirits, \$200,056; miscellaneous, \$464,722; total, \$4,033,574. The bags are mainly from India, the chemicals largely from England and Germany, the coal from Australia and Japan, the fertilizers from Chile, and the food supplies from Japan and Australia.

The decrease in exports is due largely to delay in harvesting the sugar crop. There was a large increase in exports of refined sugar, rice, and coffee. The most significant increase, however, especially with reference to the diversification of industries and growth of minor industries, was that in fruits and nuts, an increase from \$303,376 to \$1,457,644.

Imports and exports, by fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total imports and exports.
	United States. ^a	Foreign.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.	Total.	
1901.....	(b)	\$2,826,633	\$2,826,633	\$27,985,885	\$117,958	\$28,053,843	\$30,880,476
1902.....	(b)	3,036,583	3,036,583	24,730,060	63,547	24,793,607	27,830,190
1903.....	\$12,675,026	3,142,013	15,817,039	26,242,869,	32,569	26,275,438	42,092,477
1904.....	11,987,050	3,797,641	15,784,691	25,157,255	47,620	25,204,875	40,989,566
1905.....	11,703,519	3,014,964	14,718,483	36,114,985	59,541	36,174,526	50,893,009
1906.....	13,224,566	3,275,242	16,499,808	26,884,210	56,313	26,940,523	43,440,331
1907.....	14,225,210	4,151,709	18,376,919	29,134,467	229,914	29,364,381	47,741,300
1908.....	15,303,325	4,682,399	19,985,724	41,640,815	597,640	42,238,455	62,224,179
1909.....	17,391,406	4,033,574	21,424,980	40,437,352	84,152	40,521,504	61,946,484
Total.....	96,510,102	31,960,758	128,470,860	278,277,898	1,289,254	279,567,152	408,038,012

^a These figures include specie except for the year 1909, but since 1903 most of the specie has been handled through the post-office by registered mail and the amount thereof is not included in this table. During the last fiscal year the shipments of gold and silver coin other than those made through the mails were: From the United States, \$992,158; from foreign countries, \$4,867; to the United States, \$485,807; to foreign countries, \$9,478; total, \$1,492,310.

^b Not kept.

Imports and exports, by countries, fiscal years 1908 and 1909.

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Australia.....	\$348,806	\$315,502	\$3,331	\$7,054
Other British Oceania.....	64,569	63,214	1,814	5,554
British India.....	699,457	600,230	.....	.....
Canada.....	26,093	17,467	15,625	35,383
Chile.....	491,352	385,104	.....	.....
France.....	31,479	14,392	260	25
Germany.....	310,134	272,243	10,025	3,794
Hongkong.....	324,107	279,749	8,881	2,934
Japan.....	1,874,670	1,722,796	541,554	15,011
United Kingdom.....	481,269	303,089	2,073	2,583
Other foreign.....	30,463	59,788	14,077	11,814
Total foreign.....	4,682,399	4,033,574	597,640	84,152
United States.....	15,303,325	17,391,406	41,640,815	40,437,352
Grand total.....	19,985,724	21,424,980	42,238,455	40,521,504

Domestic exports, by articles.

Article.	United States, 1909.		Foreign, 1909.		Total, 1909.		Total, 1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar:	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Raw.....	983,090,127	\$35,487,912	400	\$16	983,090,527	\$35,487,928	1,054,395,987	\$38,603,138
Refined.....	39,773,800	2,144,830			39,773,800	2,144,830	23,175,475	1,212,972
Coffee, raw.....	1,763,119	211,535	209,091	26,548	1,972,210	238,083	1,441,005	174,216
Rice.....	5,823,585	255,210	2,400	108	5,825,985	255,318	3,038,723	140,773
Fruits and nuts.....		1,446,792		10,852		1,457,644		803,376
Honey.....		50,412		3,441		53,853		38,022
Hides.....	1,444,120	144,837			1,444,120	144,837	928,599	87,599
Wool, raw.....	336,936	52,448			336,936	52,448	359,413	58,133
Other.....		605,471		38,065		643,536		1,064,994
Total...	1,032,231,687	40,399,447	211,891	79,030	1,032,443,578	40,478,477	1,083,339,202	42,183,223

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$1,396,379.91, a decrease of \$153,777.41 from \$1,550,157.32, for the previous year, but larger than for any previous year except the last two years. These all go into the United States Treasury. The total collected during the nine years and half a month since the organization of territorial government is \$11,683,380.37, or an average of \$1,293,095.15 a year for the nine complete fiscal years.

Customs receipts, fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

1900 (half of June).....	\$45,523.99	1906.....	\$1,218,764.13
1901.....	1,219,618.93	1907.....	1,458,843.48
1902.....	1,327,518.23	1908.....	1,550,157.32
1903.....	1,193,677.83	1909.....	1,396,379.91
1904.....	1,229,492.15		
1905.....	1,043,404.40	Total.....	11,683,380.37

TONNAGE.

The steady increase of some years past in the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared has continued during the last fiscal year, when the amount was the largest thus far, namely, 1,159,118 tons entered and 1,159,749 cleared, exclusive of vessels engaged in interisland traffic, which is nearly as much additional.

Although the tonnage entered has increased from 952,504 to 1,159,118 since the organization of territorial government, the number of vessels has steadily decreased from 705 to 391. This is due mainly to the substitution of steamships for sailing vessels.

For many years about three-fourths of the vessels and of the tonnage have been under the American flag, while about nine-tenths of the freight has been carried in American bottoms. American vessels of course carry all the freight between Hawaii and the mainland and they carry also nearly half of the freight in the trade with foreign countries.

The above figures as well as the following tables do not include interisland traffic, which is very large and all in American vessels:

Number and tonnage of vessels, by fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1901.....	705	952,504	701	942,921
1902.....	593	917,089	597	918,547
1903.....	551	980,847	552	971,359
1904.....	488	933,847	497	936,627
1905.....	486	982,116	452	973,279
1906.....	453	1,013,841	450	1,012,867
1907.....	428	1,049,836	439	1,036,141
1908.....	416	1,075,939	412	1,069,328
1909.....	391	1,159,118	394	1,159,749
Total.....	4,511	9,065,137	4,494	9,020,818

Nationality of vessels, fiscal year 1909.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American.....	284	787,033	286	784,928
British.....	57	171,996	58	174,732
Japanese.....	32	160,925	32	160,925
German.....	7	17,253	7	17,253
French.....	9	18,370	9	18,370
Norwegian.....	2	3,541	2	3,541
Total.....	391	1,159,118	394	1,159,749

Value carried, nationality of vessels, fiscal year 1909.

Nationality of vessels.	Imports.	Exports.
Trade with United States:		
American.....	\$17,391,406	\$40,432,945
British.....		4,407
Foreign trade:		
American.....	1,863,308	16,152
British.....	907,351	55,529
French.....	125,661	
German.....	358,674	
Japanese.....	736,815	12,471
Norwegian.....	41,765	
Total.....	21,424,980	40,521,504

Vessels in coastwise and foreign trade, fiscal year 1909.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Coastwise ^a	274	726,779	270	618,002
Foreign.....	117	432,339	124	541,747
Total.....	391	1,159,118	394	1,159,749

^a Includes vessels in traffic between this Territory and the mainland, but not vessels in traffic between the islands.

Vessels, by ports, fiscal year 1909.

Ports.	In coastwise trade. ^a				In foreign trade.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Honolulu.....	225	672,140	206	540,352	112	426,710	120	530,199
Hilo.....	26	30,523	30	37,976	.....	.....	1	3,768
Kahului.....	10	18,577	12	22,559	4	4,706	.....	.....
Mahukona.....	10	4,180	14	6,637	1	923	.....	.....
Ko'loa.....	3	1,359	8	10,478	.....	.....	3	7,780
Total.....	274	726,779	270	618,002	117	432,339	124	541,747

^a Includes vessels in traffic between this Territory and the mainland, but not vessels in traffic between the islands.

SHIPPING SERVICE.

About 20,000 seamen under the American flag have passed through the port of Honolulu during the fiscal year. The work of the United States shipping commissioner is largely judicial; many hundred cases were decided by him to the relief of the federal court. During the year the seamen shipped were: Foreign ports, 243; domestic ports, 347; total, 590, as compared with 824 for the preceding year. Those discharged were: Foreign ports, 55; domestic ports, 471; total, 526, as compared with 741 for the previous year. Those shipped included 138 born and 212 naturalized Americans, 56 Japanese, 33 British, 23 Swedes, 21 Norwegians, 18 Chinese, 18 Germans, 16 Danes, and smaller numbers of many other nationalities.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.**GENERAL.**

The matter of transportation facilities is of greatest importance in Hawaii. There is need of more railroads upon the several islands, at least one good harbor on each island and two on the largest, a reduction of freight and passenger rates and especially an increase in available accommodations for passengers and perishable goods, particularly fresh fruits, between the Territory and the mainland.

Considerable progress has been made in these directions during the last year. A number of steamers have been added in the trans-Pacific traffic and the traffic between the Territory and the mainland, with increased accommodations for freight and to some extent for perishable goods. The passenger accommodations, however, are still excessively inadequate. Tourist and other passenger traffic both to Hawaii and across the Pacific, with stop-overs at Hawaii, is rapidly increasing, but owing to the coastwise navigation laws people frequently can not obtain passage from Hawaii to the mainland when they desire to, because the eastbound American trans-Pacific vessels are full or nearly so when they arrive at Honolulu and travel on foreign vessels is forbidden. There is urgent need of relief through action by Congress.

The position of Hawaii is of rapidly growing importance in the commercial development of the Pacific. The ports of the Territory are used more and more as points of call for through steamers

and naval vessels and the commerce of the islands themselves is increasing rapidly.

Enlargement and other improvement of the harbor and up-to-date freight-handling apparatus give good dispatch at Honolulu. At other ports most of the freight is handled on lighters, causing delays or compelling vessels to go with short cargo. The breakwater already begun at Hilo will, when completed, bring the needed relief at that place. A survey has been ordered of the Hanapepe Harbor, on the island of Kauai. Since the close of the year an order has been made for the survey of the Kahului Harbor, on the island of Maui, and there is urgent need for an early beginning and rapid prosecution of work at that place.

During the year a high-power wireless-telegraph station has been constructed on the island of Oahu, primarily for communication with vessels at sea, and now communication is had regularly with vessels equipped with wireless at distances of 1,000 miles and more. The three vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and two of the vessels of the Matson Navigation Company have been thus equipped during the year. The United States Army transports also are similarly equipped. Sailing vessels have in the main given place to steamers.

VESSELS.

Transportation facilities by sea may be classified as follows: (1) Interisland traffic, (2) traffic between the Territory and the mainland and Mexico, and (3) trans-Pacific traffic, making Hawaii a point of call.

INTERISLAND TRAFFIC.

This is conducted almost exclusively by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers regularly visit all ports of consequence in the Territory. There are 15 steamers, of from 263 to 1,566 tons gross or 192 to 940 tons net. The largest of these vessels, 252 feet in length and 18 feet in draft, has accommodations for 153 first-class passengers and 300 second-class passengers. It is a comparatively new vessel, well equipped in every respect. It runs between Honolulu and Hilo, which is the regular route to the volcano. Nearly all these steamers have as their home port Honolulu, the distances from which to other ports range up to 250 miles. Rates of fare range up to \$13 per passenger, according to distance. During the fiscal year these steamers carried 55,365 passengers and approximately 368,096 tons of freight.

TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE TERRITORY, THE MAINLAND, AND MEXICO.

The following five steamship companies are engaged in this traffic: The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, with headquarters in New York, has during the last few years developed a very large business with this Territory. It operates in conjunction with the Tehuantepec Railway across Mexico. It is the largest carrier of freight to and from the Territory. Its steamers have increased rapidly in number, there being now eight of 12,500 tons each and eleven of from 2,000 to 8,000 tons each. It is building three new steamers of 8,000 tons each, one of which will be specially fitted for the trade between

San Francisco and Hawaii, with accommodations for 36 passengers and cold-storage space for fresh fruits and other refrigerator goods.

During the last year this company has formed connections with eight steamship companies on the Atlantic plying regular freight and passenger steamers between Puerto Mexico and the principal European and South American ports, and with five lines of steamers on the Pacific side. These connections afford opportunity for the shipment of canned fruits from Hawaii to European markets, a traffic which has already begun.

This company has the following services: (a) Northern triangular service, between Hawaii, San Francisco, Seattle, and Tacoma. At present one 8,000-ton steamer is engaged in this service, but another is to be added in a few months. (b) Southern triangular service, between Hawaii, Salina Cruz, and San Francisco, with five steamers of 12,500 tons each. An additional steamer may be added during the present year. These steamers are engaged mainly in carrying sugar from the Territory to New York and Philadelphia by way of the Tehuantepec Railway, connections being made at the Atlantic end of the railway with a number of smaller steamers of the same company. These steamers are also beginning to carry canned pineapples, trade in which with the Eastern States is increasing. They run on a fortnightly schedule, and carry about 250,000 tons of sugar annually. (c) Pacific coast service, between Salina Cruz and Pacific coast ports as far north as Portland, Oreg., making freight connections with the southern triangular service to Hawaii. This service is rapidly growing, and now has four steamers on a tri-weekly schedule. Two new steamers are being built. (d) Service by way of the Strait of Magellan. During the year four large steamers have taken this route supplementary to the regular Tehuantepec service in the transportation of sugar to Atlantic ports.

The Matson Navigation Company is another enterprising company with a rapidly growing fleet of vessels. It carried 75,000 tons of sugar last year in its four steamers, three of which are provided with limited but comfortable passenger accommodations. One of these operates between San Francisco and Honolulu on a four-weekly service, carrying 35 cabin and 12 steerage passengers; another between San Francisco and Hilo on a thirty-five-day service, carrying 30 cabin passengers; the third, comparatively new, of nearly 6,000 tons capacity, on a thirty-day schedule between San Francisco, Honolulu, Hilo, and return via Honolulu to San Francisco, carrying 55 cabin passengers. Fares, first-class \$60, round trip \$110. The remaining steamer is employed on a northern triangular route between the Territory, San Francisco, Seattle, and Tacoma. Two of these vessels are equipped with ventilator and deck arrangements for the carriage of fresh fruit. A fourth steamer, of still larger capacity, is under construction, with first-class accommodations for 150 passengers. This vessel will have a cold-storage capacity of 400 tons, and carry 6,000 crates of fresh pineapples. The company continues to operate several sailing vessels.

The Oceanic Steamship Company operates one small fast steamer between Honolulu and San Francisco on a three-weeks schedule, with first-class accommodations for 130 and second-class for 450 passengers.

The Union Steamship Company operates nine tank steamers and barges between California and the Territory for the transportation of crude oil. This traffic is constantly growing, two vessels having been added to this fleet during the year.

The Associated Oil Company operates two steamers, two sailing vessels, and one barge in the crude-oil traffic.

These two lines carry about 1,250,000 barrels of oil annually, principally to the islands of Oahu and Maui. Oil is largely replacing coal as fuel.

A few American sailing vessels continue to carry sugar around Cape Horn.

THROUGH SERVICE.

Besides the five regular through steamship lines referred to below, making Honolulu a port of call, the United States army transports call regularly on their voyages between San Francisco and Manila. The Chargeurs-Reunis round-the-world steamers have discontinued calling at Honolulu on account of the cessation of Japanese immigration. The Eng Hook Fong Steamship Company, a Chinese concern, has recently chartered a steamer from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with which to inaugurate a line from Chinese ports to Manzanillo, Mexico. The steamer *Cleveland*, of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, with accommodations for 750 first-class passengers, has been chartered by a New York company for a series of round-the-world excursions. This is expected to leave New York on its first trip in October and arrive at Honolulu January 23, 1910, by way of the Suez Canal, the trip terminating at San Francisco, from which port the vessel will return with different passengers on a new excursion.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is the only through line which carries passengers between the Territory and the mainland. It operates six large steamers, one of which, however, is under foreign register. The fare on four of the steamers is \$75, round trip \$135, and on the other \$60, round trip \$110, between the Territory and San Francisco. These steamers have accommodations for from 135 to 275 first-class passengers, but these accommodations are mostly filled, as a rule, before the steamers reach Honolulu on their trips from the Orient. This line operates in conjunction with the two following lines. Together they furnish an eight or nine day service.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company operates two steamers with passenger accommodations, but these, being foreign vessels, do not engage in traffic between Hawaii and the mainland.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company operates three steamers between the Orient and San Francisco; these also are foreign vessels. Two of these are very large vessels, superior in every way, one having been added during the last year.

During the year the same company inaugurated a South American line from the Orient to Manzanillo and Salina Cruz, in Mexico, and thence to Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso, and Coronel, taking about four months for the round trip from Hongkong. Three steamers are operated, two having been formerly on the run to San Francisco, the third being a new steamer.

The Canadian-Australian Steamship Company operates four steamers between Vancouver and Seattle, one reaching Honolulu

each way monthly. They are well-equipped for the carriage of fresh fruit on deck. They carry a limited number of passengers to and from Honolulu. A large new steamer is being constructed to take the place of one of the older vessels.

The Mexican Oriental Steamship Company has inaugurated a service between the Orient and Salina Cruz with three regular steamers, with monthly calls at Honolulu.

A number of foreign sailing vessels are employed in bringing general merchandise from Europe, coal from Australia, and nitrates from South American ports.

STEAM RAILROADS.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

The most extensive railroad is on this island, operated by the Oahu Railway and Land Company, with nearly 100 miles of main line and branches, 3-foot gauge, 45-pound American steel rails, and 3,600 feet of wharves, and warehouses of 30,000 tons' capacity at Honolulu Harbor. It is well equipped with locomotives and cars, the latter being constructed in its own shops. This road has been largely the making of this island in agricultural industries. It skirts the shore from Honolulu around Pearl Harbor to Kahuku, a distance of about 72 miles, with a branch line 10 miles long to the pineapple district on the tableland between the two ranges of mountains. This branch is now being extended about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and two branches from it have been constructed during the year, one about 4 miles in length easterly through a pineapple region, and the other 3.6 miles in length westerly to the United States cavalry post known as "Schofield Barracks." It is planned soon to establish connection with the naval station at Pearl Harbor and to provide for frequent and quick communication between that station and Honolulu. During the year the road carried 494,487 passengers, an increase of 48,169, and 416,060 tons of freight, an increase of 29,612 over the number for the previous year.

The only other railroad on this island is that of the Koolau Railway Company (Limited), with 11 miles of main line, 3-foot gauge, and 35-pound American steel rails. This is practically an extension of the above-described railway along the windward shore of the island.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

The principal railroad on this island, and the second in extent in the Territory, is that of the Hilo Railroad Company, with 46.25 miles of main line and branches, 4-foot 8-inch standard guage, and 56-pound rails. It is the only standard guage railroad in the Territory. It extends from Hilo in a southerly direction, branching at the Olaa sugar mill, 9 miles from Hilo, one branch extending to the 22-mile station on the Volcano road, the other into the district of Puna. The road has done much for the development of this region—at first in sugar production, and now also in pineapple, rubber, and lumber production. Two miles of additional road were constructed during the year for hauling rock for the Hilo breakwater. The company owns a covered pier wharf 800 feet long and 100 feet wide on

Hilo Bay. Freight is lightered to the larger vessels. This will be unnecessary when the breakwater is completed. This road carried 75,324 passengers, an increase of 12,439, and 118,651 tons of freight, an increase of 55,808 over the numbers for the previous year.

One of the greatest needs in the matter of transportation facilities, as recognized for more than thirty years, has been of a railroad from Hilo in a northerly direction through the most extensive agricultural region in the Territory. This need is now about to be met. The Hilo Railroad Company above referred to has just begun the construction of the first 15 miles of this road as an extension to its present line in the opposite direction from Hilo. When this extension is completed the freight which is now shipped at difficult landings from cliffs along the coast in small steamers can be carried by rail to Hilo and transferred directly into large steamers at the wharf in still water protected by the breakwater now under construction.

The Hawaii Railroad Company has 20 miles of road, 3-foot gauge. This extends from Mahukona to Niulii.

The Kona Railroad Company, operating in the district of Kona, has 10 miles of road, 3-foot gauge.

The last legislature granted a franchise, which is subject to the approval of Congress, for a new railroad through this and the adjoining Kauai district.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

The Kahului Railroad Company operates 15.6 miles of main line, 3-foot gauge, 45-pound American steel rails. It connects with more than 100 miles of private sugar plantation railroads of the same gauge, practically covering the extensive plains between the east and west Maui Mountains. The road runs from Kahului to Wailuku in one direction and to Paia in the opposite direction. A 7-mile extension from Paia is contemplated to reach a large area suitable for pineapples. Freight is now lightered to and from steamers, but the company has expended about \$125,000 in improving the Kahului Harbor, mainly in dredging and in building a breakwater 1,800 feet long.

The business at the port of Kahului is increasing, and further improvement of the harbor on an extensive scale should be made by the Federal Government. A survey has been ordered and it is hoped that the work of dredging will be authorized by Congress in the near future. The company proposes to construct a large wharf at a cost of perhaps \$100,000 under a license from the territorial government.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

The Kauai Railway Company began operations in 1907. Its terminus is at Eleele, where it has constructed a breakwater and installed landing facilities. It extends in one direction to the sugar mill at Makaweli and in the other through the McBryde plantation to the Koloa plantation, with a branch completed during the last year to the homesteads at Kalaheo. The Eleele Harbor should be improved by the Federal Government, authority for the survey of which has already been given.

STREET RAILROADS.

There is only one street railway, that of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company in Honolulu, with 24 miles of line. In 1908 it carried 7,620,455 pay passengers, an increase of 301,508 over the number for the previous year. This is a single-track electric line, thoroughly up to date in every respect and having few if any superiors.

Another company is planning to construct an electric railway from the end of this company's line at Fort Shafter in the suburbs of Honolulu to the proposed naval station at Pearl Harbor.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Each island, as a rule, consists of one or more high central mountains, and the arable lands and population are mostly along the coasts. The general scheme, therefore, has been to construct a good belt road around each island, with branches up and down from such roads. Such belt roads, aggregating 600 or 700 miles, have been constructed on the five larger islands, excepting along comparatively short stretches, the topography of which is such as to make road building impossible or very expensive. Roads are now being constructed along some of these stretches on the island of Maui. Honolulu probably has more miles of well-constructed macadamized roads than any city of its population on the mainland. Large portions of the country roads also are macadamized on the larger islands and the macadamization of these roads is continuing on most of the islands. Nearly all inhabited places are accessible by automobiles, the use of which has increased very greatly during the last few years. Road maintenance and construction is now chiefly under the county governments, but the Territory during the last year has constructed with prison labor the greater part of an automobile road, 8 miles in length, from the Volcano House into the crater at Kilauea. It also has charge of the construction of new homestead roads out of the proceeds of lands sold for homestead purposes.

Bridges are now generally made of reenforced concrete.

HARBORS AND LIGHT-HOUSES.

The works upon harbors and light-houses under the War Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor, respectively, as well as of fortification construction and military survey under the War Department, are in charge of the United States engineer office in Honolulu.

HARBORS.

See also headings "Public works," "Transportation facilities," and "United States military and naval affairs" in this report.

OAHU.

Prior to the year 1905, when the Federal Government assumed charge of the improvement of Honolulu Harbor, much work had been done upon it by the various Hawaiian governments. Since

then a project has been adopted by Congress toward the execution of which \$800,000, or 49 per cent of the estimated cost has been appropriated, and the following work has thus far been accomplished: The channel has been dredged to its full width of 400 feet and depth of 35 feet at mean low water, the light-house point at which the channel joins the inner harbor has been removed, and the harbor has been partially widened, a total of nearly 2,000,000 yards having been excavated, the greater part of which has been placed on shore, thus incidently reclaiming a large area of very valuable land. An appropriation of an additional amount in order to complete the project by enlarging the harbor proper to a general width of 1,200 feet and dredging it throughout to a depth of 35 feet at mean low water is urgently required by the demands of commerce.

The extensive work at Pearl Harbor under the Navy Department is set forth under another heading.

HAWAII.

In 1907 Congress adopted a project for the construction of a breakwater at Hilo to have, when completed, a length of about 9,600 feet, the estimated cost of which was \$1,700,000. Thus far there have been appropriated \$400,000, or about 23½ per cent of the estimated cost. Work on the breakwater was begun in September, 1908, and at the end of the fiscal year 31,507 tons of stone had been placed, completing the breakwater to a length of 766 feet. The funds already appropriated are sufficient to extend the breakwater to a length of about 2,700 feet, and it is expected that the available funds will be exhausted during the summer of 1910. Until the breakwater is extended further than this no advantage will have been obtained from the work already done, and for this reason it is strongly recommended that Congress at its next session authorize the completion of the breakwater.

MAUI.

In April, 1909, the Secretary of War formally approved the harbor lines at the harbor of Kahului which had been considered at a public hearing in the previous fiscal year. By the act of March 3, 1909, Congress directed a preliminary examination of this harbor. That has been made and the report was submitted in the month of June, resulting in an order, made since the close of the year, for a survey of that harbor.

KAUAI.

By the same act of March 3, 1909, Congress directed a similar examination of Hanapepe Bay, on the island of Kauai. Such examination was made and the report submitted in the month of May, resulting in an order for a survey of that harbor.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The light-house tender *Kukui*, a vessel 190 feet in length, arrived on the 1st of March and was immediately put into commission.

For the accommodation of the tender and storekeepers and the increasing number of buoys, especially lighted buoys, and con-

structed illuminating apparatus, the establishment of a light-house depot is urgently required, which it is estimated will cost about \$200,000.

At the end of the fiscal year there were in commission 1 light-house of the third order at Diamond Head near Honolulu, 3 of the fourth order, namely, at Honolulu Harbor and Barbers Point on the island of Oahu, and Lae o Ka Laau on the island of Molokai, and 25 lens lanterns, 2 post lanterns, 1 electric arc, one incandescent lamp, and 13 day beacons.

During the year a lens lantern was established at Nakalele Head on the island of Maui and 3 dwellings for light-house keepers were constructed, namely, at Makahuena on the island of Kauai, and Nakalele and Kauiki Head on the island of Maui.

The following work has been authorized and will probably be accomplished during the present fiscal year: On Kauai, a light station at Eleele; on Maui, a light station and keeper's dwelling at Pauwela Point; on Hawaii, a light station and keeper's dwelling at Kailua and light station at Kukuiahae, and a keeper's dwelling at Kauhola Point and at Napoopoo.

OAHU.

The first order light-house at Makapuu Point has been finished except for the installation of the lens and lantern which are now on the ground, and the light will be placed in commission about the middle of the present fiscal year.

The Honolulu range front light station has been practically completed and will probably go into commission about October 1, 1909. When this is put in commission two gas buoys will be placed at the entrance of the harbor and the rear range light will then be discontinued.

MOLOKAI.

The tower for the new second order light station at Kalawao, Molokai, has been completed and work is now going forward on the dwellings for the keeper. This light will probably be put in commission about September 1, 1909. When it is established the light at Lae o Ka Laau at the end of the island, intended to mark the channels between Oahu and Molokai and between Molokai and Lanai, can be dispensed with for the former purpose and moved eastward to better serve the latter purpose.

KAUAI.

Seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated in 1908 for a light and fog-signal station on the northerly or westerly coast of Kauai. The Light-House Board has approved the recommendations of the district officers that this light should be placed near Kilauea, a point on the northerly coast.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.**TELEGRAPHS.**

These islands are connected with both shores of the Pacific by cable. The ordinary rate to San Francisco is 35 cents a word, address and signature counted.

Hawaii was one of the first countries to install a wireless-telegraph service for commercial purposes. All of the five larger islands are connected by this system. Three of them have stations of one kilowatt power and two of one-half kilowatt power. The one on Molokai, the operation of which was suspended for a time, has now resumed operations.

A station of high power (15 kilowatts) for communication with vessels has been completed at Kahuku, on the island of Oahu. Messages are received from and sent to ships at a distance of 1,000 miles or more. A number of additional steamers installed wireless apparatus during the year. This station is now being connected by telegraph and telephone lines with Honolulu, and when that is done the station for interisland messages at Barbers Point on the same island will be discontinued, the ship station taking its place for interisland messages as well as ship messages.

The ordinary rate for interisland messages is 15 cents, and for ship messages 10 cents a word, address and signature counted, with a minimum of \$1.50 and \$1, respectively, a message.

TELEPHONES.

All the larger islands have telephone systems and nearly all places on those islands are connected by them. The ordinary rate in Honolulu is \$2.50 a month. Hawaii was one of the first countries to use the telephone as well as the wireless. Extensive improvements in the Honolulu telephone system are contemplated for the present year.

POSTAL SERVICE.**GENERAL.**

For some years there has been a steady increase in the business of the postal service in this Territory. The increase during the last year has been due in part to the large number of persons in military and naval service stationed or temporarily here.

After first having been excluded, the Territory was finally admitted on April 1, to the benefits of the arrangement made six months previously for the reduced rate of 2 cents an ounce for letter postage between the United States and Great Britain. Since the close of the year similar action has been taken with reference to the arrangement with Germany.

The bulk of the international money orders are issued to Japan. Although there was a great reduction in these during the last quarter of the year in consequence of a strike among the Japanese laborers on several of the sugar plantations on the island of Oahu these numbered 35,594, aggregating \$1,031,544.89, while only 214, aggregating \$8,886.47, were certified from Japan.

The establishment of a postal savings bank might result in the retention within the Territory of much of the money that is sent to Japan in money orders. A reduction in the rates and increase in the weight limit for the domestic parcels post also is much needed.

MAILS.

There are 1 first-class, 1 second-class, 8 third-class, and 81 fourth-class post-offices, 91 in all, an increase of 1 from the number for the previous year.

There are 13 steamboat routes covering 15,055 miles; 28 Star routes covering 552.03 miles; 21 mail messenger routes covering 73.11 miles, and 6 railroad routes covering 125.39 miles. These cost \$119,212.50.

At the Honolulu office there were dispatched 7,539,370 letters, an increase of 1,315,905, and 4,858,084 prints, an increase of 1,137,298; the number of mail pouches and sacks received and dispatched at the same office was 82,966, an increase of 8,899. There were dispatched from the Hilo office 1,400,399 pieces of mail. The number of registered articles handled at the Honolulu office was 80,526, an increase of 5,616.

The receipts from sales of stamps at the Honolulu office were \$87,080.53, an increase of \$12,757.60; the total receipts were \$92,745.26, an increase of \$13,270.84; the net receipts were \$33,149.04, an increase of \$9,680.64.

PARCELS POST.

The number of parcels post packages received and dispatched at Honolulu was 7,883, an increase of 1,016, and the amount of customs duties collected on foreign mail packages was \$4,737.85, an increase of \$1,179.35.

MONEY ORDERS.

Thirty-six offices issue both domestic and international money orders, 33 issue only domestic orders, and 22 do not issue any.

The Honolulu post-office issued 27,846 domestic orders aggregating, with fees, \$580,426, an increase of \$81,854.75, and 6,632 international orders aggregating, with fees, \$471,309.24, an increase of \$243,758.05, and received \$2,396,522.82 in deposits from other offices, making the aggregate receipts of money-order funds at the Honolulu office \$3,448,258.78, an increase of \$193,712.38, and paid and repaid 56,645 orders aggregating \$1,391,961.63, and transmitted to the Treasury \$2,056,297.15, making a total of \$3,448,258.78, an increase of \$312,231.07.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND LABOR.

It is nine years since the last census was taken, and the conditions are such as to make it difficult to estimate the present population. The next census will be made during the present fiscal year, as will also the investigation of labor conditions in Hawaii required by the organic act to be made by the Commissioner of Labor. Such an investigation was required at first annually, but the act was subsequently amended so as to require it once in five years, alternate ones occurring at the taking of the census.

A rough estimate places the population at the present time at about 175,000, divided somewhat as follows: Orientals, 98,000, namely, Japanese 75,000, Chinese 18,000, Koreans 5,000; Latins, 27,000, namely, Portuguese 23,000, Spanish 2,000, Porto Ricans 2,000; Polynesians, practically all Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, 35,000; Teutons, practically all of American, British, German, and Norwegian descent, 14,000; others, 1,000.

The departures of Japanese during the last year have far exceeded the arrivals, which are now confined mostly to returning Japanese or relatives of Japanese already in the Territory. Previously, since the close of the Japan-Russia war, the arrivals exceeded the departures. During the war the departures nearly doubled the arrivals, and for several years before that there was little difference. Among the Japanese arrivals during the last few years there has been a large increase in the percentage of females, they having constituted more than 50 per cent the last year, as compared with about 33 per cent the previous year and 11 per cent the year before that. The result has been a large increase in Japanese births, more than half the reported births being of that race. Japanese pupils have increased in number from 1,352 in 1900 to 6,415 in 1909. The decrease in the Chinese population due to departures and nonarrivals is largely offset by births, and also by arrivals of Chinese children for the purpose of attending school. Many Chinese boys have come recently for that purpose. The Portuguese are increasing rapidly; the pupils of that nationality number 4,696. Pure Hawaiians are slowly decreasing and part Hawaiians increasing; the combined pupils of these two classes number 8,289.

The Hawaiians, most of the Teutons, and a large majority of the Portuguese are citizens. Many Chinese and Japanese are also, chiefly by birth. Before the termination of the monarchy 731 Chinese and 1 Japanese were naturalized, most of whom have probably died or left the islands. How many are citizens by birth is unknown, or how large a factor they will make as voters in the future. Many Japanese are sent back to the Orient when young, although this is the case with the girls more than with the boys. As yet they do not figure much in elections. The Chinese voters have increased from 143 to 272 since 1902, and the Japanese only from 3 to 6. The Chinese have proved themselves conservative voters. The Portuguese voters have increased from 594 to 1,230 in the same time, but will increase rapidly in the future as the young Portuguese grow up. The older Portuguese are prevented from voting largely through inability to read and write.

For some years there has been a growing disposition, even among the sugar planters, not only to improve the condition of laborers in the Territory, but to increase the number of laborers who will be citizens and home owners. The percentage of non-Asiatic laborers has steadily increased. Two years ago 4,684 Portuguese and Spanish, mostly women and children, were introduced at an expense of more than \$300,000, including the expense of returning a small number. The national immigration act, which took effect shortly afterwards, prevented further immigration of this character at that time. During the last year an agency was established by the territorial board of immigration in New York, and another in California, for the purpose of obtaining laborers of a desirable class. From these two sources

about 600 men, women, and children were obtained, most of them coming from California and being chiefly Portuguese, Porto Ricans, and Spaniards, who had previously gone to California from Hawaii. At the present time a number of Filipinos are being introduced, two small companies of them previously introduced having proved successful.

The principal feature in immigration and labor matters during the last year was the provision by the legislature for a special fund to be raised by an additional tax of 2 per cent upon incomes over \$4,000, three-fourths of which is to be used for immigration purposes and the other one-fourth for conservation purposes. The entire proceeds are expected to amount to \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year. With funds thus provided the territorial board of immigration has dispatched a special agent, lately treasurer of the Territory, to arrange for the transportation of such Portuguese and other European immigrants of desirable classes as desire to come to Hawaii. The agent, before proceeding to Europe, spent some time in Washington, going over the entire matter with the authorities there, and received their cooperation after careful investigation.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has during the year established a labor and statistical bureau, which it is hoped will result not only in the collection of much valuable information bearing upon this subject and assistance in furthering the introduction of superior classes of laborers, but also accelerate the improvement of social, sanitary, and other conditions among the laborers, in which great progress has already been made.

A strike occurred on a considerable scale on a number of the plantations on the island of Oahu in the month of May and lasted about three months. At its maximum about 7,000 laborers were involved. The strike did not emanate from the masses of laborers, who in general were satisfied with the existing conditions, but was stirred up by others. No disposition toward violence was manifested, except among the Japanese themselves as against each other. The radicals attempted to a considerable extent to control the conservatives by threats, and at times by resort to force. The movement was carefully organized, but was unsuccessful, because of unfavorable conditions. A number of prosecutions for criminal conspiracy, assault and battery, riot, improper use of the mails, and other offenses have resulted, the outcome of which yet remains to be seen.

PUBLIC LANDS.

GENERAL.

The public lands are of four classes: (1) Those under the land department, comprising the bulk of the public lands, including those formerly known as "crown lands," and intended for settlement and other general purposes; (2) those under the department of public works, most but not all used for public purposes, such as streets, parks, public building sites, landings, town lots, certain reservations, etc.; (3) those under the department of public instruction, consisting of school sites and other lands, most of which were set aside by law for school purposes in 1850, and (4) those under the board of agriculture and forestry, set apart as forest reservations.

In consequence of recent legislation, the same person now holds the offices of superintendent of public works and commissioner of

public lands, although exercising the functions of each office in a distinct capacity.

The administration of the public lands proper under the land department is beset with difficulties. The total area is small—less than 1,700,000 acres—and much of that is so high or so precipitous or so recently formed by volcanic action or so dry or rocky or otherwise unsuited to marketable crops that comparatively little is arable in its natural condition and in the present state of knowledge. There are, moreover, great variations in temperature and rainfall within short distances, the soils are heavy, a large amount of capital is required per acre for development, pests unchecked by cold winters abound, the science of tropical agriculture is in its infancy, marketable crops are comparatively few and most of them require from one to five years for maturing, the country is much broken up with gulches and valleys, transportation facilities are inadequate, the world's markets are distant, the population is mixed and their requirements vary widely, surveying and road construction are difficult and expensive, each tract must be treated by itself, there is great risk that the land will be taken up purely for purposes of speculation or investment, or, if taken up in good faith for homesteading, that the settler will meet with failure and sooner or later dispose of the land by lease or sale to a corporation or an oriental, whose chances of success are much greater.

The present land laws should be amended. They were enacted in 1895 and were modeled largely from the New Zealand laws. They were well suited to the then existing conditions and even at the present time are fairly well suited to the purposes of bona fide settlers, but with changed conditions they have proved equally well suited to the purposes of mere speculators or investors. Land is of high value for purposes other than homesteading and persistent efforts are made to obtain it for such purposes under the guise of homestead methods. Early in the year a commission of seven members, appointed by me for the purpose after I had carefully studied the matter myself, investigated the entire subject and submitted a report containing various recommendations which in general I believe to be well supported by the existing conditions. A bill was introduced in Congress last winter for the purpose of carrying out most of these recommendations as well as for accomplishing other objects not covered by the work of the commission. It is exceedingly important for the future welfare of this Territory that that bill, with perhaps some modifications, should be enacted. The extension of the federal land laws to Hawaii, advocated by some, would be fatal to the homesteading purpose.

The present laws give the executive officers considerable latitude as to the methods by which public land may be taken for settlement purposes. I have entirely discontinued one of the methods and to some extent two other methods which had been generally pursued previously, and under a general authority in the laws I have endeavored to meet present conditions as far as possible through another method, mainly by increasing the requirements of residence and cultivation, by providing against subleasing or other disposition before patent obtained, and at the same time allowing easier terms of payment—the aim being to prescribe what a settler in good faith would probably wish to do anyway, but what it would not pay the

mere speculator to do. As a rule the size of the lots has been reduced also. There is need of a statute prohibiting, even after patent obtained, conveyances of land taken up for homestead purposes to persons or corporations already possessing more than a limited area.

The general policy adopted the year before has been continued of not exchanging large tracts of rural land for other classes of lands, such as city property, and of retaining or only leasing large tracts which might ultimately be found to be capable of superior uses instead of selling them now at low valuations as lands capable only of inferior uses in the present state of knowledge.

As a rule exchanges are made only of small areas and strictly for public purposes as, for instance, for public building sites and roads. During the last year one large exchange was made in accordance with an agreement of the previous year by which 873 acres of arid land, suitable for sugar cane provided water should be brought upon it at large expenditure, was given in exchange for 1,200 acres of land peculiarly well suited for homestead purposes. These lands were on the island of Maui. An agreement was also made by which during the present year about 1,300 acres of arid land, on the island of Kauai, of which about 971 are suitable for cane, will be given in exchange for a little more than 1,700 acres of land suitable for homesteading and a million gallons of water a day. The last legislature provided that instead of conveying land by way of exchange for other land desired, the land proposed to be given in exchange might be sold and the land desired purchased with the proceeds. This insures the government's obtaining full value for the land which it disposes of and at the same time avoids the inherent difficulties which arise from the necessity of finding the necessary parties with the necessary lands and equalizing values.

The last legislature provided also that the entire proceeds of land sold for settlement purposes might be used for the construction of roads for opening up any lands for such purposes, the previous provision having limited the expenditure for such purposes to one-half of the proceeds of sales and confined the expenditure to roads on the particular lands sold; thus not only is a larger fund provided for homestead road construction, but provision is made for the construction of the roads before the lands are opened.

The legislature made provision also for settling the remaining unpaid government commutations. Sixty years ago most of the awards made by the commissioners to quiet land titles were subject to the payment to the Government of one-third or one-fourth of the unimproved value of the land at that time as representing the Government's interest. There are about 1,000 cases in which this government commutation, as it is called, has not been paid. Provision has now been made for the appraisalment of these commutations, notice to the holders of the lands, the creation of liens upon the lands for the commutations, and the enforcement of the liens.

LANDS UNDER LAND DEPARTMENT.

The land laws, besides providing for the disposition of these lands by general lease or exchange or equitable settlement of disputed claims, or sale for cash or on time payment with or without special

conditions of residence and improvement, provide in general for the following four methods of disposing of them for purposes of settlement:

(1) The homestead lease, by which one may acquire without power of alienation a small tract of land for nine hundred and ninety-nine years on payment of a nominal fee upon condition that he and his descendants shall occupy it and improve it to a certain extent. This method was intended mainly for Hawaiians, with a view to giving them an area sufficient to support a family, practically without cost, and to prevent their disposing of it by way of mortgage, which with many of them is very apt to result in a foreclosure sale; as a matter of fact the Hawaiians are chiefly the ones to take up land by this method; as a rule the land taken includes an acre or a fraction of an acre of wet land for the cultivation of taro, their principal article of food.

(2) The right of purchase lease, by which one may acquire a lease of a larger tract of land for twenty-one years upon prescribed conditions of residence and improvement and the payment of a rental of 8 per cent on the appraised value of the land, with the privilege of obtaining a patent in fee simple at any time after three years upon payment of that value and performance of the conditions.

(3) The cash freehold agreement, by which one may acquire a similar area as under the right-of-purchase lease and under much the same conditions, excepting that the sale is at auction and payment must be one-fourth down and one-fourth each of the three following years, and that the conditions must be performed within three years.

(4) The settlement association, by which six or more persons may take up adjoining lots under either the right-of-purchase lease or the cash freehold agreement system, in which case the right to take the lots is confined to the members of the association, the object being to enable groups, particularly of persons acquainted with each other coming from the mainland, to make a congenial neighborhood.

The first of these methods has proved fairly successful for the limited purposes for which it was intended. The fourth method has been the subject of great abuses and has been entirely discontinued. The third method has been but little in demand, and there is but little occasion for its use. The second method has been the favorite, but ways have been discovered by which that also may be greatly abused. Accordingly, a fifth method recently devised under a general authority of the statute has been applied much of late. This is the method referred to above in the fifth paragraph under the heading "Public lands."

There are now 848 lots surveyed for settlement purposes, covering 30,605.96 acres, appraised at \$142,475.52. The value of those intended for settlement under the homestead lease method is not included in this appraisement, as no charge is made for those other than a small fee. The lots are usually offered to homesteaders at about one-fourth or one-third of their appraised value, the conditions of residence and cultivation being considered as equivalent to the remainder.

During the year nine pieces of land, aggregating about 68.5 acres, were transferred to the public works department, most of the pieces being for road purposes, but most of the area being for a water source and a park. Eight pieces, aggregating about 22 acres, were

transferred to the department of public instruction for school lots. Six pieces, aggregating a little more than 8 acres, were transferred to this department from the department of public instruction, these being no longer required for school purposes.

Seven pieces of land, aggregating 1,602.50 acres, were conveyed by patent to private parties in exchange for other lands, aggregating 2,664.68 acres, desired for settlement and other public purposes.

Six pieces, aggregating 204.54 acres, were sold at auction for cash for \$2,429.05.

Sales of other kinds for the year, mainly for settlement purposes, were as follows:

Lands disposed of for homestead purposes, fiscal year 1909.

Tenure.	Number.	Area.	Average.	Value.	Average value per acre.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
Homestead leases.....	23	38.99	1.69		
Right of purchase leases.....	57	968.41	16.98	\$5,348.18	\$5.52
Cash freeholds.....	4	91.00	22.75	525.50	5.77
Special agreements.....	142	1,559.53	19.08	43,642.50	27.09
Total.....	226	2,657.93		49,516.18	

Of these, 21 were to Americans, 50 to Portuguese, 129 to Hawaiians, and 26 to others.

Four patents were issued upon land commission awards upon payment of the government commutation above referred to.

Eighty-eight patents, not including those issued on exchanges or land commission awards, were issued for an aggregate of 6,038.92 acres and a consideration of \$42,000.88, an average area of 68.64 acres and an average price of \$6.94 per acre.

Fifty-one general leases, for terms of one and one-half to twenty-one years, were made of an aggregate area of 18,178.57 acres at an aggregate annual rental of \$11,779.50. These all contain provisions for the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the land for settlement or public purposes. As old leases expire the area available for settlement purposes or new leases at higher rentals is greatly increased. The rentals from general leases during the last year were \$172,704.78, an increase of \$61,748.25 over the amount for the previous year. Leases of agricultural land are made for not exceeding fifteen years and of pasture land for not exceeding twenty-one years.

Lands disposed of for homestead purposes since the passage of the act of 1895.

BY CLASSES.

Tenure.	Number.	Area.	Average area per lot.	Value.	Average value per acre.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
Homestead leases.....	338	2,909.83	8.61		
Right of purchase leases.....	1,095	61,143.10	55.83	\$336,587.44	\$5.52
Cash freehold agreements.....	137	3,943.58	28.78	49,296.12	12.52
Special agreements.....	496	19,145.79	38.60	218,636.35	11.41
Total.....	2,066	87,142.30		604,519.91	

Lands disposed of for homestead purposes since the passage of the act of 1895—Continued.

BY RACES.

Tenure.	Number.	Area.	Average area per lot.	Value.	Average value per acre.
American.....	439	26,470.37	60.27	\$241,068.31	\$9.10
Hawaiian.....	920	27,013.30	28.86	114,419.38	4.20
Portuguese.....	479	17,974.44	37.52	150,092.35	8.35
Others.....	228	15,684.19	68.78	98,939.87	6.31
Total.....	2,066	87,142.30	.....	604,519.91	.....

In the above table the "Average value per acre" does not include the number of agreements and area of homestead leases, of which there are 323 for Hawaiians, with an area of 2,801.33 acres, and 15 for Portuguese, with an area of 108.50 acres.

The expenditures of the public lands department for the year were \$20,282.55. The receipts were as follows:

Receipts of public lands department.

Rents:			
General leases.....		\$172,704.78	
Right of purchase leases.....		9,307.20	
Olaa leases.....		96.17	
Kaimu leases.....		39.94	
		.....	\$182,148.09
Interest and fees:			
Homesteads.....		800.97	
Special agreements.....		1,505.38	
Cash freeholds.....		409.50	
Office fees.....		425.00	
		.....	3,140.85
Sales:			
Right of purchase leases.....		27,821.36	
Special agreements.....		6,525.70	
Cash freeholds.....		10,232.93	
Government commutation.....		43.75	
Cash sales.....		2,107.05	
		.....	46,730.79
Government realizations.....			480.00
Settlers' realizations (improvements).....			555.00
			233,054.73

So much of the proceeds of any tract opened for settlement as is needed may be set aside for the construction of roads for opening up that or any other tract for settlement purposes. For this purpose \$14,093.04 was set aside during the year. The sum of \$28,541.04 was turned into the bond sinking fund from proceeds of sales.

LANDS UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Nine pieces of land, aggregating about 68½ acres, were transferred to this department for public purposes from the department of public lands. Twenty-six pieces were conveyed to private parties, including 14 pieces aggregating 20 acres by way of exchange for 17 pieces aggregating 24 acres, chiefly for road purposes, 10 upon sales as town lots, 1 for a railway right of way, and 1 as a cemetery lot. From the proceeds of sales \$5,603 was turned into the bond sinking fund.

LANDS UNDER SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

During the year 8 pieces, aggregating about 22 acres, were transferred to this department from the department of public lands, and 6 pieces, aggregating a little over 8 acres, were transferred from this department to that department. Four lots, aggregating nearly 5 acres, which had been occupied as school lots without title, were conveyed to the department by private parties. By exchange with private parties, 3 lots aggregating a little over 7 acres were conveyed to the department, and 3 lots aggregating a little over 2½ acres were conveyed by the department. Another lot, containing about one-third of an acre, was conveyed by way of exchange for a lot containing about two-thirds of an acre that was not transferred to the department until after the close of the year.

LANDS UNDER BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Four tracts, aggregating 101,614 acres, were set aside as forest reserves, making the total present area of such reserves 545,746 acres.

SURVEY.

The legislature at its recent session provided for the consolidation of this and the land department with the department of public works, to begin July 1, 1909.

OFFICE WORK.

The office work of this department has consisted mainly in working up data obtained in the field and in furnishing information and assistance to other departments as well as private persons. Twenty-three land-court applications and surveys have been examined and reported on, 81 tracings and 988 blueprints have been furnished, and nearly 600 public maps have been given out. Four hundred and one descriptions of surveys have been furnished for public transactions, mostly for homestead grants. There were registered 49 field books, making a total of 760, and 27 maps, making a total of 2,475 now on file. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey's tide gauge has been kept in operation. The time service has been continued. The expense of office and field work was \$26,860.63.

FIELD WORK.

The following is a brief description of most of the field work. It includes a new feature in the work of this department—a hydrographic survey of important public lands on the island of Kauai.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Hilo district.—The land of Kaapoko was subdivided into 11 homestead lots, aggregating 114.17 acres, a park reserve of 1.8, a school lot of 6.2, and a reserve lot of 13.25 acres. About 1½ miles of plantation roads were utilized in this subdivision. There were surveyed also school lots at Kulaimano, Halepuna, and Puueo, and a proposed cemetery for Hilo town.

Hamakua district.—An addition to the Kaohe school lot and a lot near by to exchange for it were surveyed.

Kohala district.—An additional section to the "Kohala Mountain Forest Reserve," consisting of 14 privately owned lands covering

6,973.5 acres and 1 public land of 24 acres, was surveyed; also a homestead lot in Kawaihae-uka was located.

Kona district.—Field work in connection with the South Kona general survey was completed; the map work also has been nearly completed; the section surveyed contains about 112,000 acres. Three boundary surveys have been made—Hienaloli, Honalo-Lehuula, and Kaupulehu-Honuaula. Two school lots were surveyed with an area of 3.41 acres.

Kauai district.—Work has been begun in laying out 100 homestead lots at Kamaoa, and subdividing town lots in Waiohinu village.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Part of the lands of Kuiaha and Pauwela were surveyed for a proposed exchange and then subdivided into 30 homestead lots with a total area of 1,171.75 acres. Thirteen homestead lots were marked out in Honomanu Valley.

The amended boundary of the Makawao Forest Reserve was located.

A boundary dispute in Kahakuloa was settled by the department.

The appraisers appointed to fix values and rentals of extensive water rights in the Hamakualoa and Koolau districts were accompanied by an assistant in the department who prepared the necessary maps and computed the areas.

A complete classification and detailed survey of the Lahainaluna school lands was begun.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

The survey of the two villages of Kalaupapa and Kalawao, constituting the Leper Settlement, was completed and the maps finished.

Six school and church lots with an area of 3.50 acres were surveyed and located in Pelekunu and Wailau valleys. This completes the survey of all school lots on that island.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Resurveys were made of two lots containing 82.98 acres in the Pupukea-Paumalu homestead tract; of two lots containing 96.60 acres in the Lualualei homestead tract, and of five lots containing 47.18 acres in the Kanohohuluiwi homestead tract.

Lands proposed to be exchanged between the department of public instruction and a railroad company for the Boys' Industrial School at Waialea were surveyed and the cane fields being planted by the boys were located, the total area being 134.41 acres.

A partial survey of cane fields covering 480 acres was made at Waimanalo.

At Honolulu and vicinity twenty miscellaneous surveys were made, including road widenings, government remnants, and reservoir sites.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

A surface-water survey of the lands at Kapaa and Anahola in the vicinity of the Makee Sugar Company's plantation has been begun. Weirs were installed and the streams and ditches measured. The Anahola River was located from the intake of the irrigation ditch to

its source at an elevation of 1,945 feet. A location of the North Branch shows it to be 3.1 miles long. Five reservoirs in Kamalomalo were located and measured; also the proposed dam and reservoir site of Mamahaiole, on the land of Anahola. Weekly reports of the stream have been furnished to the superintendent of public works. It was found that all portions of the lands of Anahola and Kamalomalo can be irrigated by a ditch from the river at an elevation of 1,045 feet, and that the flow of the river is far in excess of the estimates made by the plantation company. Incidentally, the upper boundaries of the lands of Anahola, Kamalomalo, and Kealia were located so as to complete the map of this important watershed.

The Anahola and Moloaa forest reserve line was amended and marked with monuments.

Kuleanas and rice lands in Anahola Valley were located and homestead lots laid out; village lots also were laid out at Anahola. The Anahola church lot and kuleanas for a proposed exchange for an enlargement of the church site were also surveyed.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

The water problem is all-important in Hawaii. There is excessive rainfall in certain districts and on the mountain tops or upper slopes of all the larger islands and comparatively little rainfall on the leeward sides of the islands; the rainfall, indeed, varies from a few inches to several hundred inches a year, according to locality. The greater portion of the land best suited to cultivation lies in comparatively arid regions. The main problem is that of conserving the water and transferring it to the arid lands. Much attention has been given to forest preservation, and is now being given to forest propagation, for the purpose of conserving the rainfall.

Irrigation is required mainly for the taro, rice, and cane lands. The taro lands were irrigated by the natives in ancient times and require flooding, as is the case also with rice lands. These, the taro and rice lands, are the principal lands irrigated on a small scale, the former being cultivated mainly by Hawaiians and Chinese and the latter by Chinese.

The cane lands, however, comprise the largest areas that are irrigated. Of these, about one-half, or 105,000 acres, are naturally arid lands reclaimed at a cost of more than \$15,000,000, or more than \$140 per acre. At first the usual method was by constructing large ditches, tunnels, and flumes for the purpose of bringing the water from rainy districts into the dry districts. Later, especially on the island of Oahu and to a lesser extent on the islands of Maui and Kauai, wells, mostly artesian, were sunk and pumping plants installed. About 60 per cent of the water used on cane lands is obtained by pumping, the lift averaging 191 feet and reaching a maximum of 550 feet. Some water has been developed also by tunneling. More recently attention has been turned largely to the impounding of storm waters by the construction of reservoirs. Freshets are frequent and large in the small mountain torrents which come down the steep, short slopes from the higher levels of frequent and heavy rainfall.

Thus far irrigation projects have been executed entirely through private enterprise. The last legislature, however, provided for waterworks for a country district, but mainly for domestic and

live-stock purposes. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the construction of a reservoir and a pipe line 15 miles long for the purpose of supplying with water the settlers of a comparatively dry district on the island of Maui.

In general also irrigation works have been constructed by corporations or individuals for lands occupied by themselves as owners or lessees. To this rule there is one notable exception, namely, that of two companies controlled at first largely by the same people and now by a third—a holding—company, in the Kohala district, on the island of Hawaii, where two ditches, one northerly through the district of North Kohala and one southerly through the district of Hamakua, have been constructed from the wet tops of the Kohala Mountains. Another large ditch under the same control has recently been begun on a lower level through the Hamakua district. The water for these ditches is obtained under licenses from the Territory and private owners, the licenses from the Territory containing provisions for the furnishing of water to homesteaders as well as to the sugar plantations.

As already intimated, the modern irrigation projects have been as a rule on a large scale for large properties. There remain, however, a number of comparatively large tracts of public land suitable for reclamation by irrigation. It is exceedingly important that these should be reclaimed for the benefit of settlers. The public lands which are suitable for settlement purposes and which have sufficient rainfall are as a rule comparatively small in area, and the conditions are such as to make it difficult to homestead these successfully at all, and especially with Anglo-Saxons. The social conditions are such, among other things, as to make settlement on these lands unattractive to Anglo-Saxons in appreciable numbers. Practically the only method, or at least the most propitious method, of obtaining Anglo-Saxon farmers seems to be to reclaim these stretches of arid lands which are exceedingly fertile and upon which a large community of Anglo-Saxons could be established at one time, and where with the increasing knowledge of tropical agriculture there is good reason to believe success might be attained.

With a view to ascertaining the possibilities in this direction as perhaps the most important problem with reference to the development of this Territory on American lines, the Director of the Reclamation Service, Mr. F. H. Newell, made a general examination of six of the larger islands of the group in the fall of last year and his carefully prepared and favorable report was published last January as Senate Document No. 668. The legislature at its last session with this object in view, and also in the hope that Congress would make a supplementary appropriation for this purpose—the Comptroller of the Treasury having ruled that the general federal appropriations for hydrographic survey were not applicable to Hawaii—made partial provision for such a survey, the amount of which will probably come to about \$10,000 a year. In furtherance of this purpose, since the close of the fiscal year, Mr. M. O. Leighton, Chief Hydrographer, and Mr. W. C. Mendenhall, in charge of underground water investigations, are now in the Territory making a general examination of the islands with a view to organizing the work of the survey.

Water rights depend usually upon the ownership of the land upon which the water is, or upon prescriptive use. Rights by prior

appropriation are not recognized, and riparian rights are insignificant. Much of the water is owned privately, but much still unused as well as much that is now used is upon public lands. The Territory has issued a number of licenses for the use of water or made leases of lands that are valuable mainly for the water upon them. These licenses and leases run for periods of from fifteen to fifty years—in most cases from twenty to thirty years. The rentals in general have been low owing to the large expense required in making the water available, but as the leases and licenses expire they can be renewed for shorter periods at greatly increased rentals or the water can be used in other ways.

One of these licenses which was for thirty years at a rental of \$500, recently expired, but the license provided for a renewal for another thirty years at a rental to be fixed by appraisers each ten years. The rental for the first ten years has been fixed at \$22,500 a year. A lease of land for the water that was upon it in the same district also has recently expired and a license has since been sold at auction for the water on the land, except so far as it was required for home-stead purposes, at a like annual fee of \$22,500, with a reservation, however, of a right to terminate the license upon two years' notice, the chief object of this being to enable the Government to obtain the water for reclamation purposes, if desired.

INDUSTRIES.

GENERAL.

Hawaii is mainly an agricultural country. There is little manufacturing, excepting what is incidental to agricultural industries. There are few mineral resources, and comparatively little merchantable timber. The conditions are such, owing to lack of knowledge of tropical agriculture, distance from the world's markets, tariffs, and other causes, that thus far only few products have been produced on a sufficient scale for export in appreciable quantities. Much enterprise has been shown, however, in experimentation, and much disposition toward the adoption of scientific methods. Marked progress has been made in knowledge of possible crops and methods of cultivation. What it is possible to accomplish by ingenuity, perseverance, and scientific methods is shown by the achievements of the sugar industry. The same causes are now producing most encouraging results in other industries which are more suited to small proprietors. What the experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, one of the largest and best private stations to be found anywhere, has done for the sugar industry is being accomplished to some extent for other industries by the federal experiment station and in a lesser degree by the territorial board of agriculture and forestry and the college of agriculture and mechanic arts. It is highly desirable and only just that further assistance should be furnished by the Federal government, particularly in soil, topographic and hydrographic surveys, reclamation, branch experiment stations, etc., the appropriations for which should be made to apply to this Territory—an integral part of the United States—but which the Comptroller of the Treasury has held do not so apply. Hawaii apparently yields by far more revenues to the Federal Treasury than any other part of the United States of equal population.

AGRICULTURAL.

The sugar industry equals all others combined several times over in the value of its output. It is conducted mainly on a large scale, although there are a number of independent planters who raise cane and sell it to the large producers. The greater portion, however, even of that raised under the general supervision of the large producers, is raised under contracts, more or less in the nature of profit-sharing agreements, under which the plantations perform certain functions varying with local conditions and the laborers do most of the work and sell the cane to the plantations at agreed prices, which vary with the price of sugar and the amount of cane required to produce a given quantity of sugar. Other kinds of work also are performed largely by contract. The result is that the great majority of laborers, perhaps 90 per cent of them, receive considerably more than the minimum wages paid to an adult male for ordinary work, such minimum being \$18 a month, besides house and lot, fuel, medical attendance, and water. The percentage of non-Asiatics employed has increased from about 12 per cent in 1899 to about 19 per cent on December 31, 1908, when there were employed 44,348 persons, comprising 570 Americans, 3,620 Portuguese, 685 Spanish, 370 other Europeans, 1,080 Hawaiians, 1,917 Porto Ricans, 118 Filipinos, 31,207 Japanese, 2,942 Chinese, 1,743 Koreans, and 96 others. Since then the percentage of non-Asiatics has further increased; on one plantation, which was affected by the recent strike among the Japanese, it has increased to 60 per cent. More than \$70,000,000 is invested in this industry, and 213,000 acres are cultivated in cane. About half of the land is irrigated. Large quantities of fertilizer are used. The yield per acre has gradually increased. It is nearly twice as great on the irrigated as on the unirrigated plantations. The crop of 1908, amounting to 521,123 tons, was harvested from 101,379 acres, an average of 5.14 tons per acre. The yield of the irrigated plantations was 6.33 and of the unirrigated 3.83 tons per acre. Only about one-half of the land is harvested each year, as the cane usually requires fifteen months or more to mature. The 1909 crop, the harvesting of which is not yet completed, is expected to yield 530,000 tons. The annual value of the crop is over \$40,000,000.

Sugar production (short tons).

Island.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Hawaii.....	170,665	122,865	126,405	137,750	143,891	180,159
Maul.....	84,776	77,985	100,834	102,960	104,772	122,629
Oahu.....	121,066	102,019	123,095	113,750	119,273	137,013
Kauai.....	61,484	64,606	76,314	74,753	72,081	81,322
Total.....	437,991	367,475	426,248	429,213	440,017	521,123

Rice is produced mainly by the Chinese on small plantations and usually upon land leased at high rentals. About 11,000 acres are cultivated, yielding as a rule two crops a year, the entire output being valued at about \$2,500,000, most of which is consumed in the Territory. The exports for the last year amounted to \$255,318. Considerable Japanese rice is imported because the Japanese prefer

it. Much has been done for this industry by the federal experiment station during the last few years, particularly in improvement of varieties and in fertilization.

The coffee industry is one of the oldest and at one time was conducted largely by Americans, but owing to low prices has fallen largely into the hands of Japanese. The output is variable. Last year the exports amounted to \$238,083. Much is consumed in the Territory. The quality is superior. About 4,500 acres are cultivated, averaging 600 or 700 pounds per acre.

The rubber industry is still in the experimental stage, although the experiments of the last year in tapping and in the use of temporary fertilizers during the tapping period have been most promising (see heading "Federal experiment station"). On the six principal plantations, four at Nahiku on Maui, one at Puna, Hawaii, and one at Kailua, Oahu, there are now about 1,600 acres planted with about 600 *Castilloa* trees, 66,700 *Hevea* trees, and 444,450 *Ceara* trees.

The pineapple industry is the most advanced of the newer minor agricultural industries. It has much promise and is especially suitable for American settlers. Its growth has been rapid since the extension of the American protective tariff to these islands when territorial government was established. The pineapple schedule in the tariff bill enacted since the close of the year is most gratifying to the people of Hawaii. The export of fresh fruit has not grown much, but is expected to grow with the increase of suitable transportation facilities and of knowledge as to methods of packing, shipping, and marketing. About 750 tons of the fresh fruit was exported during the last fiscal year. The growth in the canned product has been from 2,000 cases for the year ended May 31, 1901, which was the first year under the tariff, to 411,000 cases for the year ended May 31, 1909, which is more than double the pack of the preceding year. The area planted is about 5,500 acres, an increase of about 1,000 acres during the year.

The demand for pineapples kept pace with the supply until the financial depression of a year and a half ago, when great difficulty was experienced in marketing the crop. This will result in a smaller increase in the output for the coming year. The necessity of developing the market was such that the Hawaiian Pineapple Growers' Association took steps in October, 1908, to carry on a general advertising campaign on the mainland. This was begun in January, 1909, and with the aid of specially qualified salesmen and a reduction in the price of 50 cents a case has resulted in the disposition of about 80 per cent of the output. About \$100,000 was expended during the year in advertising and for the employment of salesmen.

A splendid pineapple exhibit, with large sales of the fruit, is being maintained at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The exports of fruits and nuts, chiefly pineapples, amounted to \$1,457,644 last year, as compared with \$803,376 for the previous year.

One of the most marked and hopeful industrial features of the past year has been the inauguration of the tobacco and cotton industries. Both of these are results in large measure of the work of the federal experiment station. They bid fair to play an important part in the diversification of industries and the encouragement of small proprietors.

Two tobacco companies have been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000 and \$100,000, respectively, and have begun operations at Keokea, North Kona, South Kona, and Keauhou, respectively, on the island of Hawaii. Attention has been devoted thus far to development and organization more than to production; but the company operating at Keokea has already shipped 65 bales, about 6,000 pounds, valued at \$4,600, and it is expected that during the present year the two companies will crop 750 bales.

The subject of cotton is treated under the heading "Federal experiment station" in this report.

The sisal industry has lately received renewed impetus. This crop requires little cultivation, little capital, and little water. The cost of milling is small. The yield of fiber averages about 500 pounds per acre per annum, and the fiber is of the best quality. Five companies are in operation, and about 3,000 acres under cultivation. The output last year was 100 tons, which sold at 7½ cents per pound. The coming year the output is expected to be 300 tons. At present the price has fallen to 6 cents. The price obtained last year was \$10 a ton over the price for Yucatan fiber. The United States requires about \$13,000,000 worth annually of raw fiber at 6 cents per pound, and it is estimated that at that price there is available land in Hawaii for about \$18,000,000 worth.

The honey industry, which is comparatively new, is steadily growing. It now represents an investment of \$200,000 and yields annually about \$70,000 worth of honey and wax.

The Algeroba tree, which is the mesquit of the Southwest, but which grows into a large tree in Hawaii, has, since its introduction in 1837, spread rapidly in dry regions on the leeward coast of all the larger islands. Besides producing excellent firewood, for which purpose it is much used, and abundant flowers, from which most of the honey of the finest quality is produced, it bears in large quantities a pod which is a superior food for live stock. Until the last year it has been found impossible to grind the pod for the purpose of preserving it for use between seasons and of utilizing its hard seeds, which form one of its best parts, but which without grinding are indigestible. Success has now been attained. It is found that by the use of water the machine can be kept from gumming, which was the principal difficulty to be overcome. The ground pod surpasses the imported grains as a fodder, and ought in time take the place in a large measure of such grains, large quantities of which are now imported.

Bananas are exported to some extent. The cultivation of coconuts for purposes of exportation has been begun on a more extensive scale.

LIVE STOCK.

This industry consists chiefly in the raising and fattening of cattle and sheep for the local market, although of late the raising of horses and mules has increased. About 1,650,000 acres of land are used for grazing purposes.

Cattle number about 130,000 head, valued at about \$1,700,000. The cattle ranches suffered much from a prolonged drought, which continued into the beginning of the present calendar year and which was felt particularly on the islands of Hawaii and Maui, and resulted in a loss of 15,000, more or less, head of cattle. In consequence, during

February, March, and April it was found necessary for the first time in many years to import beef, although only a small quantity—120 carcasses of beef and 50 of veal from California, and 60 of beef from Australia. The annual consumption of cattle is about 15,000 head, of which perhaps 60 per cent are marketed in Honolulu. The demand has increased during the last year, particularly at Honolulu, owing in part to the stationing on the island of Oahu of large contingents of the United States military and naval forces. The carcasses weigh on the average about 500 pounds. The price varies from 7 to 10 cents a pound dressed. In the early part of the year it advanced to from 9 to 11 cents. The quality has been improved during the last few years, mainly through the importation of registered stock, introduction of new grasses, division of large ranches into paddocks, and general improvement in the care of stock. Attention is now being turned to the production of fodder, and with the increasing demand for beef still greater attention will have to be given to this in the future. At present the cattle are mostly grass fed. Little attention has been paid to dairy farming, except on a small scale near the centers of population. Large quantities of butter and cheese are imported.

Sheep are raised mostly on six large ranches, besides which two ranches, one on Hawaii, the other on Maui, hitherto devoted exclusively to cattle, have begun to use a portion of their lands for sheep. There are about 100,000 sheep, valued at about \$130,000. The exports of wool for the year amounted to 336,936 pounds, valued at \$52,448. The consumption is about 1,200 carcasses a month. About 500 carcasses a month are imported from Australia for the Honolulu market and at times smaller quantities are brought from San Francisco for the Hilo market. The price is 10 cents a pound, the carcasses ranging in weight from 30 to 45 pounds. Until the last year or two far less thought was given to the improvement of sheep than of cattle. During the last year a number of pure-bred Merino rams and ewes were imported for breeding purposes from California and New Zealand. There were 105 in one shipment from New Zealand along with 4 Hereford and 16 Short Horn bulls for the cattle ranches. Scab among sheep has been eliminated in large measure by systematic dipping. It is believed that this industry may be developed sufficiently within the next few years to supply local demands.

As already stated, the raising of horses and mules is receiving greater attention. During the last year large numbers of draft animals, especially mules, were imported at prices averaging as high as \$260 per head, and, notwithstanding the high prices, it has been difficult to obtain animals of good quality. A number of pure-bred stallions, both draft and lighter horses, have been imported, and in a few years the Territory ought to be able to meet its own demands for such animals. Among the stallions imported were two registered stallions from Europe, one a Percheron from France, the other an Oldenburg Coach from Germany, the former for breeding plantation and city draft horses, the latter for breeding heavy horses for wagons and carriages.

Hogs are still raised in insufficient quantities to supply the demand, and notwithstanding high prices and the prevalence of hog diseases in California, a large number have been imported from San Francisco, both to Honolulu and Hilo. The price is from 10 to 11 cents a pound.

Prices of poultry and eggs are high and large quantities are imported from the Pacific coast. There is opportunity for the development of these industries in Hawaii.

FISHING.

There is no fresh-water fishing of importance, the streams being small, rapid, and subject to frequent freshets. Sea fish are of great variety and superior quality, but in smaller quantities than in many other waters. They are caught in the open sea and in artificial ponds, the latter usually semicircular in form with the shore for the chord and a stone wall for the outer boundary. Some of these are very ancient. They are stocked with small fish caught outside. Some are owned by the Government and others privately. Both classes are often leased—mainly to Japanese and to some extent to Chinese and Hawaiians. Most of the large lands privately owned have appurtenant fishing rights extending out to the reef, or, where there is no reef, for a distance of 1 mile from shore. Titles to these have generally been proved in accordance with the requirements of the organic act, which also contemplates their purchase by the Government for the purpose of making them free. This has not been done. Fisheries in waters adjoining government lands and private lands sold by the government during the last sixty years are free.

The fishing business is conducted principally by the Japanese who have for this purpose hundreds of sampans. During the last year a Japanese fishing company was incorporated with headquarters at Honolulu and has gradually been getting control of most of the fish ponds on the island of Oahu; it is also substituting a smaller number of large gasoline sampans for larger numbers of small sailing sampans. The consumption is large. There is need of a fish hatchery which Congress should provide for.

MANUFACTURING.

The principal manufactory, outside of the manufacturing that is immediately incidental to agricultural industries, is that of the Honolulu Iron Works Company at Honolulu. This is an old company which has made remarkable growth. Its specialty is sugar machinery, its manufactures of which are unexcelled in design and workmanship. It has a branch office in New York City and executes orders for Porto Rico, Mexico, Formosa, Java, and other countries, although its principal work is in Hawaii. Its shops cover $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres and are of the most modern type.

The Oahu and Hilo railroads manufacture their own cars. There are several sawmills for the production of lumber and railroad ties, and several planing mills. There are 2 large fertilizer works, 1 wire-bed factory, 1 soap factory, 2 wineries, 1 beer brewery, 1 sake brewery, 2 lime works, 1 tannery, a number of ice works, several electric light and power plants, 1 gas plant, 1 macaroni factory, several soy factories, poi factories, and a number of small furniture, ready-made clothing, and shoe factories.

Manufacturing, however, is for the most part directly incidental to agricultural industries, the principal factories being the numerous large mills for the production of raw sugar on the plantations. One

mill produces refined sugar, the output of which was greatly increased during the last year. On the sugar plantations there are also numerous pumping plants. There are about 10 pineapple canning factories, a number of coffee mills, rice mills, and sisal and manioc mills.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

GENERAL.

This board consists of five members. Its work is conducted chiefly through three divisions—forestry, animal industry, and entomology. This is the main department of the territorial government actively engaged in the conservation of natural resources. The broad subject of conservation has received much public attention during the last year. A number of public meetings under the auspices of the legislature and other organizations have been held for its discussion, and the Territory has been represented at several conferences on the mainland dealing with the subject. Early in the fiscal year I appointed a conservation commission of five members to cooperate with the national conservation commission, state and territorial conservation commissions and other organizations, and to deal with the subject of conservation in its wider aspects in this Territory.

FORESTRY.

The work of this division is concerned chiefly with the protection and use of existing native forests and the planting of trees on lands not already forested.

The vital relation between forest protection and the supply and use of water for irrigation, power, and other economic purposes is peculiarly obvious in this Territory. Private persons and corporations are cooperating with the territorial government in the preservation and extension of the forests. During the last year 4 additional forest reserves were created, aggregating 101,614 acres, of which 83,234 acres, or 82 per cent, are government land. There are now 20 forest reserves, aggregating 545,746 acres, of which 357,180 acres, or 65 per cent, are government land. Progress has been made on other forest reserve projects. Eventually, according to present plans, the forest reserves will cover about 750,000 acres, of which about 70 per cent will be government land.

The forests are classified as protection and commercial. It is the policy of the Government to grant licenses for the cutting of timber in such as have reached their maturity and are not needed for the conservation of water. The first license of this kind on a considerable scale is about to be sold at auction, with appropriate safeguards and restrictions.

Tree planting has lately received increased impetus. An additional experimental garden has been established at Honolulu. Sub-nurseries are being established in other parts of the Territory. Experiments are being made in the planting of imported trees of commercial varieties at various elevations on the higher mountains. The division of forestry assists private persons and companies with advice and, to some extent, by the distribution of trees. During the last year it distributed 81,500 trees, about one-fourth of which were given

free to homesteaders, schools, improvement clubs, etc., where the number of trees desired was limited. The rest were sold at cost. Sugar companies and stock ranches planted more than half a million trees.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The work of this division has to do mainly with the inspection of imported live stock and the investigation and suppression of infectious and contagious diseases among live stock within the Territory. All live stock imported from the mainland or from abroad is inspected, and the mallein and tuberculin tests applied to horse stock and cattle. It has been found necessary in some cases to quarantine imported horse stock in order to prevent the introduction of glanders. Great care has been required also for the exclusion of tuberculosis and hog cholera. In a recent shipment of 126 hogs, 80 per cent were found to be infected with cholera. The isolated position of this Territory greatly favors the exclusion of infectious and contagious diseases among live stock, but adequate quarantine stations are necessary. A new station has been established at Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, and a large new station is now under construction at Honolulu. This will be equipped with an abattoir for hogs, so that infected shipments may be disposed of without danger of spreading the disease.

Within the Territory the general health of meat-producing animals has been exceptionally good during the past year. Only among horse stock has glanders, as hitherto, caused considerable loss. An extensive outbreak of endemic catarrhal fever has prevailed on the island of Hawaii, causing inconvenience and some loss among ranch and plantation horses. This has now subsided but will probably occur again when conditions are favorable. Tuberculosis prevails to a limited extent among the dairy animals in Honolulu and vicinity, and this division will cooperate with a special commission provided for by the last legislature for the purpose of formulating recommendations for the improvement of the milk supply of the Territory, which implies eradication of tuberculosis among dairy stock.

A deputy territorial veterinarian has been appointed for the island of Maui, and a veterinarian who has lately become established on the island of Kauai will probably soon receive a similar appointment. There was a deputy already on the island of Hawaii, and it is hoped that provision can soon be made for another on that large island. Each of the principal islands is now provided with a veterinarian, who reports regularly to the territorial veterinarian. It is hoped that during the present year an adequate veterinary sanitary inspection service for the entire Territory will have been completed. See also the heading "Live stock" elsewhere in this report.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The main function of this division is the inspection of imported live vegetable matter for the purpose of excluding possible pests to agriculture. This inspection is of great value to the mainland as well as to this Territory, the western gate to the mainland. The quality of imported fruits and vegetables continues to improve. During the year 432 vessels were boarded at Honolulu and Hilo for purposes of inspection; 8,134 lots, comprising 184,351 parcels, were examined in freight, mails, and baggage, of which 664 parcels were

disinfected before release, 232 were destroyed, and 2,275 ordered returned. Inspectors have now been appointed also for Lahaina and Hana on the island of Maui. A quarantine laboratory has been erected on a centrally located wharf in Honolulu to facilitate inspection and disinfection. The work is hampered somewhat by customs and postal regulations, although the officers of the customs and postal service cooperate as far as possible. Only such postal matter can be examined as is addressed to Honolulu or Hilo. The Post-Office Department has now granted the same privilege of inspecting queen bees coming through the mails as of inspecting vegetable matter.

Considerable work is done also in the study of economic insect pests in the Territory and the introduction, breeding, and distribution of their enemies. From Europe there has been brought an enemy of the horn fly, from western Australia fruit-fly parasites to operate against the melon fly, and from Florida a collection of fungi destructive to white fly or mealy wing. After several unsuccessful attempts, the Smyrna fig wasp, necessary for the fertilization of the fig flowers, was introduced. Many remarkable feats have been achieved in economic entomology through the introduction of insect enemies in this Territory, notably through the introduction of enemies to the sugar-cane leaf hopper, which threatened the entire sugar industry, the torpedo bug, once a common pest on many fruit and forest trees, and the stable fly. The introduction of a number of pests has gone far toward destroying the lantana, a prickly shrub which has densely covered large areas of land.

FEDERAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

GENERAL.

This station is constantly coming into closer touch with the industries and industrial organizations of the Territory. Its work is expanding and its benefits becoming more and more evident. It is cooperating with closely related territorial organizations, and the legislature at its last session provided generously for territorial aid to it.

AGRICULTURE.

Particular attention has been given to cotton, rice, and forage crops.

The production of forage is more and more recognized as an essential feature for the maintenance of soil fertility. Cowpeas, jack beans, velvet beans, corn, and other crops are giving excellent results as suitable rotation crops. Upland rice produces an excellent cereal hay and ought to go far toward displacing the large importations of stock feed.

The introduction and development of better varieties and improvement in methods of fertilization practically double the yields of rice on ordinary lands. The varieties of rice and the lands in rice cultivation had greatly deteriorated.

Much interest has been developed in the growing of cotton. The station now has in bearing 10 varieties of upland, 2 of Egyptian, 2 of Caravonica, 1 of Chinese, and several of sea-island cotton. All

these yield heavily and are capable of cultivation either as annuals or as perennials. By proper pruning the size and form of the plants can be controlled for growth as perennials and the time of maturity of the bolls can be predetermined. Experiments during the year covered 10 acres of land under cooperative arrangements as well as small areas on the station grounds and at the trial grounds. Excellent results have been obtained at all altitudes from sea level to 800 feet and under rainfalls of from 10 to 90 inches. Care must be taken to avoid cross fertilization. It is found that selected plants may be perpetuated by cuttings and undesirable plants may be top worked by budding. As a result of the experiments, 100 acres of cotton were planted during the year and there is a prospect of more than 1,000 for the present year.

Extensive experiments have been made in the tapping of rubber trees, especially the Ceara, which is the principal variety. It has been found that the flow of latex is sufficient to assure a reasonable profit and that tapping may be done from 5 o'clock in the morning until noon, which has an important bearing upon the economy of labor. The Ceara trees are found to heal quickly and smoothly after tapping and a second tapping may be made within three or four months. The best results are from the nearly vertical cuts. A microscopic study has been made of the distribution of the latex tubes with a view to obtaining a scientific basis for the depth and position of the tapping wounds. The application of nitrate of soda as a temporary fertilizer greatly increases the flow during the tapping period.

The experiments with Chinese and Japanese matting sedges have continued satisfactorily. The Japanese sedge grows taller with each crop and will probably soon be long enough for best commercial uses. Several million plants of Chinese sedge are now available for distribution.

It is found from experiments in the control of weeds that guava, lantana, prickly pear, crotalaria, and oi can be destroyed easily by pouring a small quantity of carbon bisulphide on the trunks about 6 inches from the ground.

HORTICULTURE.

Practical difficulties in the shipping of fresh fruits to the mainland have been overcome to some extent through investigation and experimentation, resulting in increased shipments.

Considerable progress has been made in the difficult matter of propagating citrus, mango, and avocado trees. Experiments have been begun in the hybridization and improvement of the quality and form of papaias, the main breakfast fruit. It is believed that a suitable variety can be developed for exportation. Experiments are under way also with a considerable variety of garden vegetables, Roselle sweet potatoes, and melons—the last for the purpose of discovering varieties that can resist the melon fly.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Study has been made of the pink boll worm, which was introduced from India, and of mealy bugs, plant lice, cutworms, and other insects which attack cotton, and a bulletin has been prepared upon the sub-

ject. Practical methods have been devised to insure the safety of the crop from such pests. An unusually severe outbreak of cut worms and army worms was largely checked by the use of poison baits. A systematic study has been begun of the plant lice of the islands, resulting in the acquisition of much additional knowledge and the discovery of several new species. This is an important subject, owing to the enormous numbers of the lice, particularly during the winter months. Arrangements have been made for studying the possibilities of increasing the production of wax by artificial manipulation of the bees. Parasites of algaroba bean weevils and plant lice are being introduced.

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

These have been devoted largely to soils and fertilization, particularly pineapple soils of the island of Oahu. Great difficulty has been experienced in raising pineapples continuously on the same soil. It has been found that the black soils, which are poorer than the red soils for pineapples, contain a high percentage of manganese and that this is the chief cause of the yellowing of pineapples. It acts injuriously both within and without the plants. Its effects may be greatly overcome by the use of appropriate fertilizers. Nitrogen is found to be the key to the fertilization of rice, while the results thus far obtained indicate that phosphates in one form or another are perhaps the best fertilizers for cotton on Hawaiian soils.

PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The last legislature took another long step in the development of local government by transferring several important functions from the territorial department of public works to the county governments. Previously the latter's functions pertained chiefly to streets, parks, and fire departments. Now they are to include also the construction and maintenance of schoolhouses, court-houses, jails, and, except in Honolulu, water and sewer works.

By another act of the same legislature the revenues from the Honolulu water and sewer works are made a special fund to be expended by the superintendent of public works, with the approval of the governor, in the maintenance and improvement of such works and in the payment of so much of the territorial bonded indebtedness, with the interest thereon, as was incurred for these works. This amount is \$952,467.91. Thus these works are made self-supporting, and wide discretion is given the executive officers with a view to enabling them to maintain and develop the works with the greatest economy and efficiency.

The legislature, moreover, went far toward adopting a policy of issuing bonds only for strictly territorial improvements and leaving the construction of local improvements to the county governments out of current revenues. Acting upon this view it refrained from appropriating large sums from loan funds for various local improvements as has previously been customary; and, although it appropriated \$100,000 out of such funds for one local purpose, it provided

that the county in which the improvement was to be located should reimburse the Territory for the interest and sinking fund requirements.

For territorial public improvements only \$100,000 was appropriated—for wharf and harbor purposes at Honolulu.

Provision was made by the legislature for a hydrographic survey of the Territory to be conducted under the public works department. This subject is discussed under the heading "Irrigation and reclamation."

As an experiment and with a view to economy and efficiency the legislature combined the offices of the commissioner of public lands and the surveyor with that of the superintendent of public works; thus, beginning with the present fiscal year, the functions of these three offices are exercised by the same person, although under different appointments and in different capacities.

During the year the department of public works has had the supervision of 16 contracts uncompleted at the beginning of the year, aggregating \$131,899.28, upon which \$86,894.97 was expended, and 34 new contracts, aggregating \$162,003.41, upon which \$106,426.38 was expended. These were mainly for schoolhouses, teachers' cottages, court-houses, reservoirs, wharf sheds, waterworks, roads, embankments, a monument and vault, etc. Of these contracts 34 were completed with an expenditure of \$101,691.11, 15 remain uncompleted with an expenditure of \$91,630.24, and 1 was canceled. Of the total amount, \$193,321.35, expended on these contracts, \$13,377 was from land sales for homestead roads, \$27,170.19 from current revenues, and \$152,774.16 from loan funds. The amount expended from loan funds for public works, both under and not under contracts, was \$184,223.40.

Since April 1, 1900, \$3,376,214.01 has been expended as follows on public improvements out of loan funds, besides much out of current receipts:

Expenditures on public improvements.

Public buildings.....	\$260,546.70
School buildings.....	568,835.98
Waterworks.....	781,261.13
Sewers.....	454,756.96
Roads and bridges.....	613,416.64
Wharves and landings.....	647,764.69
Dredging.....	49,631.91
Total.....	3,376,214.01

WHARVES AND HARBORS.

[See also "Harbors and light-houses."]

The principal new work conducted by this department at Honolulu consisted in the erection of a two-story shed upon the Alakea street wharf, for which there was an appropriation of \$45,000. This is nearly completed. It will be adapted to both freight and passenger traffic and will be used by the large trans-Pacific steamers. Passengers will land from the upper decks of steamers on the second story of the shed, thus keeping the passenger and the freight traffic separate. Accommodations will be provided for offices for the steamship companies, as well as for the harbor master and the pilots and custom-house officials.

Valuable improvements at Honolulu, through dredging and wharf construction, to the amount of \$100,000 have been authorized for the present year.

The War Department has established the harbor lines at Kahului Harbor in accordance with suggestions made by the public works department, and a survey of that harbor by the United States engineer stationed at Honolulu has been ordered. Negotiations are pending between the public works department and the Kahului Railroad Company for the construction of a large wharf at that place.

WATERWORKS.

As already stated, all waterworks systems, 9 in number, other than that at Honolulu, were turned over to the counties at the close of the year. The revenues from these during the year were \$21,135.

The Honolulu waterworks were made self-supporting, their revenues to be used for their maintenance and extension and the payment of the indebtedness representing them. The principal extension now under way consists in the construction of a large reservoir to hold more than 600,000,000 gallons for increasing the city supply and furnishing electric power. It is expected that this will be completed within a few months. In the Honolulu system there are 69.49 miles of pipe line, of which 2,707 feet were added during the year. The average daily consumption of water for the fiscal year was 12,768,862 gallons, with about 5,000 service connections. The receipts were \$126,005.06; the expenses, \$39,387.78.

Under an agreement between this department and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service an arrangement was made by which the Territory will perpetually supply the United States Leprosarium with 200,000 gallons of water daily in consideration of that service defraying part of the cost of an extension of the waterworks at the leper settlement. This work has been completed.

During the present year it is planned to construct, for the first time in the history of Hawaii, works for supplying a country district with water. These will consist of a reservoir and a pipe line, about 15 miles in length, on the slopes of Haleakala, on the island of Maui, for the purpose, mainly, of supplying the people of the district of Kula with water for domestic and live-stock purposes on account of the severe droughts to which that district is subject. Much of that district has been homesteaded, and the construction of these works is important to insure the success of the settlers. The appropriation for this is \$100,000.

SEWER WORKS.

There are only two sewer systems—one at Honolulu and one at Hilo. That at Hilo was turned over to the county of Hawaii at the close of the year. In Honolulu there are 2,195 connections. New sewer pipe has been laid to the extent of 1,668 feet and side sewers on the same to the extent of 234 feet.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Among other buildings there were completed during the year 4 new school buildings and teachers' cottages on the island of Oahu, 6 on the island of Hawaii, 4 on the island of Maui, and 1 on the island of Kauai;

also, a wharf shed and a home for children of leprous parents at Honolulu. These include the large hollow-concrete high-school building at Honolulu and a large solid-concrete schoolhouse at Paia, on the island of Maui.

BUILDING LAWS.

One hundred and sixty-two permits were issued for buildings, to cost about \$337,515. Hereafter, under various acts of the last legislature, the subject of building laws will be under the county governments for the most part.

STREETS AND ROADS.

The construction and maintenance of these has in general been turned over to the counties, but the title to them in most cases is in the United States, under laws administered by territorial officers. Thus cooperation between the department of public works and the counties is in general necessary for opening, closing, and changing streets and roads. A number of land exchanges have been made through this department during the year for these as well as other public purposes.

The department itself, however, has the construction of roads for homestead purposes out of funds which the commissioner of public lands is authorized to set aside, with the approval of the governor, from the proceeds of the sales of land for homestead purposes. With such funds the department has done considerable work upon roads on four tracts of land during the year.

LANDS.

This subject, as related to this department, is treated under the heading "Public lands."

SCHOOLS.

General.—The public schools are under a department of public instruction, consisting of a superintendent and six commissioners. Private schools are required to obtain permits from the department and are subject, in a measure, to its supervision.

The legislature, at its recent session, provided, with a view to local representation, that two of the commissioners should be appointed from Oahu and Hawaii each and one from Maui and Kauai each, all having previously been appointed from Honolulu. It also transferred to the counties the duties of constructing and maintaining school buildings, but without giving them any control over the management of the schools themselves. This change was made largely for financial reasons.

In appropriations the school department fared worst in the last legislature. While the appropriation for teachers exceeded by \$69,000 that made by the previous legislature, it is altogether inadequate, owing to the rapid increase in the number of pupils. As a result of the failure to provide for sufficient new teachers and buildings, many children of school age can not be accommodated during the ensuing biennial period. The appropriations for normal inspectors and industrial

training were reduced and an effort to obtain legislation for the inauguration of a system of medical inspection proved fruitless. The inadequacy of the appropriations for this department resulted mainly from a shortage of revenues and a reluctance to impose additional taxes for this purpose at the present time. It is not probable that this will be permanent; indeed, the last legislature itself provided for a school-fund commission to investigate the whole subject and consider ways and means for the revision and betterment of the methods of providing school funds.

Provision was made by which the proceeds of agricultural and industrial pursuits in the principal public manual-training school and the boys' reformatory industrial school should be applied to the purposes of these schools with a view to making them self-supporting as far as practicable.

A splendid school exhibit has been sent to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Enrollment, etc.—The enrollment in all schools is 24,889, an increase of 1,444 for the year; in public schools, 19,507, an increase of 943; in private schools, 5,382, an increase of 501. The teachers number 493 in the public schools, an increase of 17, and 269 in private schools, an increase of 51. The number of public schools is 153, a decrease of 1; of private schools, 56, an increase of 5. The actual attendance at the public schools has been 91 per cent of the enrollment. The largest increase in all schools, 902, is in Japanese pupils; the next, 234, in Chinese; the next, 159, in Portuguese; and the next, 133, in part Hawaiian. The total number of pupils has increased from 15,537 to 24,889, or 60 per cent, since the organization of territorial government in 1900. The increase in pupils in public schools since 1900 has been about 70 per cent. The largest increase for some years has been in Japanese pupils, the pupils of that race in all schools having increased from 1,352 to 6,415 since 1900, or 374 per cent. They now comprise 25.79 per cent of the pupils; the Portuguese follow with 18.91 per cent; then come the Hawaiians with 18.50 per cent; part Hawaiians with 14.79 per cent; and the Chinese with 11.36 per cent; others 25.44 per cent. Of the total increase for the year, 55.62 per cent were Japanese, 14.44 per cent Chinese, 9.81 per cent Portuguese, and 8.15 per cent part Hawaiians, others 11.98 per cent.

Instruction.—Manual training and agricultural work commands more and more attention and interest on the part of both teachers and scholars in the public schools. Instruction in sewing was given during the year to 7,649 pupils, and instruction in agriculture to 9,309. American patriotic exercises are frequently held in these schools, and in many there has been organized a school city or school county. All the public schools have flagpoles and American flags. Steps have been begun to ascertain what becomes of the pupils after leaving school. Agricultural employment for the summer has been obtained for a number of the boys in the industrial schools.

Cost of maintenance.—Exclusive of expenditures from loan funds for new buildings, the cost of the public schools was \$446,832.50 for the fiscal year as compared with \$467,555.05 for 1908. This is at the rate of \$22.90 per pupil as compared with \$25.18 for 1908. The efficiency of the schools requires that this cost should be increased by providing for more teachers, larger salaries, medical inspection, and more extended industrial training as well as in other respects.

Buildings.—Thirteen new buildings—schoolhouses and teachers' cottages—were built during the year. The large "McKinley High School" building of hollow concrete at Honolulu was opened at the beginning of the year. This cost, furnished, \$58,057.29. During the nine years of territorial government \$696,655.62 has been expended for new buildings, of which \$86,075.94 was expended during the last year. The expenditures for new buildings were out of current revenues for the first three years and out of loan funds for the last six years.

Lands.—See heading "Public lands."

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Expenditures for public school purposes, by fiscal years.

Year.	Maintenance.	New build-ings.	Total.	Per pupil.	
				Main-tenance.	Total.
1901.....	\$358,925.72	\$8,773.37	\$367,699.09	\$29.05	\$29.76
1902.....	364,374.72	12,121.54	376,496.26	28.12	29.05
1903.....	393,502.64	10,411.02	403,913.66	28.52	29.28
1904.....	409,048.84	96,513.71	505,562.55	28.27	34.94
1905.....	336,358.59	257,387.12	593,745.71	22.12	39.05
1906.....	361,458.99	61,270.87	422,729.86	22.42	26.22
1907.....	349,933.14	75,169.88	425,103.02	20.41	24.80
1908.....	467,555.05	88,932.17	556,487.22	25.18	29.97
1909.....	446,832.50	86,075.94	532,908.44	22.90	27.31
Total.....		696,655.62			

Teachers and pupils, public schools, June, 1909.

Islands.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.			Average daily attendance
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Hawaii.....	58	39	115	154	3,433	2,803	6,236	5,615
Maui.....	33	34	47	81	1,666	1,420	3,086	2,780
Molokai.....	9	5	4	9	127	89	216	203
Oahu.....	36	24	170	194	4,052	3,256	7,308	6,797
Kauai.....	17	7	48	55	1,463	1,198	2,661	2,438
Total.....	153	109	384	493	10,741	8,766	19,507	17,833

Teachers and pupils, private schools, December, 1908.

Islands.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hawaii.....	9	13	19	32	398	410	808
Maui.....	12	7	34	41	534	585	1,119
Molokai.....	2	2	1	3	34	15	49
Oahu.....	30	49	140	189	1,811	1,453	3,264
Kauai.....	3	2	2	4	62	80	142
Total.....	56	73	196	269	2,839	2,543	5,382

Industrial work in public schools, June, 1909.

Islands.	Sewing.	Knife work.	Agricultural work.	Lauhala and bann-boo work.	Other manual training.	Singing.		Drawing.
						Tonic solfa.	Other singing.	
Hawaii.....	2,126	109	2,043	294	2,147	4,247	4,263	4,618
Maui.....	1,337	.....	1,105	86	574	2,062	1,393	1,962
Molokai.....	80	28	177	25	85	143	161	166
Oahu.....	3,387	28	3,857	95	2,740	6,548	5,375	6,861
Kauai.....	719	111	2,127	17	1,236	2,149	1,371	2,300
Total.....	7,649	276	9,309	517	6,782	15,149	12,563	15,907

Grades in public schools, June, 1909.

Grades.	Hawaii.	Maui.	Molokai.	Oahu.	Kauai.	Total.
Receiving grade.....	2,558	1,150	70	1,460	825	6,063
Grade I.....	1,218	567	44	1,532	583	3,944
Grade II.....	1,013	492	42	1,289	456	3,292
Grade III.....	680	381	41	978	376	2,456
Grade IV.....	459	237	15	683	202	1,596
Grade V.....	117	158	1	462	139	877
Grade VI.....	90	57	.....	262	68	477
Grade VII.....	39	30	.....	221	12	302
Grade VIII.....	22	11	3	164	.....	200
Normal course.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	97
High school course.....	40	3	.....	160	.....	203
Total.....	6,236	3,086	216	7,308	2,661	19,507

Nationality of teachers, public and private schools, 1903-9.

Nationality.	Public schools.	Private schools.	Total.	Nationality.	Public schools.	Private schools.	Total.
Hawaiian.....	73	11	84	Japanese.....	.....	6	6
Part Hawaiian.....	138	22	160	Chinese.....	8	12	20
American.....	182	170	352	Korean.....	.....	3	3
British.....	36	17	53	Other foreigners.....	11	15	26
German.....	8	2	10	Total.....	493	269	762
Portuguese.....	34	10	44				
Scandinavian.....	3	1	4				

Nationality of pupils, public and private schools, 1908-9.

Nationality.	Public.		Private.		Total.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Hawaiian.....	3,879	3,800	696	808	4,575	4,608
Part Hawaiian.....	2,616	2,546	1,032	1,135	3,548	3,681
American.....	429	430	501	542	930	972
British.....	87	87	132	86	219	173
German.....	143	164	100	112	243	276
Portuguese.....	3,476	3,574	1,061	1,122	4,537	4,696
Scandinavian.....	54	53	14	18	68	71
Japanese.....	5,025	5,799	488	616	5,513	6,415
Chinese.....	1,975	2,129	621	701	2,596	2,830
Porto Rican.....	339	316	16	122	355	438
Korean.....	165	157	59	23	224	180
Other foreigners.....	476	452	161	97	637	549
Total.....	18,564	19,507	4,881	5,382	23,445	24,889

Nationalities of pupils, public and private schools, by years, since organization of territorial government.

Nationality.	December, 1900.	December, 1901.	December, 1902.	June, 1903.	December, 1904.	December, 1905.	December, 1906.	December, 1907.	1908. ^a	1909. ^a
Hawaiian.....	4,977	4,903	5,076	4,893	4,983	4,943	4,906	4,658	4,575	4,608
Part Hawaiian.....	2,631	2,869	2,934	3,018	3,267	3,430	3,500	3,546	3,548	3,681
American.....	698	812	796	799	931	1,025	1,009	937	930	972
British.....	232	240	215	217	226	268	187	220	219	173
German.....	320	337	333	295	252	298	273	295	243	276
Portuguese.....	3,809	4,124	4,335	4,243	4,448	4,683	4,437	4,537	4,537	4,696
Scandinavian.....	114	98	108	194	93	99	82	81	68	71
Japanese.....	1,352	1,993	2,341	2,521	3,313	3,869	4,547	5,035	5,513	6,415
Chinese.....	1,289	1,385	1,499	1,554	1,875	2,087	2,197	2,548	2,596	2,830
Porto Rican.....		596	593	538	437	405	392	368	355	438
Korean.....							161	210	224	180
Other foreigners.....	115	162	152	143	192	537	199	652	637	549
Total.....	15,537	17,519	18,382	18,415	20,017	21,644	21,890	23,087	23,445	24,889

^a These numbers are as of June 30 for public schools and December 31 of the previous year for private schools.

Percentage of nationalities, public and private schools, 1909.

Nationality	Percentage of enrollment.			Percentage in public schools.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Public schools June, 1909.	Private schools December, 1908.	All schools.		Number.	Percentage of total increase.	Number.	Percentage of total decrease.
Hawaiian.....	15.27	3.23	18.50	19.73	33	2.04		
Part Hawaiian.....	10.23	4.56	14.79	13.05	133	8.15		
American.....	1.73	2.17	3.90	2.20	42	2.59		
British.....	.35	.34	.69	.45			46	25.84
German.....	.70	.45	1.15	.84	33	2.04		
Portuguese.....	14.37	4.54	18.91	18.09	159	9.81		
Scandinavian.....	.21	.07	.28	.27	3	.19		
Japanese.....	23.31	2.48	25.79	29.72	902	55.62		
Chinese.....	8.55	2.81	11.36	10.91	234	14.44		
Porto Rican.....	1.27	.45	1.72	1.62	83	5.12		
Korean.....	.63	.09	.72	.80			44	24.72
Other foreigners.....	1.81	.38	2.19	2.32			88	49.44
Total.....	78.43	21.57	100.00	100.00	1,622	100.00	178	100.00

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

This institution, although established only a little more than a year ago, has made much progress. It is well housed, although only temporarily, in two buildings; a third is being erected for engineering laboratories. Negotiations are practically completed for obtaining an additional 38 acres of land for its permanent site, which, with the land already obtained, will make 73 acres, of a value of nearly \$100,000, well situated, along one side of which there is a running stream, which will be valuable for engineering and irrigation purposes. A tentative plan for buildings on this site has been prepared.

The college is gradually becoming well equipped with the best apparatus and machinery, much of which, besides being valuable for purposes of instruction, is useful to the community in affording facilities for mechanical tests and securing data of importance.

The faculty has been increased to 12 members, all of whom are specialists in their several lines of work. During the year there were

102 students in prescribed courses, 5 of whom were in the regular four-year college courses leading to degrees, 5 in preparatory courses, 31 in special courses, and the remaining 61 in a short ten-weeks' course arranged for teachers and others. The preparatory course will not be continued. The prospects are good for an increase of students.

The regular courses have been increased from one to four—general science, agriculture, engineering, and household economics. Entrance requirements are in general a high school training. Not only are special courses provided for persons desiring them who can attend, but arrangements are being made also by which persons who can not attend the college may receive its benefits as far as possible in their several localities through movable schools and correspondence.

THE COURTS.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

The territorial courts have practically kept up to date in their work.

The legislature at its last session passed a number of minor bills relating to the courts; also an important bill relating to juvenile courts and one providing for indeterminate sentences, but failed to pass several other important ones that were introduced.

The need of increased salaries for the supreme court and circuit court judges is constantly becoming more apparent. It is difficult to obtain or keep the best men in office on the present small salaries. Congress at its last regular session increased the salaries of the United States district judges for this Territory, and there is urgent need that it should increase (by amending section 92 of the organic act) the salaries of the judges of the territorial supreme and circuit courts.

The supreme court holds that a judge is not disqualified by reason of having been of counsel in the case, partly on the ground that that was not a disqualification at common law and partly on the ground that section 84 of the organic act, which enumerates certain causes of disqualification not including this one, is exclusive. This should be remedied, as by adding this to the enumerated causes or by permitting the territorial legislature to add to such causes.

The circuit courts now have jurisdiction beyond doubt to naturalize aliens under the act of 1907 (34 Stat. L., 596), but it is a disputed question whether they had jurisdiction previously. During the period of doubt they naturalized or attempted to naturalize 889 persons. As a matter of justice to those persons as well as of public policy their naturalizations should be confirmed by Congress so far as the jurisdiction of the circuit courts is concerned. Precedents for such confirmation may be found in the acts of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 630) and April 14, 1802 (2 Stat. L., 15, sec. 3).

The statistics given below are for the eight complete calendar years under territorial government, omitting the last half of 1900 and the first half of 1909.

The number of criminal cases (7,936) in all courts in 1908 was less by 1,562 than the average for the eight years, while the number of civil cases (2,670) was less by 159 than the average. The number of convictions in criminal cases (6,031) was less by 751 than the average, but the percentage of convictions was large, namely, 76 as against an average of 71.

SUPREME COURT.

A change has taken place in the personnel of this court, Mr. Justice Antonio Perry having been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Sidney M. Ballou, resigned.

In this court the number of cases (93) in 1908 was less than in any previous year and was 28 less than the average (121) during the eight years.

The supreme court library now contains 9,337 volumes, there having been added during the year 295 volumes. It includes nearly all the English and American reports.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

In the first circuit court Judge William L. Whitney has succeeded Judge Alexander Lindsay, resigned, as second judge of that court. In the second circuit Judge Selden B. Kingsbury has succeeded Judge A. N. Kepoikai, resigned.

In the five circuits (seven judges) the number of civil cases (1,010) in 1908 was larger by 21 than the average (989) for the eight years, and the criminal cases (331) less by 152 than the average (483). The percentage of convictions in the circuit courts was 56, as against 61 for the preceding year and an average of 48 for the eight years. The most notable feature was, as during the previous year, the large number of divorce cases, namely, 296 in 1908 and 304 in 1907, as compared with an average of 154 for the eight years, the numbers having varied from 71 to 128 during the first six years. The recent legislature attempted to remedy this in a measure by extending the length of desertion required as a ground of divorce and by extending the time within which a case might be tried after being brought.

DISTRICT COURTS.

In the 29 district courts the number of civil cases (1,567) in 1908 was larger by 34 than the average for eight years, while the criminal cases (7,605) fell below the average (9,104) by 1,499. The percentage of convictions was 77 in 1908 as compared with an average of 74 for the eight years.

CASES.

The following tables show the cases by courts, classes of cases, and nationality of convicted in criminal cases:

Court statistics.

TOTAL CASES IN ALL COURTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average.
Criminal cases.....	10,778	10,974	10,037	10,070	10,102	7,446	8,642	7,936	9,498
Civil cases.....	2,259	2,797	2,834	3,655	2,542	2,690	3,190	2,670	2,829
Total.....	13,037	13,771	12,871	13,725	12,644	10,136	11,832	10,606	12,327
Convictions in criminal cases.....	8,789	7,409	6,703	6,886	7,478	4,463	6,499	6,031	6,782
Percentage of convictions....	81	68	67	68	74	60	75	76	71

Court statistics—Continued.

CASES CLASSIFIED BY COURTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	190 .	1907.	1908.	Average.
Supreme court.....	100	120	99	149	135	141	133	93	121
Circuit courts.....	1,418	1,699	1,330	1,714	1,317	1,428	1,601	1,341	1,481
District courts.....	11,519	11,952	11,442	11,862	11,192	8,567	10,098	9,172	10,725
Total.....	13,037	13,771	12,871	13,725	12,644	10,136	11,832	10,606	12,327

CASES IN SUPREME COURT.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	190 .	1907.	1908.	Average.
On appeal, error, or exceptions:									
Law.....	49	61	32	77	63	48	40	30	50
Equity.....	21	23	20	17	25	16	36	8	21
Divorce.....			2	1		3	2	2	1
Probate.....	5	9	2	8	3	7	4	6	5
Tax appeals.....	11	16	18	17	20	16	17	31	18
Original.....	6	7	10	13	9	6	13	8	9
Miscellaneous.....	8	4	15	16	15	45	21	8	17
Total.....	100	120	99	149	135	141	133	93	121

CASES IN CIRCUIT COURTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	190 .	1907.	1908.	Average.
Civil:									
Law.....	245	167	205	188	172	237	191	248	206
Equity.....	80	74	50	63	63	67	46	51	61
Divorce.....	111	108	71	115	128	99	304	296	154
Probate.....	373	353	296	365	344	322	470	409	326
Naturalizations.....	81	375	58	266	30	79			145
Miscellaneous.....	74	53	107	241	83	95	123	6	97
Total.....	964	1,130	787	1,238	820	899	1,134	1,010	989
Criminal.....	454	569	543	476	497	529	467	331	483
Grand total.....	1,418	1,699	1,330	1,714	1,317	1,428	1,601	1,341	1,472
Convictions in criminal cases.....	258	327	225	181	201	201	285	187	233
Percentage of convictions.....	57	56	41	38	40	38	61	56	48

CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	190 .	1907.	1908.	Average.
Civil.....	968	1,299	1,935	1,965	1,587	1,729	1,221	1,567	1,533
Criminal.....	10,551	10,653	9,507	9,897	9,605	6,838	8,178	7,605	9,104
Total.....	11,519	11,952	11,442	11,862	11,192	8,567	9,399	9,172	10,637
Convictions in criminal cases.....	8,531	7,667	6,702	6,887	7,417	4,444	6,214	5,844	6,713
Percentage of convictions.....	81	71	70	70	77	65	76	77	74

Nationality of persons convicted.

Nationality.	Population.		Number convicted.								
	1900.	1909. ^a	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906	1907.	1908.	Average.
Chinese.....	25,762	18,000	1,762	1,540	1,331	1,555	2,142	1,187	1,603	1,355	1,559
Japanese.....	61,115	75,000	2,485	2,229	2,081	2,101	1,988	998	1,719	1,951	1,944
Portuguese.....	15,675	23,000	531	427	451	427	441	237	407	361	410
Hawaiians ^b	37,635	35,000	2,155	1,693	1,526	1,562	1,565	890	1,422	1,150	1,495
Others.....	13,814	24,000	1,834	1,542	1,313	1,242	1,361	1,153	1,348	1,214	1,375
Total.....	154,001	175,000	8,767	7,431	6,702	6,887	7,497	4,465	6,499	6,031	6,783

^a Estimated.

^b Includes part Hawaiians.

Convictions in criminal cases, by classes of cases.

Year.	Offenses against property.	Offenses against chastity.	Gambling.	Liquor selling, distilling, etc.	Drunkenness.	Miscellaneous.
1901.....	310	172	2,668	192	2,145	2,309
1902.....	294	220	2,210	121	1,680	1,985
1903.....	304	224	2,057	117	1,497	1,720
1904.....	370	191	2,570	177	1,188	1,821
1905.....	348	199	2,991	158	1,198	1,821
1906.....	332	115	1,559	58	883	1,756
1907.....	265	234	2,453	114	1,331	2,062
1908.....	298	171	2,262	86	1,231	1,653
Average.....	307	190	2,550	127	1,380	1,739

JUVENILE COURTS.

A new juvenile law of advanced character was enacted by the last legislature greatly extending the reforms made in this direction by the preceding three legislatures.

As long ago as 1870 district magistrates were authorized to commit juvenile delinquents to industrial schools instead of to jails, but this applied only to children under 15 years of age and only to cases in which the prescribed imprisonment did not exceed two years and the commitment could not exceed the prescribed term.

In 1903 the jurisdiction was extended to circuit courts and judges, thereby permitting commitments to industrial schools in all cases irrespective of the length of the prescribed term of imprisonment, but the terms of commitment were limited to those prescribed as punishment for the respective offenses.

In 1905 these courts and magistrates were made practically juvenile courts with the usual powers of placing children under probation officers instead of committing them to prison or to an industrial school, the age limit was raised to 16 years, the trials were to be separate from the trials of older offenders and the children were to be kept apart from older offenders at other times, but the jurisdiction was confined to cases for which the prescribed term was not more than two years and to so-called delinquents, and adequate provision was not made for the separation of the children from older offenders.

In 1907 the age limit was increased to 18 years and the term for which the children might be committed to an industrial school was extended to any period during minority irrespective of the term prescribed by statute for the particular offense.

The recent act (that of 1909, above referred to) includes among its advances provisions confining the jurisdiction to circuit judges as far as practicable, extending it to so-called dependents as well as delinquents, making the proceedings noncriminal in character, forbidding evidence taken in such cases to be used against the children in other proceedings, and placing various safeguards about such dependents and delinquents with a view to making the proceedings as harmless and beneficial as possible to them, as, for instance, by more effectual separation from older offenders, by requiring as far as practicable investigation before summons, summons to parent or child before arrest, holding parents to greater responsibility, and permitting the commitment of dependents as distinguished from delinquents to suitable persons or private institutions according to their needs.

There are two territorial industrial schools, one for boys and one for girls. These are among the best schools in the Territory.

The principal juvenile court is that in Honolulu. In this court during the three months and a half of the operation of the new law to the end of the fiscal year there were 12 cases of dependent children, all girls, 9 of whom were sent to private homes or private institutions and 3 of whom were sent to the industrial school. There were 66 cases of delinquent children, 53 boys and 13 girls, including 45 Hawaiians, 13 Portuguese, 5 Asiatics, and 3 others, of whom 28 have served their probation and been discharged, 17 are out on probation, 4 have been surrendered by the probation officers and committed to the industrial schools, and 7 have been so committed without probation, the others having been reprimanded, found not guilty, or their cases nolle prossed or not disposed of.

Cases in Honolulu juvenile courts, four years to July 1, 1909.

Offenses.	April 24, 1905, to June 30, 1906.	July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.	July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Assault and battery.....	6	10	6	10	32	32	.....
Disobedience.....	9	13	2	5	29	15	14
Fornication.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	4	1
Gambling.....	14	28	15	38	95	95	.....
Idle and dissolute.....	16	39	24	57	136	78	58
Larceny.....	29	61	30	38	158	157	1
Malicious injury.....	6	.....	5	7	18	18	.....
Truancy.....	28	31	12	24	95	78	17
Arson.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Profane language.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Surrendered by parents.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Homeless.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Nuisance.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....
Disturbing quiet night.....	.....	3	1	1	5	4	1
False alarm.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Lascivious conduct.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Drunkenness.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Curfew law.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Total.....	110	199	102	182	593	500	93

Disposition of cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Hawaiian.	Portuguese.	Asiatic.	Other.
Now under probation.....	21	3	24	15	7	2	.....
Surrendered and committed.....	47	4	51	37	10	1	3
Discharged from probation.....	209	13	222	132	68	17	5
Total placed under probation.....	277	20	297	184	85	20	8
Committed to industrial school.....	153	66	219	142	51	11	15
Fined.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....
Reprimanded.....	14	3	17	8	3	4	2
Sentence suspended.....	26	3	29	8	13	6	2
Not guilty.....	19	.....	19	9	9	.....	1
Nolle prossed.....	3	.....	3	1	1	1	.....
Stricken.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Pending.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	500	93	593	359	163	43	28

LAND REGISTRATION COURT.

This was a separate court from the time it began operations in October, 1903, until the passage of an act by the last legislature consolidating it with the circuit court of the first circuit. It is still maintained as a distinct court, but its functions are exercised by the officers of the circuit court.

Up to June 30, 1909, the applications for registration of title numbered 163, of which 22 were filed during the last year and 148 had been disposed of, leaving 15 then pending.

The area of the lands the titles to which have been registered is 7,503.58 acres. Their value is \$1,223,540.

FEDERAL COURT.

Congress at its last regular session met an urgent need by providing for a second United States district judge, and the office has been filled by the appointment of George W. Woodruff, lately Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department. The court has the jurisdiction of a United States circuit court as well as that of a United States district court.

The civil cases brought in this court during the year ended June 30, 1909, numbered 33, consisting of 3 admiralty, 21 bankruptcy, 5 United States civil, 2 other civil, and 2 habeas corpus cases, as compared with 43 for the preceding year, consisting of 11 admiralty, 21 bankruptcy, 4 United States civil, 3 equity, and 4 habeas corpus cases.

The criminal cases brought during the same year numbered 114, accounted for as follows: Convictions, 29; acquittals, 6; nolle prossed, 20; pending, 59; as compared with 112 brought during the preceding year, accounted for as follows: Convictions, 50; acquittals, 10; nolle prossed, 18; pending, 34. These cases comprised: Adultery, 37; assault on naval reservation, 1; bigamy, 1; bribery of United States official, 1; detaining, opening, or destroying letters by post-office employee, 1; depositing in post-office nonmailable matter, 8; embezzlement of money order funds, 6; failing to file certificate of marriage, 1; forging signature to money order, 1; impeding administration of justice, 1; illicit distilling, 12; importing, harboring, etc., alien women for prostitution, 37; impersonating United States officer, 1; perjury, 1; receiving and buying stolen merchandise, 1; smuggling cigars, 2; smuggling spirituous liquors, 1; violation act prohibiting corporations contributing to elections, 1.

There are now pending in this court 99 cases, namely, 13 admiralty, 10 United States civil, 2 other civil, 2 equity, 2 habeas corpus, and 70 criminal. There are pending also 4 cases on appeal from this court, namely, 3 admiralty and 1 criminal.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has been mainly advisory and the preparation of legal documents. Especially was this the case during the legislative session.

Before the institution of county governments three and a half years ago, all court work, civil and criminal, on behalf of the Government devolved upon this department. Then all criminal prosecutions in misdemeanor cases were turned over to the county attorneys. Two years ago prosecutions in felony cases in the first circuit and to some extent in other circuits were similarly turned over, leaving to the attorney-general's department all civil work for the territorial government, practically all grand jury work in all the circuits, and a large proportion of the prosecutions in criminal cases

in the circuits other than the first. In March, 1909, a further change was made, and now practically all trial and grand jury criminal work—in other words, all but territorial civil work—is left to the county attorneys.

During the year the department presented 7 cases in the United States Supreme Court, in 5 of which its contentions were sustained. There were pending in that court at the close of the year 4 cases. In the territorial supreme court it presented 27 cases, in 23 of which its contentions were sustained. One is still pending. It presented 78 civil cases in the circuit courts, 21 of which were pending at the close of the year, and appeared in numerous criminal cases in those courts. Decisions were rendered in 20 tax appeal cases which were brought during the preceding year. During the last year no tax appeals were taken, all cases having been settled out of court. The department appeared in 31 cases in the land registration court, of which 7 were still pending at the close of the year. It brought also numerous cases in the district courts, mainly for the collection of taxes, water, and sewer rates, and to recover summary possession of lands.

PRISONS AND JAILS.

The legislature at its recent session provided for the transfer of all jails from the Territory to the several counties, leaving to the Territory only Oahu prison, which is the territorial penitentiary for felons; only misdemeanants and persons awaiting trial are placed in the jails. The legislature also provided for indeterminate sentences and for further improvement of methods in dealing with juvenile dependents and delinquents. The high sheriff of the Territory is warden of Oahu prison. It is planned that his duties hereafter shall be confined mainly to the prison, and that he shall serve as few papers as possible in his capacity as high sheriff. During the past year he received 750 papers for service. That duty hereafter will be left more to the county sheriffs.

Much attention has been paid to sanitation in the prisons and jails. There has been comparatively little serious sickness. The prisoners are usually kept employed and largely out of doors. Most of them are at Oahu prison and Honolulu jail—which have been operated in large measure together, but which will hereafter be operated separately by the Territory and the city and county of Honolulu, respectively.

The prisoners at this prison and jail performed during the year 48,054 days of work, as follows: On roads, bridges, and parks, 40,356; as prison, jail, and police station servants, and as male manufacturers of hats, shoes, clothing, etc., at the prison and jail, 15,293; and as female manufacturers, 2,405; besides 8,305 days of work constructing a scenic road about 8 miles long from the Volcano House into the crater at the volcano of Kilauea.

The cost of maintenance of this prison and jail, including support of prisoners and pay of guards, was \$43,242.02, or 46 cents per prisoner per day, a reduction of 3.9 cents from the cost for the previous year. The receipts for support of United States prisoners amounted to \$5,235.50.

At Oahu prison there were received during the year 69 prisoners and discharged 78, leaving at the close of the year 171 as compared

with 180 at the close of the previous year. Of the prisoners at the close of the year 163 were territorial and 8 were United States felons; 42 were Japanese males and 2 Japanese females; 32 Hawaiian males and 2 Hawaiian females; 28 Chinese males; 19 Korean males and 46 males of other nationalities.

At Honolulu jail there were received 1,027 misdemeanants and persons committed for trial, and discharged 1,051, leaving at the close of the year 75 as compared with 99 at the close of the previous year. Of those confined at the close of the year, 54 were territorial and 1 United States misdemeanants; 5 were territorial and 15 United States committed persons; 26 were Japanese males, 15 Hawaiian males, 7 Chinese males, 4 Korean males, and 22 males and 1 female of other nationalities.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

GENERAL.

The department of public health is one of the most important in the territorial government, both from the local and from the national standpoint, and next to the department of public instruction it is the most costly, chiefly because of the large expenditures for the care of lepers. Much attention has been given to the subject of public health during the year, especially with reference to the subject of leprosy, which will be considered below, and with a view to making the department as efficient and economical as possible in all its activities. For a time at the beginning of the year the passed assistant surgeon in charge of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in Hawaii served as president of the board, with the consent of the Surgeon-General, and toward the end of the year the secretary of the Territory was appointed president.

Hearty cooperation is maintained between the territorial and the federal health authorities, and, indeed, by mutual arrangement, these authorities are conducting some parts of their work in combination through the same officers, as, for instance, in the administration of the pure-food laws, the conduct of the rat campaign for the prevention of plague, and the investigation and treatment of leprosy.

Health conditions have been good during the year. There have been no epidemics of any diseases, although there has been a large number of cases of enteric fever and diphtheria, the latter being confined mostly to Honolulu. There have been no cases of plague or cholera. The deaths, including 134 by accident, 27 by suicide, 2 by homicide, and 1 by legal execution, numbered 2,851, an increase of 91 over the number for the previous year. This makes the death rate 16.29 per 1,000 with an estimated population of 175,000. There were 4,902 births, an increase of 309, making the rate 28.01 per 1,000. There were 1,648 marriages, a decrease of 566.

The last legislature, in pursuance of the general policy of developing local government, transferred from the territorial government to the county governments a number of health as well as other functions, such as the support and maintenance of hospitals, the inspection of fish, meat, cattle, milk, dairies, buildings, plumbing, sewers, etc., and the conduct of morgues and supervision of cemeteries, to begin with the present fiscal year. It also enacted numerous other laws

relating to the subject of public health, but its most important legislation upon this subject consisted in the enactment of a new leprosy law and in making an appropriation for a campaign against tuberculosis.

The work of the department covers many branches and involves much detail, complete records of which are kept but which it will be unnecessary to set forth here. It has hitherto exercised the functions above mentioned as now transferred to the counties. It does much in the way of bacteriological examinations and food analyses; it maintains a free dispensary at Honolulu; also physicians throughout the Territory for the examination of school children, attendance upon the indigent, the collection of vital statistics, and the prevention and suppression of contagious diseases. During the last year 15,999 school children were examined and 3,724 were vaccinated. It maintains an insane asylum and assists a home for incurables. It conducted during the year a mosquito campaign, now suspended, and a vigorous rat campaign, the latter under the supervision of a passed assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service loaned to the Territory for the purpose. During the year 36,400 rats were killed, of which 35,000 were examined bacteriologically, but without finding plague.

LEPROSY.

Conditions have been very satisfactory at the settlement on Molo-kai. Contentment has prevailed. A number of improvements have been made, particularly in the extension of the waterworks. The federal leprosarium has been completed. At the beginning of the year there were at the settlement 791 lepers, 46 nonleprous helpers, 27 officers and assistants, including the Catholic brothers and sisters in charge of the homes, and 22 nonleprous children, making a total population of 886. At the close of the year there were 723 lepers, 44 nonleprous helpers, 32 officers and assistants, and 12 nonleprous children, making a total population of 816. During the year 11 lepers were admitted, 63 died, 5 were transferred to the receiving station and hospital at Honolulu for treatment, and 11 were released. At the receiving station in Honolulu there were 13 lepers at the beginning of the year, 5 were received from the settlement, and 15 new cases were received, making a total of 33, of whom 11 were transferred to the settlement and 2 died, leaving 20 at the close of the year. Thus at both the settlement and receiving station there were at the beginning of the year 804 lepers, to whom there were added during the year 15, making 819, of whom 65 died and 11 were released, leaving at the close of the year 743 in the care of the department.

Hawaii may well take pride in the generosity and humanity with which she has treated those so unfortunate as to be afflicted with this disease, but the facts make it clear that a pronounced change of policy is absolutely essential if the disease is to be eradicated in these islands. Hitherto emphasis has been laid almost wholly upon mere segregation, with very imperfect results. Although that policy has been pursued for forty-three years, it is believed that there are as many lepers in Hawaii today as when segregation began; the percentage of lepers among the Hawaiians is larger and the disease has spread to some extent to people of other races. About seven-eighths

of the lepers are Hawaiians. Segregation doubtless has been of great benefit in preventing a more rapid spread of the disease, but it has failed to diminish it, owing in part to the methods employed and to the lack of fear of the disease among the Hawaiians and their dread of removal to the settlement, at least until after every precaution has been taken to arrive at a correct diagnosis and every reasonable effort has been made to cure. There has been great variation in the effectiveness with which segregation has been enforced, depending largely upon political considerations, the number segregated in different years having varied from 15 to 558. The patients who have been segregated have not been taken until they have had the disease on the average about four years.

This subject has been studied carefully since a visit of Doctor Koch, the eminent German scientist, a little more than a year ago, and the last legislature enacted a carefully drawn law for the purpose of making a radical change in the methods of combating this disease. A law enacted two years ago was ineffectual from a legal standpoint. The new law, besides being designed to remedy the legal defects of that one, is designed to overcome the difficulties that have been experienced in the enforcement of the segregation laws ever since their enactment. Harshness will be avoided as far as possible in the methods of obtaining control of lepers; suitable precautions, satisfactory to the suspects, will be observed in order to insure against incorrect diagnoses; treatment will be given for a period at a hospital before removal to the settlement, and opportunities will be given for examinations from time to time with a view to the release of persons found cured or incapable of spreading the disease.

An appropriation has been made for the construction of suitable laboratories and hospitals at the receiving station in Honolulu, and construction has begun. The Territory is constructing at the same place a laboratory for the officers of the federal leprosarium, who will assist the territorial officers in this matter and at the same time be afforded the best facilities for prosecuting their own work in the study of this disease. The prime need is to obtain cases at as early a stage as possible when there is most hope for cure and in order both that there may be as little chance as possible for the transmission of the disease to others and that the best opportunities may be obtained for scientific study of the disease in all its stages. In order to accomplish this an effort will be made to examine contacts or persons who have been especially exposed to the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from this disease has increased in Hawaii from about 150 to about 350 a year during the last decade, most of the cases being of the pulmonary character. During the last year there were 345 deaths. Much interest has been aroused in the problem of its prevention and suppression, partly as a result of its rapid increase in these islands and partly as a result of the prominence into which it has been brought elsewhere through congresses and the press. As a consequence an appropriation, the first ever made in Hawaii for this purpose, was made by the legislature at its recent session for the inauguration of a campaign against this disease.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The operations of this service fall under four heads—quarantine, marine-hospital work, plague-preventive measures, and inspection of immigrants. Quarantine, boarding, and inspection stations are maintained at Hilo and Mahukona on the island of Hawaii, Lahaina, Kahului, and Kihei on Maui, and Koloa on Kauai, as well as at Honolulu on Oahu.

In the quarantine service there were inspected during the year 433 vessels, 49,049 passengers, and 67,620 members of crews; there were disinfected 45 vessels and 1,782 pieces of baggage. Many of the vessels were from ports infected with plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox, but there was no case of infection from any of these diseases.

In the Marine-Hospital Service free treatment is furnished to all applicants engaged on vessels of the American merchant marine or in the United States transport, Light-House, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Revenue-Cutter services. Office treatment was furnished to 456 patients and hospital treatment to 139, covering 3,890 days. The hospital treatment is furnished at the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu at a cost of \$1.50 a day.

Work in the prevention of plague consists mainly in the destruction of rats in cooperation with the territorial board of health, as set forth above.

In the immigration service 2,173 immigrants were examined, of whom 55 were deported, 53 for dangerous contagious diseases, and 2 because they were likely to become a public charge.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Two infantry companies have been added during the year, one in Honolulu and one in Lahaina, and the signal company has been changed to an infantry company, so that the organized militia now consists of nine staff departments, headquarters, field and staff, a band, one hospital company, and nine companies of infantry.

The force should be further increased by three infantry companies and one signal and one engineer company, but it will be difficult to do this without better facilities in the matter of an armory, although one additional company may be organized in Hilo. The aim is to have a complete regiment. A strong effort was made without success to obtain an appropriation for an armory from the last legislature. Since then the Merchants' Association of Honolulu has taken up the matter with a view to obtaining the necessary funds by private contributions.

The legislature, however, did considerable for the national guard. It made the office of adjutant-general a salaried office and nearly doubled the total appropriations for the guard. It amended the general militia act in many respects with a view to bringing it up to date and harmonizing it with the national acts and regulations. It also provided for the preparation, whenever the governor should so direct, of a roll containing the names of all inhabitants subject to military duty, with particulars in regard to each, and by another act prohibited persons from associating as military organizations or for military purposes without the permission of the governor.

At the national match at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August, 1908, the team from the national guard of this Territory won twenty-sixth place with a score of 2,714 among fifty competing teams. This is an advance from thirty-fourth place with a score of 2,686 among forty-eight teams for the previous year. In 1905 the score was only 2,289. During the last year, owing in part to the construction of the shooting gallery, there has been a further improvement in marksmanship. Since the close of the fiscal year the team has participated in another national match in which it won twenty-fourth place with a score of 3,520 among forty-eight competing teams.

In February the national guard was in encampment five days in conjunction with headquarters, field and staff, second battalion, and three companies of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, during which time there was followed a regular schedule of instruction prescribed by Maj. Samuel W. Dunning. The annual inspection was made on the last day of the encampment by Major Dunning, who reported:

The physical appearance is very good and the large majority especially robust. Character, very good. Zeal, excellent. Reliability, certain. Efficiency, good. The colonel is a very enthusiastic and hard worker, and the command shows improvement over last year's condition.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The work of fortification, construction, and military survey is in charge of the United States engineer office in Honolulu. This work is confined to the island of Oahu. Good progress has been made in the military defenses on this island. A mortar battery has been completed and since the close of the year two companies of coast artillery have arrived to take charge of it. Much work has been done on other defensive features. A military survey of the island is being made by officers and soldiers of a company of United States Army engineers.

Considerable work has been done toward the construction of military posts under the constructing quartermaster.

The construction of the naval station at Pearl Harbor is proceeding under the Navy Department. Rapid progress is being made under the contract entered into last December for the extensive work of widening, deepening, and straightening the long entrance channel. A contract has recently been made for the construction of the dry dock.

Preparations are being made by private corporations for the construction of a branch of an existing railroad and for the construction of a new railroad connecting the naval station with Honolulu. A branch of an existing railroad has been constructed connecting the cavalry camp at Waianae-uka with Honolulu.

Besides the army engineers and coast artillery above mentioned, there are stationed at different points on the island of Oahu detachments of various sizes of cavalry, infantry, and marines.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.

The receipts for the year were \$79,107.99, an increase of \$22,279.85 over those of the previous year and \$29,576.11 over the average for the nine complete fiscal years since the organization of territorial government. The entire amount received during those years, together with the \$7,454.30 collected during the preceding half month under

territorial government is \$535,786.97. The largest number of registers under special taxes was for retail liquor dealers, namely, 377.

Receipts and disbursements, complete fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

Receipts.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Collections on lists (fines and penalties).....	\$13,991.07	\$10,075.91	\$6,274.99	\$2,846.34	\$1,491.64
Fermented liquor.....	1,335.09	17,434.95	11,110.00	14,470.00	14,370.00
Distilled spirits.....	180.51		1,500.51	5,177.72	7,760.72
Cigars and cigarettes.....	997.53	1,747.52	570.28	860.02	830.40
Tobacco and snuff.....	5,638.08	2,903.56	2,207.70	2,873.94	2,438.28
Special taxes.....	17,715.89	18,637.81	17,741.21	17,756.78	16,677.77
Playing cards.....	1,842.64	624.82	677.16	642.90	661.62
Documentary stamps.....	50,976.47	17,048.66	8.60	5.12	
Proprietary stamps.....	9,505.35	1,761.99			
Total.....	102,182.63	70,235.22	40,090.45	44,632.82	44,230.43
Disbursements (salaries and expenses).....	11,837.22	9,521.33	10,289.87	10,810.07	10,999.70
Net.....	90,345.41	60,713.89	29,800.58	33,822.75	33,230.73

Receipts.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Total.
Collections on lists (fines and penalties)....	\$1,069.35	\$2,205.36	\$4,694.87	\$5,308.07	\$47,957.60
Fermented liquor.....	14,770.00	16,360.00	12,634.00	14,018.35	116,502.39
Distilled spirits.....	9,351.76	11,674.85	15,175.71	37,569.53	88,391.31
Cigars and cigarettes.....	33.07	74.42	85.43	36.09	5,234.76
Tobacco and snuff.....	2,438.51	2,339.37	2,334.53	2,243.64	25,417.61
Special taxes.....	14,211.66	14,805.86	21,019.50	19,140.31	157,706.79
Playing cards.....	876.58	814.20	884.10	792.00	7,816.02
Documentary stamps.....					68,038.85
Total.....	42,750.93	48,274.06	56,828.14	79,107.99	528,332.67
Disbursements (salaries and expenses).....	11,082.57	11,259.32	11,508.87	13,450.82	100,759.77
Net.....	31,668.36	37,014.74	45,319.27	65,657.17	427,572.90

UNITED STATES CLIMATOLOGICAL SERVICE.

The economic value of the local climatological service is receiving increased recognition. More requests were made for data during the year than during any previous year by many classes of people, including attorneys and litigants. Many barometers have been compared for United States, Italian, and Japanese warships and ships of the merchant marine of various nationalities.

The three English daily newspapers in Honolulu publish abstracts from the daily, weekly, monthly, and annual reports of the station. Special articles on the climatology of the islands have been prepared by the section director. Work has continued on the verification and tabulation of data turned over by the territorial meteorological service. This is largely preliminary to the preparation of a climatological history of the islands.

There are 71 temperature reporting stations, the data of 52 of which are published, and 150 rainfall stations, the data of all of which are published. Considerable marine meteorological work has been done, and the scope of such work will be extended during the present year. An exhibition kiosk has been furnished which will be erected at a central place in Honolulu. Gnomonic charts are exposed in the harbor master's office at Honolulu and a ship's barometer and dry and wet bulb thermometers in the station office.

Very respectfully,

W. F. FREAR,
Governor of Hawaii.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

EXECUTIVE.

W. F. Frear, governor.	J. H. Fisher, auditor.
E. A. Mott-Smith, secretary.	E. A. Mott-Smith, president board of health.
C. R. Hemenway, attorney-general.	W. Henry, high sheriff.
D. L. Conkling, treasurer.	C. H. McBride, private secretary to governor.
M. Campbell, superintendent of public works, commissioner of public lands, surveyor.	R. O. Matheson, chief clerk, secretary's office.
W. H. Babbitt, superintendent of public instruction.	

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

J. K. Kalaniana'ole.

JUDICIAL.

A. S. Hartwell, chief justice, supreme court.	S. B. Kingsbury, judge, second circuit, Wailuku, Maui.
A. A. Wilder, associate justice, supreme court.	J. A. Mathewman, judge, third circuit, Kailua, Hawaii.
A. Perry, associate justice, supreme court.	C. F. Parsons, judge, fourth circuit, Hilo, Hawaii.
H. Smith, clerk, judiciary department.	J. Hardy, judge, fifth circuit, Lihue, Kauai.
J. T. De Bolt, first judge, first circuit.	
W. L. Whitney, second judge, first circuit.	
W. J. Robinson, third judge, first circuit.	

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.—W. O. Smith (president), D. K. Baker, J. T. Brown, C. F. Chillingworth, W. J. Coelho, G. H. Fairchild, F. R. Harvey, S. E. Kalama, E. A. Knudsen, R. H. Makekau, H. T. Moore, C. J. McCarthy, E. W. Quinn, W. T. Robinson, P. P. Woods. (William Savidge, clerk.)

House.—H. L. Holstein (speaker), G. F. Affonso, E. B. Carley, A. D. Castro, J. C. Cohen, J. H. Coney, S. P. Correa, E. A. Douthitt, M. T. Furtado, J. K. Hihio, G. H. Huddy, A. S. Kaleiupu, D. K. Kama, D. Kamahu, J. K. Kamanoulu, H. M. Kaniho, H. K. Kawewehi, M. K. Kealawaa, J. W. Kawaakoa, R. Kinney, E. L. Like, E. A. C. Long, M. K. Makekau, J. W. Moanauli, J. Nakaleka, R. J. K. Nawahine, C. A. Rice, W. J. Sheldon, R. W. Shingle, M. P. Waiwai'ole. (Edward Woodward, clerk.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

General staff.—Colonel and adjutant-general, chief of staff, J. W. Jones; lieutenant-colonel and surgeon-general, C. B. Cooper; lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster-general, J. W. Short; lieutenant-colonel and paymaster-general, J. H. Fisher; lieutenant-colonel and chief engineer officer, M. Campbell; major, W. L. Moore; captains, Emil C. Peters, Elmer T. Winant, George E. Smithies, Robert H. Dinengar.

Line.—Colonel, C. W. Ziegler; lieutenant-colonel, A. Coyne; majors, W. R. Riley, G. Rose; captains, W. A. Fetter, W. E. Bal, M. M. Johnson, T. P. Cummins, C. M. Coster, A. W. Neely, E. T. Simpson, F. B. Angus, J. A. Thompson, S. Keliinoini, Benjiman Ka-ne, John W. Cook, Joaquin Camara, Edward Hopkins.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

M. Campbell (president), D. P. R. Isenberg, H. M. von Holt, A. Waterhouse, J. M. Dowsett, commissioners; R. S. Hosmer, superintendent of forestry; J. Kotinsky, superintendent of entomology; Victor A. Norgaard, superintendent of animal industry and territorial veterinarian.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

R. Ivers (superintendent), E. A. Mott-Smith, A. L. C. Atkinson, John J. Carden, E. H. Wodehouse.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman ex officio; W. D. Alexander and G. R. Carter, commissioners; R. C. Lydecker, secretary.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

H. E. Cooper, W. G. Smith, Alonzo Gartley, R. S. Hosmer, and M. J. Bissell, regents; John W. Gilmore, president.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

W. L. Whitney, F. C. Atherton, and W. H. Babbitt.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

United States district court.—Sanford B. Dole and George W. Woodruff, judges; R. W. Breckons, district attorney; W. T. Rawlins, assistant district attorney; E. R. Hendry, marshal; A. E. Murphy, clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Customs Division.—E. R. Stackable, collector; R. C. Stackable, special deputy collector; Raymer Sharp, chief examiner.

Internal-Revenue Service.—W. F. Drake, collector; R. S. Johnstone, chief deputy collector.

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.—W. C. Hobdy, passed assistant surgeon, chief quarantine officer; D. H. Currie, director leprosy investigation station.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Immigration Service.—R. C. Brown, inspector in charge.

United States Light-House Establishment.—Maj. E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, assistant to the light-house engineer, twelfth district; Lieut. Victor S. Houston, U. S. Navy, assistant to inspector, twelfth light-house district, commanding S. S. *Kukui*.

Navigation Bureau.—H. N. Almy, shipping commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii Experiment Station.—E. V. Wilcox, special agent in charge; J. E. Higgins, horticulturist; F. G. Krauss, agronomist; W. P. Kelley, chemist; D. T. Fullaway, entomologist.

Weather Bureau.—William B. Stockman, section director.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Naval Station, Honolulu.—Capt. Corwin P. Rees, commandant; Maj. Chas. G. Long, U. S. M. C., Commanding U. S. Marine Battalion.
C. W. Parks, U. S. Navy, civil engineer.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Schofield Barracks.—Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, commanding.
Fort Shafter.—Maj. S. W. Dunning, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, commanding.
Fort Ruger.—Maj. J. K. Cree, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding.
Pay Department.—Maj. Beecher B. Ray, paymaster.
Corps of Engineers.—Maj. E. Eveleth Winslow, United States district engineer.
Quartermaster Department.—Capt. J. C. Castner, constructing quartermaster. Capt. M. N. Falls, depot quartermaster and commissary.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

F. J. Hare, post-office inspector in charge; G. W. Carr, assistant superintendent railway-mail service; J. G. Pratt, postmaster, Honolulu.

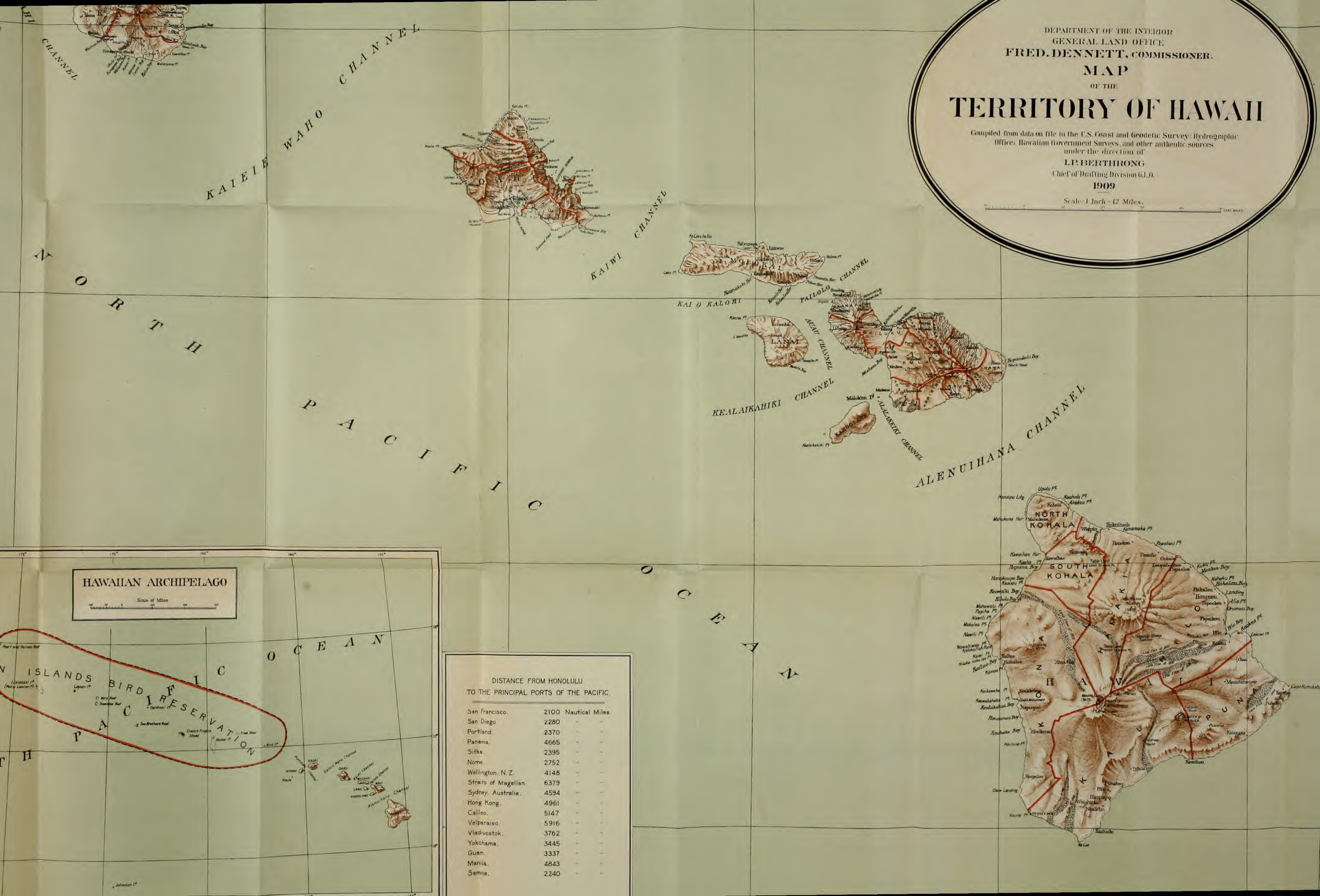
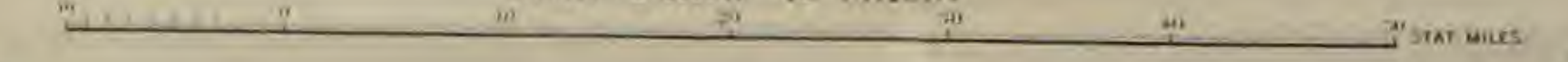
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FRED. DENNETT, COMMISSIONER.

MAP
OF THE
TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Coupled from data on file in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Hydrographic Office; Hawaiian Government Surveys, and other authentic sources

under the direction of
L. P. BERTHRONG
Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.
1909

Scale: 1 Inch = 12 Miles.



HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO
Scale of Miles



DISTANCE FROM HONOLULU
TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco.	2100	Nautical Miles
San Diego	2280	" "
Portland.	2370	" "
Panama.	4665	" "
Sitka.	2395	" "
Nome.	2752	" "
Wellington, N. Z.	4148	" "
Straits of Magellan.	6379	" "
Sydney, Australia.	4594	" "
Hong Kong.	4961	" "
Callao.	5147	" "
Valparaiso.	5916	" "
Vladivostok.	3762	" "
Yokohama.	3445	" "
Guam.	3337	" "
Manila.	4843	" "
Samoa.	2240	" "

Johnston 19



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	Address.	Term expires—
Governor	George Curry	Santa Fe	Jan. 14, 1912.
Secretary	Nathan Jaffa	do	Do.
Assistant secretary	Edwin F. Coard	do	Indefinite.
Attorney-general	Frank W. Clancy	do	Mar. 13, 1911.
Auditor	Wm. G. Sargent	do	Do.
Treasurer	Miguel A. Otero	do	Do.
Superintendent of penitentiary	James W. Reynolds	do	Do.
Superintendent of public instruction	James E. Clark	do	Do.
Assistant superintendent of public instruction.	Acasio Gallegos	do	Do.
Librarian	Lola C. Armijo (Mrs.)	do	Do.
Commissioner of public lands	Robert P. Ervien	do	Do.
Adjutant-general	R. A. Ford	do	Indefinite.
Traveling auditor and bank examiner	Charles V. Safford	do	Mar. 13, 1911.
Game and fish warden	Thomas P. Gable	do	Do.
Superintendent of insurance	Jacobo Chavez	do	Do.
Oil inspector	Malaginas Martinez	do	Do.
Engineer (irrigation)	Vernon L. Sullivan	do	Do.
Captain mounted police	Fred Fornoff	do	Apr. 1, 1910.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 15, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on conditions in the Territory of New Mexico during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

During the past year conditions in the Territory, as a whole, have been as good as during the previous year.

The building of railroads, irrigation reservoirs, and canals was for a short time suspended, and last spring's drought caused heavy losses among the stockmen of the Territory. In two or three of the eastern counties, located in the dry-farming section, crops suffered on account of the drought. Consequently the population has not increased to the extent it did last year.

Last winter Congress extended to this Territory the benefits of the Carey Act, which were promptly accepted by the legislature, and one company has already availed itself of the provisions of this law. A large number of responsible business firms are undertaking irrigation projects under the provisions of this act. These projects when completed will result in untold benefit to the people of this Territory. The great Elephant Butte Dam, which, when finished, will be the largest reservoir in the world, is being constructed by the National Government in the southern part of this Territory. That dam, together with the many smaller irrigation systems built by private capital, will place under cultivation many hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile and productive land, which will necessarily attract to New Mexico large numbers of industrious and substantial people, who will become permanent residents and take an active and sincere interest in the welfare of the future State.

While business in general was dull in the Territory last year, there was only one failure in banking and mercantile establishments. This was a small private bank, not incorporated under the laws of the Territory and not under territorial supervision. In contrast to this, eight new banks were established and the deposits in the banks increased in a very satisfactory measure.

Operations in all the coal camps have been resumed and the reports show an increased production this year.

All the lumber mills of the Territory, with one exception, have resumed operation.

The increase in judicial business necessitated the creation of a new district by Congress and the appointment of an additional judge, with headquarters at Socorro.

The last territorial legislature created a good roads commission and provided for a small tax levy for road purposes. This commission is now cooperating with the commissioners of the various counties of the Territory, and I feel confident that at the expiration of two years New Mexico will have a system of highways and wagon and automobile roads over her plains and through her mountain regions that will not only be attractive from a scenic point of view, but will be of great commercial value to the Territory and the neighboring commonwealths.

A normal school at El Rito, Rio Arriba County, was established by the last legislature. It has been very difficult in the past to secure a sufficient number of teachers for our rural schools. The salaries paid in these country districts have been too small to secure the services of imported instructors. Hence this additional normal school was established for the purpose of training our home young men and women for the school-teaching profession. We have now three normal schools in New Mexico, and we hope through these institutions to be able to remedy the dearth in country school teachers.

A territorial conservation commission was created by the last legislature. This commission is cooperating with the national conservation commission and is working in perfect harmony with Chief Forester Pinchot in the handling of the Territory's forests. The commission is composed of three public-spirited citizens who thoroughly realize the importance of conserving our natural resources. They will urge economy in the methods of developing and exploiting the Territory's mineral wealth, and they will endeavor to bring about the proper use and care of the Territory's forests, streams, and soil which are heritages of the people and should be handed on to future generations undissipated.

The territorial reform school was reestablished by the legislature this year. The institution is located at Springer, Colfax County, and will be ready for the reception of the juvenile offenders of the Territory the 1st day of October, 1909.

New Mexico now possesses and maintains educational, charitable, and penal institutions sufficient in number and capacity to fill all of its needs for many years to come. While the burden for some years past has been a heavy one on the taxpayers, it is now practically out of the way, for with the great increase in property valuations the task of maintaining these institutions in the future will be comparatively light.

POPULATION.

The most careful estimates indicate an increase in population during the year of approximately 20,000.

There is a considerable falling off from the high rate of immigration set during the period from June 30, 1907, to June 30, 1908, when, because of the large settlement on the public domain, a tremendous increase in population was shown, particularly in those districts classed as dry-farming lands. The falling off in settlement on the public domain, however, has been offset to a large extent by a rapid increase in settlement in the irrigated districts, which have developed very rapidly during the year.

There has been an increase in area under actual cultivation during the year of approximately 175,000 acres. Of this about 80,000 acres

is irrigated land. Double this area of irrigated land will be brought under cultivation during the coming year, while projects under way or certain to be constructed will reclaim close to half a million additional acres during the next three or four years.

Demand for irrigated land is increasing very rapidly. A very satisfactory class of immigrants are now filling up our available area of irrigated land, causing a demand which in turn is resulting in heavy investment of capital in private irrigation projects. In 23 of the 26 counties of the Territory, important private irrigation projects are either under way or being considered by responsible investors.

Another very satisfactory feature of the immigration has been the number of final homestead entries shown by the several land offices. Final entries and commutations during the year have equalled about one-fifth of the total of original filings, showing conclusively that a very gratifying proportion of the heavy immigration of the past five years has proven permanent in character.

Briefly, the immigration of the past year, while somewhat smaller in numbers, has been of a more substantial and permanent character. It has been drawn from the Middle, Northern, and Middle-Western States and from Oklahoma and Texas, although the proportion from the two latter States has been noticeably smaller than during any of the three previous years. The immigration has been practically all American born. There have been a number of inquiries from persons having in view the colonization of foreigners. Thus far, however, none of these colonies has come into the Territory, and the proportion of foreign immigration during the twelve months is less than 1 per cent.

Approximately 11,000 original entries were made during the year on the public domain, covering an area of 1,682,162 acres, as against approximately 16,000 original entries during the previous year, covering approximately 2,500,000 acres. The entries given for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, do not include selections of land for the Territory and railroad selections, covering about 500,000 acres.

The falling off in the number of original entries during the past year may be attributed in some measure to general business conditions in the nation, but it is chiefly due to the fact that the first rush to homestead land in this Territory is over and that entries now being made are of necessity made after more careful selection, since the better portion of the lands along the railroads has been filed on. It is no longer possible to step from a railroad train immediately onto a desirable homestead. Careful investigation is now necessary, and the fact that, in spite of the changing conditions, some 11,000 original entries were made during the year just closed is sufficient evidence of the steady advance of the Territory in permanent population. We may reasonably expect the number of original entries to decrease from year to year from this time forward, while the character of immigration onto the public domain will grow steadily more substantial. The number of final and commuted entries will increase, while the proportion of immigration onto irrigated lands will show a very rapid increase.

There are still open to entry in New Mexico approximately 36,000,000 acres of public lands, much of which will undoubtedly be reclaimed by scientific methods of farming and by the development of water for irrigation. Just how large this increased area will be

only experiment will prove. With each year new districts, considered heretofore but indifferent range for live stock, have been brought under successful cultivation by scientific farming, and each year new sources of water for irrigation have been developed. The old estimate, limiting the area of irrigable lands in New Mexico to 1,000,000 acres, is no longer regarded seriously by thoughtful men who have investigated the possibilities of reclamation in this Territory by storage of flood water and by pumping.

For our estimates of increase in population we have to depend on figures of the United States land offices, upon local election returns, the school census, and estimates of reliable men in each community. These sources amply confirm as conservative our estimate of 20,000 as the year's increase.

There are now five United States land offices in New Mexico, the fifth, at Tucumcari, having been established in April, 1908, to relieve the congestion of business in the Clayton office. The following statement shows the number of original homestead entries made through each land office, the number of desert-land entries, the number of entries under the enlarged homestead act (act of February 19, 1909), and the acreage of each during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Entries made at each land office.

Land office.	Original homestead entries.		Desert-land entries.		Enlarged homestead entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Sante Fe	2,747	474,589.97	148	22,156.11		
Las Cruces	586	83,870.64	165	27,184.15		
Roswell	3,463	472,685.00	126	30,140.00	506	88,840.00
Tucumcari.....	1,533	210,077.02	8	1,720.00	146	38,000.00
Clayton.....	1,439	230,240.00	17	2,660.00		
Total.....	9,788	1,471,462.63	464	83,860.26	651	126,840.00

Total number original entries, all classes.....	10,903
Total acreage withdrawn	1,682,162.89

(Selections had been made by the General Land Office under the enlarged homestead act of February, 1909, only in the Roswell and Tucumcari land districts up to June 30, 1909.)

Total number original entries, all classes, fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.....	15,932
Total acreage entered.....	2,451,134.35

Of the 10,903 entries shown above, approximately 8,000 have been made by persons who have come into the Territory during the year from other States.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

The condition of territorial finance is in every way good.

For the year ending May 31, 1909, no deficiencies in revenue in any of the departments have occurred, and all appropriations were promptly paid. In two instances institutions expended moneys in excess of appropriations for the completion of buildings and other necessary

expenses for which the legislature of 1907 failed to make adequate appropriations.

During the year ending May 31, 1909, the territorial bonded debt was increased from \$788,000 to \$1,003,000, and one \$1,000 bond retired, leaving the total outstanding bonded debt \$1,002,000; and deducting the amount of sinking funds on hand for redemption of bonded debt—\$89,579.49—leaving a net bonded debt on May 31, 1909, of \$912,420.51.

The new issues were improvement bonds, viz:

Territorial institution, 4 per cent, 20-30.....	\$125,000
Capitol improvement, 4 per cent, 20-30.....	25,000
Armory building, 4 per cent, 20-30.....	40,000
Capitol improvement, 4 per cent, 20-30.....	25,000

Total..... 215,000

In addition certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$92,500 were authorized by the 1909 legislative assembly and were issued and sold to meet immediate cash appropriations made by that body for the purpose of paying excess expenditures over appropriations by institutions, United States land office fees for locating territorial lands, purchase of site for governor's mansion, completion of armories, and other minor purposes.

These certificates are of a temporary character and to be taken up and retired in one, two, three, four, and five years.

The receipts and disbursements by the territorial treasurer for the year mentioned were as follows:

Receipts and expenditures of the Territory for year ended May 31, 1909.

Balance on hand June 1, 1908.....	\$378,653.63	
Receipts for year.....	1,232,506.20	\$1,611,159.83
<hr/>		
Disbursements for year.....		1,083,934.67
Balance on hand June 1, 1909.....		527,225.16
<hr/>		
Total.....		1,611,159.83

All territorial funds are deposited with approved depository banks and protected by ample bonds, and draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on daily balance.

COUNTY FINANCES.

Financial conditions in counties are in every way satisfactory; systematic accounting is thoroughly established and the county treasurers make prompt monthly settlements with the Territory for all territorial taxes collected during the month; as also with the treasurers of municipalities and city school boards, and the rural schools, of which these officials are ex officio treasurers and collectors. All moneys in the hands of county treasurers are deposited with approved county depositories and protected by bonds with ample sureties given by both treasurers and depositories. Semiannual audits of the books of county treasurers are made by the traveling auditor and it is a matter of gratification that during the past six years the tax payer has lost no money by reason of the acts of careless, incompetent, or dishonest officials.

The fiscal year for counties commences on January 1, and the following is a brief summary of the financial transactions passing through

the hands of county treasurers for the year 1908 and the six months ending June 30 last:

Receipts and disbursements of county treasurers for eighteen months ended June 30, 1909.

Aggregate balances January 1, 1908.....	\$912,069.90	
Receipts for 1908.....	2,405,951.66	
Receipts for six months ending June 30, 1909.....	1,215,833.64	
		\$4,533,855.20
<hr/>		
Disbursements for the year 1908.....	2,262,110.05	
Disbursements for six months ending June 30, 1909.....	1,239,735.76	
Aggregate cash balance July 1, 1909.....	1,032,009.39	
		4,533,855.20
Total.....		

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION.

The assessed valuation of property of the Territory as returned for taxation, for the year 1908, amounted to \$52,526,295, and while the rolls from the several counties have not yet been received, information at hand indicates that the assessment for the present year will reach \$58,500,000. As the assessed valuation does not exceed 20 per cent of the actual value, the wealth in the Territory has actually increased about \$30,000,000 in round numbers, and the total real value of our property is now more than \$290,000,000.

It is interesting to note that although business conditions over the entire country have been more or less depressed during the past year, New Mexico has steadily grown in wealth.

TAX LEVIES.

The levy for all territorial purposes for the present year has been fixed at 14.45 mills, and the average levy for all county purposes throughout the Territory for the year is 20.75, making a total of 35.20 mills for the support of territorial and county governments; this does not include special levies for support of municipalities, city schools, and the rural school districts, which are local. Should our property be returned at full value, as in many western States, our tax rate for territorial and county governments would not exceed 7.04 mills, and would not be considered high.

COUNTY BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

County bonded indebtedness during the last year has increased somewhat, and now stands at \$2,874,434. This is also the case with rural school districts, which have an outstanding bonded indebtedness of \$407,763.

With the exception of the issue of railroad aid bonds made by Santa Fe County, the legality of which was questioned, the interest on all bond issues—territorial, county, municipalities, and school districts—is promptly met, and at maturity principal paid, or, if refunded, at lower rates. The New Mexico bonds are sought for by the bond buyer.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The territorial institutions, 20 in number, and located in different parts of the Territory, are all in first-class condition, and an inventory recently taken shows property values aggregating \$1,483,376.

The financial affairs of these institutions were by the 1909 legislature placed under the supervision of the traveling auditor, and will be subject to examination and audit semiannually by that official, who is now establishing systems of uniform accounting similar to that now in effect in counties. Brief reference as to management, conditions, and work accomplished is made elsewhere in this report.

BANKING INTERESTS.

Keeping pace with the progress of the Territory along other lines, the banking interests have also gradually increased and become stronger to meet the increased business demands.

At the commencing of the year, New Mexico had 40 national and 29 territorial banks, with a combined capitalization of \$2,814,500 and resources and liabilities of \$21,086,089.

During the past six months 1 national bank has entered the field and 7 new territorial banks have been organized, 1 discontinuing business, increasing the number of banks to a total of 75 (national 41, and territorial 34), with a combined capitalization of \$3,274,086 and resources and liabilities of \$24,608,651, indicating a reviving and increased business throughout the Territory.

During the past year, and in fact during the past six years, no failures have occurred in banks under national or territorial supervision. In 1908 one small private bank was found insolvent, and in the settlement of its affairs loss was incurred by its depositors.

The legislature of 1909 amended our present banking act, so that after January 1, 1910, supervision will be exercised over private banks.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Under call of June 30 last the 10 building and loan associations operating under territorial charter show combined resources and liabilities of \$1,146,380. These institutions, with the exception of 2, are purely local in character and do not seek business outside of home counties. As a whole the management is economical and results in benefit and profit to their shareholders. They are sound financially, and with the growth of the communities and Territory are increasing their business.

These institutions, the same as the territorial banks, are subject to examination by the traveling auditor, this Territory not having a separate banking department.

CORPORATIONS.

Close to 300 corporations were either organized in New Mexico or admitted to do business in the Territory from other Commonwealths during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The total authorized capital stock represented by these corporations is in the neighborhood of \$115,000,000, or an increase of approximately \$27,000,000, as compared with the previous fiscal year. There is also a substantial gain in the amount of fees derived from corporation filings and turned into the territorial treasury during the same period.

As indicated by the classified list below, the largest percentage of the corporations formed in or entering the Territory during the fiscal year 1909 come under the heading of mercantile, manufacturing, and publishing companies. General industrial enterprises, which have a

number of specific objects, follow a close second, while mining companies are third in order. The figures tell a story of the material progress and development of the Territory that is both pleasing and encouraging. Outside capital is being liberally invested in the Territory, and is aiding in its advancement, a fact that is shown by the large number of foreign corporations granted authority to transact business within its borders in the past twelve months. One of these is an independent oil company with a capitalization of \$12,000,000, all but \$1,000,000 of which is actually subscribed.

The recent legislative assembly passed an amendment to the general corporation laws of the Territory whereby three insertions of certified copies of articles of incorporation, etc., in successive issues of a newspaper of general circulation are now required instead of one publication in one issue, as formerly. This serves to give wider publicity to the advertisement. Two supplementary acts were also passed by the last legislature, one allowing certain public utility companies to incorporate under the general corporation laws, and the other permitting any corporation doing business in the Territory to hold, purchase, sell, or otherwise acquire or dispose of the shares of capital stock, securities, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of any other corporation, and while owner of such stock to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of ownership and to guarantee the payment of principal and interest of bonds or any other evidence of indebtedness.

Detailed statistics relating to corporations, number of filings made, amount of fees paid, etc., are given in the following tables representing data compiled from the years 1908 and 1909:

Corporations authorized to do business.

Place of origin.	1908.		1909.	
	Number.	Authorized capital.	Number.	Authorized capital.
Foreign:				
Arizona	12	\$15, 100, 000	15	\$25, 925, 000
California	2		1	
Colorado	6	6, 250, 000	9	3, 170, 000
Connecticut	1			
District of Columbia			1	
Georgia	1			
Illinois	1	1, 000, 000	2	
Indiana	1	250, 000		
Indian Territory	1	25, 000		
Iowa	3		1	25, 000
Kansas	1	30, 000	1	120, 000
Maine			1	3, 000, 000
Michigan	1	200, 000	1	
Minnesota			1	500, 000
Mississippi			1	100, 000
Missouri	1	10, 000	2	15, 000
Nebraska	1		2	
New Jersey	2	17, 005, 000	1	500, 000
New York	2	600, 000		
Nevada	1	50, 000	1	2, 000, 000
Ohio	1	10, 000		
Pennsylvania			2	
Texas	1		4	12, 045, 000
West Virginia			1	6, 000, 000
Wyoming	2	200, 000	1	1, 000, 000
Total	41	40, 730, 000	48	54, 410, 000
Domestic	226	47, 814, 800	218	60, 170, 900
Grand total	267	88, 544, 800	266	114, 580, 900

Classification of corporation charters issued for the fiscal years 1908 and 1909.

Character.	1908.		1909.	
	Number.	Authorized capital.	Number.	Authorized capital.
Automobile lines	1	\$10,000	.....	.....
Banks and trust companies.....	11	800,000	7	\$370,000
Building and loan associations.....	1	500,000	4	1,400,000
Benevolent, religious, and social societies, etc.....	24	120,000	50	531,000
Live stock and ranch companies	9	463,000	9	1,100,000
General industrial enterprises	52	29,884,000	29	21,991,000
Irrigation, horticultural, and improvement companies	19	3,800,000	18	10,364,400
Mercantile, manufacturing, and publishing companies	67	6,019,300	52	2,968,000
Mining, milling, and smelting companies.....	49	43,989,000	50	51,950,000
Real estate, abstract, and townsite companies	34	2,959,500	42	9,906,500
Railway companies.....	.....	.....	5	14,000,000
Total.....	267	88,544,800	266	114,580,900

Incorporation fees paid territorial treasurer for fiscal years 1908 and 1909.

Quarter.	1908.	1909.
First	\$1,240.00	\$4,370.00
Second.....	2,900.00	2,437.50
Third	2,140.00	4,045.00
Fourth.....	3,760.00	2,514.80
Total.....	10,040.00	13,367.30

INSURANCE.

For the year ending June 30, 1908, the receipts and expenditures of the department were as follows:

Receipts and expenditures of insurance department.

Receipts from all sources.....		\$35,308.86
Office expenses.....	\$3,598.68	
Fire departments.....	6,926.28	
New Mexico Fireman's Association.....	3,216.42	
		13,741.38
Surplus.....		21,567.48

Three life insurance companies and three fire insurance companies were admitted, one of the life insurance companies reincorporating under the territorial laws and thereby becoming the first so-called "home company."

One life insurance company has retired after having remained less than one year in the Territory. The certificate of authority of one assessment life insurance company has not as yet been renewed, as they have not yet fully complied with the law. The authorities of two miscellaneous companies have not been renewed for noncompliance with the laws.

The authority of the Great Western Life Insurance Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been renewed after having been suspended for more than nine months. This company has been reorganized and is

now in the hands of responsible people and entitled to the confidence of the public.

The Western Life and Accident Company of Denver, Colo., applied for admission into the Territory, and upon examination by this department it was deemed unworthy of confidence and admission refused. A second application was made with the same result.

The authority of the Masonic Life Association of Buffalo, N. Y., was revoked for noncompliance with the law, whereupon the association requested time to comply, and sixty days was granted them, in which they have complied with the law.

Practically a new insurance code has been placed upon the statute books of the Territory, which places it upon an equal footing, if not surpassing, many of its sister States in the Union.

The department is making every effort to protect the people of this Territory against unscrupulous companies and agents and to place the insurance business, as a whole, upon a higher standing, and very good results have been achieved.

There are now operating in this Territory the following:

Life insurance companies	27
Fire insurance companies	35
Miscellaneous companies	16
Fraternal beneficiary societies.....	20
Total	98

The following table shows the extent of the insurance business in the Territory:

General summary of insurance business.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Policies in force December 31, 1907.....	8, 376
Policies in force December 31, 1908.....	9, 212
Policies issued in 1908	1, 906
Policies lapsed or surrendered in 1908.....	1, 060
Amount of insurance in force December 31, 1907.....	\$20, 278, 297. 00
Amount of insurance in force December 31, 1908.....	\$21, 749, 058. 00
Losses incurred in 1908	\$261, 279. 48
Losses paid in 1908	\$257, 799. 48
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1907.....	7
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1908.....	11
Amount of claims unpaid December 31, 1907	\$17, 000. 00
Amount of claims unpaid December 31, 1908.....	\$29, 500. 00
Amount of insurance issued in 1908	\$4, 127, 279. 00
Amount of premiums received in 1908.....	\$664, 957. 98

FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount of insurance written in 1907.....	\$26, 822, 837. 78
Amount of insurance written in 1908.....	32, 792, 160. 14
Losses incurred in 1907	131, 149. 50
Losses incurred in 1908	385, 264. 57
Losses paid in 1908.....	363, 061. 54
Premiums received in 1907.....	506, 864. 66
Premiums received in 1908.....	572, 564. 37

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE.

Premiums received in 1907.....	\$96, 293. 91
Premiums received in 1908.....	88, 151. 31
Losses paid in 1907	33, 022. 14
Losses paid in 1908	50, 206. 62

EDUCATION.

Every year adds strength and efficiency to our school system, but in no public interest has there been greater advancement during the past year than in educational matters. A new salary schedule for county superintendents went into effect January 1, 1909, whereby the salaries were increased. This made it possible to secure as a result of the November, 1908, election a stronger corps of county superintendents than has ever served the Territory in the past. With greater efficiency in county supervision the school interests reap manifold results. More competent teachers have been employed; greater interest in school work has prevailed; the people are taxing themselves more liberally for the support of the schools; enrollment is increased; attendance is more regular; schoolhouses are made more comfortable; longer terms of school are held; and education becomes in fact the chief interest of each community.

The census of August, 1908, reported 93,894 persons (84,864 the year previous) of school age (5 to 21 years). The June, 1909, reports show a public-school enrollment of 47,987 (43,667 in 1908). This number, together with the large number of children attending private and parochial schools, indicates that fully 60 per cent of our school population is found enrolled in the schools of various counties throughout the Territory. This per cent is certainly very gratifying when one considers the fact that our school census includes persons of 5 years of age and those of 21 years of age, many of whom are not expected to be in schools.

During the year 1908-9, 1,220 teachers (1,065 in 1907-8) were engaged in teaching the public schools—742 women and 478 men. A larger portion of our teachers hold licenses of the higher forms than has been the case in the past, and at every succeeding examination the number of lower grades of certificates is less than before.

In this connection it may be well to note that the standard of certification of our teachers is on a par with that of the States, and in those States where the laws permit our certificates are accepted without question. Missouri, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and other States have established reciprocal relations with New Mexico in the matter of certification of teachers. The present county institutes had 1,109 teachers enrolled (723 in 1908). Since all teachers engaged in city schools where the superintendent gives at least one-half his time to supervision are excused from institute attendance, it is evident that the Territory will be well supplied with teachers for the coming year; 353 of the 1,109 teachers attending the institutes enrolled for the full four weeks' course. This is evidence of the desire of our teachers to improve their scholarship and thus prepare for more efficient service. It is also evidence of the fact that our people are insisting upon employing the most efficient teachers that it is possible to secure.

The total value of public school property within the Territory is over \$1,000,000. The total bonded indebtedness is practically \$600,000. The total expenditure for public-school purposes during the past year exceeds \$600,000, being a per capita expenditure of \$13 on the basis of the enrollment. These figures are proof positive of the wholesome interest of our people in educational affairs.

The territorial department of education during the past year has issued the first common-school course of study for the Territory. With this as a basis the work in the various schools will become more unified, the training of the children more balanced, and their progress more marked. The department has also issued a book of plans and specifications for small school buildings, giving definite aid to directors who are interested in the construction of schoolhouses. A manual of special-day exercises has just come from the press, which gives teachers in the rural schools definite material for use in observing days of special historic importance.

In addition to the public-school system the Territory has established and maintains 1 university, 3 normal schools, 1 military institute, 1 school of mines, and maintains in part a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, all at an annual cost of about \$160,000. In addition to this annual appropriation, revenues are received for the educational institutions from the leases on public lands that were donated to the various institutions by an act of Congress.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE.

The University of New Mexico was established in 1889. It began its history with a normal department offering little more than a high-school course with a few normal studies. Later a normal department was added, then a three-year preparatory course. Six years ago the preparatory course was extended to four years, and a college course of four years leading to the degree of bachelor of arts was established. There was an enrollment during the past year of 173. The faculty is composed of 16 members. A new assembly hall has been built recently and the administration building remodeled. The buildings, real estate, and improvements are valued at \$117,000.

NEW MEXICO NORMAL UNIVERSITY, LAS VEGAS.

This normal school was established in 1893. Number of students enrolled during the last year, 338. The faculty consists of 15 members, the largest number of them being university-prepared men and women. Value of buildings and real estate, \$87,100.

NEW MEXICO NORMAL SCHOOL, SILVER CITY.

This school was established in 1893. During the past year summer and correspondence courses were established for the benefit of those unable to attend the winter term. Enrollment during the past year, 193; faculty is composed of 14 members. The summer school, extending over a period of eight weeks, had an attendance of 52. Correspondence students, 6. Value of real estate and buildings, \$96,000.

NORMAL SCHOOL, EL RITO.

This school, known as the "Spanish-American Normal School," was established in March, 1909. The object of the establishment of this institution is to educate Spanish-American young men and women of the Territory as teachers. In the rural districts there is a lack of teachers, and it is believed that this normal school will supply the long felt want in the country districts. It will be opened for the reception of pupils September 21 of this year. The buildings and real estate are valued at \$26,177

MILITARY INSTITUTE, ROSWELL.

The Military Institute was established in 1895. Number of cadets enrolled during the past year, 155; number of faculty, 12. The cadets at this institute are under strict military discipline, and the school is ranked by the War Department as a distinguished military institution. This places it among the ten foremost military schools of the United States. A new barracks has just been completed at a cost of \$60,000, and the old barracks has been remodeled. The institute has in the past been unable to receive and accommodate all the young men who have applied for admission. Many of its graduates are officers in the Regular Army, Philippine Scouts, and Constabulary. The buildings and real estate are valued at \$200,000.

SCHOOL OF MINES, SOCORRO.

The School of Mines was established in 1889. Enrollment during the past year, 29; faculty, 7. A new dormitory has just been completed. The graduates of this school have a wide and remunerative field to enter, as there is a constant and growing demand for the services of mining engineers in New Mexico and Arizona, as well as in the sister republic of Mexico. The school is ideally located in a mining district, where the students may acquire practical as well as theoretical knowledge of mining. Value of buildings and improvements, \$82,000.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, LAS CRUCES.

This institution was established in 1889. Three additional buildings have been completed during the past year at a cost of about \$55,000. The faculty is composed of 16 members, and 291 students were in attendance during the past year. The institution is supported jointly by the United States and by the Territory, the grounds and buildings being the property of the Territory. Special courses in agriculture, engineering, and domestic science will be offered this year for the benefit of those who are unable to take a full high-school or technical course. The buildings, grounds, and improvements are valued at \$240,542.

TERRITORIAL LANDS.

The work of the office of the commissioner of public lands has been steadily growing, evidenced by the increase in the number of leases, the growth in income, and the addition by the legislative assembly of additional duties.

On July 1, 1909, there were 2,004 leases in force, covering 1,190,328.05 acres of common-school leases and 754,253.89 acres belonging to the various territorial institutions and for other purposes.

The financial affairs of the office are shown by the following statement:

Receipts and expenditures of territorial land office.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1908.....		\$25, 725. 22
Receipts account common schools:		
Applications	\$13, 044. 48	
Deferred notes	35, 898. 49	
Interest on overdue notes.....	250. 73	
Assignment fees.....	102. 00	
Total		49, 295. 70
Receipts account territorial institutions:		
Applications	13, 820. 92	
Deferred notes	32, 525. 48	
Interest on deferred notes	263. 12	
Total		46, 609. 52
Palace income fund		800. 00
Sale of land, permanent funds		433. 59
Five per cent proceeds of United States land sales.....		16, 113. 37
Certified copies, plats, etc.....		67. 60
Right of way receipts.....		200. 00
Miscellaneous		50. 71
Total receipts		<u>139, 295. 71</u>

PAYMENTS.

Deposited with territorial treasurer.....	113, 743. 71
Transferred to salary and expense account.....	9, 346. 91
Withdrawals, cancellations, etc	650. 90
Balance on hand July 1, 1909	15, 554. 19
Total	<u>139, 295. 71</u>

Statement of total expenses of the office for the entire fiscal year is as follows:

Expenses of territorial land office.

Salaries	\$9, 456. 20
Travel expense	1, 636. 60
Extraordinary clerical.....	57. 50
Postage	443. 23
Office supplies.....	117. 05
Stationery	61. 95
Telegraph and telephone.....	52. 89
Printing	400. 60
Miscellaneous	168. 25
Total	<u>12, 394. 27</u>

The administration of the territorial land office has been both able and economical.

UNITED STATES LAND COMMISSION.

The actual selection of lands belonging to the Territory under the various acts of Congress is made by the United States Land Commission, consisting of the governor, attorney-general, and United States surveyor-general. The indemnity lieu land law gives the Territory approximately 966,000 acres in lieu of lands lost by reason of land

grants, etc., and of this amount approximately 425,000 acres were selected by the commission the past fiscal year, and of the amount so selected 54,055.91 acres have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

FARMING.

IRRIGATED FARMING.

Agricultural conditions in the irrigated districts have been exceptionally good during the past year. The area of lands under irrigation is steadily increasing, bringing in a substantial class of settlers and furnishing a ready market. Alfalfa especially brings a high price. In the vicinity of Tularosa the farmers receive \$12.50 per ton for baled alfalfa, and the farmers in all the irrigated districts are becoming more prosperous each year.

DRY FARMING.

Believing farming by the scientific method of moisture conservation, or "dry farming," as it is commonly called, to be still in the experimental stage, the Territory has made no effort to induce immigration onto the more than 15,000,000 acres of the Territory's area which is roughly classed as "dry-farming land." In spite of this there has been and continues to be a very heavy immigration onto this class of land, and the result has been the establishment of a number of very successful districts and a very large increase in permanent population. All of that portion of the Territory east of the mountains, from Union County to Eddy County, is classed roughly as "dry-farming land," and into this region has gone a very large portion of the immigration of the past four years.

Inevitably there have been considerable numbers of people who, in the haste to file on government land, have made poor selections or who have gone into districts where the average rainfall is not sufficient to mature a crop. In a few instances unscrupulous promoters have encouraged immigration into such districts. These instances, however, have been rare and have been suppressed promptly by the Territory; but in spite of every precaution which we have been able to take, a good many filings have been made on land which can not be dry farmed and the result, during the present season, which because of the extreme drought has furnished the severest test of the dry-farming system, has been and will be failure of crops and suffering for these people. In view of the fact that a majority of them came into the Territory ignorant of conditions and wholly without means, the number who have been forced to leave or to seek work off their homesteads is surprisingly small.

Over the whole Territory during the spring and early summer the rainfall has been unusually light. The drought has drawn the lines sharply between districts which can be successfully dry farmed and those where the system is not to be depended upon. It has also served to teach the settlers the vital importance of closely following the scientific method of soil preparation and cropping.

The dry-farming system, involving special methods of cultivation for the conservation of moisture in the soil, demands not only hard work but a clear understanding of how to farm the land. The average settler comes in wholly ignorant of these conditions and as a result

his first year is likely to prove a hard one. A persistent effort has been made to impress upon settlers the importance of learning how to "dry farm" and also to show them that it is unwise to go upon dry-farming land without sufficient money in reserve so that a year of drought or unfavorable conditions may be endured without suffering to the settler and his family. The practice of sending penniless people onto these lands, ignorant of the conditions they are to encounter, is little short of criminal, and while little of this has been done in the colonization of New Mexico, such as has occurred has caused privation and suffering. The homesteader who goes onto "dry-farming land" should first satisfy himself that the average rainfall is sufficient to grow a crop. He should have thorough knowledge of the method of soil preparation to be followed and should be prepared to apply it. This, with a fair knowledge of the crops adapted to the region, should insure his success.

That the dry-farming system has a future over a very large area in New Mexico no one who has studied the conditions can doubt. A very large portion of the area classed as dry-farming land is suitable only for the growing of feed crops, and eventually this land will be used for such crops and by small stock growers who will develop a profitable industry.

In spite of the fact that we consider dry farming still in the experimental stage, there are a number of permanently established districts which have developed very rapidly without irrigation, supporting a number of prosperous towns and a large number of farmers who are well satisfied with conditions.

IRRIGATION.

The financial depression of a year ago has retarded the development of the large irrigation projects. However, in spite of this condition, several large companies have commenced the construction of their important undertakings, notably the Eden Canal, Land and Power Company of Aztec, the Citizen's Ditch Company of Aztec, Oasis Development Company of Artesia, and the Rio Hondo Irrigation Company of Santa Fe, while scores of small ditch companies have either commenced or completed the construction of their works.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO APPROPRIATE WATER.

Within the last year there have been filed 142 applications for permits to appropriate public water, of which 127 were for irrigation covering 1,975,697 acres of land, at an estimated cost of \$26,142,334, and 15 were for power purposes, developing approximately 84,539.98 horsepower and at an estimated cost of \$9,017,340. Of the above number of applications filed, 54 have been approved, 2 rejected, 3 withdrawn, and 83 are pending. There have been 7 appeals from the decision of the territorial engineer to the board of water commissioners, of which 2 have been sustained, 2 reversed, and 3 are pending. The 2 decisions reversed and 1 sustained have been carried to the district courts, 1 of which is now before the Supreme Court.

WATER SUPPLY.

From our water-supply records we find that there were over 4,000,000 acre-feet of unused water flowing out of the Territory of New Mexico, and with the conservation of the waters lost inside our own boundaries, together with a more economical use of that now handled, I believe this Territory will ultimately irrigate 2,000,000 acres of land.

The necessity of scientific farming under irrigation is not questioned, and some of the larger projects are realizing the necessity of having an expert agriculturist instruct the farmer in the use of water and the proper handling of the soil and crops.

POWER.

From a careful calculation of the water supply and the profiles of the rivers, it is estimated that half a million horsepower can be developed from water power, and the zeal with which applications for power permits have been filed in the office of the irrigation engineer indicates that a large development on this line will soon be made.

STREAM GAUGING.

The last legislature made an appropriation of \$2,500 for stream gauging, and the United States Geological Survey has also set aside that amount for use in New Mexico, and the Santa Fe Railroad system made a direct donation of \$1,000 for this work. We now have eighteen stations established where daily records are kept and several other stations soon will be established upon the most important streams. We expect to install several automatic registers, one already having been stationed on the Gila River, so with the appropriation now available we hope to obtain much needed and valuable data upon our water supply.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS OF STREAM SYSTEMS.

The hydrographic surveys of the Hondo and Rayado streams are nearly completed, and it is expected to have them ready for the courts this fall. These surveys are being made complete and accurate.

CAREY ACT.

The extension of the provisions of the Carey Act to the Territory will be the means of developing several of our large irrigation projects. The Charette Reservoir and Ditch Company have made application for the segregation of lands under the Carey Act board. This also will be done in several other instances. The board has organized and adopted rules and regulations and invites promoters of irrigation projects to take advantage of the Carey Act provisions.

The Urton Lake project of the United States Reclamation Service will probably be built under the provisions of this act, several applicants having already given notice of their desire to undertake the enterprise.

DISTRICT IRRIGATION LAW.

One large concern has taken advantage of the district irrigation law passed by the last legislature and is now organizing and preparing for the development of its project under this law.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

There are about 700 artesian wells in Chaves and Eddy counties, irrigating in the neighborhood of 28,000 acres of land, which is planted principally in alfalfa and orchards.

FOREST RESERVES.

The forest reserves of New Mexico are all being resurveyed under the directions of Mr. Pinchot, the Chief Forester. Whenever there has been any controversy over proposed boundaries, a committee of residents of the Territory has been appointed by the governor, to act with a committee appointed by the forest service, in the settlement of such controversy, and I am pleased to state that in every instance satisfactory agreements have been entered into between the forest service and the people of the Territory.

New Mexicans are in favor of the general policy of forest preservation. However, when the forest reserves were first established, there was some dissatisfaction, especially in the sections of the Territory where the inhabitants for more than two centuries had used the land for grazing purposes. All cause for dissatisfaction on the part of the people, as far as I know, has now been removed, and I believe that the harmony existing between the residents of the Territory and the forest service will continue.

CATTLE.

The shipments of cattle during the past year have been quite heavy. During the year ended June 30, 1909, there were shipped 310,326 cattle and 7,312 horses, and in the six months beginning December 1, 1908, and ended June 30, 1909, there were shipped 177,275 cattle and 3,277 horses. During the year 64,380 hides have been handled.

PRICES

The prices this year have been somewhat better than for the past two years. Yearlings bring from \$12 to \$17, and a few yearlings bring higher prices; twos have been bringing \$20 to \$26, while threes and up range from \$26 for the low grade to \$30 and \$35 for the high grade. Stock cattle are commanding an advance of \$2 per head.

CONDITIONS.

The grass conditions are reported very good in the northern and middle portions of the Territory, but in the southern sections rain is needed badly, and heavy losses have been sustained, due to the drought. The Pecos Valley was visited by a heavy rain on June 28, which has relieved the situation somewhat, as no rain to amount to anything had fallen in this section since August, 1908. Other parts of the Territory report good rains, though conditions are a little backward on account of the cold spring and the fact that the rains came late in the season.

The general health conditions are most excellent. No reports of losses from blackleg have been received. The matter of vaccination against the recurrence of the disease is now thoroughly understood and there is a general realization that precaution in regard to it is the only remedy.

The range inspection for mange has again been carried on in cooperation with the United States officials, and the cattle sanitary board of the Territory hopes soon to be able to have all New Mexico cattle rank as satisfactorily in regard to sanitary market cattle as those of other States.

Last fall glanders was reported among the horses and mules in Roosevelt and Quay counties, and these counties were immediately placed under quarantine. The last legislature appropriated \$5,000 to be used in the extermination of the disease, and with the assistance of Dr. A. B. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, the spread of the disease was arrested, specified counties were quarantined, and infected animals killed. The owners of such cattle were reimbursed for the loss from the fund appropriated by the legislature.

The cattle sanitary board of the Territory and the officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry are working together harmoniously for the betterment of the live stock health conditions in New Mexico, and the people of this Territory are greatly indebted to the officials of the bureau for the very valuable aid extended by them.

The fact that many sections of the Territory that have hitherto served as open range are now being taken up by the homesteader, and the prolonged drought during the past year has compelled many of the stockmen to ship their stock to the market, and the number of range cattle will undoubtedly from now on decrease from year to year. However, the small farmer, with a few head of cattle, may bring the aggregate up to what it has been in the past.

SHEEP.

The plan of cooperation between the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture and the sheep sanitary board for the eradication of scabies for the year 1907 was again continued during the year 1908. Orders were issued the 1st of June, 1908, requiring all sheep to be presented at dipping plants for dipping in accordance with instructions of inspectors and the cleaning and disinfecting of all infected corrals, which orders were strictly enforced. A large force of inspectors was placed in the field by the Bureau of Animal Industry and by the sheep sanitary board, and all sheep were ordered in or brought in and dipped under the supervision of inspectors of said bureau, and all infected corrals were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. In the early winter a range inspection was made and all sheep found reinfected were again required to be dipped under supervision.

At the request of the sheep sanitary board the Bureau of Animal Industry has again agreed to cooperate with the board on a similar plan during the present year, and a general order requiring all sheep dipped was issued July 1. The drought in the spring of 1908 was followed by a drought in the spring of 1909. The drought this spring and early summer has been very severe and the losses high. The proportion of lambs raised is small and will probably not exceed 40 per cent.

Lambs sold last fall for from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, netting the grower gross from \$1.75 to \$3 per head. During the period covered by this report there were 700,800 head of sheep shipped out of this Territory, or a decrease of 135,000 from the number leaving during the previous year and a decrease of 275,000 from the number leaving during the year before that. This decrease is owing to the drought condition which has prevailed and to a heavy influx of homeseekers, who have taken up large areas of lands for farms which were formerly devoted to the purpose of grazing sheep. There were probably about 3,750,000 head of sheep on the range this spring prior to lambing.

The wool clip as shorn this year amounts to about 18,000,000 pounds, most of which has been sold at a price averaging from 16 to 22 cents, netting the grower gross about 75 per cent more than the previous year. This increase in the value of wool has been the means of saving a great many sheepmen who otherwise would have been forced out of the business on account of low prices and drought conditions. A large number of them, however, have been forced to quit.

While the drought has prevailed in New Mexico, good crops are assured in eastern feeding sections, and the sheep grower anticipates a better price for lambs, which, taken together with the increased price received for wool, should again place the sheep business in a prosperous condition unless the droughty conditions continue to prevail.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Territory of New Mexico has an excellent capitol building; also an executive mansion. An annex to the capitol is now under construction, and these buildings will cost the Territory in all about \$255,356. This represents the total cost of buildings, furnishings, and lands. I do not believe there exists anywhere in the United States buildings of this character that have been erected at so small a cost. These buildings will fill all the requirements of the territorial or state government for the next ten years at least.

Six substantial armories have been built in the Territory, located, respectively, at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, Roswell, Silver City, and Las Cruces, at a total cost of \$101,476. The territorial appropriation for armories did not quite equal this amount, but the deficiency was contributed by the citizens of the respective towns. The armories are used by the different national-guard companies for drills and instructions, and occasionally the halls are rented to public meetings or entertainments, which brings in sufficient income to maintain repairs. These buildings aid materially in creating a lively interest in our militia, and they are a credit to the Territory.

NEW MEXICO PENITENTIARY, SANTA FE.

The penitentiary was established in 1882. On June 30, 1909, the number of convicts in the institution was 297, 4 of whom are females. This includes a number of United States prisoners, and the territorial prisoners average about 250, which is an exceptionally small number in view of the fact that the laws of the Territory are strictly enforced and that we have a population of nearly 500,000. This institution has a brick plant at which bricks are manufactured and sold. Quite a large percentage of the current expenses of the penitentiary are paid by the profits from the sale of brick. In the construction of public buildings

in the vicinity of Santa Fe convict labor has been used, excepting for skilled work. At present all the convicts that can be spared from the necessary work at the penitentiary, excepting life prisoners, are employed on the public highways of the Territory, and while engaged in this work their expenses are paid out of the road and bridge fund of the Territory or the county in which the work is being done. Additional buildings are now under construction and will be finished within the next six months. There will then be sufficient accommodations for the prisoners of the Territory for the next ten or twenty years. A superintendent manages this institution under the direction of a board of penitentiary commissioners composed of five members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the territorial council. This board is nonpartisan in character, and in addition to other duties serves as a parole board. The buildings, land, and equipment of the territorial penitentiary are valued at \$227,800.

NEW MEXICO ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LAS VEGAS.

This institution was established in 1889. At present 232 patients are being cared for, 138 men and 94 women. The asylum from the date of its establishment has been under the supervision of George W. Ward, steward of the institution, to whom great credit is due for the present very satisfactory condition of the asylum. The institution owns 355 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the city of Las Vegas. The building has recently been remodeled and is now an up-to-date institution. The total cost of buildings, land, and equipment is \$189,521.

NEW MEXICO REFORM SCHOOL, SPRINGER.

This institution was reestablished by the last legislature, and it will be ready to receive children the 1st day of October, 1909. The governor, in accordance with law, has by proclamation notified the various courts of the Territory that the reform school will be open and ready to receive and care for the juvenile offenders of the Territory on and after October 1, 1909. This institution is greatly needed, as heretofore many youths of both sexes have been confined in county jails and even in the territorial prison for want of a proper institution. The buildings and grounds are valued at \$20,000. A liberal appropriation has been made for its maintenance.

NEW MEXICO ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, SANTA FE.

This institution was reestablished in 1903. During the past year there was an enrollment of 35 pupils. An industrial department has been established wherein boys are taught shoemaking and printing, and the girls are taught housekeeping and plain sewing. All the shoes of the pupils are repaired by the boys. A small paper is printed monthly by the pupils. An art department has been established. Practically every deaf and dumb child in the Territory has been received at this institution. The oral method is used as far as practicable. Four instructors are employed. The value of the buildings, grounds, and equipment is \$30,775.

NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, ALAMOGORDO.

This institute was established in 1903. Last year there was an attendance of 30 pupils, with 5 instructors. The territorial appropriation is sufficient to maintain this institution properly, and it will be able this coming year to receive and care for all the blind people of the Territory. The value of buildings and improvements is \$38,235.

MINERS' HOSPITAL, RATON.

This hospital was established in 1903, and was located at Raton on account of the proximity of that town to the mining regions of the Territory. It is maintained principally by the Territory, aided by revenue from pay patients. Twenty-four patients were cared for last year. The hospital is under the supervision of a medical superintendent and trained nurses.

It may be deemed advisable to recommend to the next legislature that this hospital be abolished and that the buildings be converted into an asylum for insane women, thus providing separate institutions for the men and women afflicted with insanity. Although the men and women are kept in separate apartments at the asylum in Las Vegas, I believe it a good plan to use the hospital building at Raton for a branch insane asylum, as private hospitals are being built throughout the Territory, and it will not be necessary for the Territory to maintain an institution of this character. The total value of this building and equipment is \$38,235.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The national guard consists of 9 companies of infantry, a signal detachment and a band, with a total strength of approximately 420 enlisted men and 30 officers. This shows an increase of 4 companies, and a further increase of 2 companies will be made as soon as equipment can be obtained.

The equipment of the troops is up to the standard required by the War Department, and is modern.

In efficiency the national guard is steadily increasing, and while there is yet much to be accomplished, decided progress has been made since the inspection of last year.

For the instruction of the national guard a regular system has been adopted for officers, noncommissioned officers, and the private soldier. In addition to the regular armory drill a fifteen-day camp of instruction has been held and has resulted in a very decided benefit to the guard as a whole.

A rifle team was sent to the national match and a creditable showing made in this important branch.

The 6 armories, located at Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Silver City, Roswell, and Las Cruces have been completed, and the companies are now occupying them.

A large number of the young men of this Territory are either reared on ranches or accustomed to ranch life. They are consequently rugged and sturdy, and excellent horsemen. We have, therefore, an exceptionally good field for the organization of a regiment of cavalry, but with only a small allotment for equipment it is impossible for us to organize even a squadron. Should the National Government consider

it wise to organize a regiment of cavalry in this Territory and give us sufficient equipment, there would be no difficulty in securing the enlistment of the men, and the regiment would be composed of a class of men that would make excellent soldiers in time of war.

The present efficiency of the national guard is due almost entirely to the hard work and untiring efforts of Adj. Gen. R. A. Ford, and to the splendid services of Lieut. Col. A. S. Brookes, retired captain of the Regular Army, detailed with the National Guard of New Mexico.

GOOD ROADS AND SCENIC HIGHWAY.

The last legislature created a territorial roads commission, consisting of the governor, the territorial engineer, and the commissioner of public lands. The commission has organized and is now cooperating with the county officials in establishing and maintaining a system of public highways throughout the Territory. The legislature authorized a levy of 1 mill for road purposes. The proceeds of this levy will amount to about \$40,000. Although this is a small sum, it will enable us, by using convict labor, together with the aid from the counties, municipalities, and individuals, to lay the foundation of an excellent system of public roads throughout New Mexico.

The road between Raton, N. Mex., and the state line of Colorado has been completed, and it is proving to be not only a highway of rare scenic attractions but of great commercial value to that section of the Territory. This highway can not be adequately appreciated excepting by those who have occasion to use it. The cost of the road is less than \$9,000. This sum was used for the purchase of material and tools, expenses of maintaining the convicts, salary of the engineer and convict guards; the labor being furnished by the prisoners. The maximum grade of this road is 8 per cent.

The road between Santa Fe and the Pecos is now under construction, and a convict camp has been established to carry on the work. While this is one of the most attractive country roads in the West from a scenic point of view, it will also prove of commercial importance to the city of Santa Fe.

A very greatly needed commercial road is the proposed line between Silver City, in Grant County, to the Mogollon country, in Socorro County. This road is now being surveyed and will be about 75 miles in length, mostly through mountainous sections. It will be built on a maximum grade of 9 per cent. It will provide accessibility to the rich mining districts and timber sections of the Mogollon and Black Mountain country. The expenses for surveying amount to about \$1,200. The estimated cost of construction is \$50,000. The counties of Grant and Socorro have already contributed \$8,000 toward this enterprise; the remainder of the expense will be borne by the Territory, aided by corporations interested in the development of the mining interests of the Mogollon country.

A commercial and automobile road from Farmington, in the north-western part of the Territory, to Gallup, on the middle western border, is now being surveyed. This will lessen the road distance between these two points some 20 miles and will enable the people of north-western New Mexico and southwestern Colorado to receive their mail thirty to sixty hours earlier than at present.

Probably the most important road in the Territory will be the Carrizozo-Lincoln-Roswell highway. This road will be about 115

miles long, and will furnish an outlet to the Rio Hondo, Rio Bonito, and Ruidoso valleys. There is no railroad in that particular section, and this road will be valuable, owing to the fact that these valleys are thickly settled. The lands in them are under irrigation and furnish a large amount of produce, which may be readily marketed at Roswell and Carrizozo.

It is the policy of the territorial roads commission to use all the prisoners that can possibly be spared from work at the penitentiary on the public-road work of the Territory. I firmly believe that within two years New Mexico will have a system of public highways that would be a credit to any Commonwealth.

MINING.

The development of the mineral resources of New Mexico have been slow during the past year. However, capital has become interested, especially in Grant and Socorro counties, where large corporations have entered the field. Mining on a small scale is being resumed in Sierra, Lincoln, Otero, Taos, Santa Fe, Dona Ana, Luna, and Colfax counties. The larger bodies of ore in the Territory are of low grade and require a heavy investment of capital for profitable operation.

With the extensive outlays of capital now being made, I believe the coming year will show a marked advance in mineral production, especially in copper, lead, and zinc.

COAL MINING.

Comparatively, the coal-mining industry in New Mexico has shown a more progressive condition than many of the greater coal-producing States during the past fiscal year. While other States report a decrease of production, and, notwithstanding the generally reported business depression throughout the country, the coal mines of New Mexico have produced more coal and coke than in any preceding year.

The net product shipped from the mines was 2,708,624.48 tons; 682,772.21 tons went to the coke ovens at the coal camps of Dawson, Koehler, and Gardiner, the remainder, 2,025,852.27 tons, being shipped to market. The average value at the mines of the coal marketed was \$1.34 per ton, or a total value of \$2,730,241.10. In addition thereto 384,754.30 tons of coke were made; sold at the ovens for \$1,151,267.47, which, together with the value of the coal shipped to market, gives a total value of \$3,881,508.57 from the products of the coal mines.

The increase of coal produced was 207,751.28 tons, or 8.03 per cent; 2,620 men were employed underground and 555 men outside; total, 3,175 men; and 27 boys were employed underground and 29 outside; total, 56 boys; total number of persons employed, 2,231.

Fatalities were reduced from 0.926 per cent in the preceding year to 0.556 per cent in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

The principal mines of the Territory have all adopted shot-firing systems, which preclude the possibility of great catastrophes from blown-out shots. This was done voluntarily by the coal operators, and the mine managements are deserving of great credit for this improvement as well as for many other precautionary measures for the safety of the persons employed in and about the mines.

The coal camps have been free from labor troubles of any description during the past fiscal year and there is perfect harmony between the mine owners and their employees, with every indication that the present condition will continue throughout the ensuing year.

Experts of the technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey have rendered much aid to the mine inspector, both in assisting in the inspection of the mines and by counsel and advice as to improved methods. These experts devoted several months to studying conditions within the mines and suggested several improvements, which were adopted with alacrity by the mine operators.

FISH AND GAME.

The last legislature amended the game laws of the Territory by providing for license fees. The amount of these fees is much lower than those charged in other States, but they will create a fund which I believe will be sufficient to pay not only the expenses of the office of the game warden, but to construct and support at least one fish hatchery in the near future.

Reports from all sections of the Territory indicate that the conditions regarding game and fish were never more favorable, and, under the restrictions provided by the department of forestry, the rangers and supervisors in the different forest reserves are heartily cooperating with the territorial game warden. The superintendents and Indian agents are also rendering valuable assistance by instructing the Indians as to the benefits that may be derived by observing the game laws.

There is an abundance of water in all the mountain streams. Black-tailed deer are plentiful, and those of the white-tailed species, for the past number of years so scarce, are returning to their old haunts. Turkey and grouse in the northern portion of the Territory are more numerous at the present time than for many years past. Wild pigeons are reported quite plentiful in Rio Arriba, Taos, and the northern part of San Miguel counties; also a few in Eddy and Otero counties. In the middle and southern counties quail and prairie chicken are numerous. There is a band of mountain sheep, about two hundred in number, in the Guadalupe Mountains on the line between New Mexico and Texas. Sonoran white-tailed deer have recently appeared in the Mogollon Mountains. Beaver are rigidly protected, and there are many prosperous colonies in Colfax County and a few small colonies in Taos and Rio Arriba counties.

Nearly every species of waterfowl and shore birds, including ducks, geese, brant, snipe, and curlew, are found in this Territory; few breed here, and they are not killed in any great number during their migrations.

In almost every mountain range in the Territory are beautiful trout streams, notably the Pecos River, which heads in San Miguel County; the Brazos and Chama in Rio Arriba County; the Rio Pueblo and Santa Barbara in Taos County. These streams have been systematically stocked during the past few years with four different species of trout, namely, native, eastern brook, rainbow, and German brown. The sport is excellent.

Large quantities of black bass are reported in the lakes and reservoirs located in the eastern and southern portion of the Territory. Commissioner of Fisheries Hon. G. W. Barnes and Delegate Andrews

are lending every assistance in supplying young fish for stocking the streams and lakes of the Territory.

The game warden with his deputies, assisted by forest guards and employees of the Indian department, are rigidly enforcing the game laws of the Territory. Very few arrests have been made for the violation of these laws, and the public in general is beginning to understand and appreciate the value of the game laws.

HEALTH.

Health conditions in the Territory during the past year have been good. Last fall and winter there was an epidemic of scarlet fever throughout the Territory, but it was successfully stamped out through the prompt action of the board of health. Legislation conferring greater powers on our board of health is needed. At present the county health officers are appointed by the boards of county commissioners, and I believe this authority should be in the hands of the board of health. However, New Mexico has such an excellent climate that the public health throughout the Territory is very good the year around. During the past year 122 physicians were licensed to practice medicine.

The last legislature created a board of embalmers. This board is authorized by law to examine the qualifications of persons desiring to take up the embalming business in this Territory and to issue license to eligible applicants. Such applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the scientific disposition of dead human bodies. This law was modeled on the legislation in neighboring States, on the subject of embalming, which operated successfully.

MOUNTED POLICE.

This special police force consists of a captain, lieutenant, sergeant, and eight privates appointed by the governor of the Territory, and it is their duty to assist the local peace officers in maintaining law and order. They have been particularly useful on the stock ranges in capturing cattle thieves. I believe the present very excellent conditions in New Mexico as to law and order are due largely to the services of this efficient body of men, cooperating with the sheriffs and other peace officers of the Territory. The last legislature reduced this police force to one officer and five privates, as owing to the improved conditions a large force is no longer necessary, and it is only a question of a short time when the entire force may be dispensed with. The border outlaw has practically disappeared from New Mexico, gambling is prohibited by law, business houses and saloons are closed on Sundays, our incorporated cities have local option laws, and many of them have voted the liquor business entirely out of the community. In the larger cities where the saloons are still licensed, a fee of from \$1,000 to \$2,400 is charged, and this class of business is strictly regulated. The homeseeker or business man coming into our Territory finds that life and property are absolutely safe, and this more than any other one thing demonstrates our fitness for statehood.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE JUDICIARY.

The great increase in the population of the Territory within the past few years has naturally served to largely increase the business of the courts. The reports of the several clerks of the supreme and district courts show a large increase in the number and magnitude of the cases now being litigated in the respective courts of this Territory. Indeed, there is such a volume of business that it is impossible for the judges of some of the districts to dispose of the cases pending with the degree of promptness which the judges themselves desire. While one new judicial district was created by act of Congress at the last session, there is necessity for at least one additional district in the northern portion of the Territory, the creation of which I earnestly recommend.

As is well known, the jurisdiction of the courts here is very extensive. The judges preside over the trial of causes arising under the laws of the United States, at the headquarters of their respective districts; preside over the territorial courts in each of the counties; and also meet en banc as the supreme court. In addition to this, the courts of this Territory are by statute declared to be open at all times for the trial of causes without a jury, hence the courts are constantly conducting legal business, regardless of terms of court, and the criminal laws especially are being as vigorously enforced as these laws are in any State in the Union.

The judiciary of the Territory at the present time is composed of a chief justice and six associate justices, and these judges, without exception, are learned and capable jurists, men of high ideals and of unquestioned integrity. Fortunately, the courts of the Territory enjoy the respect and confidence of the entire people, three of the judges of our supreme court having been members of it for three successive terms, which is a rare thing in the history of territorial courts. I am much pleased with the administration of justice in the Territory, and have the utmost confidence in the courts.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO.

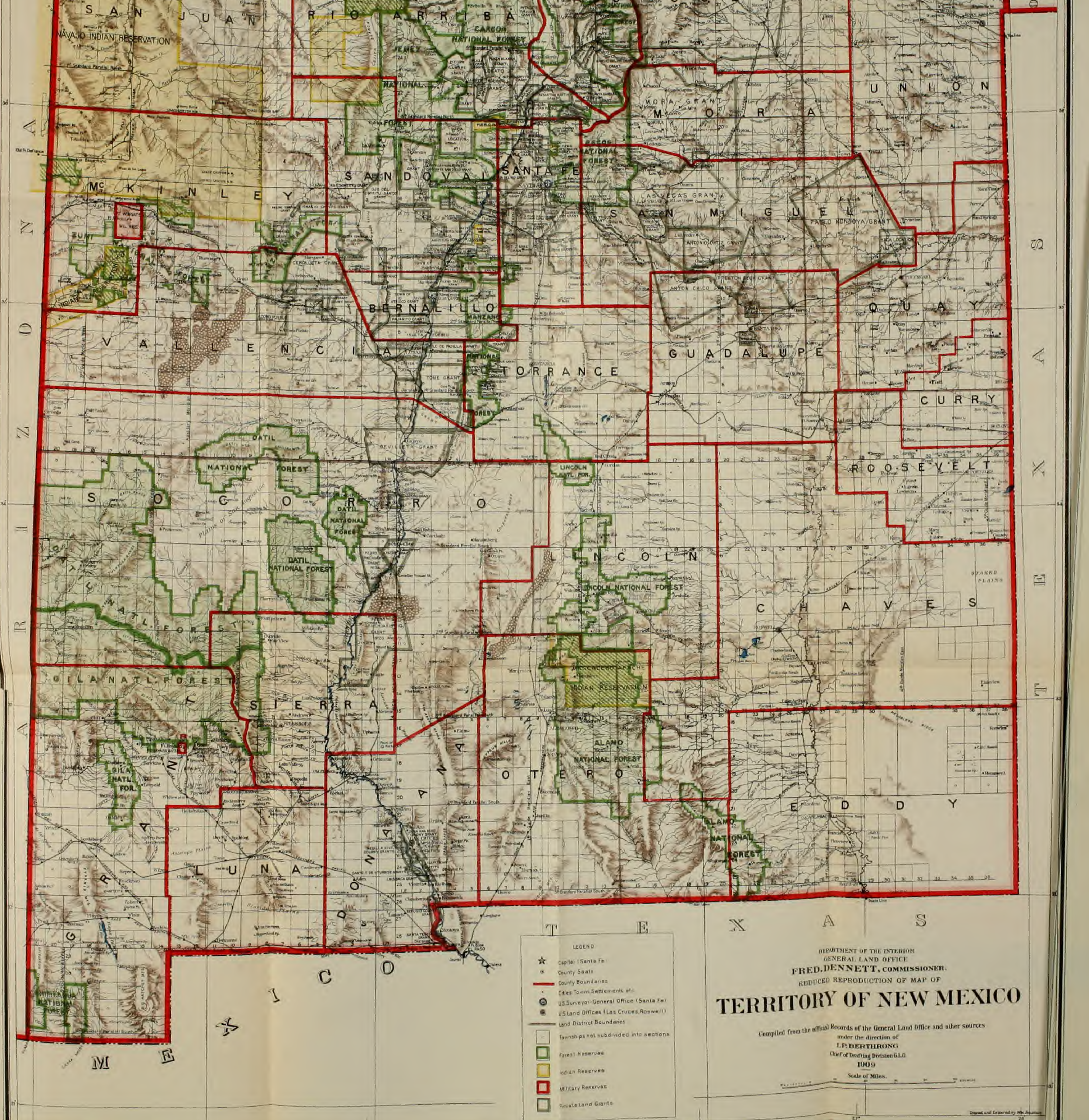
In conclusion, I again respectfully request, in the name of half a million people, that you lend your aid and influence toward securing statehood for New Mexico during the coming session of Congress. For more than thirty years the people of this Territory have time and time again appeared before Congress with data as to wealth, population, moral and social conditions of New Mexico and have asked to be admitted to full citizenship. We have asked Congress to appoint committees to visit the Territory and investigate conditions here, as we are satisfied that even those who have been opposed to our admission would withdraw their opposition if they could see the Territory as it is to-day. We have a population of nearly half a million of people, the majority of whom are descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race; the balance are Spanish-American citizens who are as law-abiding and as good a people as ever lived in any State or Territory. They have always been loyal to our country and to our flag. We have more than \$300,000,000 worth of property, and our resources in the way of coal, timber, copper, fertile lands, and an excellent climate are attracting a very desirable and substantial class of people to this Territory.

The leading political parties of the nation inserted special planks in their platforms during the last national conventions, pledging themselves to the passage of statehood bills, and we certainly believe that the major portion of the American people are in sympathy with the pledges made by their respective parties. For these and many other reasons I request in the name of the people of New Mexico your assistance in securing statehood for this Territory during the coming session of Congress.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

GEORGE CURRY,
Governor of New Mexico.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



LEGEND

- ☆ Capital (Santa Fe)
- ⊙ County Seats
- County Boundaries
- Cities Town Settlements etc.
- ⊙ U.S. Surveyor-General Office (Santa Fe)
- ⊙ U.S. Land Offices (Las Cruces, Roswell)
- Land District Boundaries
- Townships not subdivided into sections
- Forest Reserves
- Indian Reserves
- Military Reserves
- Private Land Grants

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FRED DENNETT, COMMISSIONER.
 REDUCED REPRODUCTION OF MAP OF
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources
 under the direction of
 I.P. BERTHRONG
 Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.
 1909
 Scale of Miles.

Scale of Miles.



REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, N. MEX.,
September 27, 1909.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: In compliance with section 3 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories," I beg leave to submit herewith the sixteenth annual report of this office, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

INTRODUCTION.

PRODUCTION AND PROSPECTS.

Only an insignificant part of the coal areas of New Mexico has been developed, and this development has been confined largely to the coking-coal fields of Colfax County, which produced 2,027,639.68 tons, or 74.85 per cent of the total net tonnage of the Territory, during the last fiscal year. About one-third of the coal mined in Colfax County, or 761,559.05 tons of unwashed coal and slack, was shipped to the washeries and used in the manufacture of coke; 1,266,080.63 tons of coal and 384,754.30 tons of coke were shipped to market. The vast beds of steam and domestic coal in McKinley County have scarcely been touched except in the immediate vicinity of Gallup, the net production of the county being 568,581.35 tons, or 20.99 per cent of the production of the Territory. Socorro County was third in net production, with 65,516 tons, or 2.41 per cent; and Santa Fe County fourth, with a net production of 33,001 tons, or 1.21 per cent of the Territory's net product. The four counties above named produced 99.46 per cent of the coal shipped from the mines of New Mexico.

The gross tonnage mined during the fiscal year was 2,781,089.82 tons; the amount used in operating the mines, 72,465.34 tons; the net production, 2,708,624.48 tons; unwashed coal and slack sent to washeries and used in coke ovens, 761,559.05 tons; leaving the amount of coal shipped to market, 1,947,065.43 tons, valued at \$2,759,426.20. In addition to this the value of the 384,754.30 tons of coke produced was \$1,158,685.74, or a total net value of marketed products of the coal mined for the fiscal year, \$3,918,111.94.

Although most of the coal-mining States showed a decreased production during the fiscal year, New Mexico showed an increase of 8.03 per cent. Lower prices prevailed, however, and the estimated value at the mines of the total net production of coal decreased

\$134,671.40 as compared with the preceding year's production, the increased value of the portion made into coke after leaving the mine being neglected. The use of California fuel oil on the Pacific coast and on the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad lessened the demand for coal from the Gallup field fully one-half, and the use of Oklahoma and Texas oil in the market of El Paso, Tex., and tributary localities curtailed the demand for coal from the mines of Colfax County by about 30 per cent. Further, the Mexican Government, on taking over the ownership of the Mexican Central Railroad last year, increased the freight rate by \$1 a ton on coal shipped from El Paso to the smelters at Monterey and other internal points. This increased freight rate gave great impetus to coal mining in the Republic of Mexico and caused the discontinuance of several heretofore constant orders for New Mexico coal.

Notwithstanding these conditions, the coal-mining situation as a whole in New Mexico has been most satisfactory, and there is the assurance of increased prosperity with better business conditions.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Labor has been abundant at the coal mines of New Mexico, because of the decreased demand in other coal-mining States.

Despite the decreased market prices for coal and coke, wages were maintained at the standard rates prevailing in preceding more prosperous years. Although working less than full time, the miners still made fairly good wages and the relations between the mine operators and their employees have been very cordial. The comfortable homes provided by the coal operators for their employees at very reasonable rents, and the general solicitude manifested by the managements of the various mines for the safety and welfare of the men are having good effect and are proving a great inducement to transient miners and laborers to make permanent homes at the coal camps of the Territory.

The rate of fatal accidents has fallen from 9.26 per 1,000 persons employed in the preceding fiscal year to 5.56 per 1,000 in the year just past. There is no gainsaying that even this rate is far higher than it should be; and I offer hereinafter recommendations which I firmly believe will, if carried into effect, greatly reduce accidents of all classes at the mines.

MINES SUSPENDED.

The following mines suspended operations during the past fiscal year, for the reasons stated:

Yankee mine, Colfax County—Complicated financial condition. Receiver appointed.

Willow Springs mine, Lincoln County—Death of owner.

Laing mine, Rio Arriba County—Cost of production too great to compete with other mines.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following tables give statistics of the coal-mining industry in New Mexico:

Equipment of coal mines and methods of coal mining, 1909.

Name and location of mine.	Method of working.	Power used.	Available horse-power.	Ventilation.
BERNALILLO COUNTY:				
Tocco	Slope, single entry	Horse whim		Furnace.
COLFAX COUNTY:				
Dawson	Triple main drift, double cross entry, room and pillar.	Electricity, steam	2,100	Exhaust fans.
Van Houten	do	do	650	Do.
Brilliant	do	do	150	Fan.
Koehler	do	Electricity	500	Do.
Yankee	do	Gravity tramway	150	Furnace.
Sugarite	Single main drift entry, cross entry, room and pillar.	Horses and burros		Natural.
LINCOLN COUNTY:				
Willow Springs	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Whim		Do.
Capitan	Drift, double entry, room and pillar.	do		Do.
Old Abe	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim		Air shaft.
McKINLEY COUNTY:				
Weaver	Slope, double entry, rib and room.	Steam	595	Exhaust fan.
Heaton	do	do	275	Do.
Clark	Drift, double entry, rib and room.	Electricity	100	Do.
Navajo	Slope, double entry, rib and room.	Steam	310	Fan.
Casna	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim		Air shaft.
Canavan	Shaft, double entry, room and pillar	Steam	85	Fan.
Union	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	do	110	Do.
Enterprise	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Mules		Air shaft.
RIO ARRIBA COUNTY:				
Monero	do	Steam	75	Natural.
McBroom	do	Horses		Do.
Kutz	do	Steam	30	Furnace.
Burns-Biggs	do	Horse whim		Air shaft.
Laing	Drift, single cross entry, room and pillar.	Burros		Do.
SAN JUAN COUNTY:				
Thomas	Single main drift, single entry, room and pillar.	Horses		Natural.
Enterprise	Single slope, single entry, room and pillar.	do		Do.
Stevens	Single main drift entry, room and pillar.	do		Do.
Kirtland	Slope, single entry	do		Do.
San Juan	Drift entry	do		Do.
SANDOVAL COUNTY:				
Hagan	Slope and 2 back slopes, double cross entries, room and pillar.	Steam	30	Air shaft.
SANTA FE COUNTY:				
Cerrillos bituminous	Main slope, cross entries, and pillar.	do	15	Furnace and air shaft.
Cerrillos anthracite	do	do	50	Exhaust fan.
Leonard & Lewisohn	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim		Air shaft.
SOCORRO COUNTY:				
Hilton	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	Steam	40	Fan.
Government	do	do	385	Do.
Bernal	do	do	35	Air shaft.
Emerson	do	do	140	Fan.
McIntyre	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	do	50	Do.
Gap	Slope, development only	Horse whim		Natural.

Statistics of the coal-mining industry in the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

[Tons are of 2,000 pounds; pounds avoirdupois.]

Name of mine.	Men employed.		Boys employed.		Number of days mine was operated.	Total output.	Amount used in operating mine.	Total net production of coal.	Approximate price per ton at the mine.	Estimated value of total net production of coal at the mine.	Increase of net production over preceding fiscal year.	Decrease of net production from preceding fiscal year.	Quantity and class of explosives used.			Character of coal mined and shipped.	
	Underground.	Outside.	Underground.	Total.									Underground.	Outside.	Total.		Black powder.	Dynamite.	Carbontite.
BERNALILLO COUNTY:																	
Tocco mine.....	4	1	5		300				\$5.00	\$1,500.00		50				Bituminous, good domestic and black-smith coal	
COLFAX COUNTY:																	
Dawson, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.	919	244	1,163	(b)	275	1,096,111	3,684.95	61,092	426.05	1,370,138.75	255,805.05			125	a	134,001.50	Bituminous, coking; screened mine run.
Van Houten, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.	350	50	400	9	14	475,002.79	3,650.34	d	471,352.45	1,224	765.85			210,000		e	6,000
Koehler mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 4.	302	49	411	6	2	423,444.05	4,675.10	f	418,768.95	1,054	54,177.99			165,000		e	10,000
Yankee.....	58	12	70	1	2	31,634.23			31,634.23	1.20	37,961.07	28,707		(b)	(b)		Do.
Sugarite.....	16	1	17	1	1	13,458			13,458	1.75	23,551.50	1,482		(g)	(g)		Do.
Total.....	1,705	356	2,061	17	9	2,039,650.07	12,010.39		2,027,639.08		2,422,115.88	310,748.89	30,189	375,123	134,001.50	16,000	
LINCOLN COUNTY:																	
Old Abe coal mine.	3		3		1	450		450	3.00	1,350.00		1,080		(h)	(h)		Do.
Willow Springs	2	1	3		80	132		132	3.00	396.00		18		(b)	(b)		Do.
Total.....	5	1	6		1	582		582		1,746.00		1,098					
McKINLEY COUNTY:																	
Weaver.....	235	60	295	3	3	264,948.30	26,311.75		238,636.55	1.75	417,613.96	10,276.15		107,175	a	4,500	Subbituminous, non-coking; screened mine run.
Heaton.....	215	32	247	6	2	223,677.50	22,582.70		200,094.80	1.75	350,643.65	25,236.70		110,050	a	25	Do.
Navajo.....	110	29	139		2	85,344.50	9,100.50		76,184.50	1.75	133,322.00	49,220		81,725	a	3,023	Do.
Caravan shaft.....	50	9	59		275	42,000	4,700		41,300	1.72+	71,400.00	22,100		37,500			Do.
Union.....	14	4	18		1	2,800	440		2,700	1.55	4,278.00	2,700		2,000			Do.
Casita.....	3	2	5		180	2,000		2,000	1.75	3,500.00	200	200		625			Do.
Enterprise.....	15	4	19		240	6,256		6,256	1.75	10,946.50	4,892			6,250			Do.
Zuni Reservation	2		2		100	500		500	2.00	1,000.00		150		800			Do.

	4	4	700	700	700	250	200					
	2	2	150	150	2.00	2.00	(b)					
United States.....	4	60	700	700	2.00	1,400.00	200					
St. Michaels.....	2	40	150	150	2.00	300.00	(b)					
Total.....	650	140	790	9	8	17	508,881.35	994,404.11	97,458.70	10,626.15	346,325	7,548
RIO ARriba COUNTY:												
Monero mine and McBroon mine.....	5	2	7	2,588	120	2.00	2,588	5,176.00	10,412		(b)	
Burnis-Biggs Lumber Co.'s mine.....	7	2	9	4,127	200	1.90	4,127	7,841.30	785		(b)	
Kutz mine.....	8	3	11	2,300	120	2.00	2,300	4,360.00	1,500		2,200	
Laing mine.....	2	100	2	704	100	2.00	704	1,528.00	3,236		(b)	
Total.....	22	7	29	9,779	120	.....	9,659	18,905.30	785	15,148	2,200	
SANTA FE COUNTY:												
Bituminous mines.....	32	3	35	16,400	200	2.00	16,200	32,400.00	1,800	.....	31,450	a 630
Anthractimines.....	26	15	41	12,000	300	4.00	12,300	49,200.00	3,900	3,900	15,725	
Lewisohn mine.....	5	2	7	4,501	200	1.50	4,501	6,751.50	3,501	3,900	4,200	
Total.....	63	20	83	33,501	500	.....	33,001	88,351.50	5,301	3,900	51,375	630
SANDOVAL COUNTY:												
Hagan, No. 1.....	3	2	5	1,000	200	2.00	200	400.00	.....	.....	1,250	a 50
SAN JUAN COUNTY:												
Enterprise.....	2	2	2	400	00	1.50	400	600.00	.....	200	300	
San Juan.....	3	3	3	500	100	1.50	500	750.00	.....	25	300	
Stevens.....	4	4	1	1,015	100	1.50	1,015	1,522.50	.....	1,485	350	
Thomas.....	1	1	1	400	125	1.50	400	600.00	.....	.....	(b)	
Kirtland.....	3	3	3	830	147	1.50	830	1,245.00	.....	.....	275	
Total.....	13	13	1	3,145	.....	.....	3,145	4,717.50	.....	1,710	1,225	
SOCORRO COUNTY:												
Emerson.....	20	4	24	11,265	107	2.40	11,025	26,400.00	.....	493.50	(b)	
Hilton.....	00	5	65	20,622.13	254	(k)	20,622.13	49,493.11	.....	.....	a 2,000	t 000
Government.....	45	15	60	17,117.15	2	254	17,117.15	41,081.16	.....	9,376.55	a 2,000	t 000
Bernal.....	30	4	34	16,752.17	254	(k)	16,752.17	40,204.80	.....	.....	a 2,000	t 000
Total.....	155	28	183	65,756.45	240	.....	65,516.45	157,239.07	.....	9,870.05	6,000	1,800

a 40 per cent.
 b Not reported.
 c Unwashed slack and coal sent to washery and coke ovens, 578,976 tons; coal sent to market, 513,450.05 tons.
 d Unwashed slack and coal sent to washery and coke ovens, 51,360 tons; coal sent to market, 419,992.45 tons.
 e 20 per cent.
 f Unwashed slack and coal sent to washery and coke ovens, 131,223.05 tons; coal sent to market, 287,545.90 tons.
 g Little explosive used; pick mined.
 h Both classes of explosives used; no record kept.
 i Slack also used but no record kept of amount.
 j Estimated.
 k Slack used.
 l 25 per cent.

Statistics of the coal-mining industry in the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

SUMMARY.

[Tons are of 2,000 pounds.]

County.	Men employed.		Boys employed.		Gross production.	Amount used in operating the mines.	Net production.	Estimated value of net production at the mines.	County percentage of net production of the Territory.	Fatal accidents in county during fiscal year.	Causes of fatal accidents.
	Under-ground.	Out-side.	Under-ground.	Out-side.							
Bernalillo.....	4	1	17	9	Tons. 300	Tons. 12,010.39	Tons. 300	\$1,500.00	.01	14	Falls of rock, 7; falls of coal, 3; crushed by mine cars, 4.
Cofax.....	1,705	356	2,061	26	2,039,650.07	2,027,639.68	2,027,639.68	2,422,115.88	74.85		
Lincoln.....	5	1	6	1	582	58,794.95	582	1,746.00	.02	2	Fall of rock, 1; fell under mine car, 1.
McKinley.....	650	140	790	8	627,376.30		568,551.35	994,404.11	20.99		
Rio Arriba.....	22	7	29		9,779		9,659	18,905.30	.36		
Santa Fe.....	63	20	83	9	33,501		33,001	88,351.50	1.22	1	Fall of rock.
Sandoval.....	3	2	5		1,000		200	400.00	.01		
San Juan.....	13		13	1	3,145		3,145	4,717.50	.12		
Socorro.....	155	28	183	2	65,756.45		65,516.45	157,239.07	2.42	1	Do.
Total for Territory, 1909.....	2,620	555	3,175	27	2,781,089.82	72,465.34	2,708,624.48	3,689,379.36	100.00	18	
Total for Territory, 1908.....	3,001	669	3,670	58	2,567,210.30	66,337.10	2,500,873.20	3,824,050.76			
Increase (+), decrease (-).....	-381	-114	-495	-31	+213,879.52	+6,128.24	+207,751.28	-134,671.40			

Percentage of increase of net production, 8.03.

Percentage of fatalities to number of men employed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 0.926.

Percentage of fatalities to number of men employed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, 0.566.

Number of tons of coal mined for each life lost, 154,504.99.

Prices paid for labor, mining coal, etc., during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Thickness of coal bed, feet.....	5-6	4-15	4-11	3 3/4-5	6	6 1/2	2 3/4	3	2 1/2	4-4 1/2	4 1/2-6	5-6	6
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run.....	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.58	\$0.58	\$0.58	a \$1.00	\$0.90	\$1.00	\$0.85	\$0.75	\$0.75	b \$0.75
Driving main entry, per yard.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.40	4.00	3.50	3.00-5.00	3.00	3.00	
Driving back entry, per yard.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50				
Narrow work, per yard.....		1.75	1.75	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	.50	.50-1.00	.50
Driving crosscuts, per yard.....	{ 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	.50	.50	
Driving main slope into natural coal, per yard.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	1.50	3.50	1.00			
Turning rooms.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.10	8.00	3.50				
Setting rough 8-foot timbers, each.....	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50		c 1.00	c 1.00				
Driving main slope when in faults or solid rock, per yard.....		2.00		2.00									
Wages paid:													
Fire bosses, per day.....	3.25	3.25	3.25					d .30	3.00				
Pit bosses, per month.....	125.00	120.00	120.00		e 4.00	3.00	3.50	f 100.00	3.00	f 115.00	f 100.00	f 100.00	
Shot firers, per day.....	3.25	3.25	3.25						3.00	3.30	3.30	3.30	
Track layers, per day.....	2.95	2.95	2.95	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Company men, outside, per day.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Company men, underground, per day.....	2.95	2.95	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Company timbermen, per day.....	3.15	2.95	2.95	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	d .28	2.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Assistants to company men, per day.....	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.60	3.00	3.00			2.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
Single mule drivers, per day.....	2.95	2.95	2.95	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.00-2.50	{ 2.75	2.75	
Team drivers, per day.....		2.95	2.95	3.10	3.00						{ 3.00		
Car couplers, per day.....	2.00	1.95	1.95	2.25									
Rope riders, per day.....				3.10		3.00			2.25	2.00-2.50	{ 2.50	2.00-3.00	3.00
Boys attending doors, per day.....	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.10									
Stable bosses, per month.....	75.00	80.00	80.00	65.00	75.00			e 2.50	e 2.50			55.00	
Electricians, per day.....	3.50	f 120.00	f 120.00										
Linemen, per day.....	2.75												
Motormen, per day.....	2.95	2.95	3.00										
Engineers, per month.....	90.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	90.00	e 3.00		e 2.50		90.00	75.00	90.00	e 3.30
Boiler men, per day.....	3.00	f 75.00	f 75.00	2.50	2.00	2.00		2.10		{ f 75.00	{ 75.00		
Weighmen, per day.....	3.00	f 75.00	f 80.00	/ 90.00	3.00	2.50		3.00	2.80	f 75.00	2.50	75.00	2.50
Tippie men, per day.....	{ 2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00		1.75		1.50			
Blacksmiths, per day.....	3.00	3.75	3.75	3.00	3.25	3.15		3.00	2.75			3.25	3.50
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day.....	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50		2.25	2.25			1.50	
Carpenters, per day.....	{ 2.75	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00		3.25	3.25			3.00-4.00	
Machine men on coal-cutting machines.....										3.50	3.00-3.50	3.50	
Helpers on coal-cutting machines.....										2.00-3.00	2.00	2.00-2.50	

a Per hour. b Per day. c Per month. d Per month. e Per month. f Oil furnished by operator.

Prices paid for labor, mining coal, etc., during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Prices of supplies:													
Powder, per keg.....	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.50		\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.10	\$2.50	\$2.50				
Dynamite, per pound.....	.01				.05		.05			\$0.05	\$0.05		
Lamp cotton, per ball.....	.15	.20	.20		.25	.25						\$0.05	
Squibs, per box.....		.70	.70		.80	.75	.75			.80	.80		
Lamp oil, per gallon.....													
Deductions:													
Hospital, per month.....	1.50	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$1.00
Doctors, per month.....		1.00	1.00	\$1.00	1.00	1.00		.50	.50		1.00	1.00	
Blacksmithing, per month.....	1.00	.50		1.00	1.00	1.00							
House rent—													
Two rooms, per month.....	4.00	4.00	4.00		4.00	4.00			4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Three rooms, per month.....	6.00	6.00	6.00		6.00	6.00	{		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Four rooms, per month.....	8.00	8.00	8.00		8.00	8.00	{		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Average per room.....				2.00	7.00	a 30.00	2.00	2.00					

^a Room and board.

1. Stag Canon Fuel Company, Dawson.
2. St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, Van Houten mine, Van Houten, Colfax County.
3. St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, Koehler mine, Koehler, Colfax County.
4. American Fuel Company, Weaver, Heaton, and Navajo mines, Gibson, McKinley County.
5. Rocky Cliff Coal Company, Canavan shaft, Gallup, McKinley County.
6. Gallup-Southwestern Coal Company, Union mine, Gallup, McKinley County.
7. Burns-Biggs Lumber Company, Burns-Biggs mine, Lumberton, Rio Arriba County.
8. Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Company, Cerrillos anthracite mine, Madrid, Santa Fe County.
9. Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Company, on the Peacock No. 1, Madrid, Santa Fe County.
10. Carthage Fuel Company, Hilton mine, Carthage, Socorro County.
11. Carthage Fuel Company, Bernal mine, Carthage, Socorro County.
12. Carthage Fuel Company, government mine, Carthage, Socorro County.
13. Emerson and Allaire, on Emerson mine, Carthage, Socorro County.

DIRECTORY OF MINES.

The following table gives the names of the owners and managers of the mines described in this report:

Directory of coal mines, 1909.

Mine.	Owner.	Manager or superintendent.	Post-office.	
BERNALLILO COUNTY:				
Tocco.....	John Tocco.....	John Tocco.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	
COLFAX COUNTY:				
Van Houten mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Koehler..... Brilliant a.....	} St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co.	{ J. Van Houten, general manager.. Allen French, general superintendent. James Stewart, superintendent.. John Evans, superintendent..... Jo Garner, superintendent..... E. L. Carpenter, general manager. ^b David Crowe, general superintendent. ^c	Raton, N. Mex. Do. Van Houten, N. Mex. Brilliant, N. Mex. Do. Dawson, N. Mex.	
Dawson mines, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.		} Stag Canon Fuel Co.	{	Do.
Yankee mines— Llewellyn a..... Sperry a.....		} Yankee Fuel Co.....	{ In hands of receiver: H. W. Kruise, agent for receiver.	} Raton, N. Mex.
Climax..... Sugarite..... Honeyfield a.....					} Raton Fuel Co..... M. R. Mendelsohn..	{ J. L. Edmunds, general manager. M. R. Mendelsohn.....	Do. Do.
LINCOLN COUNTY:				
Capitan mines a.....	New Mexico Fuel Co.	E. L. Carpenter ^d	Dawson, N. Mex.	
Old Abe..... Willow Springs.....	Old Abe Mining Co.. Mrs. McIvers et al..	John Y. Hewitt, general manager Mrs. McIvers et al.....	White Oaks, N. Mex. Carrizosa, N. Mex.	
MCKINLEY COUNTY:				
Weaver..... Heaton..... Otero a..... Clark a..... Navajo.....	} American Fuel Co. (recently succeeded by Victor-American Fuel Co.).	{ Geo. W. Bowen, president..... W. J. Murray, general manager of mines. Wm. McDermott, division superintendent. John Jennings, superintendent... Sam Wood, superintendent..... Wm. Getchell, superintendent.. Steven Canavan, general manager. Samuel Dean, general manager ^e ..	E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo. Do. Gibson, N. Mex. Do. Do. Do. Gallup, N. Mex. Do.	
Canavan.....		Steven Canavan.....		
Union.....		Gallup - Southwestern Coal Co.		Do.
Casna..... Enterprise..... United States.....		W. A. Patching..... Brown & McVickers. United States Government.	W. A. Patching..... Wm. McVickers..... Peter Paquette, superintendent and special disbursing agent.	Do. Do. Fort Defiance, Ariz.
Zuni Reservation.....	do.....	W. J. Oliver, superintendent and special disbursing agent.	Blackrock, N. Mex.
St. Michaels.....	Santa Fe Pacific R. R.	Friar Anselm Weber.....	St. Michaels, Ariz.	
RIO ARRIBA COUNTY:				
Monero..... McBroom..... Kutz..... Laing.....	} Rio Arriba Coal Co.. Geo. W. Kutz..... Monero Coal Co.....	{ J. H. Crist, general manager.... Geo. W. Kutz, general manager.. W. C. Ferguson, general manager. James McBroom, general manager.	Monero, N. Mex. Lumberton, N. Mex. E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo. Lumberton, N. Mex.	
SANDOVAL COUNTY:				
Hagan.....		{ New Mexico Fuel and Iron Co.	{ W. S. Hopewell, president..... J. W. Sullivan, general manager.	Santa Fe, N. Mex. Hagan, N. Mex.
SAN JUAN COUNTY:				
Thomas..... Morgan..... Enterprise.....	W. H. Thomas..... Geo. Morgan..... Geo. W. Jones.....	W. H. Thomas, superintendent.. Geo. Morgan, superintendent.... Geo. W. Jones, lessee and operator. Thos. Evans, lessee and operator.	Pendleton, N. Mex. Do. Do.	
Stevens..... Kirtland..... La Plata..... San Juan.....	E. S. Young..... W. L. Hendrickson. T. H. O'Brien, United States Government.	W. L. Hendrickson..... T. H. O'Brien, general manager. W. T. Shelton, superintendent..	Fruitland, N. Mex. Do. Dawson, N. Mex. Shiprock, N. Mex.	

a Not operated.

b Succeeded by T. H. O'Brien, September 1, 1909.

c Succeeded by Jo Smith, October 1, 1909.

d Succeeded by T. H. O'Brien.

e Succeeded by Samuel Atherton.

Directory of coal mines, 1909—Continued.

Mine.	Owner.	Manager or superintendent.	Post-office.			
SANTA FE COUNTY:						
Cerrillos, bituminous.	Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Co.	James Lamb, superintendent ^a . . .	Madrid, N. Mex.			
Cerrillos, anthracite.			A. H. Case, agent.	San Pedro, N. Mex.		
Lewisohn.	Estate of Leonard Lewisohn.					
Sloan.	Dr. J. B. Sloan et al.	J. B. Sloan.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.			
SIERRA COUNTY:						
Southwestern.	Southwestern Lead and Coal Co.	Paul Larsh, general manager.	Cutter, N. Mex.			
SOCORRO COUNTY:						
Hilton.	Carthage Fuel Co.	Powell Stackhouse, general manager.	San Antonio, N. Mex.			
Government.			W. L. Weber, superintendent.	Carthage, N. Mex.		
Bernal.		Emerson & Allaire.	C. B. Allaire, general manager.	San Antonio, N. Mex.		
McIntyre.					John P. Murray, general manager.	Murray, N. Mex.
Emerson.						
Gap.	Gap Coal Co.					

^a Succeeded by Wm. Holland.

COAL MINING AND INSPECTION.

BERNALILLO COUNTY.

From the several isolated remnants of the coal measures found in various parts of Bernalillo County and in adjacent counties it is evident that the greater part if not all of its area once contained workable coal seams.

ANTONIO SEDILLO GRANT.

On the Antonio Sedillo grant three coal seams outcrop, but only the middle one is thick enough to be worked. A slope has been driven on this to a depth of 30 feet. The seam dips about 26°.

TOCCO MINE.

Several openings have been made in small seams of coal in calcareous shales and limestones on the southeastern flank of the Sandia Mountain Range, but the only one from which coal is marketed is the Tocco.

This is located in sec. 31, T. 11 N., R. 6 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is owned and operated by John Tocco. The nearest railroad points are Albuquerque, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and Moriarty, on the Santa Fe Central Railway, each about 20 miles distant. The Albuquerque Eastern Railroad, now under construction, will furnish railroad connection at a distance of 5 miles.

This mine has the distinction of operating the thinnest coal seam developed in New Mexico—one of the thinnest in the United States, and one that ranks also with the thinnest operated in Europe. The seam ranges from 12 to 15 inches thick, with 1 to 3 inches of bony coal at the top, leaving from 10 to 13 inches of clean coal to be mined. A slope has been sunk 255 feet, with an average dip of 25°, and cross entries have been driven about 30 feet apart. The props used are from 10 to 13½ inches long. The coal is bituminous, free from sulphur, and is a very good blacksmith's coal. The product of the mine is hauled to Albuquerque, N. Mex., where it is sold for blacksmithing purposes at from \$9 to \$12 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

The mine was operated about two hundred and seventy days during the year. Average number of men employed underground, 4; average number outside, 1; net product, 300 tons; value at the mine, \$1,500.

Dynamite—40 per cent—was used for blasting in the rock work, the coal being pick mined. About 200 pounds of dynamite was used during the fiscal year.

Few men are employed, and conditions are such as to insure comparative safety to the men, and, as other mines needed attention, this mine was not inspected during the last fiscal year.

COLFAX COUNTY.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Colfax County has again increased its production of coal and maintained a strong lead over other coal-producing counties of the Territory. The gross product was 2,039,650.07 tons, and the net product 2,027,639.68 tons, an increase of 215,372.18 tons, or 11.88 per cent, over the net production of the preceding year. Approximately 761,559 tons of coal were made into coke at the ovens at Dawson, Koehler, and Gardiner, which, deducted from the net product of the mines, leaves 1,266,080.63 tons of coal shipped to market.

As may be seen by reference to the statistical tables on other pages, none of the mines were operated the whole number of working days during the fiscal year, some of the larger producing mines working but little over half time. It may be safely assumed that the mines now opened in Colfax County, with present equipment, could produce fully 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum.

DAWSON MINES.

Location and topography.—The Dawson coal mines are owned and operated by the Stag Cañon Fuel Company. The openings in operation are in Tps. 28 and 29 N., R. 20 E., and T. 28 N., R. 21 E. These mines are located on the Raton or Blossburg coal seam, the lower workable seam of the Raton coal field. The thickness of the seam varies from 5 to 11 feet.

The topography of the field favors economical and rapid development. The eastern projection of the elevated plateau or table-land has been eroded by Vermejo River and a few small canyons or gulches, exposing the green shales below the coal measures, and leaving a bold escarpment along the entire side, whereon each stratum and coal seam is distinctly identified. From these exposures, which aggregate 40 miles, the coal may be economically developed by many openings.

Development of the mines.—At present five openings are in operation, known as mines Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. Some of the lateral entries have attained a length of more than a mile and are still being driven. Mines Nos. 3 and 5 were connected by entries more than a mile long, between Rail Canyon and Vermejo River; and the consolidated mines are now known as mine No. 5. Mines Nos. 1 and 2, located in Rail Canyon, have entries more than a mile long; the coal at the faces shows a thickness of 8 feet 4 inches, and is apparently cleaner than that near the outcrop. All of the mines are opened by drift entries,

which are rendered practicable by the continuous outcrop of the coal and the easy and constant dip of the seam, from N. 10° to 30° W.

Mining system.—The system of mining is by triple main entries, double cross entries, room and pillar, and robbing on retreat, when the district is exhausted. The width of main and cross entries and air courses is 9 feet; the height of air courses, 6 feet 6 inches; the height of roads, 6 feet; room necks, 20 feet; average width of rooms, 24 feet; average length of rooms, 350 feet; distance of room centers, 50 feet. The coal is hauled by mules from the rooms to the partings within the mine, whence it is brought to the outside yards by motors, of which there are 10 of the Jeffreys, Westinghouse, and Goodman types. A system of electric signal lights is used, a red light hanging beside the regular mine light. As the motor enters each block a red light is turned on automatically to give warning that a car is coming on that block.

Ventilation.—Mines Nos. 1 and 2 are ventilated by two Vulcan fans, 24 by 8 feet, exhausting, but reversible. These fans are driven by two 50-horsepower alternating-current induction motors of slip-ring variable-speed type. There are also auxiliary direct-current 50-horsepower motors, which can be run independently in case of emergency. Each fan, operating at 60 revolutions per minute and a pressure of 1.2 inches water gauge, produces an intake ventilating current of about 80,000 cubic feet per minute. Mines Nos. 4 and 5 are ventilated by two Cole 15-foot-diameter straight-vane fans.

The following data, pertaining to the operation of mines Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5, are of interest: The total air intake averages 260,558 cubic feet per minute; 59 mules are used for gathering the coal from rooms to the partings; and allowing 600 cubic feet of air per minute for each mule, or 35,400 cubic feet for 59 mules, there remains for the use of the 735 men underground 225,158 cubic feet of air per minute, or 306 cubic feet per minute for each man employed. The water gauge varies from 0.8 inch in No. 4 mine with the shortest pull, to 1.2 inches at No. 2 mine with the longest pull. The air measurement is given in the aggregate, for brevity, but each mine has its proportionate share for persons underground, which amounts to three times the quantity required under the United States law governing the operation of mines in the Territory.

An air shaft is being sunk from the surface at a point 1 mile north from the mouth of mine No. 2. This shaft will be 12 by 12 feet in the clear, and 250 feet in depth to the intersection of the main return air course of mines Nos. 2 and 5. A fan of large capacity will be installed at the top of the shaft, exhausting through the shaft, and using the present openings as intakes.

Telephones.—A complete telephone system, having stations at the most convenient points within the mine, affords communication with every important place in the camp, and through the central station with Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Denver, and other cities.

Shot firing.—The shooting is done by electricity after all the men are checked out of the mine. As the men enter the mine they are required to deposit at the shot-firing house a metal check, which is returned to them as they come out. No shots are fired until all checks have been called for and it is known positively that no one is in the mine.

To insure safety against accidental electrical discharge, there are two or more locked switch boxes in each mine, with throw-off switches at the mouth of the mine and at one or more stations inside the mine. After inspecting the inside connections with the shots to be fired, the shot firer en route from the mine makes connection at each of the switches. Last, before firing, he turns on an electric signal light in a red globe to warn all persons to remain away from the vicinity of the mouth of the mine, so that no one outside can be injured by flying débris. The system has proved a success; the safety of the men from disastrous dust explosions due to blown-out shots is assured; miners make better wages; and the production of coal is proportionately greater per man employed. The missed shots, which aggregate less than 2 per cent, are left for the next day's shooting, and are either reprimed or replaced by new holes. Very little fire damp has been encountered thus far; but a supply of Wolf safety lamps is kept ready for use.

Safety precautions.—A Babcock 2-cylinder chemical fire engine is kept on a side track, under cover, ready for instant use; also portable chemical fire extinguishers and helmets of various types to supply means of respiration in any vitiated atmosphere. Hose reels, each carrying 500 feet of best grade of fire hose, are kept at stations throughout the camp, and a man is employed to inspect daily the hose and fire-fighting appliances.

An organized first-aid corps has had regular practice and competitive drills during the past year, for which the company contributed appropriate prizes and medals for the most efficient teamwork.

A large building is being erected for a rescue station, in which the first-aid corps and others may practice, under an instructor, while wearing the helmets in a chamber filled with vitiated gases. A supply of the type of helmet found best adapted to the needs of the mines will be purchased.

The rescue station is designed after plans of the one in use at the mine of the Dominion Coal Company, in Nova Scotia. In it a "school of mines" will be conducted by a competent instructor. The superintendents, pit bosses, fire bosses, and others occupying responsible positions in the mines will be required to pass an examination, and if after six months' training they are not proficient in essential technical and theoretical studies and practical application, they will be reduced in rank or discharged. It is the aim of the company to establish such an excellent standard that its certificate of graduation will be recognized as a guaranty of competency.

The powder magazines at the mines, built of stone, iron, and cement, are absolutely fireproof. The heat is supplied by electric radiators, which maintain a constant temperature within the magazine; the electric stove or radiator and all wires are at a considerable distance from the stored powder, and out of reach of anything combustible or explosive.

The mines are sprinkled by a pipe-line system with hydrants at short intervals and hose to lay the coal dust, which is removed from the roadways as far as practicable and taken out of the mine. Extra fire bosses have recently been employed at each of the mines to instruct the men in regard to timbering and to see that every precaution is taken to guard against accident from careless work.

Tipple.—From mines Nos. 1 and 2 the coal is conveyed to the tipple in mine cars over a tramway 6,600 feet long, with a rise of 112 feet from the tipple to the mines. Six locomotives haul these cars, as follows: Two 28-ton Porters, one 20-ton Vulcan, one 18-ton Lima, and two 6-ton Porters. The tipple is a double Phillips tipple, with 2 chutes for loading railroad cars; the tipple equipment also includes stationary and shaking screens, for sizing coal for various purposes, also a moving slate-picking table.

The coal from mine No. 4, which is located immediately opposite the tipple of mines Nos. 1 and 2, is delivered over a steel Phillips tipple abutting the tipple of mines Nos. 1 and 2. At mines Nos. 5 and 6, the coal is screened as it is unloaded onto railroad cars, the slack being hauled to the slack bin, whence it is elevated to a belt traveling to the washery storage bins.

Coal washery.—The coal-washing plant, designed by Dr. L. D. Ricketts, was erected under the immediate supervision of T. H. O'Brien. The main building, 112 by 70 feet, 70 feet high, and the laboratory and crusher building are absolutely fireproof, being built throughout of reinforced concrete and structural steel.

Starting at the tipple, the undersize coal from the Nos. 1 and 2 tipple screens is delivered on a 28-inch cross-belt conveyor, running at right angles to the main belt and driven by a 14-horsepower Western Electric motor, and carried to a 36-inch belt conveyor, which is driven by a 30-horsepower General Electric motor. Another 28-inch belt conveyor, driven by a Western Electric 14-horsepower motor, delivers the slack from the screens of No. 4 tipple to the same 36-inch belt conveyor, and an elevator carries the slack from mine No. 5 slack bin to join the undersize from the other mines on the 36-inch belt conveyor, which conveys the whole to the two 1,000-ton storage tanks, each 40 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. These storage tanks guarantee a constant supply to the crusher house and washery, so that they are not dependent on the work of the tipples.

Under the storage tanks are two 28-inch parallel belts, upon which the slack coal is delivered from the storage tanks, through eight rocker gate adjustable automatic feeders, and conveyed to the crusher house, where it drops from the belts upon two 6 by 12 foot shaking screens, about 1.5-inch slope to the foot, 0.5-inch plate, with 1.5-inch round perforations. The oversize is delivered to two 32-inch toothed rolls, 125 revolutions per minute, 100 tons per hour capacity, which reduce the material to 1.25-inch size to correspond to the sizing of the shaking screen above. The two 28-inch belts and the screens and rolls are driven by a 28-horsepower General Electric motor.

The product from the screens and rolls is deposited upon a 30-inch belt conveyor, which carries it to the dust-proof room on the third floor of the washery. As this belt with its load of slack leaves the crusher house en route to the dust-proof room, each 25-foot section is automatically weighed and recorded by a Blake-Dennison automatic and continuous-weighing machine. Thus the data of results are based on accurate figures. This belt is 278 feet long, center to center, 76 feet 8 inches rise, and has a capacity of 250 tons per hour; it is driven by a 50-horsepower Western Electric motor.

In the dust-proof room water is added to the crushed coal by two 5-inch centrifugal pumps driven by two 20-horsepower induction motors, and the whole is carried in launders to eight jigs of the Stewart type, two double jigs on each side of jig floor. The jig and water-supply tanks are of steel plate, concrete lined. The pumps which supply water to these jigs are driven by two 50-horsepower Western Electric motors.

From the dust-proof room onward the washery plant is built in two units on the east and west sections of the building, and operated independently or together, so that an accident on one side offers no hindrance to the continued operation of the other half of the plant.

The hutches of the jigs taper downward, and are connected with two No. 5 Lührig elevators by 8-inch pipes. These elevators discharge the refuse into launders, which deliver it to two refuse trommels, 4 by 8 feet. All trommels have five-sixteenths inch perforations, three-sixteenths inch plate, 1.5-inch slope to the foot, and are operated at a speed of 17 revolutions per minute.

The oversize from the refuse trommels passes to rewash jigs of the Stewart type; the undersize is rewashed in four Lührig jigs, two on each side; the recovery from these jigs joins the washed coal from the primary Stewart jigs and is conveyed by launders under the jig floor to four dewatering trommels, two on each side, the oversize from which is spouted into two 60-inch Steadman disintegrators, operated at 325 revolutions per minute, where it is crushed to desired size for coke ovens. The east and west side sections of the jigs are each driven by an 85-horsepower General Electric motor.

The undersize from the trommels is recovered from settling tanks beneath by perforated-bucket elevators running 15 feet per minute, and, together with the washed coal from the Stewart and Lührig jigs, is delivered upon a conveyor belt which carries it to another conveyor belt (the latter traveling a distance of 287 feet 3 inches to seven 300-ton cylindrical steel storage tanks, each 20 feet in diameter, 40 feet high), and is distributed by two drag conveyors operating above the bins, whence it is taken by electric larries to the coke ovens. The rejected material from the various washings and rewashings is picked up by elevators and discharged into the waste tank at the south end of the washery building, whence it is taken by electric trolley cars to the waste dump.

The dewatering trommels are driven from the disintegrator line shaft. The disintegrators are driven by two 200-horsepower General Electric motors.

This belt, which conveys the washed coal to the storage bins, is driven by a 20-horsepower General Electric motor. The two distributing drag conveyors on top of the washed-coal bins are driven by two General Electric motors, 30 and 20 horsepower, respectively. The refuse elevators are driven by two 5-horsepower Western Electric motors.

The recovery from the oversize from the refuse trommels carried to Stewart rewash jigs is a product equal in fuel value to the unwashed mine product, and is used as nut coal for domestic or steam purposes. This material is carried by belt conveyor to a circular steel storage bin.

Twenty-seven electric motors, having an aggregate capacity of 1,159 horsepower, are operated in conveying the coal from the tippie and through the crusher house and washery until delivered in the washed-coal storage bins. All motors on the alternating current are 3 phase, 25 cycle, 220 volts.

An adjunct common to the mine tippie of mines Nos. 1 and 2 and to the washery is the "run of mine" crusher situated at the tippie. The crusher is a McGully gyratory No. 7, with a capacity of 200 tons per hour. Should there be any temporary cessation of orders for screened coal for commercial purposes, the whole product of these mines could be crushed and conveyed to the storage bins to be washed and made into coke.

The washery has proved a marked success. Even in the experimental stage the fuel value of the waste was as low as 8 per cent, and the average loss of fuel values in the waste from the washery now and hereafter will probably be below 5 per cent. The capacity of the plant is 2,500 tons per day of ten hours, but as there are not a sufficient number of coke ovens erected to utilize this tonnage, the plant has never exceeded eight hours in constant operation. The washery is located in Rail Canyon, at a common center to the greatest area of the coal lands of the company.

A complete laboratory is in a two-story concrete and iron fireproof building, 38 feet by 26 feet 6 inches, opening into the main washery building. The lower story is used for grinding and preparing for analysis samples of coal, coke, bone, and waste; the upper story contains the laboratory proper, which is fully equipped with every modern appliance necessary for the work at hand.

All of the machinery for handling the unwashed coal, jigs, and other appliances used in the washing, as well as machinery for handling the washed coal, was manufactured by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company.

Coke ovens.—The washed slack is hauled from the storage tanks to the coke ovens by two Scott-Dale electric larries, each pulling one trailer. There are 570 coke ovens in operation: 124 beehive ovens, 13 feet in diameter, and 446 English underflue ovens, 11 feet in diameter. Each oven is charged with 6 tons of slack, burns forty-eight hours, and produces 52 per cent in weight of coke.

The underflue ovens are an innovation along economical lines, due to the activity of Doctor Douglas, president of the company. These ovens are in batteries of from 54 to 58 ovens each, and arranged in a double row. The flaming gases from the ovens, passing downward into horizontal flues beneath other ovens, serve to coke the slack from the bottom as it is being coked on top, passing thence through an opening in the rear to a main horizontal flue between the two strings of ovens to the boiler houses, where the heat is used for steam purposes. The residual heat and gas pass from the boilers through two brick stacks, 125 feet in height and 11 feet in diameter at the top.

A cross section of the central flue which conducts the gases from the ovens to the boiler plant has an area of 20.6 square feet at the twenty-seventh oven, which is farthest from the boiler plant or chimney, and increases as other ovens discharge into it, until at the downcast to the boiler plant it has an area of 52.73 square feet.

Pyrometer readings at the boiler houses show that the gases are delivered under the boilers at temperatures varying from 1,800° to 2,600° F., and leave the stack at temperatures of from 600° to 1,150° F.

At present the heated gases from only 218 ovens of the 446 under-flue ovens are being utilized, the return from the other 228 ovens being allowed to pass off through chimneys. Here are vast reserves of power that can be utilized to increase the capacity of the power plant as the mines increase in extent and production. There is one Covington coke puller in use at the coke ovens, electrically driven by two General Electric motors, one of 20 horsepower and the other of 17.5 horsepower. It is probable that another coke puller will soon be in commission.

A good quality of fire clay has recently been discovered near the coke ovens; bricks made from it have stood severe tests at high temperatures.

Power plant.—There are two fireproof boiler houses situated about 50 feet apart, on parallel batteries of ovens, the ovens abutting each boiler plant on both ends. The boiler houses are identical in construction, having a main room 125 feet by 42 feet, and 50 feet high, with brick floors. Everything is clean and quiet, no fuel is in sight, and the temperature is about the same as in an ordinary living room in a house.

In the east boiler house there are four Stirling 300-horsepower water-tube boilers, and in the west boiler house three boilers of similar make and capacity.

The pointers of the steam gauges on these boilers indicate between 145 and 150 pounds pressure. On opening the front door of the fire box a dark void is presented. A vagrant ray of light comes from under a narrow sheet of iron about 5 feet in length on the floor; if this be moved aside only a thin flooring of brick is left above the incandescent burning gases. Each boiler is equipped with a Knowles outside-packed 7 by 12 inch plunger pump of a capacity of 275 gallons per minute.

One man attends to both boiler houses, moving the dampers as necessary to regulate the heat going to the boilers. In this way both labor and fuel are saved.

The steam is conveyed from the boiler houses to the power house through 10-inch steam lines carried 30 feet above through structural-iron-pipe galleries.

In addition to furnishing steam for power, the boiler plant furnishes steam for heating the hospital, theater, amusement halls, lodge room, store, office, and other buildings. The steam is taken from the boilers to a substation at from 135 to 150 pounds pressure. It is there reduced to from 5 to 20 pounds pressure and distributed as needed to the various buildings.

Power house.—The power house is a fireproof iron, brick, and concrete structure, 100 feet by 50 feet, and 50 feet high. The plant comprises three cross-compound Nordberg-Corliss engines, long-reach, cut-off type, 19 by 36 inches, direct-coupled to General Electric alternating-current generators, 2,300 volts, 100 amperes, 400 kilowatts each. The three engines run in parallel. There are two Thompson & Ryan exciters, each 50 kilowatts, 400 amperes, 125 volts, manufac-

tured by Ridgeway Dynamo and Engine Company. These exciters magnetize the fields.

The switchboard, of marble, comprises two exciter panels, three generator panels, and four feeder panels, and is equipped with a Terrill voltage regulator, which keeps the voltage constant with all loads. All the circuits are 3 phase, 25 cycle on the alternating-current side. A record is made every half hour, showing conditions at the power plant.

The current from the power house is transmitted by insulated wires at 2,300 volts to rotary converters at substations, where it is converted from 2,300 volts alternating current to 260 volts direct current.

There are three substations, one at Lorita, near mine No. 5, which is equipped with one 200-kilowatt General Electric rotary converter, 260 volts, 768 amperes. The substation at mine No. 4 is equipped with two 200-kilowatt General Electric rotary converters, 260 volts, 768 amperes. The substation between mines Nos. 1 and 2 has an equipment similar to that of mine No. 4.

The current from each generator is recorded on a wattmeter attached to the switchboard, and from the switchboard six high-tension lines run to various substations, fans, washery, and town-lighting system, for each line of which a wattmeter is placed at the switchboard. The amount of power used by the various motors is measured by the master mechanic with a portable wattmeter. The ventilating fans are served by a high-tension line direct from the switchboard, except No. 6, which is served from No. 5 substation. These fans are also served by an auxiliary line from No. 1 substation, to be used during repairs on the other line or in other cases of necessity.

The power taken by each of the feed lines is the factor used to apportion the expense of power house and boiler plant, up to and including the switchboard, among the various operating accounts. The application of the power, that is, from the switchboard to and including the substations, is divided, on the basis of power used, among the various accounts served by this line.

Waterworks.—The water used for domestic and other purposes is taken from a well sunk in the gravels of the river bottom at a point 3 miles above Dawson, far above any residence and beyond any opportunity for contamination.

At the main pumping station are two pumps—one Dean triplex, 11 by 12 inches, capacity 596 gallons per minute, driven by Western Electric motor, 50 horsepower, alternating current, voltage 220; and one Dean triplex, 9 by 12 inches, capacity 300 gallons per minute, driven by a 30-horsepower General Electric induction motor, alternating current, voltage 220. These motors are of the squirrel-cage type. The water is pumped from the well to two 800,000-gallon reservoirs on the hill above the town, at an elevation of about 140 feet above the houses in camp, whence it is distributed as required. An auxiliary station is maintained about a mile above the town, on Vermejo River. This station is kept as a reserve in case of accident to the upper pumping plant. It is equipped with one Dean triplex 9 by 12 inch pump, capacity 300 gallons per minute, operated by a Westinghouse 25-horsepower direct-current motor, 260 volts.

In addition to these pumping stations there is a "booster" pumping station at tipples Nos. 1 and 2, which helps to force water to the houses at greater elevations up Rail Canyon and on the higher mesas or table-lands along the canyon. This station is equipped with a Dean triplex 9 by 12 inch pump, capacity 300 gallons per minute, driven by a Westinghouse direct-current motor, 25 horsepower, 220 volts. This pump is automatically controlled by a rheostat, so that, in case of fire, the pump could be speeded up and used as a fire pump, and keep the water supply replenished.

Civic features.—The town of Dawson, with its suburbs, has a population of 4,000, of which 1,600 adults are employed in and about the mines, coke ovens, coal washery, etc., in addition to the men employed on the railroad, in hauling timbers, etc.

There are 594 houses, each containing from four to eight rooms, including some larger domiciles for boarding and lodging houses. The houses are of various designs, situated in valleys and on hillsides, and producing a pleasing scenic effect. They are well supplied with pure water from a clear mountain stream, Vermejo River, and lighted by a good electric-light system. House rent is at the rate of \$2 per room, about one-half of the usual rent for similar houses in other towns and cities outside of coal camps.

Electric lights cost 25 cents per month for each 16-candlepower light, and 50 cents for 32-candlepower lights. This also is one-half the price charged in other towns and cities in New Mexico. Water is free.

Each employee pays \$1.50 per month for medical attendance for himself and family, if he has a family. This charge covers medicines, admission to the hospital, and surgical operation, when necessary. The hospital is modern in every particular, and its facilities are far superior to those of most towns and cities of similar size. Three first-class physicians and several skilled nurses are employed in the hospital. An ambulance of modern design is always available, and saddle horses are at hand for the use of the physicians in responding to emergency calls.

Amusements.—The company has built a large theater and amusement hall, in the basement of which are bowling alleys open to ladies and gentlemen. On the first floor is a beautiful theater; on the same floor at the side of the theater is a large billiard parlor. On the second floor are the galleries of the theater, and a large and well-furnished lodge room, where the various societies hold their regular meetings. The theater building cost the company about \$35,000. Only a nominal charge is made for the use of the amusement halls and lodge rooms. Generous inducements are offered to theatrical companies to present plays.

Churches.—There is a large and commodious church, heated by a furnace, both fuel and light being provided by the company free of charge. An Episcopal clergyman is in charge of the pastorate, but the church is open to all denominations who wish to hold religious service.

Schools.—Two large schoolhouses have been built, one at the expense of the school district and one by the company. A smaller building belonging to the company is also used for school purposes at No. 5

mine. The company collects, in accordance with the territorial law, an annual tax of \$1 from each employee. The money is given to the county school fund, and the proportion belonging to the Dawson school district is returned to the school trustees of the district. The estimated cost of maintaining the Dawson schools during the year is \$12,000, of which the county school fund appropriates \$5,000, the company appropriating enough to make up the deficiency.

The Dawson schools are the only ones in New Mexico in which a full ten months' scholastic term is held. Nine teachers and two janitors are employed, and the total enrollment of children of school age is 445, of which the average daily attendance is 338. A high school and a kindergarten will be added within the next year.

Store.—The company maintains a store, supplying all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life at prices which compare favorably with those charged in other towns and cities of the Territory. The prices of food products are lower than those which prevail outside the coal camps.

Bank.—The bank is one of the prominent factors in the welfare of the employees, many of whom deposit their earnings from time to time, receiving interest thereon at the rate of 3.5 per cent per annum, compounded semiannually. This provision teaches thrift and induces economy, to the betterment of the laboring man. Bills of exchange are issued on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 27, 1908.—In company with Dr. J. A. Holmes, expert in charge technology branch, United States Geological Survey, and party of foreign mine experts, inspected Dawson mine No. 2. Found it in good condition.

October 28, 1908.—Investigated conditions at place where Sam Saloucci was killed, and Luigi Rossi was injured in No. 2 mine, day before yesterday. Interviewed Luigi Rossi in the hospital. He said that Saloucci and himself had tried to take down the top of the room neck and heard the top beginning to break. They started out of the place and were caught by the fall. Knowing the place to be dangerous they should have timbered it to secure the place they were compelled to be at while taking down top alongside.

October 29, 1908.—Inspected No. 2 mine. Air intake, three openings, 75,380 cubic feet per minute. Air return to fan, 88,000 cubic feet per minute. Fan, Guibal 24-foot fan; 64 revolutions per minute. Water gauge, 1.2 inches. Two hundred and thirty-six men employed underground. Gave instructions that more attention be given to making miners timber their working places.

January 20, 1909.—Investigated circumstances attending three fatal accidents which occurred in Dawson mines during December, 1908, as shown by accident reports attached to monthly reports. Found facts related in accident reports attached to monthly report to be correct.

January 23, 1909.—Investigated accident by which Steve Cantar was severely injured yesterday by falling rock in No. 14 pillar, seventh west entry off fourth south entry, No. 5 mine. Inspected locality where accident occurred and heard circumstances related by John Handler, working partner of injured man. The men were putting in timbers at an unsafe place, to render it secure, when a large piece of rock fell, catching Cantar under it. There were 15 timbers lying near by, and the men were trying to make the place safe when the accident occurred. It would be unjust to place blame on anyone.

February 24, 1909.—Examined fire-boss record book; reports no gas in No. 1 mine. Air intake through main entry and manway, 47,450 cubic feet per minute. Air intake through first south entry not measured. Readings in main entry, dry-bulb thermometer, 31°; wet-bulb thermometer, 26°; barometer, 22.98. Air return to fan, 78,600 cubic feet per minute. Readings at return, dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 45°; barometer, 22.88. One hundred and fifty-five miners, 36 company men; total, 191 men underground; also 17 mules. Found mine in good condition. Shots fired by electricity when men are out of mine.

The following reports of inspections were made by Mr. J. W. Groves, mining engineer, United States Geological Survey, assigned to assist in mine inspection in Colfax County, N. Mex.

February 24, 1909.—Mine No. 1: The outlet of the air at the fan was 68,600 cubic feet per minute. Air currents were well distributed throughout the mine. The number of men and mules in the mine were as follows: Miners, 155; day men, 36; making a total of 191; mules, 17.

March 5, 1909.—Mine No. 1: The mine was dusty, but otherwise in good condition; the dust was largely shale dust. There were 74,000 cubic feet of air per minute going into the mine. There were 164 miners, 36 day men, and 17 mules in the mine.

April 7, 1909.—Mine No. 1: Inspected No. 1 mine and found it in good condition, except for a great deal of dust in the roads. Air currents in good condition.

June 4, 1909.—Mine No. 1: The system of sprinkling this mine is now being greatly increased day by day; sprays are also in operation on the intakes. The relative humidity of the air is greater and the amount of dust in the air is appreciably less. The mine shows a remarkable improvement.

February 25, 1909.—Mine No. 2: Inspected mine and found 78,000 cubic feet of air per minute at the fan. Air was well distributed; small amount of gas was found in the face of the Highline entry. In the mine there were 236 miners, 43 day men, and 23 mules.

March 25, 1909.—Mine No. 2: The fan outlet gave 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Mine in good condition. Two hundred and one miners, 42 day men, and 23 mules were employed. A small amount of gas was found in the eleventh west entry, coming from a crevice in the sandstone roof.

April 4, 1909.—Mine No. 2: A small body of gas was found in the eighth west entry by the night fire boss, and work on the seventh and eighth entries was stopped until the gas was moved out. Air current was good. Twenty-two thousand cubic feet of air at the head of the eighth west entry. The main return showed 80,000 cubic feet of air.

June 2, 1909.—Mine No. 3: Found the mine in good condition; more than usual the amount of moisture in the air. No gas. Air at fan 76,800 cubic feet per minute.

June 10, 1909.—Mine No. 3: Water sprinkling and spraying system introduced and put in operation. Two men sprinkle every day with a hose. Very noticeable improvement in the air; more pleasant to breathe on account of the decreased amount of dust in the air.

March 4, 1909.—Mine No. 4: Investigated the accident causing the death of 2 men killed on March 2 by a fall of shale while drawing pillars. On this date the mine had 67,000 cubic feet of air per minute at the outlet fan. Air fairly well distributed. The mine was dry and dusty. One hundred and forty-seven miners, 30 day men, and 12 mules were employed.

April 9, 1909.—Mine No. 4: The roof is bad and a number of places were found to be dangerous from lack of timbering. The entries were very dusty with road and shale dust. Air currents in good condition.

April 29, 1909.—Mine No. 4: Mine dusty, but otherwise in good shape. Sixty-four thousand feet of air at the fan.

June 9, 1909.—Mine No. 4: Very dusty in places. A few places were watered with the sprinkling system being installed. Air supply plentiful and well distributed as usual. A system of water pipes were being installed to be opened automatically to protect the fan house in case of fire.

February 26, 1909.—Mine No. 5: Air well distributed throughout the mine. Sixty thousand feet of air shown at the outlet fan; no gas discovered. In the mine there were 165 miners, 37 day men, and 22 mules.

March 23, 1909.—Mine No. 5: Investigated the accident whereby Mat Yougo lost his life on March 19 by a fall of bone coal while drawing the pillars between rooms 3 and 4 of the third west entry. Found the circumstances as related in the accident report to be correct. The air currents were good; the outlet fan showed 66,000 cubic feet of air passing per minute. Mine in good condition, except for dust.

April 30, 1909.—Mine No. 5: The outlet fan gave 67,000 cubic feet of air per minute passing through the mine. General conditions of the mine good.

GENERAL RULES.

The following rules and regulations have been adopted by the Stag Cañon Fuel Company for the government and operation of its

mines, and were distributed to the employees in convenient pamphlet form under date of August 3, 1908:

1. It shall be the duty of each and every employee of this company to inform himself in reference to his duties under the mining laws of this Territory and to comply strictly therewith.

2. No person in a state of intoxication shall be allowed on any of the works, or allowed to enter any of the mines, under penalty of prosecution for trespass under the law.

3. No person or persons shall be allowed to enter any mine, except he be a regular employee of that mine or unless he has a permit from the mine foreman or superintendent.

4. Persons seeking employment shall procure it outside of mine. No boy under 12 years of age shall be permitted to work in any mine.

5. If any person rides upon or in the mine cars going in or out of the mine or on the tramroad, he does so at his own risk.

6. All persons, except those duly authorized, are forbidden to meddle or tamper in any way with any electric lights, switches, signal wires, or shooting wires in or about the mines.

7. No person or persons shall go into abandoned parts of any mine unless permission be granted by the mine foreman.

8. All persons before entering the mine must deposit a check at check house, and get the same when they come out of the mine.

9. The fire boss shall make, before any person is allowed to enter the mine, a careful inspection with a safety lamp of every working place in the mine, marking the day of the month on the face of the coal in each working place where it can be readily seen. If dangerous gases are found in any working place, he will mark on a cap piece or shovel two large crosses with the day of the month between them, thus: X 27 X, and will place these marks so that it will be impossible for any one to pass them without seeing them.

If a quantity of gas is found which, in the opinion of the fire boss, would endanger the operation of the mine, he is authorized to close the entire mine or any part of it he thinks endangered. The fire boss must always be on the safe side. The fire boss must not allow gas to be moved where men are working in the return air from it.

After complete examination of the mine has been made, the fire boss shall come out of the mine and make a report in report book of all dangerous conditions found, which report must be read by the mine foreman before any men are allowed to enter the mine. The fire boss shall remain at mouth of mine, or some convenient place, until all the men have entered the mine, instructing each man as to the condition of his working place.

The fire boss must make an inspection at least once a week of all old or abandoned parts of the mine and report conditions of same in report book.

10. The mine foremen shall familiarize themselves with the mining laws of the Territory, and shall comply with the requirements thereof by discharging every duty imposed upon them by law and by the rules of the corporation.

11. They shall visit each working place at least once every week and direct the miners and all other employees in their work, and see that their instructions are complied with. They shall direct the miners to securely prop their working places and see that break-throughs are driven at proper distances. They shall see that the ventilation of the mine is kept in good condition and that all dangerous conditions are removed as soon as possible. They shall have absolute authority over all underground employees, and see that all the rules and regulations are carefully carried out.

12. All employees shall use every precaution to prevent accidents in or about the mine; they shall not work in an unsafe place when timber would remedy the danger. If timber is not at hand, they must stop work and report the fact to the mine foreman. The miner shall each day, before beginning work, examine his working place and take down all dangerous rock, or otherwise make it safe by properly timbering, and shall carefully sprag the coal when undermining.

13. No miner or other employee shall be permitted to burn kerosene, blackstrap, or machine oil in his lamp.

14. It shall be the duty of every miner to ascertain from the fire boss the condition of his working place before entering the mine.

15. It shall be the duty of the wireman to see that all the employees are out of the mine and the power cut off the mine before he enters the mine to connect up shooting circuits, and to see that all shooting circuits are disconnected from power lines after shots have been fired; also to see that shooting lines are kept up in good shape and that miners are furnished wire for extensions, and to see that all wire is removed from pillars and abandoned places. He shall make daily report in record book of the cutting out and cutting in of shooting circuits.

SHOOTING REGULATIONS.

The following regulations for drilling and charging shot holes, mining, and cutting the coal will hereafter be in effect at Dawson mines, and must be strictly carried out by all parties:

1. The mining or cutting must extend at least 6 inches beyond back of holes in all cases.
2. All holes must be at least 2½ feet in length; no shorter holes will be fired.
3. All coal dust must be extracted from holes before they are charged.
4. No holes must be charged with more than five sticks of powder.
5. Standing holes, or parts of standing holes, must not be recharged.
6. The hole in a tight corner must be at least 1 foot from rib at back end of hole.
7. In solid faces, holes must not be more than 6 feet apart horizontally, and not less than two such holes shall be fired.
8. The object of these rules is to prevent and remove the danger from blown-out or windy shots, and it shall be the duty of the shot inspectors, in addition to the above rules, to refuse to shoot any holes which, in their judgment, may be dangerous, whether the circumstances are fully covered by the rules or not.
9. When giant powder is used in mines, not more than fifteen sticks must be taken in the mine for any one working place for any one shift, and in no place must there be more than twenty sticks at any one time.
10. No giant powder must be taken in the mine in a frozen condition, and any attempt to thaw it out in the mine is strictly prohibited. Miners must have their powder supplied to them at the proper temperature to be exploded. Miners are prohibited from accepting, and powder men forbidden from giving out, powder in a frozen condition, and shot inspectors are hereby made responsible for the strict carrying out of this rule.
11. Giant caps must not be kept in the mine; the shot inspectors will give them out to the men, one for each shot, as they are needed, and personally supervise the placing of them in the hole with the powder. Under no condition must they be kept with the giant powder.
12. The powder man will not give giant powder to any person not supplied with a canvas bag in which to carry it.
13. Mine foreman, shot inspectors, powder men, and all others connected with the handling of giant powder going into the mine, must personally see that the above rules are carried out, as far as their supervision in the matter extends.
14. No intemperate man or habitual smoker must be employed as powder man, and, when on duty at the powder magazine, the powder man must not have on or about his person, in the magazine, any pipe, tobacco in any form, or matches, nor any tools or materials from which a spark might be emitted or a light created.
15. When powder is being given out to the miners no one but the powder man must be inside the magazine, and no person must be allowed around the door of the magazine with a light or while smoking.
16. The presence of women, children, or any person under 18 years of age in or around the magazine is prohibited at all times; also their employment in handling powder, and no powder shall be given out to them.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC COMPANY'S MINES.

General statement.—The coal lands of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company comprise an area of more than 500,000 acres. There are three known workable coal seams developed at various points in this tract of land. These seams are known locally, from the bottom up, as the Raton or Blossburg, the Tin Pan, and the Potato Canyon.

The Raton seam varies in thickness from 4 to 14 feet. On this seam several mines have been opened during the past 25 years, viz, at Sugarite, Railroad Canyon, Blossburg, Dillon Canyon, Gardiner, Dutchman, Van Houten, and Koehler, besides many lesser prospect mines, all of which have developed coal of good workable thickness. At many of the earlier openings only the coal easiest to transport to the surface, without steam or mechanical appliances, was hauled out by mules. At the northern end the field is only skimmed, only a

negligible percentage having been extracted. The coal from the Raton seam is an excellent coking and steam coal, as also a good domestic fuel.

The Tin Pan seam lies 455 feet above the Raton seam. It has been opened by prospect holes at various places in the field; but the only important mines are at Brilliant, where extensive development has been done and a considerable tonnage shipped. The product of this seam is a high-grade bituminous coal; it makes an excellent grade of coke, comparatively low in ash; it is also superior for domestic uses. The seam varies from 4 to 6 feet in thickness. Both the Raton and the Tin Pan seams are persistent throughout the coal lands of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company.

Above the Tin Pan seam in the coal measures and separated from it by 355 feet of shales and sandstones is the Potato Canyon seam. This seam ranges from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet in thickness. The upper strata of the coal measures is eroded in portions of the field, and in these the coal has been carried away by the erosion. But wherever the coal measures are intact this seam is also found, and it is probable that it will be found in the major portion of the tract. The coal is very similar to that in the Tin Pan. This seam has been developed only sufficiently to demonstrate its persistence throughout the coal measures in this locality. The field is comparatively free from faults, and conditions in general are better than those in other large coal fields of the world.

The mines of this company already opened could easily produce 5,000,000 tons per annum if there were demand for the product; and the outcrops are so constant for a distance of more than 40 miles, that 50 additional mines could be opened and developed to a large producing basis within a year if the demand for the product would justify the labor entailed. A description of the mines of this company operated during the past fiscal year is given below:

VAN HOUTEN MINE.

General description.—The Van Houten mine, in secs. 34 and 35, T. 30 N., R. 22 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, is on a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, which connects with the main line at Hebron, N. Mex., and with the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway at Preston, N. Mex.

The mine is upon the Raton seam, here 4 to 15 feet thick, and dipping $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent northwest. The length of the main drift entry is 5,000 feet, and several of the cross entries extend 2,000 to 4,000 feet. There are five openings in operation. The system of working is double entry, room and pillar; width of entries, 9 feet; height of entries, 7 feet; air courses same dimensions; height maintained in roads, 6.5 feet; size of entry pillars, 40 feet. The average length of rooms is 300 feet; width, 21 feet; distance between room centers, 45 feet; robbing on retreat.

The plant is operated by steam and electricity, boiler capacity 800 horsepower; 3 steam engines, combined capacity 650 horsepower; electric machinery, one Jeffrey generator, 150 kilowatts; one Card generator, 100 kilowatts; total, 400 kilowatts, 500 volts.

The coal is gathered by mules to the partings in the mine, and transported from the mine to the tippie by four 15-ton Westinghouse and one 10-ton Morgan-Gardner motors. The mines are ventilated by powerful and fully efficient exhaust fans, the ventilating

current having as many splits as necessary to utilize the air to the best advantage. A thorough system of sprinkling by means of pipe lines has been installed at a cost of more than \$10,000.

The mine was operated 192 days during the past fiscal year, and shipped 471,352.45 tons of coal; of this amount 51,360 tons was used to make coke at the company's ovens at Gardiner, N. Mex. The coke produced weighed 22,780 tons and was valued at \$68,340. The net tonnage of coal marketed was 419,992.45 tons, valued at \$550,757.17. Two hundred and ten thousand pounds of black powder and 6,000 pounds of carbonite, 26 per cent, was used. Carbonite is used in all narrow work, and black powder in room workings. The shots are all fired by competent shot firers when the miners are all out of the mines. The company employs a competent mine inspector who has supervision, under the general manager, of all of the company's mines, and every precaution is taken to insure safety. Three hundred and fifty men and 9 boys were employed underground and 50 men and 5 boys outside; total, 400 men, 14 boys. The men are of all the various nationalities usually found about coal mines, except Chinese. As shown by signatures to vouchers about 95 per cent of those employed could write. The coal is sold in Arizona, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Mexico, and the coke is shipped to the smelters of Arizona and Mexico. The following railroads also draw on these mines for fuel supplies: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Colorado and Southern Railroad; El Paso and Southwestern Railroad; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; and St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad.

The capacity of the mine is far in excess of the present market demands, yet the production during the past fiscal year and during the financial depression has steadily increased. Although the mine was only operated one hundred and ninety-two days during the past fiscal year, yet the production was greater than in any preceding year, more than 4,000 tons per day having at times been mined and shipped when the market required.

The camp has sufficient dwellings to accommodate a large increase of workmen in the mines, the houses having 4 to 8 rooms each and renting for \$2 per room, or about one-half of the rents charged in other towns outside of the coal camps. Good schools, with full corps of teachers, provide excellent educational facilities for the children and youths of the camp. A large store stocked with all necessaries, as also many of the luxuries of life, provides for the wants of the population. The employees are in close accord with the men in charge of the mines, and for several years there has not been the slightest indication of any labor troubles.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 19, 1909.—Investigated accident whereby Mike Lopac was killed in No. 5 mine January 28, 1909. Went into mine and examined place where accident occurred. Heard testimony of man who was working partner with deceased when the accident occurred. Found that circumstances as detailed in accident report were correctly related. Found mine in good condition.

The following inspections were made by Mr. J. W. Groves, mining engineer, United States Geological Survey, assigned to assist in mine inspections in New Mexico:

March 12, 1909.—Mines Nos. 1 and 2: Dusty in places. Seventy-one thousand cubic feet of air per minute at the outlet fan. Air well distributed throughout the mine. There were 44 miners, 5 day men, and 5 mules in the mine.

April 23, 1909.—Mines Nos. 1 and 2: Air currents and general condition of the mine were good. Less dust in the mine air than usual, due to the higher humidity of the air.

April 21, 1909.—Mine No. 4: In good condition. Air at the fan was 78,700 cubic feet. Air well distributed throughout mine.

April 22, 1909.—Mine No. 5: Closed down for two weeks to install a new drum, so the fan was not running. The state of the mine in reference to timbering and general condition was good.

April 21, 1909.—Mine No. 6: Quite dusty in places. Air currents in general good. Main entry intake showed 10,800 cubic feet of air per minute. Sprinkling system for the mine being extended.

KOEHLER MINE.

Description.—The Koehler mine is situated in Prairie Crow Canyon, about 22 miles southwest of Raton, in T. 29 N., R. 22 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The Raton coal seam is operated through three openings; thickness of coal seam from 4 to 11 feet; dip of coal seam, 1.5 per cent; system of working, double entry, room and pillar. General scheme of development same as given for Van Houten mine (p. 28). Main drift entry 3,000 feet, with several cross entries 1,000 to 2,500 feet each. The boiler plant has a capacity of 1,000 horsepower, but only 450 horsepower is used by two McEwen steam engines of 225 horsepower each. Two Westinghouse generators produce 300 kilowatts, at 6,600 volts, alternating current, transformed at substations to 500 volts direct current for use in the mines. Four Westinghouse motors haul the coal from the mines to the tippie. The mines are well ventilated by two Capell fans 13 feet 6 inches diameter by 7 feet wide, exhausting. The fans are incased in fireproof structures. The dust is allayed and humidity maintained by pipe-line sprinkling equipment. The mines were operated two hundred and five days during the past fiscal year; 362 men and 6 boys were employed underground, and 49 men and 2 boys outside; total, 411 men and 8 boys employed. All nationalities usually found at coal mines were employed, except Chinese. About 95 per cent of the employees could write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers. Gross production, 423,444.05 tons; used in operating mine, 4,675.10 tons; shipped from mine, 418,768.95 tons; made into coke, 131,223.05 tons; coke made from same, 65,548.30 tons; value of coke at the ovens, \$193,649.47; coal shipped to market, 287,645.90 tons; value of coal shipped at the mine, \$400,917.89. Ten thousand pounds of carbonate and 6,600 pounds of black powder were used during the year. All shooting is done by shot firers when the miners are all out of the mine, and every precaution taken for the safety of the miners, which precautions are showing excellent results at this camp as also at Van Houten.

The coal is sold in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Mexico, and is used for fuel by the following-named railroads: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Colorado and Southern Railroad; El Paso and Southwestern Railroad; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; and St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad. Production was restricted by lack of demand.

The camp of Koehler, like the neighboring camp of Van Houten, has every accommodation and comfort usually found in towns of similar size. Good water and electric lights at all the houses, together with cheap rents, offer inducements to laborers or miners with families, while good boarding houses for the unmarried men are numerous.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 23, 1908.—Inspected Koehler mines Nos. 1 and 2, in company with Mr. E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. Found it in good condition.

January 19, 1909.—Inspected Koehler No. 1 mine. Air intake, 49,446 cubic feet through main entry; through cross entry to No. 2 mine, 24,220; total intake, 73,666 cubic feet per minute; barometer, 24.05 inches; dry-bulb thermometer, 44°; wet-bulb thermometer, 35°. Air return to fan, 77,725 cubic feet per minute; barometer, 24 inches; dry-bulb thermometer, 48°; wet-bulb thermometer, 45°. Air traveling at last crosscut off main entry, 7,480 cubic feet; 125 miners, 23 company men underground. Found mine in good condition.

February 20, 1909.—Inspected No. 2 mine. Air intake, 23,120 cubic feet per minute; 125 miners, 22 company men, total 147 persons on the air, also 9 mules. Found mine in good condition.

The following inspections were made by Mr. J. W. Groves, of the United States Geological Survey, assigned to assist in mine inspections in New Mexico:

March 10, 1909.—Mine No. 1: In good condition; 72,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

March 15, 1909.—Mine No. 1: Volume of air, 72,900 cubic feet per minute at the fan. Air well distributed. The sprinkling system was being improved and increased.

May 21, 1909.—Mine No. 1: In good shape; less dust than usual, with a greater relative humidity of mine air. Air at the fan was 80,000 cubic feet per minute.

March 10, 1909.—Mine No. 2: Air at outlet fan, 25,000 cubic feet per minute. Air distribution good. Mine in good condition except that in a few places the props were not set as close up to the face as they should be.

April 14, 1909.—Mine No. 2: A new Capell fan, put in operation since the last inspection, has greatly increased the air in the mine, it now being 51,800 cubic feet per minute. The mine was dusty in places.

May 21, 1909.—Mine No. 2: Mine in good condition; 48,000 cubic feet of air at the fan.

March 11, 1909.—Mine No. 3: Air well distributed; mine in good condition; 24,000 cubic feet of air per minute at the outlet. There were in the mine 40 miners, 3 day men, and 3 mules.

April 16, 1909.—Mine No. 3: The mine on this date was found to be in good condition. The fan intake registered 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

BRILLIANT MINE.

The Brilliant mine is in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 31 N., R. 23 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. This mine, which produces both an excellent domestic coal and a good coking coal, is located on an upper seam locally known as the "Tin-pan," which is about 460 feet higher in the coal measures than the Raton seam. It ranges from 4 to 6 feet in thickness. The mine is owned by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company. Extensive developments were made, and electric power installed just prior to the season of business depression in 1907. Lack of demand for the product caused a suspension of operations early in 1908, and although the demand has increased the continuous development and increased production of the Van Houten and Koehler mines of the same company has rendered it unnecessary to operate the Brilliant mine. From present indications it is probable that operation will be resumed within the present fiscal year.

DUTCHMAN MINE.

The Dutchman mine, in secs. 16 and 17, T. 31 N., R. 23 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in the annual report for 1906. The mine has not been operated for shipping purposes since October 5, 1906, when operations were suspended on account of an explosion. Since that time, however, a working shaft has been sunk about a mile from the original opening and everything put in

readiness for a large production. The coal seam is 7 feet thick at the point where it is intersected by the shaft. The mine is owned by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company.

YANKEE FUEL COMPANY'S MINES.

YANKEE MINE.

Description.—The Yankee mine is in sec. 1, T. 31 N., R. 24 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The thickness of coal seam is 5 feet 6 inches; dip N. 1° 30' E.; character of coal, bituminous and coking. The mine is opened by four main entries, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. System of working, double entry, room, and pillar. Total net output for the year, 31,634.23 tons, a decrease of 28,707 tons from the preceding fiscal year; value of product at the mine, at \$1.20 per ton, \$37,961.07; number of days mine was operated, 171; average number of men employed underground, 58; average number of men employed outside, 12; average number of boys employed underground, 1; average number of boys employed outside, 2; nationality of employees, Italian and Austrian.

This property went into the hands of a receiver, appointed by a New York court, in April, 1909, and operations were suspended. Arrangements are now being made to resume operations.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 25, 1908.—Air intake through No. 3 entry, 11,600 cubic feet per minute; other air traveling through mine from leaks in caved ground and from No. 5 entry. Return at furnace, 19,125 cubic feet per minute; 54 men and 14 mules underground yesterday; only 12 men underground to-day; not dumping coal to-day. Found mine dusty in places, but care being taken to undermine the coal wherever shots are fired.

January 16, 1909.—Air intake through main entry No. 3 opening, 12,180 cubic feet per minute. A small ventilating current enters through the third north entry, but baffled so that a constant measurement could not be taken with the anemometer. Thirty-six miners, 10 company men underground; total, 46. Air well distributed. Haulage ways and air courses sprinkled once each week, on Sunday. Mine dry and dusty in places. But little powder used in shooting, and all coal cut or mined. Instructed that all accumulations of dust be removed or kept well sprinkled in accordance with the law.

February 17, 1909.—Went with Mr. J. W. Groves, mining engineer, United States Geological Survey, who has been assigned to duty here to assist in the inspection of coal mines in the Territory, to inspect Yankee mine, Yankee Fuel Company, operator. Found that the high, wooden smokestack on the ventilating furnace had been blown down by strong winds and ventilation so impaired that the air current baffled. Air current not constant enough to render anemometer reading of any value. Miners had just fired and were coming out and it would be several hours before the mine would be clear of smoke. Found mine dry and dusty as far as we went into it. Instructed that dust be removed. A new smokestack is being erected and will be completed to-morrow, when a steady ventilating current will be restored.

The following inspections were made by Mr. J. W. Groves, mining engineer, United States Geological Survey, assigned to assist in mine inspection in New Mexico.

March 3, 1909.—Fourteen thousand seven hundred cubic feet of air per minute going out of the air shaft; this being sufficient for ventilation, there was no fire in the furnace. The mine was dusty, especially on the roads, the greater part of the dust being pulverized shale.

March 17, 1909.—The mine was again visited after it was closed down. The air in nearly all parts of the mine was good, because of natural ventilation, and was more damp than usual, owing to the reduced volume of air.

LLEWELLYN MINE.

The Llewellyn mine is located in secs. 17, 18, and 20, T. 31 N., R. 26 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 12 miles northeast from Raton, N. Mex. It lies about 200 feet beneath the lava sheet which constitutes the top of Johnson mesa. The coal seam outcrops in the several canyons that have eroded along the sides of the mesa. The mine was not operated last year. It is owned by the Yankee Fuel Company. The coal is a good quality of bituminous; thickness of vein, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, nearly horizontal; system of working, drift, single entry, room and pillar; length of main drift entry, 550 feet; system of ventilation, air shaft.

SPERRY MINE.

The Sperry mine lies in sec. 5, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 11 miles from Raton. It is opened by a drift entry about 400 feet in length. For several years prior to September, 1906, this mine was operated by Elmer Sperry and the coal was hauled by teams to Raton and sold for domestic purposes. The mine is owned by the Yankee Fuel Company.

SUGARITE MINE.

Description.—The Sugarite mine is located on the west side of Chiorica Creek and on the east slope of Bartlett mesa, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles directly northeast of Raton. The property is owned by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, and is operated under lease by the Raton Fuel Company to furnish fuel for domestic and steam purposes in the town of Raton.

The mine produces a good grade of bituminous coal; thickness of vein, 5 feet, nearly horizontal; system of working, drift, cross entry, room and pillar; length of main drift, 1,200 feet; average number of men employed underground, 16; number of boys underground, 1; number of men outside, 1; natural ventilation; number of days mine was operated during year, 247; coal produced, 13,458 tons; estimated value of output at mine, \$23,551.50. The coal is hauled in wagons to Raton, N. Mex.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 26, 1908.—Air intake erratic and baffling, current not constant, average about 2,250 cubic feet per minute; natural ventilation; air good at working faces; 13 men underground. No powder used except in entry driving and coal all undermined. Mine in good condition.

The following inspections were made by Mr. J. W. Groves, mining engineer, United States Geological Survey, assigned to assist in mine inspections in New Mexico:

February 15, 1909.—Natural ventilation. Found that the air current of the main opening showed 800 cubic feet of air coming out per minute, and an hour later the air current had reversed, the air going in at about the same rate. The mine was dusty with shale dust. Ten men in the mine.

April 2, 1909.—Air warm and dusty; not at all good, owing to the air outside being quiet and causing very little natural ventilation. An entry was being driven out to the crop in order to make an air shaft. The ventilation was not strong enough to register on an anemometer. The timbering was, in general, very carefully looked after.

HONEYFIELD MINE.

The Honeyfield mine is located in sec. 2, T. 31 N., R. 24 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 9 miles northeast of Raton and 1 mile from Yankee. The coal is a good quality of bituminous; thickness of coal seam, 5 feet, nearly horizontal; system of working, drift, single entry, room and pillar; length of main drift entry, 350 feet. This mine was not operated during the past year. It is owned by M. R. Mendelsohn, of Raton, N. Mex.

TURNER MINE.

The Turner mine is located in the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 12 miles northeast from Raton. It is on a coal seam supposed to lie about 60 feet below the Llewellyn seam; thickness of seam, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; kind of coal, bituminous; system of working, drift, room and pillar; ventilation by air shaft. This mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Several new prospects were opened in Lincoln County during the fiscal year. Among these the developments of Messrs. Hall and Healer, 8 miles from Carrizosa; of C. C. Bourne, 9 miles from Carrizosa; and of Will Reily, 18 miles from Carrizosa, are said to expose coal seams of workable thickness. The extent of valuable territory in their vicinity is, however, problematical, as the rocks of the region generally are tilted and faulted.

The demand for the product of the White Oaks coal area was not sufficient to warrant any new developments.

OLD ABE MINE.

The Old Abe mine is located in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 13 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. Thickness of coal seam 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet; angle of dip, 18° ; direction of dip, S. $89^{\circ} 40'$ W. Opened by two slopes 400 feet and 250 feet, respectively, in depth; entries 250 to 300 feet in length.

The mine is owned by the Old Abe Company, which also operates a gold mine at White Oaks, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. John Y. Hewitt is general manager and A. N. Brice superintendent of the coal mine.

The number of men employed underground was 3; number of boys employed outside, 1; nationality of employees, American, all of whom could read and write; number of days mine was operated during the year, 240; production of mine, 450 tons; estimated value of output, at \$3 per ton, \$1,350.

The mine is operated principally for the supply of fuel to the Old Abe gold mine and mill and to the town of White Oaks, N. Mex. Some small shipments have been made, by wagon, to Carrizosa, about 14 miles distant, and sold there for domestic purposes.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

May 7, 1909.—Air intake erratic and baffling. Found air at working faces stagnant, too great distance between cross-cuts; no drag on car ascending slope: more timbers necessary. Gave instructions to remedy these defects.

WILLOW SPRINGS MINE.

The Willow Springs mine lies in sec. 3, T. 8 S., R. 10 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Polly station on the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, the nearest railroad point. The mine is owned by the Willow Springs Coal Company, and was operated during the past fiscal year until December 14, when work was suspended. Thickness of coal seam, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet; dip of seam, 16° SE.; depth of main slope, 320 feet; horsepower whim used for hoisting. The mine was operated 120 days during the year, principally development work, 3 men being employed. There was shipped by wagon to the town of Carrizosa, N. Mex., 7 miles distant, 100 tons of coal, which was sold for domestic use.

McKINLEY COUNTY.

General statement.—McKinley County is the second of the two principal coal-producing counties of New Mexico. Its coal is sub-bituminous and noncoking, but is of more than ordinary excellence for domestic uses. It commands higher prices than other coals in all the markets to which it is shipped, on account of its free-burning qualities and freedom from sooty smoke when burning. It is also used for steam purposes on the railroads, and in the manufacturing and power plants of the southwest. The use of fuel oil on the western railroads has curtailed the production of coal from the mines of this county fully 50 per cent during the past eight years. It is said that the increasing price of California oils will, within a few years, remove this competitive fuel from the railroad supply market, and that McKinley County production will then be greatly increased. Depression in traffic conditions on the western railroads during the past year tended to restrict production from these mines. The gross production of the county during the past fiscal year was 627,376.30 tons, and the net production 568,561.35 tons, as against 581,547.2 tons gross production and 549,707.5 tons net production for the preceding fiscal year, an increased net production of 18,853.85 tons.

AMERICAN FUEL COMPANY'S MINES.

General description.—The American Fuel Company operates three mines known as the Weaver, Heaton, and Navajo mines; the combined net production shipped from these mines during the past fiscal year was 514,915.35 tons. Five different coal seams are worked. In the Navajo mine, seams Nos. 1 and 2, the two upper seams of the Gallup upper coal measures, are worked; No. 1 is 6 feet 6 inches thick, and No. 2 is 5 feet. In the Weaver mine the principal development is upon the Nos. 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ seams, the numbers indicating the order of occurrence of the coal seams from the top of the coal measures; these seams have each an average thickness of 5 feet.

The American Fuel Company also owns the Gallup, Otero, Thatcher, Clark, and Catalpa mines, none of which were operated during the past fiscal year, as there was not sufficient demand for the product. In the Gallup mine, which adjoins the Weaver mine, a slope has been sunk to a depth of 5,000 feet on No. 5 seam, whose average thickness is 6 feet. Fully 3,000,000 tons had been opened when a fire in the upper levels attacked the slope and opera-

tions were suspended. The slope was thoroughly bulkheaded below the fire, walling it off from the developed coal. The fire is now extinguished and this great body of coal available for extracting through the original Gallup slope, or by a cross-cut tunnel from the lower workings of the Weaver mine.

A system of pipes for sprinkling the mines has been installed but there is not an abundance of water, and for the better protection of the miners, the company has, of its own volition, put on shot firers, and also put into practice every suggestion of safety precautions for the protection of its employees.

Good houses are provided for the employees at much cheaper rents than prevail outside of the coal camps. Good water is furnished free; large and commodious schoolhouses are built by the company at each of its mine camps and good teachers are employed.

The camps are regularly policed and kept clean and free from garbage, and on the whole the residents are better cared for than in the average town of similar size.

WEAVER MINE.

Description.—The Weaver mine is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is opened by a slope 5,000 feet in length, driven to the dip; dip of seam, 8 per cent; system of working, double entry, room and pillar. Average height of slope and main entries, 7 feet; average width, 9 feet; average height of cross entries and air courses, 6 feet; average width, 8 feet; average length of room necks, 20 feet; average length of rooms, 300 feet; average width of rooms, 21 feet; distance apart of room centers, 40 feet. The mine is ventilated by a Campbell fan 13 feet in diameter by 7 feet in width, forcing an average of 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute into the mine; water gauge, 1.8 inches.

The coal is hauled by mules from the rooms to the partings inside the mine, thence to the tipple by rope haulage. Electric haulage within the mine will soon be installed, and the mines and houses of the camp will be lighted by electricity. The power for haulage, fan, deep-well pump, box-car loaders, tipple, blower, and machine shop, is furnished by 8 engines having a combined capacity of 595 horsepower. The hoisting engine is one of the largest in use on the coal mines of the Southwest, having a capacity of 300 horsepower.

The average number of men employed underground was 235; average number of men outside, 60; total number of men employed, 295; average number of boys underground, 3; average number of boys employed outside, 3; total number of boys employed, 6. The men employed are of all European nationalities, together with Americans and Japanese. The mine was operated 220 days during the past fiscal year; gross production, 264,948.30 tons; used in operating the mine, 26,311.75 tons; net product, 238,636.55 tons; approximate price per ton at the mine, \$1.75; value of net product, \$417,613.96. The coal was marketed in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and a large percentage was shipped to California.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 21, 1908.—Inspected Weaver mine. Air intake, 34,960 cubic feet per minute; 235 miners, 34 mules underground. Found third left entry dry and dusty and found that the habit of shooting blown-out shots has not been stopped, as indicated

by a bad hole in No. 11 room, where a 2-foot 7-inch stump of a 5-foot hole was left in a very dangerous position in corner of the room, showing lax supervision. Gave necessary instruction to men and to John Jennings, superintendent.

September 29, 1908.—Assisted Mr. John W. Groves, mining engineer, United States Geological Survey, in collection of samples of mine dust to be shipped to testing plant at Pittsburg, Pa. Mine in good condition.

October 1, 1908.—In company with Dr. J. A. Holmes and party of foreign mine experts inspected Weaver mine. Found it in good condition.

February 6, 1909.—Inspected Weaver mine. Air intake, width 8 feet, height 6 feet, passing 42,240 cubic feet per minute, well distributed. Two hundred miners, 20 drivers, 8 company men, 4 trappers (total, 232 persons) underground. Also 34 mules on the above ventilating current.

February 11, 1909.—Inspected Weaver mine. Air intake, 48,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 39°; wet-bulb thermometer, 35°; barometer, 23.9 inches. Air return, 20,250 cubic feet per minute, air lost through caved ground after going to the men; dry-bulb thermometer, 62.25°; wet-bulb thermometer, 62°; barometer, 23.8. Found a fire in the mine a short distance from the intake air course; the fire is being walled off, and precautions taken for safety of the men. Mine otherwise in good condition.

March 15, 1909.—Inspected Weaver mine. Readings of instruments at intake: Ventilating current, 43,200 cubic feet per minute entering mine; water gauge, 1.4 inches; fan, 138 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 39°; barometer, 23.5 inches. Readings at return: Return air through main slope, 24,120 cubic feet per minute, balance of air lost through caved ground after passing workmen. Dry-bulb thermometer, 64°; wet-bulb thermometer, 64°; barometer, 23.37 inches. Two hundred and twenty miners, 33 company men (total, 253 persons) underground, also 24 mules.

The following order putting in force a shot-firing system at the Weaver, Heaton, and Navajo mines has just been issued:

"Beginning with March 15 shot firers will be put on all the mines of this company. These men will do all the shooting in the mines. Firing will not begin until after 6 p. m., and after all employees are out of the mine. Squibs will be furnished by the company, who will also pay for the shot firers.

"The company requests that all holes be tamped with clay, which will be furnished, instead of with coal slack or mine dirt. Any hole which is not tamped with clay or any hole which is drilled on the solid will positively not be fired by anyone.

"This company wants also to discourage the practice of carrying kegs of powder into the mine, and no person will be allowed to carry more than 10 pounds of powder into the mine at one time. This powder must be handled in a metallic can.

"The company wants the assistance of each and every man in this matter, in order that the above rulings may be carried out and that life and property may be protected."

Copies of this order were posted at each of the mines on March 1.

April 22, 1909.—Inspected Weaver mine. Air intake, 39,420 cubic feet per minute. Fan, 124 revolutions per minute; water gauge, 1.2 inches; dry-bulb thermometer, 42°; wet-bulb thermometer, 37°; barometer, 23.4 inches. Weather: Intermittent showers. Air return through main slope, 20,100 cubic feet per minute; large proportion of air lost through caved ground after passing the men; dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 65°; barometer, 23.32 inches. Number of miners underground, 210; number of company men underground, 29; number of boys, 3; total number of persons underground, 242; number of mules underground, 32. Found mine in good condition; all shooting done by shot firers when men are out of mine.

April 23, 1909.—Investigated conditions at fire in Weaver mine. Found the outer fire walls had cooled since last inspection, but the innermost wall was much hotter, indicating nearer approach of the fire. Advised that hose be connected with gas pipe and stopcock in wall and that water be turned in, which will generate steam and probably extinguish fire in close vicinity. No danger to men in the mine.

June 9, 1909.—Investigated accident whereby Albert Tiber was killed in Weaver mine on May 11, 1909. The details given in accident report attached to monthly report for May were in accordance with the facts as near as I could learn. There was no person in the vicinity when accident occurred, but there is good ground to believe, from contusions over right eye and temple and on body of deceased, that he was kicked by his mule and fell in front of the car. The mule then started the car, which rolled and dragged the body for two rail lengths.

June 10, 1909.—Inspected Weaver mine. Fan force, 144 revolutions per minute; air intake, 64,800 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 66°; wet-bulb thermometer, 47°; barometer, 23.66 inches; water gauge, 2.2 inches; 201 miners, 20

drivers, 10 company men, 3 trappers; total, 234 persons underground; air return through main slope, 29,480 cubic feet per minute; balance of air lost through old workings after passing the men; dry-bulb thermometer, 67°; wet-bulb thermometer, 64°; barometer, 23.55 inches. Mine in good condition. Shot firers inspect and ignite all shots after miners and others are out of the mine.

HEATON MINE.

Description.—The Heaton mine, in sec. 35, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, owned by the American Fuel Company, is opened by a slope 4,000 feet in depth, 1,200 feet of which is driven from the surface on the No. 3 coal seam. The No. 3 seam was exploited at and above this depth and a large amount of coal extracted. From the 1,200-foot level the slope was driven at an angle of dip greater than that of the coal measures until the No. 3½ seam was intersected at about 1,500 feet from the pit mouth. From that point and below extensive development has been done upon the No. 3½ seam. The same system of working as above described in the Weaver mine also obtains in the Heaton mine. Seven engines are in use, of following capacities: Hoist, 100 horsepower; box-car loader, 40 horsepower; deep-well pump, 50 horsepower; fan, 25 horsepower; tippie, 25 horsepower; blower, 25 horsepower; shop, 15 horsepower; total, 275 horsepower. The mine is ventilated by a Crawford & McCrimmon fan, 14 feet diameter by 4 feet wide, propulsion, but reversible. A sprinkling system is maintained by means of pipes throughout the workings.

The average number of men employed underground was 247; average number of men outside, 32; average number of boys employed underground, 6; average number employed outside, 2. Nationality of employees: American, European, Mexican, Japanese, and Navajo Indians. As shown by signatures to vouchers, the following proportion could not write: Mexicans, 10 per cent; Europeans, 4 to 8 per cent; Indians, 98 per cent; all others, 1 per cent. The mine was operated 211 days during the year; gross product, 222,677.5 tons; used in operating mine, 22,582.7 tons; net output, 200,094.8 tons, a decrease from the preceding fiscal year of 25,236.7 tons; estimated value of net output of the mine, at \$1.80 per ton, \$350,643.65.

The coal is sold in New Mexico, California, and Arizona. The use of fuel oil in California has caused the decreased demand for the product.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 10, 1909.—Inspected Heaton mine. Air intake, 28,750 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 47°, wet-bulb thermometer, 33°; barometer, 23.9 inches. Air return, 36,658 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 59.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 59°; barometer, 23.8 inches; 185 miners, 33 company men; total, 218 persons underground; also 19 mules. Found mine in good condition.

March 16, 1909.—Inspected Heaton mine. Readings at intake: Air entering mine, 32,000 cubic feet per minute; fan 82 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 50°; wet-bulb thermometer, 38°; barometer, 23.55 inches; air return, 45,600 cubic feet per minute (fan will be running faster as steam increases); dry-bulb thermometer, 61°; wet-bulb thermometer, 59°; barometer, 23.49 inches; 180 miners, 27 company men, 6 boys; total, 213 persons underground; mules 21. The mine superintendent and pit boss accompanied the shot firers on their first round last night. Out of 101 holes drilled and loaded, 79 were fired and 22 condemned. At the Weaver mine 21 shots were condemned; could not learn exact number of holes fired. At the Navajo mine 14 shots were condemned. Here were 57 chances for a dust explosion in these 57 shots condemned if fired.

April 23, 1909.—Inspected Heaton mine. Air intake, 30,000 cubic feet per minute; fan, 124 revolutions per minute; no water gauge; dry-bulb thermometer, 47.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 38°; barometer, 23.4 inches; air return through main slope, 32,400 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 60.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 60°; barometer, 23.3 inches. Number of miners employed underground, 180, company men 29, boys 6; total, 215; mules 20. Found mine in good condition. All shooting done by shot firers when men are out of mine.

June 11, 1909.—Inspected Heaton mine. Fan force, 69 revolutions per minute; air intake, 25,500 cubic feet per minute; fan running slower than usual; dry-bulb thermometer, 69°; wet-bulb thermometer, 46°; barometer, 23.56 inches. Air return at head of new slope, 28,800 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 61°; wet-bulb thermometer, 59°; barometer, 23.51 inches; 173 miners, 22 company men, 6 boys; total, 201 persons underground. All shots inspected and ignited by shot firers after all other persons have left the mine. Mine in good condition.

NAVAJO MINE.

Description.—The Navajo mine lies near Gibson, in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, T. 16 N., R. 18 W. It is owned and operated by the American Fuel Company. Two seams of coal are opened in the mine. The main slope followed No. 2 coal seam of the upper coal measures to a depth of about 1,235 feet, where a downthrow fault brought the No. 1 seam into juxtaposition with the face of the slope. The slope was then continued on the No. 1 seam to a total depth of 2,200 feet. This is the only mine in which the No. 1 or No. 2 seams have been developed in recent years. These veins vary in thickness from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 6 inches; dip of coal seam, 17°; system of working, slope, double entry, room and pillar; ventilation by a Crawford & McCrimmon 14 by 4 feet propulsion fan, reversible. Five engines are in use, of the following capacities: Hoist, 150 horsepower; fan, 25 horsepower; box-car loader, 40 horsepower; blower, 75 horsepower; shaker, 20 horsepower; total, 310 horsepower. The mine was operated 216 days during the year; gross output, 85,344.50 tons; used in operating mine, 9,160.50 tons; net product, 76,184 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, \$133,322; increase of net production over preceding year, 42,220 tons. Depressed business conditions and the use of fuel oil on the Pacific coast and railroads caused a restricted demand for the product of this mine, as other mines of this district. The coal is sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and is also marketed in New Mexico, California, Arizona, and Texas.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

November 23, 1908.—Inspected Navajo mine. Air intake, 52,290 cubic feet per minute; wet-bulb thermometer, 36°; dry-bulb thermometer, 42°; barometer, 24.05. Air return, 21,000 cubic feet per minute, the balance of air being lost on the return after passing the men, at caved ground, third right entry. Wet-bulb thermometer, at outlet return air, 48°; dry-bulb thermometer, 52°; barometer, 24.05 inches. Fan, Crawford & McCrimmon, 12-foot diameter, 106 revolutions per minute. Fifty-two miners, 15 company men; total, 67 men underground. Took sample of mine air at point where gas (CH₄) was claimed to have been found; sent it to F. M. Stanton, chemist, United States Geological Survey, Pittsburg, Pa., to be tested.

February 5, 1909.—Investigated accident whereby John Plese was killed January 26, 1909, by falling between the cars of loaded trip on which he had jumped while it was going from the mine to the tippie. Found that deceased was not at work that day, but was around talking to some acquaintances. He jumped on the trip simply to take a ride; the trip rider signaled to stop the trip to put him off, but the man must have fallen after the signal was given. The man had been around the saloon drinking, and it was supposed he might have been slightly intoxicated. As he was not working in or about the mine and had no right nor business to be on or about the trip nor to be

at the place where the accident occurred, this accident is not properly chargeable against the operations of the mine, and I have not put it in the list of mine fatalities.

February 8, 1909.—Inspected Navajo mine. Air intake, 59,850 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 33°; wet-bulb thermometer, 28°; barometer, 24 inches. Air return, 57,000 cubic feet per minute, part of air being lost on return through caved ground on second right entry. Dry-bulb thermometer, at return, 49°; wet-bulb thermometer, 46°; barometer, 23.9 inches. One hundred and three miners, 12 company men underground, also 10 mules on air. Found where very strong shots had been fired in rooms on third right entry, also a hole drilled, ready to shoot, 6 feet in the solid. I forbade the firing of it. Instructed that more careful supervision be exercised in regard to shooting.

March 10, 1909.—Investigated accident whereby J. B. Herman was killed in the Navajo mine, February 25, 1909, by fall of rock. Found that details, as given in accident report, are correct.

March 12, 1909.—Inspected Navajo mine. Air intake, 53,550 cubic feet per minute; fan, 116 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 38°; wet-bulb thermometer, 30°; barometer, 23.39 inches. Air return at mouth of slope, 50,400 cubic feet per minute; balance of air lost through caved ground on second right entry, but after passing all the men. Dry-bulb thermometer at return, 50°; wet-bulb thermometer, 47°; barometer, 23.34 inches. Number of miners underground, 99; company men, 13; total, 112; mules, 10. Mine in good condition.

April 24, 1909.—Inspected Navajo mine. Air intake, 40,950 cubic feet per minute; fan (force) 94 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 50°; wet-bulb thermometer, 38°; barometer, 23.475 inches. Air return through main slope, 42,000 cubic feet per minute, some air lost through caved ground; dry-bulb thermometer, 53°; wet-bulb thermometer, 50°; barometer, 23.425 inches. Ninety-four miners, 12 company men underground; total, 106; mules, 9. Found mine in good condition; all shooting done by shot firers after other employees have left the mine. No gas in any mines of this district.

June 12, 1909.—Inspected Navajo mine. Fan force, 112 revolutions per minute. Air intake, 200 feet from fan in fan slope, 56,700 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 73°; wet-bulb thermometer, 49°; barometer, 23.51 inches. Air return at mouth of main slope, 40,800 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 57°; wet-bulb thermometer, 52°; barometer, 23.46 inches. Ninety-five miners and 12 company men; total, 107 persons underground. All shots inspected and ignited by shot firers after all other persons are out of the mine. Mine in good condition. The air lost, as shown above, goes out through caved ground after passing the men. Mine in good condition.

CLARK MINE.

The Clark mine is located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is owned by the American Fuel Company, and was described in the annual report for 1907. It was not operated during the past fiscal year on account of lack of demand for the product.

OTERO MINE.

The Otero mine is in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 3 miles east and 1 mile north of Gallup. A spur connects it with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad. The mine is owned by the American Fuel Company. It was not operated during the past fiscal year because of lack of demand for the product.

THATCHER MINE.

The Thatcher mine, which adjoins the Otero mine on the east, is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It was described in the annual report for 1906. This mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

CATALPA MINE.

The Catalpa mine, owned by the American Fuel Company, is located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was described in the annual report for 1906. Operations were indefinitely suspended six years ago, as the other mines owned by the same company were sufficiently developed to produce all the coal that could be marketed.

GALLUP MINE.

The Gallup mine, owned by the American Fuel Company and located at Gibson, in secs. 33 and 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in the annual report for 1906. This mine has not been operated since the early part of 1904, on account of a fire which burned in the old abandoned workings for many years. It is believed the fire is now extinguished. The several mines named above on which operations are suspended will probably resume operations as soon as the demand for coal justifies.

CANAVAN MINE.

Description.—The Canavan mine, Stephen Canavan, owner, located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, is the only coal mine in New Mexico operated through a vertical shaft. The main working shaft is 225 feet in depth. Another shaft, about 200 feet distant, is used for the second opening into the mine; the fan is located on this shaft.

The mine works one of the coal seams of the lower coal measures, probably the Crown Point seam. Thickness of coal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; dip of seam, 6° ; character of coal, lignite; ventilation by fan; two steam engines are in use—one 60-horsepower and one 25-horsepower—for hoisting and running the fan; system of working, shaft, double entry, room, and pillar.

Average number of men employed underground, 50; average number employed outside, 9; number of days mine was operated during year, 275; total output, 42,000 tons; used in operating mine, 700 tons; net product, 41,300 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, \$71,400.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 9, 1909.—Inspected Canavan mine. Air intake 12,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 34° ; wet-bulb thermometer, 29.5° ; barometer, 24.25 inches. Air return, 15,165 cubic feet; measurement not accurate on account of height of air course; dry-bulb thermometer, 56° ; wet-bulb thermometer, 53° ; barometer, 24 inches; 55 miners and 11 company men underground, also 4 mules. No available speaking tube nor telephone in the mine; no bonnet on cage on which men travel up and down. Instructed Jack Hamilton, pit boss, to remedy these defects, and will also serve notice upon Stephen Canavan, general manager, by registered mail.

March 13, 1909.—Inspected Canavan mine. Found that my instructions to put a bonnet on the cage and to install telephone in lieu of insufficient speaking tube had been carried into effect. Air intake, 16,200 cubic feet per minute; fan, 72 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 37° ; wet-bulb thermometer, 35° ; barometer, 23.85 inches. Air return at shaft, 15,080 cubic feet per minute; balance of air lost through old workings on opposite side of shaft; dry-bulb thermometer, 54.5° ; wet-bulb thermometer, 53° ; barometer, 23.3 inches; 41 miners and 11 company men; total, 52 persons underground; 8 mules. Mine in good condition.

April 27, 1909.—Inspected Canavan mine. Air intake, 10,640 cubic feet per minute; fan (force), 48 revolutions per minute (fan not running steadily); dry-bulb thermometer, 54.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 45°; barometer 23.81 inches. Air return, 16,200 cubic feet per minute (fan probably running faster); dry-bulb thermometer, 58°; wet-bulb thermometer, 56°; barometer, 23.8 inches. Number of men underground: Miners, 38; company men, 9; total, 47; number of mules, 7. Found ladderway in fan shaft, which is second opening, to be in bad condition, because of dangerous landings. Instructed that the ladderway be made safe, for use of persons climbing out.

UNION MINE.

Description.—The Union mine, known in former reports as the Gallup Fuel Company's mine, passed into the possession of the Gallup-Southwestern Coal Company during the last year. The mine is in the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, on the Black Diamond coal seam, the third seam of the lower coal measures in the Gallup field. There are four workable coal seams in these lower coal measures: The upper seam, known as the Crown Point; the Thatcher or No. 2; the Black Diamond; and the Otero seam. The mine is opened by a slope 1,000 feet in length, driven to the dip of coal seam; angle of dip, 25°; thickness of coal, 6 feet 6 inches. There are two steam engines in use, one 80-horsepower and one 30-horsepower. The coal is hauled by mules to the parting within the mine, and by rope haulage from mine to tippie; ventilation is by furnace shaft. Operation of the mine was suspended during the earlier part of the fiscal year but was resumed December 5, 1908, since which date until June 30, 1909, it was operated ninety days. Average number of men employed underground, 14; average number of men employed outside, 4; number of boys employed outside, 1. Gross production 2,800 tons; used in operating mine, 40 tons (slack also used for boilers); net production 2,760 tons; value of net production at the mine, \$4,278. About \$9,000 was expended on equipment, surface improvements, and development during the fiscal year.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 18, 1909.—Inspected Union mine. Readings at intake: Air entering mine, 6,480 cubic feet per minute; natural ventilation; dry-bulb thermometer, 47°; wet-bulb thermometer, 35°; barometer, 23.45 inches. Readings at return: Air return through main slope, 8,580 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 23.45 inches. Main slope about 800 feet in depth; no speaking tube or telephone. Instructed that either one be installed and that mine be sprinkled to allay dust, or dust removed. Twelve miners and 2 company men underground.

April 28, 1909.—Inspected Union mine. Natural ventilation through second slope opening. Air intake, 3,080 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 53°; wet-bulb thermometer, 40°; barometer, 23.55 inches. Air return through main slope gave no register on anemometer; ventilating current depending on direction of air currents outside; dry-bulb thermometer, 53°; wet-bulb thermometer, 40; barometer, 23.5 inches. Number of miners, 7; company men, 1. Found 2-foot stump of shot hole in face of mine slope, shot in the solid. Found hay scattered among loose timbers at feeding place on main slope. Instructed Samuel Dean, general manager, and Mr. Wiggel, pit boss, to remedy these dangerous conditions.

CASNA MINE.

The Casna mine is in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 15 N., R. 18 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 2 miles west of Gallup. It is owned and operated by W. J. Patching. Kind of coal, lignite; one seam worked. Thickness of coal seam, 4 feet; system of work-

ing, slope, room, and pillar; coal cut on side before shooting; ventilation by two air shafts; dip of coal seam, 4°; length of slope, 1,700 feet; mule haulage; number of men employed underground, 3; number of men outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during the year, 180; net product, 2,000 tons; value at the mine, \$3,500.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 19, 1908.—Inspected Casna mine. Air intake gave no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces. Four men underground. Mine dry and dusty, but men undermining all coal before shooting.

March 11, 1909.—Inspected Casna mine. Air intake, 2,600 cubic feet per minute; ventilation by furnace. Only 2 men employed underground; also 2 mules and 1 driver hauling to the surface. Mine in good condition.

April 26, 1909.—Inspected Casna mine. Air intake, 2,250 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 42°; barometer, 23.8 inches. Air return to furnace, 4,125 cubic feet per minute, some air probably leaking into return from old air shaft; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 47°; barometer, 23.8 inches. Two men employed underground; 3 mules hauling to outside. Mine in good condition.

ENTERPRISE MINE.

The Enterprise mine is in sec. 10, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine, which is owned by Brown & McVickers, is located on the Black Diamond coal seam of the lower coal measures. The main drift entry has attained a length of 798 feet on the 3 per cent dip of the seam. System of working: Double entry, room and pillar. Thickness of coal seam, 5½ feet. Ventilation by furnace. The mine was operated 240 days during the year; number of men employed underground, 15; employed outside, 4; total and net output for the year, 6,256 tons; estimated value of product at the mine, \$10,946.50. The coal was sold in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 17, 1909.—Inspected Enterprise mine. Readings at intake: Air entering mine, 6,300 cubic feet per minute; natural ventilation, not constant; dry-bulb thermometer, 54°; wet-bulb thermometer, 42°; barometer, 23.5 inches. Readings at return at furnace mouth entry, no fire; 8,280 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 53°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 23.53 inches. Twelve miners underground, also 2 mules pulling out to tippie; 1 driver. Found neither speaking tube nor telephone in the mine; instructed either one to be installed in accordance with law; also instructed that dust be removed or mine sprinkled.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MINE.

The government mine is located on unsurveyed lands near the dividing line of Tps. 17 and 18 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, or in T. 1 N., R. 4 W., Navajo line and meridian.

The mine, which supplies fuel for the agency, is operated under the direction of Peter Paquette, superintendent of the Navajo Indian Agency and schools at Fort Defiance, Ariz., about 9 miles distant.

The coal seam is supposed to be the same as the one operated at St. Michaels mine (p. 44); its details are similar, except that it dips about 3° E. Thickness of coal seam, 5 feet 10 inches; length of main slope entry, 150 feet.

The mine was operated 60 days during the year, 2 Americans and 2 Navajo Indians being employed; net product, 700 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$1,400.

ZUNI RESERVATION MINE.

The Zuni Reservation mine is operated by the United States Government to supply fuel at the Blackrock Indian Agency, and is under the control of William J. Oliver, superintendent of the agency.

The coal seam belongs to the Gallup coal measures, and is 4 feet in thickness, practically horizontal. The coal is lignite of good quality. The main drift entry has attained a length of 200 feet underground. The mine was operated 100 days during the year, 1 Italian and 1 Zuni Indian being employed; net product, 500 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$1,000.

The exact government land subdivision in which this mine is located could not be learned, but it is probably in or about T. 10 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

ST. MICHAELS MINE.

The St. Michaels mine is in T. 16 N., R. 20 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated on lands owned by the Santa Fe Pacific Railway, and is operated by permission of the railway company, under direction of Friar Anselm Weber, in charge of the St. Michaels Indian School and Mission. The product is used solely to supply fuel for the Indian school and mission, 7 miles from the mine.

The coal seam belongs to the Gallup series. The writer had no opportunity to determine whether it is in the upper or lower Gallup coal measures, but he believes it to be in the lower measures. The coal seam is 5 feet in thickness, and has a thin parting of shale 2 feet 5 inches from the bottom. This parting is not constant, and the seam may be said to be 5 feet of clean coal. It appears to be a stronger coal than that mined near Gallup, being further altered toward the bituminous stage. The seam is probably the same as is operated by the United States Indian Agency for fuel for that agency. It lies practically horizontal.

The mine is worked by a drift entry having a length of 260 feet; a second opening has been made to give ingress or egress at the mine. It is operated a few weeks each year. One American miner is employed, with one Navajo Indian, who pushes the car out of the coal chute.

The production is 150 tons per annum, valued at about \$2 per ton at the mine; total value of product, \$300.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

During the last seven years the production of coal from the mines of Rio Arriba County has constantly decreased. In 1902 these mines produced 50,600 tons of coal, decreasing every year till the product for 1909 amounted to only 9,779 tons. One principal cause for this decrease was the methods pursued in operation of the mines; equipment was allowed to wear, without repair or renewal, and breakdowns rendered the supply uncertain. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, one of the principal consumers of the coal, found it necessary to seek supplies that were more certain. Operation of the lower workings was suspended, and the mines allowed to fill with water. Recently the mines have been worked intermittently from shallow openings along the crop line.

The coal in the field is far from being exhausted; the product is an excellent bituminous coal, and makes a superior grade of coke. It is far more than probable that these mines will be reopened and will become greater producers than in the past.

RIO ARRIBA COAL COMPANY'S MINES.

The Monero mine is in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, and the McBroom mine in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

These two mines were described in the annual report for 1906. They were operated for 120 days during the last fiscal year; number of men employed underground, 5; number of men employed outside, 2; net production, 2,588 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$5,176.

BURNS-BIGGS LUMBER COMPANY MINE.

Description.—The Burns-Biggs Lumber Company's mine is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 31 N., R. 1 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

The mine is operated to supply fuel to the railroad which transports the lumber from the company's sawmills, at El Vado, N. Mex., to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at Lumberton, N. Mex. The railroad is about 38 miles in length and is known as the Denver and Southwestern Railroad. The mine is operated under contract by James W. McBroom.

The coal seam is 32 inches in thickness, clean coal; dip of seam, 6° SW. It is a bituminous coal of the same quality as found in the other mines of the Amargo coal measures, and makes a good coke. The mine is operated by the slope, single entry, room and pillar system. The main slope is 500 feet in depth. Ventilation is by furnace. Average number of men employed underground, 7; outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during the year, 200; net product, 4,127 tons; estimated value at mine at \$1.90 per ton, \$7,841.30.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

April 16, 1909.—Air intake, 3,025 cubic feet per minute; ventilation by furnace; dry-bulb thermometer, 61°; wet-bulb thermometer, 45°; barometer, 25.27 inches. At furnace: Air return, 2,062 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 48°; barometer, 25.26 inches. Seven miners, 1 driver; total, 8 persons underground; 1 burro. Mine wet and in good condition, except no telephone nor speaking tube. Gave necessary instructions.

KUTZ MINE.

The Kutz mine, owned by George W. Kutz, is in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

The average number of men employed was 8; nationality of employees, American, Irish, Italian, and Mexican, all of whom could write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers; number of days mine was operated during the year, 120; gross product, 2,300 tons; used in operating mine, 120 tons; net product, 2,180 tons; estimated value at mine at \$2 per ton, \$4,360.

The coal is sold to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, and at Santa Fe, N. Mex. No. 2 slope, which is driven on the upper seam, was operated during the year.

LAING MINE.

The Laing mine lies in T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Monero station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

This mine is located upon the lower seam of the Amargo coal measures. The seam is 3 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, but is banded with shale and sandstone; dip of vein, about 6° SW. The coal is a good quality of bituminous, and will make a good grade of coke. There are supposed to be two other seams of coal in this ground, the same as in the Monero and Kutz mines. The mine is opened by a drift entry running horizontally across the dip, and has attained a length of 250 feet. Average number of men employed underground, 2; Italians. The mine was operated 100 days during the fiscal year, and was closed indefinitely December 9, 1908; later the spur track to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was removed. Number of tons of coal mined, 764; estimated value at the mine at \$2 per ton, \$1,528.

SANDOVAL COUNTY.

There are several outcrops and exposures of coal in Sandoval County on the northern uplift of the Sandia Mountains. The coal fields in this county were described in the annual report for 1906.

HAGAN MINE.

The Hagan mine, in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33 N., R. 6 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was described in the report for 1906.

This mine was operated only for the local market and for development, as there were no transportation facilities to carry the product to market. Work was commenced during the year on the construction of the branch railroad to connect these mines with the New Mexico Central Railroad, and was prosecuted vigorously for a few months, but was later suspended. When this branch is completed, the mine will become a regular producer, as it has the advantage of a short haul to the markets of the Southwest and Mexico.

The work done on the mine during the year was for repairs and maintenance, together with development, no effort being made toward immediate production. Average number of men employed underground, 3; average number employed outside, 2; number of days mine was operated, 200; coal produced, 1,000 tons; used in operating mine, 800 tons; net product, 200 tons; price per ton at mine at \$2 per ton, total value net product, \$400.

The product was sold to the mining camps in the vicinity of San Pedro and Golden, N. Mex.

SLOAN MINE.

The Sloan mine is located in what is called the Coyote field, being about halfway between the Hagan mines and the Pinavititos coal field. The same series of coal seams as are found in the Hagan mine extend into and through the Coyote field.

The mine is owned and operated by the Sloan Coal Company. The property has been opened by a slope about 200 feet in depth. The coal seam is about 7 feet in thickness. But little work has been done upon this property for the last four years. During the past year a small quantity of coal was extracted for use at a near-by brick kiln.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Nearly the whole area of San Juan County is underlain by thick beds of lignite coals, descriptions of the many places where it outcrops being given in former annual reports of this office. These coal measures extend from Gallup, McKinley County, N. Mex., to Durango, Colo.

LA PLATA MINE.

The La Plata mine, in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in the annual report for 1906. Operation of the property was suspended three years ago.

STEVENS MINE.

Description.—The Stevens mine is located in sec. 4, T. 29 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fruitland. The nearest railroad point is Farmington, N. Mex., 12 miles distant by wagon road.

The coal is lignite and the seam 12 feet thick, 10 inches of which is clean, and lies horizontal. System of working: Drift entry, room and pillar. Extent of workings: Main drift, 250 feet; right entry, 200 feet; left entry, 200 feet. Four men are employed at this mine during five months of the colder seasons and but one for the remaining seven months of the year. The mine was operated 200 days during the year; total production, 1,015 tons; price per ton, \$1.50 at the mine; total value, \$1,522.50. The product is sold in the towns of Fruitland and Farmington and to farmers of the San Juan Valley.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

April 14, 1909.—Inspected Stevens mine; Thomas Evans, operator. Air intake, 8,280 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 73°; wet-bulb thermometer 49°; barometer, 24.75 inches. Return air, 7,200 cubic feet per minute; natural ventilation, volume not constant; dry-bulb thermometer, 56°; wet-bulb thermometer, 46°; barometer, 24.72 inches. Number of men underground, 3; 1 horse. All slack stored in mine; mine dusty. No telephone or speaking tube.

THOMAS MINE.

Description.—The Thomas mine lies in sec. 21, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, and was described in the annual report for 1906. It is owned by Thomas Brothers.

The mine was operated 125 days during the year; number of men employed underground, 1; output, 400 tons; estimated, value at mine, at \$1.50 per ton, \$600. These figures are estimated as no returns were made. The product is sold to the farmers of the La Plata Valley and vicinity and at Aztec, N. Mex.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

April 13, 1909.—One man employed. Air intake erratic and baffling, but air good at working faces. Mine dusty; all slack stored in mine. No telephone or speaking tube; insufficiently timbered. Instructed B. F. Steel, lessee, to remedy defects.

ENTERPRISE MINE.

Description.—The Enterprise mine is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is located on the same mammoth seam as the Thomas mine.

Development consists of a slope entry, 300 feet in length, and a second opening by incline shaft on the coal seam, intersecting the slope near the end and at a depth of about 40 feet vertically from the surface; dip of seam, 22°; number of men employed inside and outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during the year, 60; total output of coal, 400 tons; net output, 400 tons; estimated value at mine, at \$1.50 per ton, \$600. The product was sold to the farmers of La Plata and San Juan valleys, New Mexico.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

April 13, 1909.—Operation temporarily suspended on account of influx of water from bottom of workings. Main slope entry in very bad condition, pillars gone, no timbers. Instructed George W. Jones, owner, to remedy defects before operating.

KIRTLAND MINE.

Description.—The Kirtland mine lies in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 29 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is opened by a slope 275 feet in depth; thickness of coal seam, 14 feet; ventilation by air shaft. Three men are employed underground during 3 winter months, and 1 man during summer months. The mine was operated 147 days during the fiscal year. Number of tons of coal mined, 830. The coal is sold in the towns of Fruitland, Farmington, and Liberty, and to the farmers of the San Juan Valley. The mine is owned by W. L. Hendrickson, Fruitland, N. Mex., and is operated by Thomas Evans.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

Mine dusty; slack all stored in mine; no sprinkling; mine dry, and no telephone or speaking tube; also insufficiently timbered. Instructed Thomas Evans, operator, to improve conditions to comply with law.

SAN JUAN MINE.

The San Juan mine is located about 8 miles north from Shiprock Navajo Indian Agency, in T. 30 N., R. 17 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is operated by the United States Government, under the management of W. T. Shelton, agency superintendent, the product being used for fuel at the Shiprock Indian Agency and schools.

There are five seams of coal in the measures at this place, the San Juan mine being operated on the second seam from the bottom, which appears to be the cleanest of the series; thickness of seam, 6 feet 3 inches clean coal. The mine is opened by a drift entry of about 300 feet, following the dip of the seam at an angle of about 4°. Number of men employed underground, 3; number of days mine was operated, 100; net product, 500 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$1.50 per ton, \$750.

BLANCHARD MINE.

The Blanchard properties consist of nine coal claims in secs. 28, 32, 33, and 34, T. 30 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. About \$5,000 has been expended on development work at these properties. The coal seam is supposed to be the same as that opened in the Stevens mine.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

San Miguel County has not yet made a record as a coal-producing county, for the reason that no coal has yet been marketed, but considerable development work is being done in the coal fields lying within 25 or 30 miles of the eastern boundary line of Santa Fe County.

PECOS MINE.

The Pecos coal mine is located in the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 5, T. 16 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It lies in the northwestern part of San Miguel County, N. Mex. The ownership of the mine has been a source of litigation for some time. A good wagon road leads from the mine to Glorieta station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, a distance of about 10 miles.

The coal is a good quality of bituminous and makes excellent coke; thickness of seam, 3 feet; dip 5°. System of working: Single cross entry, room and pillar; depth of main slope, 273 feet; natural ventilation.

This mine was not operated last year. While all the other coal measures of New Mexico are Cretaceous, these of the Pecos occur in limestones, presumably of Carboniferous age.

EL PORVENIR MINE.

The El Porvenir mine is in secs. 12 and 13, T. 17 N., R. 14 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, on the Las Vegas grant, and about 8 miles from Las Vegas, the nearest railroad station. Prospecting with a diamond drill has shown encouraging results. No coal has yet been marketed.

COWLES MINE.

Returns were not made on the blank sent to the owners of this property. The location is probably in T. 18 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine opening is at an altitude of 7,875 feet above sea level.

The coal seam occurs in calcareous shales, presumably of Carboniferous age; thickness of seam, 1 foot; dip, 1°; direction, N. 70° W. It is opened by a drift entry, in the direction of the dip, 320 feet in length.

The property was operated by the Pecos Copper Company (O. W. Alexander, superintendent, in charge) to supply blacksmith coal at the copper mine, about half a mile distant. The coal is of inferior quality, bituminous, high in sulphur and, apparently, in ash. The mine was not operated during the past year, and it is not probable that it ever will be worked to any great extent.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

General statement.—Santa Fe County has fallen in tonnage of coal produced during the last five years. This decrease was due to various causes, the principal one being the suspension of operation on the thicker coal seam of the Cook & White mine, caused by a fire in the lower levels of the mine. The bituminous coal produced in recent years has been mined from thinner coal seams lying between the White Ash and the Cook & White seams, which were incapable of furnishing

as great tonnage as was formerly mined from the thicker coal seams. It is probable that operation of the Cook & White mine will be resumed within the ensuing year, as conditions indicate that the fire is extinguished.

Another reason of decreased production was the lack of demand for anthracite coal, caused partly by the substitution of bituminous and lignite coals for anthracite in gas-producer engines, this consumption formerly furnishing a considerable part of the market for the anthracite coal of this camp.

There is some indication of increased demand for the anthracite coal for domestic uses in the winter season throughout the west.

The coal areas in the immediate vicinity of Madrid have attracted the attention of coal-mining engineers and geologists on account of the perfect demonstration of the action of igneous intrusives upon coal seams. Here an overlying intrusive sheet, trachyte, has altered the coal seam to the various stages of semicoked bituminous coal, coke, semianthracite, anthracite, and graphite, the last named being imperfectly produced. Bituminous and anthracite coal were found in juxtaposition on the same coal seam in the White Ash mine, and as this seam is followed southward excellent anthracite coal has been found in extensive areas, and probably more than a million tons have been shipped from the Lucas mine and other openings on this seam. Large quantities of a good grade of bituminous coal were shipped from the Cook & White seam from directly below where the anthracite coal was being mined, but about 120 feet deeper. The following section of the coal measures is from Madrid, N. Mex.:

Section of the Cerrillos coal measures at Madrid, N. Mex.

	Feet.
Sandstones and shales, eroded near water courses (about).....	80
Lava sheet (trachyte).....	425-500
Shales and sandstones.....	0-30
Coal: White Ash coal seam; good grade bituminous coal ^a	5.5
Sandstone.....	4.6
Coal (bituminous).....	2
Sandstone and shales.....	6
Coal (bituminous).....	1.4
Shales and sandstones.....	10
Coal (Peacock coal seam, bituminous).....	2.7
Shales and sandstones.....	95
Coal (Cook & White coal seam, bituminous).....	3.6
Shales and sandstones (about).....	140
Coal (bituminous) reported in bottom of well.....	1.4
Sandstones and shales, bottom of coal measures.	

CERRILLOS ANTHRACITE MINE.

Description.—This mine, which was formerly called the Cerrillos anthracite A 28 mine and the Lucas mine, is located at the town of Madrid, N. Mex., in T. 14 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is now operated by the Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Company.

The coal is first-class anthracite, equal to the best Pennsylvania anthracite. Thickness of coal seam, 3 feet; average dip, 18°. The

^a Same coal seam, farther south, shows badly altered semianthracite and imperfect graphite, and still farther south yields an excellent quality of anthracite coal in the Lucas mine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet in thickness. The different degrees of alteration in the coal are due to the nearer approach of the lava sheet and consequent different intensities of temperature, together with different degrees of humidity.

new operators have driven slopes about 500 feet apart. At a depth of 600 feet the old workings were encountered. A fourth opening is being made in virgin ground, and it is probable it may be driven deep enough to recover a considerable quantity of anthracite coal, supposed to have been left below the workings of former operators. This slope has now attained a depth of 745 feet, with very favorable conditions existing in the territory developed. Development on this slope was suspended more than a year ago on account of lessened demand for the coal. At Nos. 1 and 2 openings drift entries were driven across the dip; ventilation, natural; mule haulage; at Nos. 3 and 4 opening triple-entry slopes are operated with ventilation by fan; fan and hoist use steam power; capacity, 15 horsepower each.

Average number of men employed underground, 45; underground employees, American, Italians, Mexicans, Germans, Austrians, and negroes, 80 per cent of the negroes and Mexicans and 90 per cent of the other nationalities being able to write, as shown by signatures to vouchers. Average number of men employed outside, 15 at the mine and 1 at the breaker; average number of boys employed outside at the breaker, 8; outside employees, Americans, Mexicans, and negroes, of whom the same percentage as above could write. Number of days mine was operated during year, 180; total output, 12,600 tons; used in operating mine, 300 tons; net product, 12,300 tons; estimated value of net product of mine, \$4 per ton, \$49,200. These figures are approximates as regards production, as the returns were not available.

The coal was marketed in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and California.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 24, 1909.—Air intake, fan not running, natural ventilation through fan opening; average air traveling into mine, 5,720 cubic feet per minute, not constant. Readings of instruments at intake: Dry-bulb thermometer, 45.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 37°; barometer, 23.9 inches. Readings at return: Air return, 6,760 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 59°; wet-bulb thermometer, 57°; barometer, 23.9 inches. Twenty-three miners, 6 company men; total, 29 persons underground; 4 mules. Mine in good condition.

June 26, 1909.—Fan on mine, but not in operation; natural ventilation. Air intake, 4,890 cubic feet per minute. Air return, 5,620 cubic feet per minute. Sixteen miners, 5 company men underground; 4 mules. Mine in good condition.

PEACOCK MINE.

Description.—The Peacock mine is located in T. 14 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The coal seam lies about 24 feet below the White Ash seam and 127 feet above the Cook & White seam of the Cerrillos coal field. The mine has been opened by a main drift entry across the dip to a distance of 1,900 feet from the mouth of the entry. Thickness of coal seam, 2 feet 6 inches; dip of seam, 15°; character of coal, bituminous. The mine is ventilated by a furnace. The following statistics as regards production are estimated by the mine inspector, returns from the operators not being available: Average number of men employed underground, 32; average outside, 3; number of days mine was operated, 200; net product, 16,200 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$32,400.

The coal is shot off the solid by the miners, Hercules 40 per cent dynamite being used. I consider that there is exceedingly great danger of a dust explosion in this mine.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 25, 1909.—Mine No. 2: Depth of main slope, 350 feet. Air intake, 2,940 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 55°; wet-bulb thermometer, 47°; barometer, 24.05 inches. Air return 3,780 cubic feet per minute; natural ventilation, not constant; dry-bulb thermometer, 55.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 53.5°; barometer, 24 inches. Ten miners, 1 company man; total, 11 persons underground; 2 mules. Condition good.

Mine No. 1: Ventilation by furnace. Air intake, 6,600 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 43°; barometer, 24.1 inches. Air return, 9,000 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 60°; wet-bulb thermometer, 59°; barometer, 23.9 inches. Twenty-two miners, 5 company men; total, 27 men underground. Mine in good condition, but great danger of dust explosion, as the coal is shot off the solid. Gave instructions to use light charges of dynamite and have miners cut coal.

June 27, 1909.—Mine No. 1: Furnace ventilation. Air intake, 6,420 cubic feet per minute; air return to furnace, 8,200 cubic feet per minute. Twenty-two miners, 5 company men; total, 28 persons underground; 3 mules.

Mine No. 2: Air intake, 3,400 cubic feet per minute. Air return, 4,300 cubic feet per minute. Twenty miners, 3 company men underground. Mine in good condition, but danger of dust explosion, as the coal is shot off the solid. Gave instruction to use light charges of dynamite and have miners cut or mine the coal.

LEWISOHN MINE.

Description—The Lewisohn mine, known as the Block coal mine in former reports, is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 32, T. 13 N., R. 9 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The new slope is in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 13 N., R. 9 E. The mine is about 16 miles southeast from Madrid by wagon road and about 12 miles from San Pedro. The lump coal is hauled by wagon to Clark station, on the Santa Fe Central Railway, 3 miles distant from the mine, and is shipped by rail to Santa Fe, N. Mex., and to other points along the line of the Santa Fe Central Railway, where it is sold for domestic purposes. The slack coal is shipped by wagon to San Pedro, N. Mex., where it is used for steam purposes at the mines and smelter of the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Company. The mine is owned by the estate of Leonard Lewisohn and operated by the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Company.

Two seams are disclosed by the development upon this mine. The main slope is sunk to a depth of 350 feet on a coal seam 3 feet in thickness; dip of coal seam, 15°. The lower foot of the seam is bone, and the upper 2 feet is coal, with a strong sandstone top. At a depth of 300 feet in the slope a crosscut has been run into the roof, showing 9 feet of strong sandstone, above which is another seam of coal 5 feet in thickness. The lower foot of this coal seam is bony, with 4 feet of clean coal above; strong sandstone roof. The principal development has been on this seam.

A horse whim is used for haulage from the mine; ventilation through second opening. System of working, single entry, room and pillar. Average number of men employed underground, 5; outside, 2; boys employed outside, 1. Number of days mine was operated, 200; tons of coal produced, 4,501; value per ton at mine, \$1.50; total value of product, \$6,751.50.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 23, 1909.—Average air intake through second opening slope and cross drift, 5,400 cubic feet per minute, not constant; natural ventilation, influenced by atmospheric conditions outside. Five miners underground, 1 company man. Found mine

very dusty and stumps of blown-out shots. Instructed that miners cut or mine the coal, or that dust be removed and mine sprinkled; also that timbers be set closer.

The mine is operated by contract under supervision of Mr. A. H. Case, general manager of the company which owns the property. I gave necessary instructions to Mr. Case, who ordered the contractor, Neoberto S. Torres, to follow the instructions given.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Coal is known to occur at several places in Sierra County on the plains on the eastern slope of the Caballo Mountains. Several prospect shafts and one or two diamond-drill holes were sunk to prove the value of the field, but the strata are so much disturbed and broken that in every instance development work was soon stopped.

SOUTHWESTERN MINE.

At a point a few miles west of Ash Spring and about 14 miles west of Cutter station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company has sunk a shaft 172 feet upon a coal seam which dips about 80°. A drift run 145 feet from the bottom of the shaft has exposed 33 inches of clean coal, with bands of slate and coal extending about 18 inches above the clean coal. The mine is owned by E. S. Jones, and is operated by the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company. The product will be used to furnish fuel to the electric plant of the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company.

A transverse section of the seam, commencing at the bottom, is as follows: Shale bottom; coal 18 inches, with band of pure white fire clay, 1 to 8 inches in thickness, in pockets in middle of the coal seam; highly carbonaceous shale, 12 to 18 inches; sandstone hanging wall.

There was no response to a request made of the general manager of the company for data in regard to the operation of the mine during the year.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Socorro County ranked third among the coal-mining counties of New Mexico during the past fiscal year. The gross production was 65,756.45 tons, and the net product shipped was 65,516.45 tons, which is 2.418 per cent of the total net production of the territory. The general conditions in this field were described in the annual report for 1906.

CARTHAGE FUEL COMPANY'S MINES.

General statement.—The Hilton, Bernal, and Government mines are operated by the Carthage Fuel Company, Powell Stackhouse, jr., general manager, and W. L. Weber, superintendent. A brief description of these mines was given in the annual report for 1906.

Depth of main slopes: Hilton, 1,200 feet; Government, 1,950 feet; Bernal, old slope, 1,160 feet; Bernal, new slope, 960 feet; working was by slopes, cross entry, room and pillar, and block system. Ventilation: Hilton mine, exhaust fan; Government mine, force fan; Bernal mine, furnace. Shot-firing systems are in force at each mine, the shots being inspected by competent shot firers, who condemn any holes that are improperly placed. If the holes pass examina-

tion, the shot firer loads and ignites the shots when all other persons have left the mine. A record is kept of all condemned shots and by whom the holes were drilled. Any person who persists in drilling dangerous shot holes is discharged. But little explosives are used, as a large percentage of the coal is pick mined. Dynamite, 40 per cent, is used for rock work, and carbonite, 25 per cent, is used for blasting coal. No trace of CH_4 has ever been found in the Carthage coal field during the 30 years these mines have been operated; but a disastrous dust explosion in the Bernal mine, December 31, 1907, demonstrated beyond doubt that coal dust alone is a dangerous explosive when stirred up and inflamed by a blown-out shot.

Six Ingersoll mining machines are in use at the mines, principally in narrow work; 4 punchers are also in use. Only a small percentage of the coal is mined by machine, the gross tonnage so mined at the three mines of the company during the past fiscal year being only 4,065 tons. Compressed air is used for power underground and steam power at the surface. Comfortable residences, at reasonable rents, are provided for employees, and a good school for the children. The officials make every effort to provide for the safety of the men employed. The mines produce an excellent grade of bituminous coal, from which a superior grade of coke was produced several years ago, the ovens being located at San Antonio, N. Mex. About 12,000 tons per annum of fire clay of excellent quality is shipped from these properties to the smelters in Arizona.

HILTON MINE.

Description.—The Hilton mine is located in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, on the Carthage coal seam; thickness of coal, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; dip of coal, 15°.

Average number of men employed underground, 60; outside, 5. Number of days mine was operated, 254; slack used for operating, no record of quantity; net production, 20,622.13 tons; average price per ton at the mine, \$2.40; value of coal shipped from mine, \$49,493.11.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

November 5, 1908.—Made investigation of accident whereby Geronimo Gavaldon was killed, in room 3, third left entry, Hilton mine, on October 28, 1908. Found circumstances as related in accident report which accompanied monthly report for October to be correct. Instructed that pit bosses insist upon miners timbering their places properly and without delay.

November 6, 1908.—Air intake, 17,200 cubic feet per minute; 27 contract miners, 4 entrymen working, 25 company men; total, 56; 4 mules. Two 6 by 8 inch compressed-air hoists underground add to ventilation. Fan, Crawford & McCrimmon, exhaust, 80 revolutions per minute; no water gauge. Mine in good condition.

January 8, 1909.—Air intake 20,800 cubic feet per minute; 34 miners, 21 company men; total, 55 men underground. Fan, 86 revolutions per minute. Mine in good condition.

March 30, 1909.—Air intake, 18,100 cubic feet per minute; fan, 98 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 51°; wet-bulb thermometer, 39°; barometer, 24.85 inches; air return to fan, 18,200 cubic feet per minute, part of air being lost through old workings before reaching men; instructed that stoppings be improved. Dry-bulb thermometer, 68°; wet-bulb thermometer, 60°; barometer, 24.9 inches; 35 miners, 25 company men; total, 60 persons underground; 2 mules. Found return air way to fan, which is also escape way for second opening at fan, somewhat obstructed by falls of rock. Instructed that it be cleaned up. Shots examined and ignited by shot firers, and charge of explosive regulated.

May 13, 1909.—Air intake, main slope, 16,400 cubic feet per minute; exhaust fan, 104 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 78.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 51°; barometer, 24.86 inches. Air return, 18,260 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 70°; wet-bulb thermometer, 61°; barometer, 24.9 inches. Twenty-seven miners, 18 companymen, and 3 mules underground. Mine in good condition.

June 19, 1909.—Fan, exhaust; 110 revolutions per minute. Air intake through main slope, 17,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 70°; wet-bulb thermometer, 64°; barometer, 25.15 inches. Air return to fan, 19,600 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 70°; wet-bulb thermometer, 64°; barometer, 25.10 inches. Number of miners underground, 28; company men, 16; total, 44; mules, 3. Mine in good condition.

GOVERNMENT MINE.

Description.—The Government mine is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is called the Government mine because it was operated forty years ago by government troops who were camped about 20 miles away, on the Rio Grande. The mine is on the Carthage seam, which is from 5 to 6 feet thick, with a dip of 15°.

During the past fiscal year 3 new boilers, 125-horsepower each, were installed; also new pumping plant with tanks of large capacity. The mine was operated 254 days; average number of men employed underground, 45; outside, 15; boys outside, 2. The outside force at this mine is increased by machinists, etc., who do work for all the company's mines. Net production, 17,117.15 tons; slack is used for operation, but no record kept of quantity used; value per ton of net product at the mine, \$2.40; total value of coal shipped, \$41,081.16.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

November 7, 1908.—Air intake, 7,600 cubic feet per minute, of which 1,000 feet per minute is short circuited to return air course at first right entry, the rest traveling to working faces. Twenty contract miners, 4 puncher machine men, 10 company men; total, 34 men underground. Crawford and McCrimmon force fan, 78 revolutions per minute; no water gauge in use. Condition good.

January 9, 1909.—Air intake, 6,600 cubic feet per minute; fan 80 revolutions per minute. Twenty-six miners, 12 company men; total, 38 men underground. Mine in good condition except air not well conducted to extremities. New stone and cement stoppings to be built without delay to remedy this defect.

March 29, 1909.—Air intake, 9,880 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 63°; wet-bulb thermometer, 46°; barometer, 24.95 inches; fan, 54 revolutions per minute. Air return, 6,300 cubic feet per minute (part of air lost through old workings); force fan; return taken on main slope; dry-bulb thermometer, 60.5°; wet-bulb thermometer, 57°; barometer, 24.9 inches. Twenty-four miners, 20 company men underground; total, 44 men; 1 mule. Mine in good condition. Shots are fired by shot firers and charge and explosive regulated.

May 11, 1909.—Air intake at fan drift, 12,000 cubic feet per minute; fan (force), 68 revolutions per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 80°; wet-bulb thermometer, 53°; barometer, 24.85 inches. Air return through main slope, 6,720 cubic feet per minute (part lost through broken ground); dry-bulb thermometer, 72°; wet-bulb thermometer, 68°; barometer, 24.9 inches. Mine in good condition, except that air was not well distributed. Number of miners, 23; company men, 17; 1 mule. Instructed that air be distributed better to the working places where it is now lacking.

June 17, 1909.—Fan (force), 70 revolutions per minute. Air intake, 1,200 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 80°; wet-bulb thermometer, 68°; barometer, 25.15 inches. Air return through main slope, 6,240 cubic feet per minute (part lost through old workings after passing the men); dry-bulb thermometer, 72°; wet-bulb thermometer, 68°; barometer, 25 inches. Number of miners, 26; company men, 16; total underground, 42; 1 mule. Air better distributed than heretofore, but some improvement still needed.

BERNAL MINE.

Description.—The Bernal mine is located in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is upon the same coal seam as the Hilton and Government mines and lies between those mines. Thickness of coal seam from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet. Number of days mine was operated, 254; number of men employed underground, 30; outside, 4; Net production, 16,752.17 tons; slack used in operating mine, but no record kept of quantity used; average price per ton at the mine, \$2.40. total value of net production, \$40,204.80. The production from these mines was restricted by lack of demand for coal due to depressed business conditions, as also to the use of fuel oil from Oklahoma and Texas.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 2, 1908.—In company with Dr. J. A. Holmes and party of foreign mine experts inspected Bernal mine, paying particular attention to the circumstances connected with the dust explosion which occurred December 31, 1907, in this absolutely nongaseous mine.

November 10, 1908.—Air intake could not be accurately measured, as part of the air leaks into return before reaching the men. Air return from working faces, 9,067 cubic feet per minute. Ventilation by furnace. Seventeen miners, 10 company men, and 4 mules on this air. Air well distributed to working faces. Mine in good condition, except that it is not sprinkled, as there is no water available. Shot firers are employed and great care exercised as to quantity of explosive used. All coal is undermined or cut on the side to the full depth of every shot.

January 11, 1909.—Air intake through both old and new slopes erratic and baffling; ventilation by furnace shaft. Air return at furnace entry, 9,150 cubic feet per minute; wet-bulb thermometer, 53° ; dry-bulb thermometer, 59.5° ; at pit mouth, wet-bulb thermometer, 41.5° ; dry-bulb thermometer, 49.5° ; barometer, 25.45 inches at both places. Fifteen miners, 8 company men, 3 mules underground. Ventilation weak at some of the working faces; instructed that it be improved.

March 31, 1909.—Air intake through old slope, 6,160 cubic feet per minute; through new slope, 2,000 cubic feet per minute; total, 8,160 cubic feet per minute; furnace ventilation; dry-bulb thermometer, 54° ; wet-bulb thermometer, 43° ; barometer, 24.825 inches. Air return to furnace, 7,600 cubic feet per minute (air lost through old workings); dry-bulb thermometer, 60° ; wet-bulb thermometer, 55° ; barometer, 24.85 inches. Twelve miners, 10 company men; total, 22 persons underground; 2 mules. Shots ignited by shot firers and charge of explosive regulated.

May 13, 1909.—Total air intake, two openings, 12,900 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 77° ; wet-bulb thermometer, 51° ; barometer, 24.8 inches. Air return to furnace, 14,400 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 66° ; wet-bulb thermometer 59° . Ten miners, 10 company men, and 2 mules underground. Mine in good condition.

June 18, 1909.—Ventilation by furnace. Air intake, old slope, 4,860 cubic feet per minute; air intake new slope, 12,900 cubic feet per minute; dry-bulb thermometer, 67° ; wet-bulb thermometer, 63° ; barometer, 25 inches. Number of miners, 11; company men, 10; total number underground, 21; mules, 2. Mine in good condition.

EMERSON MINE.

Description.—The Emerson mine is owned and operated by Emerson & Allaire; C. B. Allaire, general manager; John James, superintendent. The mine is upon the Carthage coal seam and is located in the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 9 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. Thickness of coal seam, 6 feet; dip of coal, 10° to 30° . The mine is opened by a slope driven on the dip of the coal to a depth of 700 feet. System: Single entry, room and pillar; ventilation natural, through air shaft; rope haulage, steam

power; capacity, 140-horsepower. During the past year connection was made between the mine and the Colorado Midland Railway by a tram road more than half a mile long; the mine cars are hauled from the mine to the railroad by a cable operated by a steam engine. A new boiler house was built during the past year.

The mine was operated 167 days during the year; average number of men employed underground, 20; outside, 4. Total output, 11,265 tons; used in operating the mine, 240 tons; net production, 11,025 tons; average price per ton at mine, \$2.40; value of net product, \$26,460. The production from this mine was restricted by lack of demand. The coal is an excellent quality of bituminous and makes a superior coke.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

November 9, 1908.—Air intake gave no register on anemometer; ventilating current erratic and baffling. Air good at working faces. No powder used; all pick work. Ten miners, 2 company men underground. Operation of this mine has been suspended for several months, but was resumed to-day. Mine in good condition.

May 12, 1909.—Air intake through air shaft, 1,750 cubic feet per minute; air intake through main slope baffling, not constant. Readings at intake air shaft: Dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 49°; barometer, 25.15 inches. Air return through new slope, 6,510 cubic feet per minute, natural ventilation; dry-bulb thermometer, 65°; wet-bulb thermometer, 55°; barometer, 25.25 inches. Twelve miners, 3 company men underground. Mine in good condition.

GAP COAL MINE.

Description.—The Gap coal mine is located about T. 9 N., R. 7 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is owned by the Gap Coal Company; John P. Murray, general manager. It is opened by a slope entry about 280 feet in depth, dipping 20°. Thickness of coal from 6 to 15 inches. The formation in which it occurs appears to be the calcareous shales of the Jurassic-Triassic. Operations were suspended about May 15, 1909.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

May 15, 1909.—Found a slope entry 280 feet in depth; no second opening; 4 men employed underground. Air intake gave no register. Instructed that second opening be made.

CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

CAUSES.

During the last two years the loss of life in the coal mines of the United States has been commanding a great deal of attention, the matter being brought vividly before the public by several mine explosions wherein hundreds of lives were lost. Many theories were propounded as to the cause of these explosions and many methods proposed to prevent their recurrence.

While due consideration should be given to every atmospheric, electric, or seismic condition that might tend to bring about dangerous conditions in the mines, the importance of these should not be exaggerated. In the opinion of the writer it is seldom, if ever, necessary to seek such abstract causes for explosions; the cause is

usually apparent to the more intelligent and practical miner. For instance, in gaseous mines, explosions may result from entering the mine with an open light after ventilation has been suspended and before the mine has been cleared of gas; going into old workings and other forbidden places or passing danger signs with open lights; leaving ventilation doors open; stoppage of fan; obstructing air course; insufficient supply of air to dilute and carry off dangerous gases; opening lighted safety lamps or lighting them in dangerous places; lighting pipes to smoke; blown-out shots; and scores of similar breaches of safety rules. Even when several of these breaches of the rules have been committed within the mine, the practical miner can usually discern after an explosion to which particular one the explosion was due.

In nongaseous mines, explosions are usually due to blown-out shots caused by misplaced holes which carry too much burden or by excessive charges of explosives, the force of the projected flame throwing coal dust into the atmosphere and igniting it. Dust explosions have also originated from dust thrown into suspension by the wrecking of cars or from other violent motion, the dust being ignited by open lights. These last causes, however, although they can not be considered negligible, are rare; indeed there is no undisputed instance of a disastrous explosion thus produced.

Records of investigations made after nearly all of the more disastrous explosions show that in every instance one or more of the dangerous factors mentioned were present.

In wandering from the real causes of explosions into realms of conjecture as to their origin, the greater causes of fatalities in the coal mines are given far less attention than they merit. Explosions, for instance, are commonly considered to be the greatest source of danger in mines, although in fact the percentage of fatalities and of nonfatal accidents chargeable to them is comparatively small.

Holmes, Hall, and Snelling^a give the following statistical table of causes of accidents in the coal mines of the United States during the year 1906:

Coal-mine accidents in the United States, 1906.

Accidents due to—	Killed.	Injured.
Gas and dust explosions.....	228	307
Powder explosions.....	80	215
Falls of roof and coal.....	1,008	1,863
Other causes.....	732	2,192
Total.....	2,048	4,577

The table shows that only 11.13 per cent of the fatalities and 6.7 per cent of the nonfatal accidents were due to gas and dust explosions; whereas 49.21 per cent of the fatalities and 38.5 per cent of the nonfatal accidents were due to falls of rock and coal. These percentages may be taken as a fair approximate average. Falling rock and coal, therefore, are the most prolific cause of accidents in coal

^aCoal-mine accidents: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 333, 1907, p. 8.

mines, and such falls are due largely to misplaced shots or to shooting off the solid, the concussion jarring and loosening the top above the working place. In shots on the solid a great percentage of the force developed by the explosive is projected outward, sweeping away timbers set close to the working face. The miner who shoots off the solid is loath to set props close to the face, as his next shot will knock them out; as a result, he works under the dangerous top. A large proportion of the accidents, both from falling top and from dust explosions (see p. 60), but principally from falling top, are really due to shooting off the solid.

Although much attention has been given the greater number of accidents per 1,000 men employed in the coal mines of the United States than in the mines of European countries, but little has been paid to the number of fatalities in proportion to the tonnage produced by each miner employed. Coal mine statistics of the world show that safety is almost in direct inverse ratio to the tonnage produced per man employed. Countries where the least coal was mined per man employed had the smallest per cent of fatalities. This indicates that rules of safety are sacrificed to haste in production.

PREVENTION.

I would make the following recommendations for improvement of conditions at the mines:

Stricter discipline at and within the mine, which discipline can only be enforced by more specific and stringent laws than are now on the statute books.

Absolute prohibition of shooting off the solid, or shooting overburdened holes.

Only permissible explosives to be used.

In all mines employing ten or more men underground, all shots to be inspected, loaded, and ignited by shot firers after all other persons have left the mine. Shot firers to have full legal authority to condemn all misplaced holes.

Severe penalties to be imposed by law for abusing any shot firer by innuendo, abusive language, or assault, because he has condemned any shot hole in performance of official duty.

At least three rescue helmets, of approved type, to be kept in constant readiness and in good condition at all mines employing 25 or more men underground.

Increased compulsory care by the miner for his own safety; requirement that he examine and keep his place well timbered at all times and be satisfied with a smaller tonnage. To offset this, the price paid for mining should be increased.

A tentative draft of the very many necessary amendments and additions to the United States law, for protection of the lives of miners in the Territories, has heretofore been submitted to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, with the recommendation that such laws be presented for passage by Congress

List of fatal accidents in coal mines of New Mexico during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Date of accident.	Name of victim.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Cause of accident.
1908.				
July 16.....	John Stelli.....	Madrid, No. 4.....	Madrid.....	Fall of rock.
July 20.....	Geo. Takao.....	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	Crushed between mine car and rib.
September 28..	Matt Tosk.....	Koehler, No. 2.....	Koehler.....	Do.
Do.....	Andy Koshansky.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
September 30..	Francisco Arenos.....	Dawson, No. 1.....	Dawson.....	Fall of rock.
October 14.....	Wm. Allen.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
October 26.....	Sam Salvico.....	Dawson, No. 2.....	.....do.....	Do.
October 28.....	Geronomo Galvaldon..	Hilton mine.....	Carthage.....	Do.
December 12.....	John Rossetti.....	Dawson, No. 1.....	Dawson.....	Do.
December 28.....	Fortunato Rezzanni.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Do.....	John Davis.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Caught between props and empty car.
1909.				
January 28.....	Mike Lopac.....	Van Houten, No. 5	Van Houten..	Fall of coal.
February 25.....	J. B. Herman.....	Navajo mine.....	Gibson.....	Fall of rock.
March 2.....	Nick Lagunanzakis..	Dawson, No. 4.....	Dawson.....	Do.
Do.....	Geo. Pschos.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
March 19.....	Matt Yougo.....	Dawson, No. 5.....	.....do.....	Fall of coal.
May 7.....	Guido Assala.....	Dawson, No. 2.....	.....do.....	Do.
May 11.....	Albert Tiber.....	Weaver mine.....	Gibson.....	Fell under mine car.

Summary of casualties at New Mexico coal mines for fiscal years 1906-1909.

	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Fall of coal or rock.....	12	16	13
Gas or dust explosions.....	10	11	.....
Mine cars.....	6	5	5
Miscellaneous.....	3	2	.....
Total.....	31	34	18
Total number of persons employed.....	3,059	3,765	3,231
Death rate per 1,000.....	10.14	9.03	5.57

COKE PRODUCTION.

Coke showed an increase of production in 1908-9 over the preceding fiscal year of 126,991.80 tons, and an increase in value of \$270,970.26. Probably its production during 1909-10 will exceed half a million tons.

Production of coke in New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.^a

[Tons of 2,000 pounds.]

Location of camp and operator.	Number of ovens—		Coke made.	Value of product at ovens.	
	In camp.	Operated.		Per ton. ^a	Total.
			<i>Tons.</i>		
Stag Cañon Fuel Co., Dawson.....	570	570	296,426.00	\$3.00	\$889,278.00
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co., Koehler.....	210	210	22,730.00	3.32+	75,758.27
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co., Gardiner ^b	186	186	65,548.30	2.95+	193,649.47
Total for 1908-9.....	966	966	384,754.30	.....	1,158,685.74
Total for 1907-8.....	.....	.....	257,762.50	.....	887,715.48
Increase.....	.....	.....	126,991.80	.....	270,970.26

^a Approximate.

^b Coal from Van Houten mines.

METAL MINES AND STONE QUARRIES.

The following table gives the number of men employed at metal mines and stone quarries in the Territory during the calendar years 1907 and 1908:

Number of miners employed in the metalliferous mines and stone quarries of the Territory of New Mexico during the calendar years 1907 and 1908.^a

County.	Men employed—		Principal product for which ore was mined.	By-products.	Remarks.
	1907.	1908.			
Grant.....	1,160	680	Copper.....	Gold and silver..	1,000 miners were employed in mining straight copper ores, with very meager value of by-products; 160 men employed mining copper ores with appreciable value of by-products.
Do.....	215	80	Lead and zinc...	Silver.....	Complex ores, iron pyrites, galena, zinc blende, and small tonnage carrying tellurium ores.
Do.....	190	160	Gold and silver..	.....
Do.....	90	80	.....	Iron.....	Mines only operated part of 1908, earlier months. Ore shipped to steel works, Pueblo, Colo. Operations resumed 1909.
Do.....	10	5	Stone quarries..	.....	Limestone and building material.
Total miners.....	1,665	1,005			
Fatalities.....	2	1			
Sierra.....	100	25	Copper.....	Silver and gold..	A small amount of tellurium ore was mined in 1907.
Do.....	130	130	Silver.....	Lead.....	
Do.....	80	100	Gold.....	Silver and copper	
Total.....	310	255			
Santa Fe.....	400	70	Copper.....	Gold and silver..	Development work only; no shipments at Oro Quay mines. Railroad stone quarries for ballast at Cerrillos, and limestone and clay for penitentiary near Santa Fe. Lead and zinc production will have considerable value in 1909 and 1910.
Do.....	50	75	Gold.....	.....
Do.....	30	10	Iron.....	.....
Do.....	60	.....	Stone quarries..	.....
Total.....	540	155			
Socorro.....	220	320	Gold and silver..	.....
Do.....	300	350	Zinc, lead, copper	Silver.....	
Lincoln.....	240	40	Gold.....	Copper.....	Development work only in Oscura Mountains; no shipments.
Do.....	40	.....	Copper.....	Gold and silver..	
Do.....	30	10	Iron.....	.....
Total.....	310	50			
Dona Ana.....	40	40	Lead and silver..	.....
Do.....	75	25	Copper.....	.....
Total.....	115	65			
Luna.....	95	50	Lead and silver..	.....	Not certain that miners were employed on fluorspar until a few months ago.
Do.....	40	15	Copper.....	.....
Do.....	.....	10	Fluorspar.....	.....
Total.....	135	75			
Bernalillo.....	40	50	.....	.....	Prospect work.
San Miguel.....	50	50	.....	.....	Do.
Taos.....	75	25	Copper.....	Gold and silver..	Principally prospect work. Railroad ballast at Shoemaker Canyon.
Rio Arriba.....	30	30	Gold and silver..	.....
Colfax.....	40	60	Gold.....	Copper.....	
Mora.....	40	.....	Stone quarry..	.....
.....	

^a In 1907 and 1908, 25 miners were employed mining fire clay for use at the smelters in Arizona and at El Paso, Tex. One fatality, 1908. Total number of miners employed in metal mines and stone quarries, 3,870 in 1907; 2,490 in 1908. Fatalities: Two in 1907, one in 1908.

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