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ANNUAL REPORTS

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1906

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OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES, ETC.

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1906

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE,
Juneau, Alaska, October 1, 1906.

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 the annual report of 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.

Acting under a commission from the President, dated March 21, 1906, I took the oath of office as governor of the district of Alaska April 29, 1906, at Juneau, Alaska, and proceeded to Sitka and assumed the duties of the office on May 1.

Immediately upon the assumption of the duties of office I proceeded to make such investigation into the condition of affairs within the Territory as the season of travel would permit. After having visited all the towns and scenes of industrial activity in southeastern Alaska, I left Skagway on June 30 for a visit to the interior, stopping en route in British Columbia and Yukon Territory while waiting for necessary steamer connections.

At Dawson, Yukon Territory, I was extended every courtesy by the Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, commissioner for the Yukon Territory, and given every opportunity to acquaint myself with the industrial conditions in that Territory and the working of its government. From Dawson I proceeded down the Yukon River, stopping at all the towns and hamlets along that river such time as the steamer remained, with the exception of Fairbanks, the largest city in the interior of Alaska, where I remained one week, and at Nome, the largest city on Seward Peninsula, where I stayed ten days. After my return to Juneau I proceeded to Valdez, Seward, and neighboring places, the scenes of activity in railroad building.

Pursuant to an order of the Department, dated July 23, 1906, I procured suitable offices and quarters in Juneau for the governor of the district of Alaska, and on September 8 moved the executive office to Juneau. This location of the executive office of the district of Alaska has met with very general approval from the people throughout the district, and will better enable me to keep in touch with the people of the district and greatly facilitate the transaction of public business.

At every place visited I was extended the kindest treatment and most generous courtesies by the people, who are very proud of their country and are striving earnestly for the development of its vast resources.

Owing to the short tenure of office and the lack of machinery for collection of reliable information regarding the various industries, resources, and conditions of the country I shall be unable to make as full a report this year as I would like, but during the coming year I purpose the organization of some system for the collection of information on the many subjects of interest pertaining to Alaska which can be relied upon as being approximately correct.

DELEGATE.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved May 7, 1906, an election for a Delegate to represent Alaska in the Congress of the United States was held on August 14, 1906, and Frank H. Waskey, of Nome, was elected for the short term ending March 4, 1907, and Thomas Cale for the long term of two years beginning March 4, 1907.

This election, so far as I have been able to learn, was conducted in an orderly and quiet manner and excited varying interests throughout the district. Some sections showed very little interest in the election, while the larger towns and settlements of the interior evinced much interest.

It is to be hoped that Alaska will be benefited by a duly elected representative of its people and that the hopes of those who have been asking for representation in Congress for many years may be fully realized.

POPULATION.

The population of Alaska has during the past year increased materially in some sections and diminished perceptibly in others, with a net result that there has been an increase of about 3,500 people in the permanent white population, most of which has been in the third judicial division, in the Fairbanks and Valdez districts, and was caused by the rich discoveries of placer gold in and about Fairbanks and the building of railroads and development of copper deposits in Prince William Sound and the Copper River Range of mountains.

This population is distributed, according to the best data obtainable, about as follows:

In the first judicial division	9,000
In the second judicial division, with Nome as its center of population	12,000
In the third judicial division, with Fairbanks, Valdez, and Seward as the centers of population	12,000

This is a very liberal estimate of the permanent white population of Alaska, but in addition to this there are probably 6,000 people of mixed nationalities who are employed in the mines, canneries, and various industries during the summer and leave at the close of the season of activity. Except in the vicinity of the larger settlements, where truck gardening is carried on to a limited extent, there is practically no population attached to the soil and engaged in its cultivation.

This increase in population consists mainly of American citizens coming to this country from the States.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

There has been during the year no decided increase in the valuation of property in the towns of Alaska, but a very material increase in the valuation of the industrial property scattered throughout the district.

SETTLEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF LANDS.

Soon after the passage of the homestead law for Alaska, approved March 3, 1903, numerous tracts of land were taken up under this law and are being held to perfect title, but no extensive development of such homesteads has been made, the locators in most cases proceeding only to carry out the law to obtain title.

COMMERCE.

This year has marked a decided increase in the commerce between the United States and Alaska. The increase in the value of domestic merchandise shipped from the States to Alaska during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, is 28 per cent over that of 1905. The value of domestic merchandise shipped from Alaska to the United States shows a decrease of \$1,490,564, which is accounted for by the decrease in the amount of canned salmon. The markets having been overstocked and the price low, the canneries curtailed their outputs. This decrease in domestic merchandise has been more than made up, however, by an increase of 39.3 per cent in the value of domestic gold and silver shipped from Alaska to the United States during the year.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.

Domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Commodity.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Coal.....	\$256,117	\$195,991	\$191,718	\$268,723
Lumber.....	445,965	417,185	294,282	350,871
Hardware and machinery.....	2,318,535	2,127,675	2,065,032	2,682,435
Provisions.....	2,427,127	2,710,840	3,410,170	4,438,685
Liquors.....	360,357	411,816	505,897	738,240
All other.....	3,458,403	4,006,214	4,760,520	5,896,321
Total.....	9,266,504	9,869,721	11,227,619	14,375,275

Distribution of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

District.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Southeast Alaska, as far west as Sitka.....	\$3,270,246	\$3,370,119	\$3,076,368	\$3,938,826
Southern Alaska, Sitka to Unalaska.....	1,537,418	1,578,065	2,099,565	2,688,176
Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, all other points on sea-coast except St. Michael.....	3,749,070	3,847,518	3,559,155	4,556,962
Yukon River, including St. Michael and all other places.....	709,770	1,074,019	2,492,531	3,191,311
Total.....	9,266,504	9,869,721	11,227,619	14,375,275

Domestic merchandise shipped from Alaska to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Commodity.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Salmon, canned.....	\$8,410,931	\$8,552,985	\$8,381,466	\$6,467,927
All other fish.....	771,711	487,795	628,623	780,991
Copper ore.....	98,956	137,703	440,488	823,015
Fish oil.....	29,311	41,534	42,061	25,831
All other.....	877,311	880,164	1,206,056	1,110,366
Total.....	10,188,220	10,100,181	10,698,694	9,208,130

Domestic gold and silver shipped from Alaska to the United States.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Gold.....	\$4,744,427	\$6,347,742	\$9,039,023	\$12,638,608
Silver.....	10,151	4,286	8,302	1,015
Total.....	4,754,578	6,352,028	9,067,325	12,639,623

Foreign gold and silver shipped from Alaska to the United States.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Gold.....	\$10,979,285	\$8,555,600	\$10,733,835	\$7,467,992
Silver.....	282			23,541
Total.....	10,979,567	8,555,600	10,733,835	7,491,533

Total values domestic merchandise, gold and silver, and foreign gold and silver shipped from Alaska to the United States: 1903, \$25,922,365; 1904, \$23,007,809; 1905, \$30,499,854; 1906, \$29,339,286.

TRANSPORTATION.

The increase in commerce has brought about a material increase in the water transportation to and from Alaskan ports. The development of the rich placer deposits of the Yukon Valley and of Seward Peninsula and the prospective development of rich copper deposits in the coast range of mountains near the Copper and White rivers and their tributaries has caused an activity in railroad construction throughout Alaska, and there are now in process of construction and extension several lines of railroad, and others are in contemplation.

On the Seward Peninsula the Solomon River Railway has extended its line to the Casadepaga and is pushing its construction to reach Council City.

At Nome the Nome and Arctic Railway has purchased the Wild Goose Railroad and has been actively engaged in the extension of its line during the summer, with the Kougarok as its destination.

There are several projected railroads to the copper fields of the Copper River and its tributaries. These roads all contemplate branch lines to the Kayak coal fields, which, according to the report of G. C. Martin, of the Geological Survey, contain large areas of coal of excellent quality and of high grade, suitable both for coking and general use.

The Copper River Railway, with its terminus at Cordova, has a force of men actively engaged in grading the roadbed and laying of track, and will by the close of this season, when work will be stopped

on account of heavy snowfall, have 20 miles of railroad completed and grade complete almost to Copper River, with a considerable section of the heavy rock work through Abercrombie Canyon, on Copper River, completed.

The Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company, which projected a road from Valdez, has had during the summer approximately 100 men at work on the grading and in the canyon 20 miles north of Valdez. This road has also had men in the field all summer making surveys and examinations for other routes, including detailed surveys of a road to start from Catalla, touching the Kayak coal fields, and thence over practically the same route as the Copper River Railway.

The Valdez and Yukon Railway has built a wharf and offices at Valdez, graded part of its roadbed, and had laid about 1 mile of standard-gauge track by September 15.

The Alaska Railroad contemplates a road from the head of Cordova Bay through the Copper River Valley to Eagle City.

In addition to these there are two or three projected roads from Catalla to the Kayak coal fields.

About 220 miles west of the Copper River Valley, at Seward, the Alaska Central Railway has built $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles of standard-gauge track, and has its roadbed in excellent shape. From this point to mile 54 there are a series of tunnels and heavy grade work, which is about 90 per cent completed. In this distance they have seven tunnels, with a total length of 3,800 feet. The ultimate destination of this road is to be Fairbanks, with a branch line to the Matanuska coal fields, which, according to the report of G. C. Martin, of the Geological Survey, contain large areas of excellent coal.

The Alaska Short Line Railway has a terminus at Iliamna Bay, and projects a road from this point to Nome.

The Tanana Mines Railway has built and is operating 36 miles of railroad from Chena to Gilmore by way of Fairbanks.

AGRICULTURE.

The experiments of residents of Alaska and at the various experimental stations in the district under the charge of the agent of the Department of Agriculture have proven conclusively that the hardier vegetables can be grown with success in most parts of Alaska.

There having been no experiments conducted in the valleys of the interior, where large areas of rolling land are to be found, it seems to be advisable that the smaller experiment stations be abolished and efforts concentrated at one or more experiment stations in the large valleys of the interior, to determine whether hay, grain, and stock feed capable of maintaining work animals can be grown, as well as determining their other agricultural possibilities, and a possible development of tonnage for lines of transportation, which eventually must be built.

STOCK RAISING.

The agent of the Department of Agriculture is attempting to find a breed of cattle that will thrive in Alaska. To this end he has purchased several Galloway cattle and cattle of other breeds, and we await the result of the experiment with a great deal of interest.

Most if not all the towns and settlements have milch cows, which during the summer months subsist principally on the wild grasses, but during the winter all require to be fed from feed imported into the country.

MINING.

Each year sees a decided progress in the development of the mining industry, which has been and is certain to remain the greatest industry in Alaska.

GOLD.

This metal is found in varying quantities throughout the whole district. In southeastern Alaska it occurs in veins and lodes, and generally in the free state. Wherever prospecting and development work has been carried on in a careful, businesslike manner, the results have been very satisfactory, and as the years go by and depth is obtained, the persistency of values and continuation of ore bodies is being proven beyond question. There has, however, been no important discoveries of this metal in southeastern Alaska during the past year.

Considerable amount of placer gold is recovered from the gravels of this section of Alaska from year to year, but the gravel-bearing areas are small, and can not be regarded as of very material value in the future.

There is still mining on the beach at Cape Yaktag and in Cooks Inlet.

Placer mining continues on the branches of the Copper River, Slate Creek, Miller Gulch, and Nizina. These camps are supplied from Valdez and the expense of getting supplies is great, without hope of reduction until one of the various contemplated lines of railroad has reached Copper Center.

There have been many encouraging reports of prospects on the Yentna and at the headwaters of the Kuskokwim River. Transportation to these camps is still difficult and expensive, but a large development can be expected upon the completion of the Alaska Central Railroad.

The large gold-bearing area of the Yukon Valley is increasing its output from year to year, and the developments in the Fairbanks district and near Richardson have been so great as to leave no doubt as to the tremendous possibility of that section of Alaska. The output from this district and from the entire Yukon Valley this year has been very considerably curtailed by lack of water, the past season having been unusually dry. Notwithstanding the shortage of water, the output of the Fairbanks district will be 30 per cent larger than during the preceding year.

Mining continues near Circle City, on the Yukon River, on the headwaters of the Koyukuk, and the older placer camps of the interior. Large areas of placer-bearing gravel in the older Yukon camps are being purchased by capitalists for the purpose of installing dredges and labor-saving appliances for the recovery of gold.

On account of the very rich discoveries on old beach lines near Nome, unusual activity has prevailed in that camp during the past year, resulting in a very considerable increase in the output of gold, notwithstanding a season of dryness. The developments at Nome and on the Seward Peninsula have been such, and returns to capital

so satisfactory, that many large projects for cheapening the cost of gold production in this section have been set afoot and caused a great stimulus to the mining industry in that section of the country.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the deposits and loose methods followed in staking claims and maintaining titles, much litigation has been brought before the courts in this district and has resulted in tying up some very rich properties, and it is hoped that before another season begins much of this litigation can be settled and the country developed with a rapidity which its richness warrants.

For similar reasons many of the rich claims of the Fairbanks district remain undeveloped, the title to the claims being in dispute and before the court for settlement.

A destructive fire occurred at Fairbanks May 22, 1906, destroying the larger part of the town, but hardly had the ashes cooled when, with commendable zeal and energy the people of that town began to rebuild their houses and offices, and at the time of my visit, in July, there were few evidences of a destructive fire to be seen.

Both at Fairbanks and Nome new strikes are being continuously reported, and if relief can be given to congestion of litigation the coming year will show a very large output of gold from both districts.

COPPER.

Mines producing this metal a year ago have, without exception, increased their production during the past year. Larger developments, with increasing prospective success, have been made in southeastern Alaska in the Ketchikan district, on Prince of Wales Island. Two smelters in this district have been able to run a much larger portion of the year than heretofore. The developments of the mines leave the future of this section assured.

The Prince William Sound district, the Ellamar mine, in Virgin Bay, and the Beatson mine, on Latouche Island, continue their successful mining and shipments of sulphide ore. Work upon other claims on Latouche, Boulder, Landlock, and Galena bays and other arms of Prince William Sound have been carried on with energy during the season. North and east of Prince William Sound, in the Copper River range of mountains, there has been a great increase in activity in prospecting for and development of copper ores, and many reports of finds of surprising richness have been made.

The ores of this section are reported to be of much higher grade than the ores in Prince William Sound, but they await transportation facilities to be brought into the market. As there are several projected railways to this section, it will be but a short time until this rich section of Alaska will be open to development and production.

With the opening of the coal deposits of Controller Bay and the Matanuska and the construction of railroads through the copper belt of central Alaska, the future of this section and of Prince William Sound as copper producers seems to be assured.

TIN.

Exploitation and development of the tin deposits of the Seward Peninsula continue, and one 20-stamp concentrator mill has been in operation throughout the summer.

SILVER.

This metal has been produced during the year only as a by-product with the gold.

COAL.

The great value of the coal fields of the Matanuska and Bering rivers having been determined, their development awaits transportation, which is now well in progress and within a reasonable time Alaska will furnish the Pacific coast with the highest grades of coal and coke. Owing to the expense of obtaining titles to coal lands in Alaska and the additional expense necessary for their development, such land is beyond the reach of the ordinary prospector. To prevent frauds in obtaining titles and at the same time secure the necessary development of the coal fields, some modification of our coal-land laws should be made so as to enable people acting in good faith to obtain these lands in such areas as to make it profitable to develop and market the coal.

PETROLEUM.

Drilling for oil has continued in the territory east of Copper River to some extent during the summer, but so far no wells are producing oil in quantities to market.

GYPSUM.

The Pacific Coast Gypsum Company has begun its shipments of ore from its mine on Chicagoff Island, and this industry seems to be an assured success.

MARBLE.

Developments of this material are being made on Prince of Wales Island with satisfaction to the owners.

FORESTS AND THE PRODUCTION OF LUMBER.

The best timber section of Alaska is now embraced in the forest reserves on Prince of Wales, Kupreanoff and Chicagoff islands, and owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the residents of Alaska of the rules regarding purchase of timber from these reserves there has been some dissatisfaction. The Bureau of Forestry has, with commendable energy, sent its agents to inquire into the existing conditions and causes of complaint, and I have no doubt will find a way to preserve such valuable timber as exists in Alaska without hampering its residents in the development of the country. The production of lumber has been only for local uses. The mines usually have their own small sawmills, and the towns have larger mills to furnish the demand in other industries.

EDUCATION.

All incorporated towns of Alaska have provided graded schools for the children residing therein. The people have taken much pride in these schools, and they have been conducted without exception in a wise manner.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, commonly known as the Nelson bill, schools for children of white and mixed blood have been established at the following places: Afognak, Catalla, Cleary, Council City, Ellamar, Haines, Hope, Kodiak, Longwood, Reservation, Seward, and Sitka. The people were quick to take advantage of the provisions of this bill, but it will take a year or two to develop a perfectly satisfactory system of schools under this bill.

The fund allowed for these schools is accumulating, and there are some places that have not a sufficient number of children of school age to receive the benefits of a school under the provisions of this act. I would therefore recommend that the number of children necessary before a school can be established be reduced to 15.

Owing to the failure to comply with some of the provisions of the law there may be a delay this year in commencing some of the schools already established.

The Government schools for the education of the natives continue to be under the charge of the Bureau of Education. Many of the denominations of the Christian Church are also engaged in the education of the natives. 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, have all been doing such work among the native people as their means and opportunity offered, with a result of a general uplifting of the conditions of these people and better fitting them for contact with the whites. These schools all teach the English language, and this is the first essential for contact with the white man, that the Indian may be more valuable as a laborer and better able to treat for his hire.

In some instances, where the natives have been long under the influence of these missions, they have been very considerably advanced in civilization, indeed, so far that it seems but fair and right that some means should be provided by which a native could acquire all kinds of property and transmit it to his descendants, the same as all citizens.

LABOR SUPPLY.

There has been a decided shortage of labor in southeastern Alaska and along the southern coast during the past season. The activity in railroad building and the development of new mines have caused a demand for labor which the supply has not equaled. This is partly caused by the varying demand of the winter and the summer, and conditions can hardly be expected to become satisfactory until a more even balance between the winter and summer demand can be had. There are, however, at all times on the coast of Alaska ample opportunities for the industrious laborer.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The general condition of the coast Indians is improving. Reliable information as to the condition of the Indians in the interior is difficult to obtain. From that which I deem most trustworthy it would seem that the greatest need of these Indians is to provide some means

of securing them medical assistance at all times, and particularly at such times as an epidemic may prevail.

Owing to complaints as to conditions of the Copper River Indians the War Department issued rations to some of them for a period, but from reports of Lieutenant Sharp and Captain Helmick, who had charge of the distribution of these rations, it seems that the issuing of free rations would tend to create a dependence of these people upon the Government entirely for subsistence. If the Government will provide some means of giving medical aid, their condition will be much improved over what it ever has been.

From reports I have received I am left in doubt as to whether the condition of these natives is any worse now than in previous years or whether on account of the advent of the white man the knowledge of the Indians' condition is becoming more general. At present there is no machinery of government in Alaska by which aid can be rendered these natives when needed, and it is to be hoped that Congress will provide necessary relief.

There are, no doubt, instances where the natives are maltreated by the whites, but in every instance where punishment could be meted out to the offender it has been done.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Except at Juneau, where a court-house, with suitable vaults, has been built, and at Nome, where the commissioner and recorder for that district has been able to lease a building with a fireproof vault, the records of title of every piece of property in Alaska are kept in wooden buildings and constantly subjected to the dangers of loss by fire.

The first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress appropriated money for the construction of a fireproof vault for the records of the clerk of the court at Nome and at Fairbanks, and I earnestly recommend that an additional appropriation be made for the construction of such vaults for the court at Valdez and Ketchikan.

As all the general offices of the district of Alaska are now located at Juneau in rented offices, and a suitable site for a public building can now be had at a reasonable price, I recommend that as soon as practicable suitable buildings be erected at Juneau for all the general officers of the district. This would effect a very material saving to the Government in rents and provide for a better conduct of its business.

LEGISLATION DESIRED.

Alaska is now governed under a code of laws enacted by Congress and approved June 6, 1900. Since the passage of this act the development of the country has been wonderful, and legislation has necessarily been unable to keep pace with its growth. This act was a great step in advance, and its working has been all that its authors could reasonably expect. It was somewhat hastily constructed and is defective in many ways. To remedy these defects and provide such additional legislation as will meet the growing needs of this country, I think that it would be wise to provide some means by which the Alaskan code of laws could be revised. To this end I would suggest that Congress provide for a commission to visit all parts of Alaska, study the needs of the various districts, and make

such recommendations which, if enacted into law, would conduce to the better welfare of Alaska. This commission could present in one bill nearly everything that would be needful in the way of legislation for a considerable period of years and would decrease the demands upon Congress for piecemeal legislation, which seems to be constantly increasing.

There are, however, some matters of urgent importance, which have need of the immediate attention of Congress.

First of importance is the creation of an additional judicial division to embrace that portion of Alaska along the coast west of Yakutat Bay and extending to the interior for a distance of 200 miles. This proposed district is now embraced within the third judicial district and entails work upon the judge which it is impossible for one man to do. The increase of business of the third judicial division has been very great within the last two years, and with the increasing developments in Prince William Sound and the Copper River valleys the necessity for an additional judicial division is urgent.

Owing to the present congestion of business in the courts of the second and third judicial divisions, caused by the large amount of litigation, a fifth judge should be provided for Alaska, this judge to be assigned to such district as the Attorney-General might direct as conditions warranted.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the deposits of gold in the Fairbanks district and in the Nome district, there have been many conflicts over the ownership of very valuable mining claims, causing endless vexation and trouble, and depriving rightful owners of the use of their property for prolonged periods. In some instances there has been as much as a million dollars of gold on a dump awaiting months for a decision as to the rightful ownership, and then perhaps a year or more for an appeal. In many instances these contests of title have savored of blackmail. The originators of suits, knowing the congested condition of the courts, have taken advantage of the fact to tie up vast sums of money in the hope of effecting compromise. If a quick determination of these suits could be had there would undoubtedly be fewer of them, and as there will be no need of additional general court officers for this additional judge the expense will be small.

Owing to the activity in railroad construction which now prevails in some sections and seems to be only starting, I would recommend that a law be enacted prohibiting the sale of liquor or the licensing the sale thereof at any place within a radius of 5 miles of a construction camp of a railroad or other enterprise employing 100 or more men, except in incorporated towns.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the deposits of gold in the placer districts of the interior of Alaska the general mining laws of the United States do not seem to be entirely applicable, and have been the cause of much contention and litigation, and some relief should be given. The remedy should be well thought out and could be best found by a commission on revision of the laws, which I have already recommended.

Owing to the recent important discoveries of rich copper deposits near the one hundred and forty-first meridian, the boundary line between Alaska and the Yukon territory, I have to recommend that the necessary money be appropriated for the permanent marking of

this boundary, as it is along this line that the most recent discoveries of mineral of value have been made. As conditions exist, the locators are in doubt as to whether their claims are in Alaska or in the Yukon territory, and are compelled to record in both countries.

Congress has been liberal in its treatment of Alaska in giving it light-houses, buoys, and aids to navigation, but owing to the increase in shipping these needs are increasing, and there is need for a continuance of liberality in establishing these light-houses and stations.

These light-houses and stations have been in charge of the inspector of the Thirteenth light-house district, with headquarters at Portland, Oreg. They have grown in numbers and importance, and cover such a large extent of the seacoast that it seems the time has now come when a separate light-house district for Alaska should be created. It is now practically impossible for a tender stationed at Portland to cover the whole of the Alaska coast as is needed.

FISH.

SALMON.

The total pack of the canneries for the year will be about 1,500,000 cases of 4 dozen 1-pound cans to the case. As none of the canneries had completed their pack at the time of making this report, I am unable to give the exact figures of the pack.

The United States Fish Commissioner and some canneries are conducting experiments in hatching salmon fry, in order to augment the yearly supply of salmon. The result of these experiments is awaited with much interest, but as they are of such recent date there is no data obtainable as to definite results.

The Bureau of Fisheries has its agents each year in Alaska looking after the regulations for the protection of the salmon fisheries, and I have had no complaints of illegal fishing since my incumbency in office.

HALIBUT.

The business in this fish is growing rapidly, new fishing stations being established each year, and better and surer means of preserving the fish in transit to market has rendered this industry more profitable from year to year.

COD.

There is a limited business in fishing for this character of fish. A few vessels are engaged in it, catching the fish, salting and taking them for final preparation for market to San Francisco or Seattle.

HERRING.

This fish is at present used in the manufacture of oil and guano, and there is at present an old-established oil and guano factory at Killisnoo on the west side of Admiralty Island, and a second one is building on the south side of the same island.

At Juneau the experiment continues of putting up the small herring as sardines.

FURS.

The independent buyers of furs are on the increase, and for this reason it is difficult to obtain a correct estimate of the value of furs shipped from Alaska during the year, but it is undoubtedly large.

CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Congress has conferred no greater benefit on Alaska than the construction of cables and telegraphs throughout the district. The services rendered through the Signal Corps of the Army have been very satisfactory, and we ask that this service be extended as rapidly as possible. By November 1 the cable and telegraph which was provided for by the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress will be extended to Wrangell, Hadley, and Ketchikan, and the improvements of the line contemplated by this appropriation will have been made in the interior.

The growing population and increasing business activity in Prince William Sound in the Copper River country is such as to warrant an extension of the cable from Valdez to Cordova, and thence by land line to Catalla and the coal fields, and I have, therefore, to recommend that provision be made for this extension. I have also to recommend that the land lines be extended to Circle City, one of the important towns on the Yukon River not now supplied with cable service.

In the construction and maintenance of the land lines in the interior of Alaska great credit is due to the line of the Army stationed at the various posts throughout Alaska. The officers and men at these posts have been engaged during the past year in the widening of the right of way of these lines to prevent breaks by falling timber, and thereby securing an uninterrupted service of the telegraph. They have been engaged in this work both winter and summer, and under the trying conditions which exist to outdoor life in Alaska have been subjected to many hardships, which they have borne without complaint and at great sacrifice to themselves. For this much credit is due them.

SURVEYS.

The Geological and Coast and Geodetic Surveys have, so far as the facilities at their command permitted, been engaged upon a work which is of great value to Alaska, and its citizens hope for a continuance of liberality of Congress in the support and maintenance of these two surveys in the work which they are engaged upon in this country.

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

This board was organized under the act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, and during that year made such preliminary surveys and locations of roads and trails as time and the money at their disposal would permit. The first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress appropriated the sum of \$150,000 for the construction and maintenance of post roads, bridges, and trails in the district of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of this board, and this work has been forwarded with great rapidity and energy and with the highest satisfaction to the people of the district.

The personnel of this board continues as at first organized, with Maj. W. P. Richardson, U. S. Army, as president.

During the past summer 50 miles of wagon road and approximately 400 miles of trails have been completed.

Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of \$35,000 for a reconnoissance and preliminary survey of a land route from the navigable waters of the Tanana River, at or near Fairbanks, to the vicinity of Council City, in the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, for a mail and pack trail along such route, and as soon as this money was available the board of road commissioners set parties in the field to make this survey, which is to be completed by October 1, thus giving us invaluable information regarding a practicable route for an all-land pack and winter route for the present and a possible railroad in the future. The services rendered to the people of Alaska by this commission, acting as the agents of a generous Congress, have been highly efficient and fully appreciated by the people of Alaska, and it is to be hoped that Congress will continue its liberality in appropriations for the support of this commission in the prosecution of its work.

INSANE.

There are at present 75 patients in the sanitarium at Mount Tabor, Portland, Oreg., being cared for under the terms of a contract entered into with this company January 16, 1905, at the rate of \$348 per annum for each patient received. This is an increase of 10 patients over the number treated at the institution during the previous year. There being no other provisions for the inspection of this asylum, I shall from time to time make such visits as may be necessary to secure proper care and treatment for these unfortunates.

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 the 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 \$5,138.17, of which \$1,169.09 was expended, leaving an available balance of \$3,969.08.

For details of receipts and expenditures of this fund see Appendix A.

There being no suitable building for the care and preservation of the property of this library and museum, and the annual payments into this fund not being large enough to provide for same, I shall make a very limited expenditure until such time as provision can be made for the housing of the property of this museum.

MAIL.

While Congress has shown a very liberal spirit in providing for mail facilities and the Post-Office Department has been diligent in its efforts to improve the mail service in Alaska, new camps spring up

so quickly and live under such trying conditions, that it has seemed in some instances that suitable provision could not be made for these contingencies. It would be well, therefore, if Congress would provide an emergency fund, in reasonable amount, for the extension of mail service to such camps as may come into existence during the interval between appropriations.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we ask that Congress will give us such legislation from time to time as will aid us in the development of the vast resources of Alaska and will continue a generous spirit in its appropriations for mails, roads, cables, and telegraph extensions, light-houses, buoys, aids to navigation, and geological and coast and geodetic surveys. While the resources of the country are yearly adding to the wealth of the nation, much of it goes beyond our reach. We ask, therefore, that Congress and the Government continue their interest in our welfare until such time as we are better 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 for the year ended September 30, 1906.

DEBIT.

Date.	Name and object.	Amount.
1905.		
Oct. 1	Balance, last report.	\$3,340.39
5	Joseph K. Wood, notary public.	10.00
6	S. G. Holt, notary public.	10.00
19	E. W. Pettit, notary public.	10.00
21	Samuel M. Graff, notary public.	10.00
31	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 1.	88.23
Nov. 2	John G. Heid, notary public.	10.00
4	F. Homer, notary public.	10.00
7	Arthur P. Tift, commissioner of deeds.	5.00
7	John Rustgard, notary public.	10.00
7	Geo. V. Borchsenius, member of bar.	10.00
7	Lawrence M. Sebring, member of bar.	10.00
8	J. C. Sutley, notary public.	10.00
17	C. G. Cowden, notary public.	10.00
17	Thomas M. Reed, notary public.	10.00
22	J. W. Leedy, notary public.	10.00
26	Z. R. Cheney, notary public.	10.00
30	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 2.	55.50
Dec. 6	Henry Roden, notary public.	10.00
15	William Millmore, notary public.	10.00
21	Harry L. Cohn, notary public.	10.00
31	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 3.	34.00
1906.		
Jan. 2	Cyrus F. Orr, notary public.	10.00
6	Clara E. Wright, notary public.	10.00
18	Clyde A. Thompson, notary public.	10.00
19	W. A. Kelly, power of attorney.	5.00
20	John R. Beegle, notary public.	10.00
31	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 4.	170.00
Feb. 1	Phil Abrahams, notary public.	10.00
4	R. W. Jennings, notary public.	10.00
7	F. G. Kimball, notary public.	10.00
15	Dodd, Mead & Co., refund of overcharge, voucher 12, dated Aug. 25, 1905.	2.50
28	John R. Winn, notary public.	10.00
28	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 5.	70.80
Mar. 6	R. Blix, notary public.	10.00
6	O. L. Grimes, notary public.	10.00
10	The Manchester Life Insurance Co., qualification.	5.00
	The Manchester Life Insurance Co., power of attorney.	5.00
14	J. Allison Bruner, member of bar.	10.00
22	Pearl M. Park, notary public.	10.00
22	John A. Clark, notary public.	10.00
22	John F. Dillon, notary public.	10.00
26	Emelian Petellin, notary public.	10.00
26	Frank H. Hold, notary public.	10.00
31	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Mar. 1 to Mar. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 6.	73.75
Apr. 1	George Max Esterly, notary public.	10.00
7	James M. Shoup, member of bar.	10.00
19	L. V. Ray, notary public.	10.00
19	H. H. Hildreth, notary public.	10.00
24	Willoughby Clark, notary public.	10.00
30	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Apr. 1 to Apr. 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 7.	48.85

Receipts and disbursements of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum fund for the year ended September 30, 1906—Continued.

DEBIT.

Date.	Name and object.	Amount.
1906.		
May 2	E. Ellis, notary public.....	\$10.00
5	George Irving, notary public.....	10.00
7	Wm. G. Thomas, notary public.....	10.00
31	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from May 1 to May 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 8	43.75
June 15	George H. Corey, commissioner of deeds.....	5.00
16	J. W. MacCormack, notary public.....	10.00
28	Charles Hirschberg, notary public.....	10.00
28	John S. Wurtz, commissioner of deeds.....	5.00
28	Arthur Frame, member of bar.....	10.00
29	Ida G. Chaquette, notary public.....	10.00
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	79.30
July 5	Lewis L. Bowers, notary public.....	10.00
10	D. B. Chace, notary public.....	10.00
12	George M. Ashford, notary public.....	10.00
16	John E. Barrett, notary public.....	10.00
19	Inez Huntton, notary public.....	10.00
26	G. A. Adams, member of bar.....	10.00
26	T. M. Clowes, member of bar.....	10.00
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	105.20
Aug. 2	Otto Halla, notary public.....	10.00
16	Geo. J. Miller, notary public.....	10.00
16	C. S. Hannum, notary public.....	10.00
16	M. L. Peterson, notary public.....	10.00
24	Charles B. Allen, notary public.....	10.00
24	John Burton, notary public.....	10.00
30	A. R. Hoare, notary public.....	10.00
30	Mabel Searl, notary public.....	10.00
30	P. D. Overfield, notary public.....	10.00
31	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 11	120.80
Sept. 1	Thomas R. Shepard, notary public.....	10.00
1	Alfred J. Daily, notary public.....	10.00
1	Lawrence S. Kerr, notary public.....	10.00
1	Cyril P. Wood, notary public.....	10.00
6	Charles Edgar Rice, notary public.....	10.00
6	George Edward Boulter, notary public.....	10.00
6	Geo. W. Dutton, notary public.....	10.00
13	W. H. Adams, notary public.....	10.00
13	Chas. W. Thornton, notary public.....	10.00
13	Frank J. Dynan, notary public.....	10.00
27	R. T. Roth, member of bar.....	10.00
27	J. Lindley Green, notary public.....	10.00
27	John L. McGinn, notary public.....	10.00
27	T. C. Campbell, notary public.....	10.00
30	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates, with seal affixed, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 12	125.10
	Total.....	5,138.17

CREDIT.

1905.		
Oct. 6	Forum Publishing Co., voucher No. 1.....	\$10.00
21	Edward de Groff, agent Pacific Express Co., voucher No. 2.....	2.00
23	The Nome Gold Digger, voucher No. 3.....	5.00
31	Leo Nabokoff, voucher No. 6.....	60.00
Nov. 3	Alaska Sentinel, voucher No. 4.....	4.00
30	Leo Nabokoff, voucher No. 6.....	60.00
Dec. 6	George Kostrometino, voucher No. 5.....	25.00
31	Leo Nabokoff, voucher No. 6.....	60.00
1906.		
Jan. 6	Leo Nabokoff, voucher No. 6.....	12.00
15	K. Knutsen, voucher No. 7.....	36.00
Feb. 2	Ginn & Co., voucher No. 8.....	7.34
6	The Sitka Cablegram, voucher No. 9.....	2.00
7	The Council City News, voucher No. 10.....	10.00
8	Leo Nabokoff, voucher No. 11.....	100.00
Mar. 9	Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing Co., voucher No. 12.....	5.75
9	Edward de Groff, agent Northwestern Steamship Co., voucher No. 13.....	3.35
9	The Alaska Transcript, voucher No. 14.....	2.00
9	Ferdinand Roll, voucher No. 15.....	51.35

Receipts and disbursements of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum fund for the year ended September 30, 1906—Continued.

CREDIT.

Date.	Name and object.	Amount.
1906.		
Mar. 9	Don Cameron, voucher No. 16.....	\$48.00
9	Ray James, voucher No. 17.....	48.00
9	Albert James, voucher No. 18.....	48.00
9	Thomas Cook, voucher No. 19.....	26.10
9	Peter K. Jacobs, voucher No. 20.....	41.10
9	John Willard, voucher No. 21.....	48.00
9	E. W. Merrill, voucher No. 22.....	70.00
9	Cyrus Peck, voucher No. 23.....	11.70
9	Halda Daniel, voucher No. 24.....	14.40
9	Garfield Bailey, voucher No. 25.....	42.00
9	George Bartlett, voucher No. 26.....	42.30
9	Howard Patton, voucher No. 27.....	40.80
9	Thomas Willard, voucher No. 28.....	14.40
9	John Patton, voucher No. 29.....	42.00
9	Eaton Hunter, voucher No. 30.....	40.80
12	Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing Co., voucher No. 31.....	24.40
12	S. Stephensen, voucher No. 32.....	19.50
14	H. Patton, voucher No. 33.....	6.69
14	Henry L. Bahrt, jr., voucher No. 34.....	4.50
14	Waska Allard, voucher No. 35.....	14.25
14	The Alaskan, voucher No. 36.....	6.00
Apr. 10	E. W. Merrill, voucher No. 37.....	10.49
10	Howard Patton, voucher No. 38.....	25.20
10	The Nome Semiweekly Nugget, voucher No. 39.....	5.00
Sept. 4	Dispatch Publishing Co., voucher No. 40.....	16.00
30	John J. Clarke, voucher No. 41.....	3.67
	By balance.....	3,969.08
	Total.....	5,138.17

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.

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; William Rugg, draftsman; Laurence Delmore, copyist; Charles Haley, messenger.

United States deputy surveyors.—A. J. Adams, Valdez; C. M. Anderson, —; G. M. Ashford, Nome; E. G. Allen, Fairbanks; George E. Baldwin, Valdez; A. G. Blake, Nome; Webster Brown, —; F. Butterworth, Valdez; J. C. Barber, Ketchikan; T. C. Breitenstein, Orca; C. E. Davidson, Juneau; L. E. Davick, —; Martin George, Juneau; T. H. George, Juneau; Clinton Gurnee, —; C. S. Hubbell, Wrangell; Herman Heinze, —; W. A. Hesse, Nome; W. H. Hampton, Juneau; Udo Hesse, —; R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; G. A. Kyle, Seward; Albert Lascy, —; F. H. Lascy, —; Lewis E. Franklin, Nome; A. B. Lewis, Seward; J. L. McPherson, —; A. J. Meals, Valdez; John A. McQuinn, —; Elias Ruud, Juneau; Leroy D. Ryus, Ketchikan; Henry States, Juneau; Roy W. Sweet, —; D. B. Skinner, Catalla; N. B. Whitfield, Ketchikan; D. S. Whitfield, Ketchikan.

United States deputy mineral surveyors.—A. J. Adams, Valdez; George M. Ashford, Nome; A. G. Allen, Fairbanks; Mark N. Alling, Nome; George E. Baldwin, Valdez; John C. Barber, Ketchikan; Arthur G. Blake, Nome; J. F. Blakely, —; Webster Brown, —; F. Butterworth, Valdez; T. C. Breitenstein, —; W. S. Chapman, Kayak; C. E. Chapman, Valdez; J. B. Cameron, Seward; C. E. Davidson, Juneau; David Fox, —; Martin George, Juneau; T. H. George, Juneau; Clinton Gurnee, —; Herman Heinze, —; W. A. Hesse, Nome; William B. Hoag, Nome; C. S. Hubbell, Wrangell; H. H. Harvey, Tin City; W. H. Hampton, Juneau; Udo Hesse, —; R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; Albert

Lascy, ———; Frank H. Lascy, ———; E. Franklin Lewis, Nome; A. B. Lewis, Seward; S. L. Lovell, Kayak; J. L. McPherson, ———; John A. McQuinn, ———; A. J. Meals Valdez; Elias Ruud, Juneau; L. D. Ryus, Ketchikan; Lucien S. Robe, Fairbanks; Henry States, Juneau; N. B. Whitfield, Ketchikan; D. S. Whitfield, Ketchikan; J. Potter Whittren, Sullivan City; Alfred Williams, Dawson, Yukon Territory; W. A. Warren, Nome; R. F. Whitham, ———.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

Juneau.—Clarence L. Hobart, collector; J. R. Willis, special deputy collector; Fred S. Williams, deputy collector and inspector; Milson S. Dobbs, deputy collector and inspector; H. R. Shepard, deputy collector and inspector; George M. Simpkins, deputy collector and inspector; Harry E. Barrackman, deputy collector and inspector; R. E. Robertson, stenographer and typewriter.

Ketchikan.—John R. Beegle, deputy collector in charge; John L. Abrams, deputy collector and inspector; Richard L. Colby, deputy collector and inspector; August Groot, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Ben C. Delzelle, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Wrangell.—F. E. Bronson, deputy collector in charge; L. M. Churchill, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Skagway.—Matthew Bridge, deputy collector in charge; J. F. Pugh, deputy collector and inspector; M. S. Whittier, deputy collector and inspector; Edwin R. Stivers, deputy collector and inspector; Nicholas Bolshanin, deputy collector and inspector; Montgomery A. Snow, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Loring C. Elliott, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); George C. Carson, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); James B. Hart, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Summit White Pass.—G. C. Miller, deputy collector and inspector.

Eagle.—Clarence L. Andrews, deputy collector in charge; John J. Hillard, deputy collector and inspector; John M. Thompson, deputy collector and inspector; George W. Woodruff, deputy collector and inspector; Frank A. Reynolds, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); J. A. Folsom, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Forty Mile.—Fred J. Vandewall, deputy collector in charge; James H. Van Zandt, deputy collector and inspector; Fred Reichert, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

St. Michael.—L. U. Stenger, deputy collector in charge; A. J. Henderson, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); T. P. Christian, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Iolo R. Smith, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); F. J. Wettrick, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Nome.—G. D. Garfield, deputy collector in charge; R. W. J. Reed, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Robert J. Williams, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Unalaska.—D. P. Lea, deputy collector in charge; L. A. Lavigne, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Kodiak.—William E. Pence, deputy collector in charge.

Seward.—E. F. Pitman, deputy collector in charge.

Valdez.—Edward B. Spiers, deputy collector in charge.

Sitka.—Victor L. Holt, deputy collector in charge; Henry L. Bart, laborer.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Division No. 1.—Royal A. Gunnison, judge, Juneau; C. C. Page, clerk of court, Juneau; A. L. Collison, deputy clerk of court, Juneau; M. H. McLellan, deputy clerk of court, Skagway; D. C. Abrams, deputy clerk of court, Ketchikan; G. H. Lull, assistant clerk of court, Juneau; J. E. Brooks, assistant clerk of court, Juneau; Harold Lull, court stenographer, Juneau; John J. Boyce, United States district attorney, Juneau; William A. Barnhill, assistant United States district attorney, Juneau; George W. Irving, assistant United States district attorney, Ketchikan; James M. Shoup, United States marshal, Juneau; W. H. McNair, chief deputy United States marshal, Juneau; John B. Heyburn, deputy United States marshal, Juneau; A. G. Shoup, deputy United States marshal, Ketchikan; J. P. Campbell, deputy United States marshal, Sitka; Hector McLean, deputy United States marshal, Skagway; William D. Grant, deputy United States marshal, Wrangell; H. B. Le Fevre, United States commissioner, Skagway; Cortes Ford, United States commissioner, Haines; Carl Spuhn, United States commissioner, Killisnoo; L. A. Slane, United States commissioner, Hoonah; Edward de Groff, United States commissioner, Sitka; H. H. Folsom, United States commissioner, Juneau; E. S. Stackpole, United States commissioner, Ketchikan; A. V. R. Snyder, United States commissioner, Wrangell; William Duncan, United States commissioner, Metlakatla.

Division No. 2.—Alfred S. Moore, judge, Nome; John H. Dunn, clerk of court, Nome; Angus McBride, deputy clerk of court, Nome; John M. McDowell, deputy clerk of court, Council; E. H. Flynn, deputy clerk of court, St. Michael; Henry M. Hoyt, United States district attorney, Nome; John J. Reagan, assistant United States district attorney, Nome; George B. Grigsby, assistant United States district attorney, Nome; W. N. Landers, assistant United States district attorney, Nome; Thomas Cader Powell, United States marshal, Nome; R. W. Thompson, chief deputy United States marshal, Nome; John H. D. Bouse, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Frank A. Newton, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Joseph F. Warren, deputy United States marshal, Nome; James J. Stokes, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Daniel J. Wynkoop, deputy United States marshal, Nome; David B. Fuller, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Lloyd L. Scott, clerk, United States marshal, Nome; Isaac Evans, deputy United States marshal, Teller; Hugh J. Lee, deputy United States marshal, Solomon; Thomas R. White, deputy United States marshal, Council; George W. Johnson, deputy United States marshal, Nulato; Fred G. Kimball, deputy United States marshal, St. Michael; J. C. Tolman, deputy United States marshal, Candle; H. H. Darrah, deputy United States marshal, Marys Igloo; F. E. Fuller, United States commissioner, Nome; John M. McDowell, United States commissioner, Council; Lars Gunderson, United States commissioner, Igloo; S. C. Henton, United States commissioner, Teller; A. S. Kepner, United States commissioner, Candle; E. H. Flynn, United States commissioner, St. Michael; Garrett Busch, United States commissioner, Nulato; Peter H. McGrath, United States commissioner, Kuskokwim precinct; S. R. Spriggs, United States commissioner, Barrow; C. W. Thornton, United States commissioner, Solomon; Martin F. Moran, United States commissioner, Shungnak.

Division No. 3.—James Wickersham, judge, Fairbanks; Edward J. Stier, clerk of court, Fairbanks; E. A. Henderson, deputy clerk of court, Fairbanks; S. A. Crandall, deputy clerk of court, Valdez; U. G. Myers, deputy clerk of court, Eagle; George A. Jeffries, court stenographer, Fairbanks; N. V. Harlan, United States district attorney, Fairbanks; Harry L. Cohn, deputy United States district attorney, Fairbanks; O. P. Hubbard, deputy United States district attorney, Valdez; Cecil H. Clegg, deputy United States district attorney, Seward; R. H. Geoghegan, clerk to United States district attorney, Fairbanks; George G. Perry, United States marshal, Fairbanks; E. E. Reynoldson, chief deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; Geo. Dreibelbis, deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; Chas. Dreibelbis, deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; J. C. Dillow, deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; F. C. Wiseman, deputy United States marshal, Cleary City; George Vautier, deputy United States marshal, Fort Gibbon; Jas. H. Johnson, deputy United States marshal, Coldfoot; J. F. Drake, deputy United States marshal, Rampart; E. L. Cloud, deputy United States marshal, Circle City; J. W. Robinson, deputy United States marshal, Eagle City; Jas. M. Lathrop, deputy United States marshal, Valdez; H. P. Wybrant, deputy United States marshal, Seward; L. L. Bowers, deputy United States marshal, Kodiak; C. L. Vawter, deputy United States marshal, Unga; Russell S. Bates, deputy United States marshal, Nushagak; Jas. Wardell, deputy United States marshal, Catella; C. C. Harman, deputy United States marshal, Unalaska; E. R. Brady, United States commissioner, Forty Mile precinct; George C. Britton, United States commissioner, Kayak precinct; F. C. Dreffield, United States commissioner, Unga precinct; N. Gray, United States commissioner, Unalaska precinct; J. Lindley Green, United States commissioner, Rampart precinct; L. S. Howlett, United States commissioner, Kenai precinct; John Goodell, United States commissioner, Cook Inlet precinct; Andrew Holman, United States commissioner, Copper Center precinct; Frank E. Howard, United States commissioner, Koyukuk precinct; F. D. Kelsey, United States commissioner, Kodiak precinct; John Lyons, United States commissioner, Valdez precinct; U. G. Myers, United States commissioner, Eagle precinct; John Nevins, United States commissioner, Bristol Bay precinct; L. L. Votaw, United States commissioner, Circle precinct; E. M. Carr, United States commissioner, Fairbanks precinct; J. Y. Ostrander, United States commissioner, Valdez precinct; John Bathurst, United States commissioner, Rampart precinct; F. C. Krause, United States commissioner, Fairbanks precinct; J. E. Rivard, United States commissioner, Fairbanks precinct; Lee Van Slyke, United States commissioner, Kantishna precinct; H. L. Hedger, United States commissioner, Tanana precinct; Samuel J. Marsh, United States commissioner, Chandler precinct.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

John W. Dudley, register, Juneau; P. M. Mullen, receiver, Juneau; H. K. Love, special agent, Juneau.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Experiment stations.—C. C. Georgeson, special agent in charge of Alaska investigations, Sitka; R. W. DeArmond, assistant at Sitka; F. E. Rader, assistant in charge of Rampart station, Rampart; P. H. Ross, assistant in charge of Kenai station, Kenai; J. W. Neal, assistant in charge of Copper Valley station, Copper Center.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Wilford B. Hoggatt, ex-officio superintendent of public instruction, Juneau; Sheldon Jackson, agent, Washington, D. C.; William Hamilton, assistant agent, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Kelly, superintendent of schools southern district, Sitka; W. T. Lopp, superintendent of schools, northern district, Teller.

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

Schools for native children.—Afgnak, Miss Hannah Breece, teacher; Copper Center, Mrs. G. S. Clevenger, teacher; Haines, Miss May Mackintosh, teacher; Jackson, Miss Marion MacLean, teacher; Juneau, Miss Gillespie, teacher; Kake, Mrs. Anna R. Moon, teacher; Kasaan, Mr. A. R. Law, teacher; Killisnoo, Mrs. Catharin Kilborn, teacher; Klawack, Miss N. E. Edgar, teacher; Klinkwan, Miss Selma Peterson, teacher; Saxman, Miss Laura Oakes, teacher; Sitka, Miss R. McCaleb, teacher; Shakan, Mr. Frederick Chase, teacher; Tee Harbor, Miss Emily Gillespie, teacher; Wrangell, Miss L. Easter, teacher; Yakutat, Mr. E. A. Rassmason, teacher; Klinkwan, Mrs. McCullough, teacher.

School districts established under act of January 27, 1905.—Catalla, Catalla; Cleary, Cleary City; Council, Council; Ellamar, Ellamar; Haines, Haines; Hope, Hope; Kodiak, Kodiak; Longwood, Kodiak; Reservation, Valdez; Seward, Seward; Sitka, Sitka.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

John Cameron, deputy collector, Fairbanks. D. H. Terwilliger, deputy collector, Juneau.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR.

Kazis Krauczunas, Ketchikan.

INDIAN POLICE.

Augustus Bean, Sitka; Kat le an, Sitka; Thomas Snuck, Klawack; Son i hat, Kasaan; Yalth hock, Kluckwan; John Reese, Tanana; Charles Gunnok, Kake; Henry Kwulwul, Circle; Edwin Scott, Klinkwan; David Kinninook, Saxman; Alexis Richteroff, Iliamna; Joseph Howard, Metlakatla; Charles Brendible, Metlakatla; Willis Hammond, Hoonah; David Willard, Haines; Waska, Bethel.

APPENDIX C.

Members of the Alaskan bar.

Name.	Post-office address.	Name.	Post-office address.
Aldrich, C. S.	Nome.	Clegg, Cecil H.	Nome.
Arthur, Frank D.	Valdez.	Cowles, Jas. T.	Circle.
Adams, W. H.	Rampart.	Cheney, Z. R.	Juneau.
Applewhite, J. C.	Nome.	Castle, N. H.	Nome.
Adams, G. A.	Do.	Campbell, Geo. D.	Do.
Barnes, E. M.	Juneau.	Carson, John A.	Valdez.
Bruner, A. J.	Nome.	Cosgrove, C. H.	Ketchikan.
Beeman, E. R.	Do.	Condon, Edward B.	Eagle.
Bard, W. H.	Do.	Cushman, Francis W.	Tacoma, Wash.
Bell, Jas. H.	Do.	Murray, Joseph H.	New York, N. Y.
Bethel, W. A.	Do.	Chytraus, Axel.	Nome.
Brown, Fred M.	Valdez.	Clark, J. S.	Juneau.
Brown, John K.	Nome.	Carrier, B. N.	Skagway.
Bevington, V. L.	Eagle.	Clark, C. A.	Juneau.
Brinker, W. H.	Nome.	Coffer, J. E.	Jack Wade.
Brady, Elwar R.	Rampart.	Clowes, T. M.	Nome.
Bowman, H. C.	Skagway.	Dibert, Philip.	Do.
Burnham, H. E.	Washington, D. C.	Du Bose, Dudley.	Do.
Burleigh, Andrew F.	New York, N. Y.	Duncan, Robert.	Do.
Barnhill, Wm. A.	Juneau.	Dodson, D. N.	Valdez.
Boyce, John J.	Do.	Dodge, Bion A.	Dawson.
Bruner, Elwood.	Nome.	De Mattoo, J. P.	Nome.
Beecher, A. J.	Do.	Dillingham, W. P.	Washington, D. C.
Brown, M. C.	Juneau.	De Steinguer, Geo. E.	Juneau.
Burton, N. L.	Fairbanks.	De Journal, Fernand.	Fairbanks.
Borchsenius, Geo.	Nome.	Edwards, A. M.	Valdez.
Bruner, J. Allison.	Do.	Early, Thomas C.	Nome.
Claypool, Chas. E.	Eagle.	Erwin, Guy Burton.	Fairbanks.
Coston, Porter J.	Nome.	Frost, C. A. S.	Nome.
Cosley, J., jr.	Do.	Fox, Geo. W.	Do.
Cochran, O. D.	Do.	Fenton, James E.	Do.

Members of the Alaskan bar—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	Name.	Post-office address.
Frame, J. F.	Nome.	McGowan, Thos. A.	Eagle.
Freedman, H. Y.	Do.	McGinnis, B. J.	Nome.
French, George K.	Eagle.	McCowan, E. B.	Do.
Ferguson, Walter H.	Nome.	McBride, Claude H.	Do.
French, L. H.	Do.	McKenzie, Donald.	Coldfoot.
Frazier, C. M.	Eagle.	McDowell, J. M.	Nome.
Frame, Arthur.	Skagway.	McLochlen, E. H.	
Gavigan, Wm. J.	Nome.	Nudd, Ben F.	Do.
Green, A. J.	Do.	Nelson, Knute.	Washington, D. C.
Geary, Thos. J.	Do.	Nye, Roy V.	Fairbanks.
Gallagher, Peter.	Do.	Orton, Ira D.	Nome.
Gilmore, Wm. A.	Do.	Olsen, Oliver.	Do.
Gordon, Harry C.	Do.	Osborn, Richard.	Do.
Green, J. Lindley.	Eagle.	Peck, Zue G.	Do.
Galen, J. L.	Nome.	Plumly, W. A.	Juneau.
Grimm, Edgar.	Do.	Post, A. M.	Eagle.
Griffin, James W.	Do.	Pickler, Charles.	Nome.
Gunderson, Lars.	Do.	Perkins, W. T.	Do.
Groff, Samuel M.	Jackwade.	Patterson, T. M.	Washington, D. C.
Goodell, John.	Valdez.	Peckwood, W. H.	Nome.
Gillette, L. R.	Juneau.	Reed, John T.	Do.
Godfrey, James J.	Seattle, Wash.	Rice, John F.	Valdez.
Gallaher, Philip.		Rognon, Ernest J.	Nome.
Grigsby, Geo. B.	Nome.	Rinehart, M. V., jr.	Do.
Gfeller, A.	Juneau.	Rustgard, John.	Do.
Hall, Gordon.	Nome.	Rice, Levi S.	Eagle.
Houghton, S. C.	Do.	Roy, David T.	Fairbanks.
Halsted, A. S.	Do.	Reegan, John J.	Nome.
Hubbard, Oliver P.	Do.	Rivard, J. E.	Do.
Hill, E. Cake.	Do.	Roth, R. T.	Fairbanks.
Hastie, A. W.	Do.	Smith, S. C.	Skagway.
Hess, L. C.	Eagle.	Shackleford, L. F.	Juneau.
Howard, S. B.	Nome.	Sullivan, Potter C.	Nome.
Hall, L. C.	Do.	Shields, H. E.	Do.
Henton, S. C.	Do.	Schooler, W. H.	Do.
Hobbs, J. F.	Do.	Steele, Frank A.	Do.
Hale, Wm. H.	Do.	Smith, Ralph H.	Do.
Heyburn, W. B.		Sullivan, M. L.	Do.
Hellig, A. R.	Fairbanks.	Stevens, R. N.	Do.
Hudson, R. G.	Nome.	Shedd, W. S.	Ketchikan.
Harding, J. S.	Skagway.	Sullivan, G. H.	Nome.
Ipswitch, Albert V.	Nome.	Spring, Abe.	Circle.
Irwin, G. M.		Smith, John P.	Ketchikan.
Ingalls, H. A.	Do.	Smith, Edmund.	Valdez.
Jeffreys, S. F.	Do.	Soderberg, N.	Nome.
Johanson, Carl M.	Eagle.	Smith, J. H.	Do.
Johnson, Charles M.	Treadwell.	Swineford, A. P.	Ketchikan.
Knight, Samuel.	Nome.	Shepard, Thos. R.	Nome.
Keefer, James.	Do.	Sebring, L. M.	Do.
Kenaga, Heber.	Do.	Shoup, James M.	Juneau.
Kepner, Alfred S.	Do.	Thompson, Arthur G.	Nome.
Knott, Bruce F.	Do.	Thuland, C. M.	Do.
Kellum, J. C.	Eagle.	Thornton, John T.	Do.
Kelly, Jos. P.	Nome.	Thompson, I. S.	Do.
Kinkaid, M. P.	Do.	Tewkesbury, David B.	Do.
Kriete, E. C.	Do.	Thompson, Julius.	Do.
Kennedy, J. J.	Do.	Tam, J. H.	Do.
Lomen, G. J.	Do.	Todman, Josephine.	Do.
Latimer, Jay M.	Do.	Thornton, Charles W.	Do.
Leedy, J. W.	Valdez.	Tozier, Leroy.	Eagle.
Love, Wm. T.	Nome.	Udell, Charles.	Nome.
Lewis, R. P.	Do.	Word, Samuel.	Do.
Lazarus, S. J.	Do.	Wright, Arthur B.	Do.
Landers, W. N.	Do.	Willett, Wallace W.	Do.
Metson, W. H.	Do.	Wheeler, A. K.	Do.
Miller, H. B. M.	Do.	Walling, N. B.	Do.
Murane, C. D.	Do.	Whipple, R. H.	Do.
Miller, J. K.	Do.	Waller, Jesse L.	Do.
Milligan, S. C.	Do.	White, Thomas R.	Do.
Meyer, G. H.	Do.	Wilson, E. T.	Do.
Meyers, O. G.	Eagle.	Watson, A.	Do.
McNulta, Francis.	Nome.	Wright, E. J.	Juneau.
McConnell, C. B.	Do.	Woods, Samuel D.	Nome.

APPENDIX D.

Notary public commissions issued from July 18, 1900, to September 30, 1906, with date of expiration.

Name.	Address.	Expires.	Name.	Address.	Expires.
1900.			1904.		
G. M. Rose	Juneau	July 18	H. O. Nordwig	Nome	Nov. 19
Isaac J. Tomlinson	Ketchikan	Aug. 16	Claus Rodine	do	Do.
V. L. Bevington	Eagle	Aug. 31	F. E. Fuller	do	Do.
J. W. Albright	Nome	Aug. 8	Morton E. Stevens	do	Nov. 20
W. J. Milroy	do	Aug. 9	Arthur B. Wright	do	Do.
C. S. Hannum	do	Do.	Sol. Ripinsky	Haines	Dec. 3
James W. Griffin	do	Aug. 10	Arthur S. Lowell	Juneau	Do.
Henry Sheldon	do	Do.	C. C. Heid	do	Dec. 7
Philip C. Dibert	do	Do.	Thos. C. Wakefield	do	Do.
R. W. Bowen	do	Do.	E. D. Sanxay	Wood Island	Dec. 17
Chas. Udell	do	Do.	T. M. Reed, jr.	Nome	Do.
A. J. Green	do	Do.	W. C. Irish	Juneau	Oct. 18
J. F. Hobbes	do	Do.	1905.		
H. B. M. Miller	do	Do.	Chas. Fletcher	Unga	Jan. 21
E. E. Cunningham	do	Do.	Theo. S. Solomons	Nome	Do.
H. L. Atkinson	do	Do.	S. A. Plumley	Juneau	Mar. 2
Stephen B. Howard	do	Do.	W. B. Stout	Haines	July 17
W. P. Butler	do	Do.	H. R. Mauntifield	Rampart	July 30
Chas. E. Dickey	do	Do.	J. L. Green	do	Do.
Jeremiah Cousby, jr.	do	Do.	F. A. Handy	Nome	Do.
Wm. H. Schoofer	do	Do.	C. P. Cone	St. Michael	July 31
Sylvain J. Lazarus	do	Do.	A. Smith	Nome	Do.
W. G. Palmer	do	Do.	H. N. Carter	do	Do.
A. H. Kenaga	do	Do.	R. R. Rogers	Douglas	Aug. 2
C. S. Blackett	do	Do.	George A. Verge	Nome	Do.
Geo. A. Leekley	do	Do.	Emma J. Steiner	do	Aug. 6
J. Sullivan	do	Do.	H. A. Smith	Sunrise	Aug. 15
A. J. Bruner	do	Do.	P. Pettit	Skagway	Aug. 19
A. V. Dedvick	do	Aug. 11	H. T. Harding	Nome	Sept. 1
H. E. Shields	do	Do.	F. McNulty	do	Do.
Arthur G. Thompson	do	Do.	A. K. Delaney	Juneau	Do.
P. H. Watt	do	Do.	A. E. Williams	Nome	Sept. 6
S. A. Keller	do	Do.	L. Garrison	do	Sept. 19
H. A. Day	do	Do.	C. K. Potect	Rodman Bay	Oct. 1
Alex. Allardyce	do	Do.	C. B. Allen	Rampart	Oct. 7
Frederick B. Chandler	do	Do.	J. G. Heid	Juneau	Oct. 18
Benj. F. Tuft	do	Do.	C. W. Thornton	Nome	Do.
I. S. Thompson	do	Do.	E. J. Knapp	Rampart	Do.
John H. Kelly	do	Do.	Z. R. Cheney	Douglas	Do.
Chas. A. Noyes	do	Do.	G. A. Adams	Council	Oct. 21
H. L. Van Winkle	do	Do.	B. J. McGinnis	Nome	Oct. 25
N. Gray	Unalaska	Aug. 28	H. A. Johnson	do	Nov. 7
Chas. E. Hastings	Circle	Aug. 13	A. P. Mordamet	Golofnin	Do.
M. F. Brown	do	Do.	M. R. Hirschberg	Teller	Nov. 20
Ralph H. Smith	Nome	Sept. 4	F. King	Ketchikan	Nov. 26
T. R. Lyons	Juneau	Sept. 18	E. M. Andrews	Nome	Do.
T. J. Donohoe	do	Do.	H. H. Hildreth	Valdez	Dec. 2
D. A. McKenzie	Bettles	Sept. 20	J. W. Leedy	do	Do.
Geo. F. Hooper	Valdez	Do.	John B. Denny	Juneau	Mar. 2
Chas. E. Ingersoll	Ketchikan	Oct. 2	E. F. Rose	do	Do.
E. J. Chamberlain	Eagle	Oct. 25	Guy B. Brubaker	do	Do.
Lanier McKee	Nome	Nov. 2	Mary L. Tallford	Nome	Mar. 8
Galan Wood	do	Do.	M. L. Sullivan	do	Mar. 18
C. S. Houghton	do	Do.	Emma L. Kelly	do	Do.
G. N. Everett	do	Do.	Walter Vander Lieth	do	Do.
Gordon Hall	do	Do.	A. Bienkouski	do	Do.
Guy N. Stockslager	do	Do.	I. N. Wilcoxon	Skagway	Do.
Marcus Roberts	do	Do.	Edwin H. Flynn	Nome	Do.
Alfred S. Kepner	do	Do.	C. M. Summers	Juneau	Apr. 1
Willoughby Clark	do	Do.	O. A. Johanson	S. S. Bertha (Sitka).	May 2
Chas. D. Murphy	do	Do.	A. M. Edwards	Valdez	Do.
Neville H. Castle	Council City	Do.	D. N. Dodson	do	Do.
Lillian Thompson	Nome	Do.	Timothy J. Kirby	do	Do.
P. J. Coston	do	Do.	Fred M. Brown	do	Do.
Elinor B. Courtney	do	Do.	G. L. Steelsmith	(Skagway) Fortymile.	Do.
Norton D. Walling	do	Do.	T. G. Woodruff	Juneau	May 3
H. Y. Freedman	do	Do.	W. D. McNair	Sitka	May 20
Albert Fink	do	Do.	F. R. Miller	Skagway	June 1
Fred G. Kimball	St. Michael	Do.	J. P. de Mattoes	Juneau	Do.
Key Pitman	Nome	Do.	M. L. Reinold	Nome	Do.
Oliver P. Morton	do	Do.	J. R. Brewster	do	Do.
Eugene McElwaine	do	Do.	E. T. Hatch	do	Do.
L. C. Church	do	Do.	Geo. Morrill	do	Do.
C. J. Riley	do	Nov. 19			
Arthur J. Dibert	do	Do.			
Robt. M. Price	Teller	Do.			

Notary public commissions issued from July 18, 1900, to September 30, 1906, with date of expiration—Continued.

Name.	Address.	Expires.	Name.	Address.	Expires.
1901.			1902.		
Nellie A. Handy.....	Nome	June 7	Abe Spring.....	Eagle	Sept. 8
M. F. Mosher.....	do.	June 17	B. D. Mills.....	do.	Aug. 26
W. W. Sale.....	do.	Do.	H. W. Walbridge.....	Rampart	Sept. 11
Frank Allyn, jr.....	Tacoma, Wash	June 26	J. H. Tam.....	Nome	Sept. 15
S. J. Call.....	Nome	July 12	J. R. Poland.....	Juneau	Sept. 16
A. E. Flemming.....	do.	Do.	S. T. Jeffrey.....	Nome	Do.
W. H. Ferguson.....	do.	Dec. 2	J. H. Hamilton.....	do.	Do.
Frances Fitz.....	Council	Do.	F. W. Clayton.....	Steele Creek	Sept. 19
John Goodell.....	Valdez	Do.	Thos. R. White.....	Nome	Sept. 23
John R. Winn.....	Juneau	Dec. 3	C. M. Thuland.....	do.	Oct. 3
E. Petellin.....	Hope	Dec. 11	R. L. Burnam.....	do.	Oct. 6
L. L. Bowers.....	Kodiak	Do.	Ulyssess G. Myers.....	Eagle	Do.
O. Gard.....	Skagway	Dec. 16	Geo. D. Campbell.....	Nome	Nov. 14
C. S. Aldrich.....	Nome	Do.	John Y. Ostrander.....	Valdez	Dec. 8
Jennie A. Snyder.....	Wrangell	Dec. 24	C. H. Hawkins.....	Nome	Dec. 23
Robert W. Jennings.....	Skagway	Do.	Saml. L. Lovell.....	Skagway	Do.
1902.			1903.		
Geo. Clark.....	Ketchikan	Jan. 1	L. R. Gillette.....	Juneau	Jan. 20
1905.			1907.		
Geo. W. Fox.....	Nome	July 26	E. V. Harlan.....	Valdez	Jan. 29
C. G. Cowden.....	do.	Do.	M. W. Mikesell.....	do.	Feb. 13
J. S. Thompson.....	do.	July 8	H. C. Gordon.....	Council	Feb. 24
Jas. W. Bell.....	do.	July 26	C. H. Cosgrove.....	Ketchikan	Mar. 11
E. Cake Hill.....	do.	Do.	G. Taylor.....	Valdez	Do.
Wm. T. Love.....	do.	July 17	R. J. Mahoney.....	Kayak	Mar. 21
G. J. Lowmen.....	do.	July 13	C. N. Pring.....	Fairbanks	Mar. 26
E. H. McBridge.....	do.	July 26	S. J. Kane.....	Hoonah	Apr. 1
Martha L. Steele.....	do.	July 13	M. Bridge.....	Sitka	Do.
Thos. P. Ryan.....	do.	July 22	J. C. Kellum.....	Fairbanks	Apr. 8
1906.			1907.		
Jno. R. Beegle.....	Ketchikan	Jan. 22	E. B. Condon.....	Eagle	Do.
M. V. Loy.....	Hallis	Do.	W. S. Chapman.....	Kayak	Apr. 14
P. Abrahams.....	Skagway	Feb. 6	Carrie G. Lakae.....	Nome	Apr. 20
Martha E. Meigs.....	Nome	Feb. 20	A. G. Holman.....	Resurrection Bay	Apr. 25
J. D. Thagard.....	do.	Mar. 8	J. F. Bleakley.....	Sunrise	May 15
P. D. Range.....	Wrangell	Mar. 17	L. B. Francis.....	Juneau	May 26
C. R. Corbusier.....	Tanana	Do.	F. Knights.....	Loring	June 2
Jas. H. Johnson.....	Eagle	Feb. 19	W. E. Bates.....	Nome	June 3
H. N. Nince.....	Dutch Harbor	Mar. 24	A. M. Randol.....	Unga	June 17
R. Blix.....	Valdez	Do.	W. A. Abernethy.....	Kayak	Do.
John McClelland.....	Golofnin	Do.	J. McLeland.....	Cold Bay	Do.
Geo. W. Dutton.....	Dutton	Apr. 1	Willard B. Hastings.....	Council	June 18
Oscar Fish.....	Valdez	Do.	W. S. Contant.....	Juneau	June 22
Allan R. Joy.....	Koyukuk	Apr. 3	J. H. Romig.....	Bethel	July 3
John D. DeFries.....	Nome	Apr. 4	William A. Gilmore.....	Nome	Do.
A. R. Hoare.....	Anvik	Apr. 7	Ashby E. Bain.....	St. Michael	Do.
F. A. Benjamin.....	Nome	Apr. 22	Volney Richmond.....	Bettles	July 20
John G. Price.....	Skagway	Apr. 28	Geo. W. Doyle.....	Wickersham	July 22
Thomas W. Hanmore.....	Tyonok	Do.	Chas. E. M. Cole.....	do.	Do.
Frank H. Lasey.....	Valdez	May 3	P. M. Elwell.....	Valdez	Do.
John F. Dillon.....	Skagway	Do.	A. J. Beecher.....	Nome	Do.
Louis K. Pratt.....	do.	Do.	C. B. McConnell.....	do.	July 28
John W. Miller.....	Ketchikan	May 6	O. D. Cochran.....	do.	Do.
Geo. D. Claggett.....	Juneau	May 14	J. E. Coffey.....	Chicken Creek	Aug. 7
E. R. Brady.....	Eagle	May 17	Chas. Grimm.....	Bettles	Do.
C. G. McLeod.....	Jackson	May 14	Wm. F. Brown.....	Tenakee	Aug. 14
George Irving.....	Ketchikan	Do.	M. S. Whittier.....	Skagway	Do.
C. M. Johnson.....	Douglas	May 22	J. A. Kemp.....	Jackwade	Sept. 3
A. C. Griggs.....	Nome	May 29	F. B. Seely.....	Coppermount.	Sept. 11
J. H. Schoechert.....	Carmel	Do.	Jay Monroe Latimer.....	Juneau	Sept. 28
J. T. Cowles.....	Circle	Apr. 24	J. P. Kelly.....	Council	Oct. 3
J. N. Corma.....	Tanana	June 23	T. G. Wilson.....	Teller	Do.
Geo. S. Means.....	Kenai	June 27	H. B. Scott.....	Sand Point	Oct. 26
N. W. O'Rear.....	St. Michael	June 10	F. Moran.....	Wickersham	Nov. 9
A. J. Daly.....	Nome	Do.	S. C. Henton.....	Teller	Nov. 16
Hon. C. S. Johnson.....	do.	Do.	M. Barker.....	Nome	Nov. 17
James Christoe.....	Douglas	June 10	N. H. Bard.....	do.	Do.
L. A. Humiston.....	Kasaan	Do.	C. H. Clegg.....	Valdez	Dec. 8
Wm. L. Distin.....	Nome	June 14	B. B. Lockhart.....	do.	Dec. 10
W. V. Rinehart, jr.....	do.	July 16	S. Ripinsky.....	Haines	Dec. 14
John R. Parker.....	do.	July 25	1904.		
Joseph Zuboff.....	Killisnoo	Aug. 6	W. A. Kelly.....	Sitka	Feb. 23
Otto Halla.....	Nome	Aug. 22	G. H. Meyer.....	Council	Mar. 21
C. D. Murane.....	do.	Sept. 1	L. C. Hess.....	Eagle	Mar. 30
Viola M. Coddling.....	do.	Do.	H. P. Gallagher.....	Koyukuk	Do.
Geo. J. Miller.....	Golofnin	Sept. 3	J. W. Albright.....	Nome	Apr. 4
			A. J. Adams.....	Valdez	Apr. 8
			C. K. Pettingill.....	Seward	Do.

Notary public commissions issued from July 18, 1900, to September 30, 1906, with date of expiration—Continued.

Name.	Address.	Expires.	Name.	Address.	Expires.
1904.			1905.		
D. H. Jones	Eagle	Apr. 22	H. O. Tiedmann	Fairbanks	May 11
J. Henson	Douglas	May 4	John B. Denny	Juneau	May 31
W. M. French	Catalla	May 6	Cassius M. Frazier	Chena	June 5
J. H. Brownlow	Sunrise	May 7	S. O. Morford	Seward	Do.
P. D. Blodgett	Kodiak	May 13	P. D. Jarvis	Juneau	June 6
N. M. Davidson	Juneau	Do.	D. A. McKenzi	Valdez	Do.
J. H. Joslin	Do.	May 17	T. C. Wakefield	Nome	June 8
M. P. Bransfield	Seward	May 20	C. M. Summers	Juneau	June 13
J. A. Peck	St. Louis, Mo.	Do.	J. L. McPherson	Kayak	June 18
F. H. King	Kayak	June 7	V. E. Vincent	Nome	June 28
H. S. Noon	Sullivan	June 8	Seward A. Plumley	Ketchikan	Do.
E. S. McGinn	Nome	July 1	A. C. Williams	Catalla	July 5
F. N. Smith	Eagle	July 5	Albert R. Heilig	Fairbanks	July 7
B. A. Dodge	Fairbanks	Do.	Frank W. Redwood	Nome	July 12
A. F. Zipf	St. Michael	July 7	Frank E. Young	Seward	July 14
J. F. Hobbes	Nome	July 14	H. Y. Freedman	Nome	July 17
A. Fink	do	July 22	C. C. Heid	do	Do.
J. Cousby	do	Do.	B. L. Gurry	Deering	Do.
V. L. Bevington	Eagle	Do.	D. J. Wynkoop	Nome	July 24
C. J. Numme	Nome	Aug. 4	W. B. Stout	Haines	Do.
G. D. Schofield	do	Do.	F. E. Fuller	Nome	Do.
P. J. Coston	do	Do.	Rev. Hudson Stuck	Fairbanks	July 31
J. Sullivan	do	Do.	C. Harry Woodward	do	Aug. 7
P. H. Watt	do	Do.	Jas. W. Bell	Nome	Aug. 11
L. F. Thomas	do	Do.	F. R. Cowden	do	Do.
N. H. Castle	Council	Do.	G. J. Lowman	do	Do.
F. M. Loomis	Dolomi	Aug. 8	G. A. Adams	Council	Do.
C. M. Johansen	Fairbanks	Aug. 17	Fernand de Journal	Fairbanks	Aug. 17
E. L. Wilson	do	Aug. 25	John T. Reed	Nome	Do.
A. S. Kepner	Candle	Sept. 1	Andrew J. Baumgartner	do	Do.
S. A. Keller	Council	Do.	J. S. Harding	Skagway	Aug. 18
E. M. Wilson	Fairbanks	Do.	E. T. Woolcott	Fairbanks	Sept. 1
G. Hall	Nome	Sept. 9	Harold M. Lull	Juneau	Do.
R. V. Nye	Fairbanks	Sept. 17	Webster Brown	Catalla	Sept. 5
I. S. Thompson	Nome	Sept. 23	E. F. Rose	Juneau	Sept. 7
H. A. Day	Juneau	Oct. 6	Roy G. Hudson	Nome	Sept. 14
L. U. Stenger	St. Michael	Do.	H. T. Harding	do	Do.
C. L. M. Noble	Nome	Oct. 7	B. M. Carrier	Skagway	Do.
M. J. Cochran	do	Do.	A. N. Evans	Nome	Do.
T. H. Beaumont	Fort Yukon	Oct. 12	A. G. Thompson	Yakataga	Sept. 16
M. E. Stevens	Fairbanks	Oct. 13	C. S. Hubbell	Kayak	Sept. 20
G. E. Baldwin	Valdez	Oct. 19	J. L. Reed	Seward	Do.
J. B. Wingate	Rampart	Oct. 21	A. H. Berry	Valdez	Do.
H. B. Le Fevre	Skagway	Oct. 24	G. W. Palmer	Knik	Do.
G. McNaughton	Juneau	Oct. 27	C. E. Claypool	Fairbanks	Sept. 23
E. J. Wright	do	Oct. 28	J. E. Rivard	St. Michael	Sept. 29
E. R. Gray	Seward	Oct. 29	Joseph K. Wood	Nome	Oct. 5
V. L. Holt	Sitka	Nov. 2	S. G. Holt	Juneau	Oct. 6
T. R. Lyons	Juneau	Nov. 9	E. W. Pettit	do	Oct. 19
M. L. Sullivan	Fairbanks	Do.	Samuel M. Graf	Seward	Oct. 23
Wm. A. Barnhill	Juneau	Nov. 23	John G. Heid	Juneau	Nov. 2
E. H. McLochlen	do	Do.	F. Homar	Kodiak	Nov. 4
A. S. Dautrick	do	Dec. 3	John Rustgard	Nome	Nov. 8
J. E. Warden	Wrangell	Dec. 15	J. C. Sutley	Juneau	Do.
1905.			1909.		
L. S. Drake	Valdez	Jan. 5	C. G. Cowden	Nome	Nov. 17
I. N. Wilcoxon	Skagway	Feb. 2	Thomas M. Reed	do	Do.
E. H. O. Vandin	Fairbanks	Feb. 6	J. W. Leedy	Valdez	Nov. 28
C. A. Stevens	do	Do.	Z. R. Cheney	Juneau	Do.
L. Craden	do	Feb. 11	Henry Roden	Chena	Dec. 6
J. J. Rogers	Skagway	Feb. 17	Harry L. Cohn	Fairbanks	Dec. 30
P. Gallagher	Valdez	Feb. 21	1910.		
W. H. Whittlesey	Catalla	Do.	Cyrus F. Orr	Wrangell	Jan. 2
H. V. Nichols	Fairbanks	Mar. 4	Clara S. Wright	Fairbanks	Jan. 6
G. B. Brubaker	Nome	Apr. 6	Clyde A. Thompson	Eagle	Mar. 16
L. L. James	Chena	Apr. 7	John R. Beezle	Ketchikan	Mar. 7
Jessie Jones	Fairbanks	Do.	Phil Abrahams	Skagway	Feb. 9
C. E. Ingersall	Ketchikan	Apr. 18	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	Feb. 7
J. S. Clark	Wrangell	Do.	F. G. Kimball	St. Michael	Do.
N. L. Burton	Chena	Apr. 20	John R. Winn	Juneau	Mar. 1
J. L. Long	Fairbanks	Do.	O. L. Grimes	Hope	Mar. 7
G. B. Erwin	do	Do.	R. Blix	Copper Center	Do.
R. M. Crawford	do	Do.	John F. Dillon	Fairbanks	Apr. 28
C. V. Bennett	Juneau	May 4	Pearl M. Park	Seward	Do.
A. J. Bruner	Nome	May 6	John A. Clark	Fairbanks	Do.
T. M. Hasking	do	Do.	Emelian Petellin	Hope	Do.
W. W. Sale	do	May 8	Frank H. Bold	Ketchikan	Do.
C. A. Schulze	Chena	May 10	George Max Esterly	Valdez	Do.
F. M. Brown	Valdez	Do.	L. V. Ray	Seward	Do.
			H. H. Hildreth	do	May 2

Notary public commissions issued from July 18, 1900, to September 30, 1906, with date of expiration—Continued.

Name.	Address.	Expires.	Name.	Address.	Expires.
1906.			1906.		
E. Ellis.....	Nome.....	Do.	A. R. Hoare.....	Tanana.....	1910. Aug. 30
George Irving.....	Ketchikan.....	May 14	Mabel Smith.....	Nome.....	Do.
Wm. G. Thomas.....	Wrangell.....	June 1	P. D. Overfield.....	do.....	Do.
J. W. MacCormack.....	Richardson.....	June 16	Willoughby Clark.....	Wrangell.....	Sept. 1
Charles Hirschberg.....	Teller.....	June 28	Thomas R. Shepard.....	Nome.....	Do.
Ida G. Chaquette.....	Nome.....	Do.	Alfred J. Daly.....	do.....	Do.
Lewis L. Bowers.....	Kodiak.....	July 5	Lawrence S. Kerr.....	do.....	Do.
D. B. Chace.....	Nome.....	July 10	Cyril P. Wood.....	Circle.....	Do.
George M. Ashford.....	do.....	July 12	Charles Edgar Rice.....	do.....	Sept. 6
John E. Barrett.....	Valdez.....	July 16	George Edward Boulter.....	Eagle.....	Do.
Inez Huntton.....	Nome.....	July 19	Geo. W. Dutton.....	Dutton.....	Do.
Otto Halla.....	do.....	Aug. 2	W. H. Adams.....	Fairbanks.....	Sept. 13
Geo. J. Miller.....	St. Michael.....	Aug. 16	Chas. W. Thornton.....	Solomon.....	Do.
C. S. Hannum.....	Nome.....	Do.	Frank J. Dyanan.....	Dome City.....	Do.
M. L. Peterson.....	do.....	Do.	J. Lindley Green.....	Fairbanks.....	Sept. 27
Charles B. Allen.....	Rampart.....	Aug. 24	John L. McGinn.....	do.....	Do.
Joan Burton.....	Valdez.....	Do.	T. C. Campbell.....	do.....	Do.

APPENDIX E.

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 September 30, 1906, inclusive.

Date filed.	Name.	Address.
Aug. 11, 1903	Alaska Placer Mining Co.....	Nome.
Aug. 21, 1903	Alaska Packing and Navigation Co.....	Juneau.
Oct. 15, 1903	Alaska Nowell Gold Mining Co.....	Do.
Feb. 6, 1904	Alaska Water Wheel Governor Co.....	Do.
Aug. 8, 1904	Alaska Publishing Co.....	Do.
Mar. 15, 1905	Alaska Electric Light and Power Co.....	Do.
Aug. 3, 1905	Alaska Chief Mining Co.....	Nome.
Sept. 23, 1905	Alaska Liquor Co.....	Fairbanks.
Dec. 20, 1905	Alaska Steam Laundry.....	Juneau.
Feb. 15, 1906	Alaska Powder Manufacturing Co.....	Wrangell.
July 6, 1906	Alaska Rubicon Gold Mining Co.....	Juneau.
Sept. 20, 1906	Aurora Mining Co.....	Nome.
Sept. 21, 1903	Bettles & Samuels Trading Co.....	Do.
Dec. 2, 1903	B. M. Behrends Mercantile Co.....	Juneau.
Jan. 20, 1904	B. M. Behrends Co.....	Do.
Sept. 15, 1904	Blue Goose Mining Co.....	Nome.
Jan. 6, 1905	Barthel Brewing Co.....	Fairbanks.
Feb. 1, 1905	Beluga Mining Co. of Alaska.....	Seward.
Apr. 21, 1903	Citizens Light, Power, and Water Co.....	Ketchikan.
Oct. 24, 1903	Copper Center Mining and Trading Co.....	Copper Center.
Nov. 3, 1904	Copper Island Mining Co.....	Ketchikan.
Dec. 21, 1904	Century Club.....	Fairbanks.
Dec. 16, 1904	Cleary Creek Lumber Co.....	Do.
Mar. 22, 1905	Chena Tramway Co.....	Do.
July 3, 1905	Consumers Milk Co.....	Nome.
July 31, 1905	Central Water Co.....	Do.
Oct. 3, 1905	C. W. Young Co.....	Juneau.
Mar. 22, 1906	Canyon Creek Gold Mining Co.....	Seward.
Sept. 20, 1906	Common Sense Gold Mining Co.....	Nome.
June 22, 1903	Davidson Improvement Co.....	Juneau.
Oct. 29, 1904	Damascus Manufacturing and Milling Co.....	Seward.
July 16, 1906	Daniels-Seward Mining and Development Co.....	Bluff City.
Sept. 14, 1906	Dahl Creek Mining and Trading Co.....	Nome.
Apr. 28, 1905	Enterprise Mining Co.....	Do.
Aug. 2, 1906	Fairbanks Trading and Transportation Co.....	Fairbanks.
Sept. 14, 1906	Fairbanks News Publishing Co.....	Do.
July 21, 1904	Golden Gate Hotel Co.....	Nome.
Sept. 19, 1904	Gold Run Ditch Co.....	Do.
Aug. 23, 1904	Gold Bottom Mining Co.....	Do.
June 28, 1906	George E. James & Co. (Inc.).....	Juneau.
Oct. 6, 1905	Happy Four Mining Co.....	Nome.
July 18, 1900	Incorporation city of Juneau.....	Juneau.
Feb. 9, 1901	Incorporation town of Eagle.....	Eagle.
Apr. 1, 1901	Incorporation Treadwell.....	Treadwell.
June 30, 1901	Incorporation city of Nome.....	Nome.
Sept. 30, 1901	Incorporation town of Valdez.....	Valdez.
May 19, 1902	Incorporation town of Douglas.....	Douglas.

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 September 30, 1906, inclusive—Continued.

Date filed.	Name.	Address.
June 18, 1903	Incorporation town of Wrangell	Wrangell.
Dec. 26, 1903	Incorporation Fairbanks	Fairbanks.
July 21, 1904	Incorporation town of Chena	Chena.
Apr. 3, 1905	Incorporation Council	Council.
Apr. 27, 1906	Incorporation town of Ketchikan	Ketchikan.
July 26, 1906	Irving Consolidated Mining Co.	Do.
Sept. 21, 1903	Juneau Steamship Co.	Juneau.
June 2, 1904	Juneau Packing Co.	Do.
Mar. 15, 1905	Juneau Ferry and Navigation Co.	Do.
May 11, 1905	Juneau Building and Improvement Co.	Do.
June 29, 1906	Jack Pot Mining Co.	Nome.
May 21, 1903	Ketchikan Power Co.	Juneau.
Sept. 23, 1904	Kayak Wharf and Townsite Co.	Catalla.
Mar. 22, 1906	Kenai Lumber and Fuel Co.	Seward.
Apr. 12, 1906	Ketchikan Brick and Tile Co.	Ketchikan.
May 21, 1906	Knights Island Copper Mining Co.	Valdez.
Aug. 20, 1906	The Kuskokwim Co.	Nome.
July 29, 1901	Mystery Mining Co.	Do.
Mar. 22, 1906	Mutual Commercial Co., The	Valdez.
Nov. 17, 1903	Nome Quartz Mining Co.	Milwaukee, Wis.
July 3, 1904	Northwestern Ditch Co.	Nome.
Apr. 3, 1905	North Star Gold Mining Co.	Juneau.
Aug. 22, 1905	Northern Express Co.	Valdez.
July 19, 1906	Nome Cooperative Publishing Co.	Nome.
Aug. 20, 1906	Northwestern Exploration Co., The	Do.
Sept. 14, 1906	Nome Ear-Mountain Tin Mining Co.	Do.
Sept. 5, 1905	Port Valdez Electric Light and Water Co.	Valdez.
Sept. 19, 1905	Port Valdez Investment Co.	Do.
Sept. 4, 1903	Rampart Mining and Commercial Co.	Rampart.
Oct. 8, 1903	Rampart Chamber of Commerce	Do.
Aug. 14, 1900	Standard Mining Association of Alaska	St. Michael.
Feb. 23, 1904	Sawtooth Electric Power Co.	San Francisco.
Oct. 28, 1904	Seward Ditch Co.	Nome.
Nov. 9, 1904	Solomon Quartz Mining Co.	Do.
Dec. 21, 1905	Seward Light and Power Co.	Seward.
Feb. 4, 1906	Solo Mining Co.	Nome.
Feb. 7, 1906	Seward Construction and Development Co.	Seward.
June 16, 1906	Western Trading Co.	Juneau.
Sept. 14, 1906	Sour Dough Mining and Trading Co.	Nome.
July 24, 1903	Tanana Development Co.	Eagle.
Sept. 22, 1903	The Trilby Creek Mining Co.	Nome.
Jan. 2, 1904	The Petersburg Lumbering and Manufacturing Co.	Juneau.
June 23, 1904	The Gold Creek Construction Co.	Do.
July 16, 1904	The Alaska Central Mining Co.	Seward.
July 19, 1904	The Beckorof Improvement Co.	Kodiak.
Oct. 12, 1904	The Sheep Creek Mining Co.	Juneau.
Feb. 4, 1905	Tanana Trading Co.	Fairbanks.
Feb. 21, 1905	Tanana Brewing Co.	Do.
May 9, 1905	Tillikum Club Co.	Valdez.
Do.	The Kenai Mining and Milling Co.	Seward.
June 16, 1906	Tanana Mill Co.	Fairbanks.
Sept. 29, 1905	United Ditch Co.	Nome.
Apr. 23, 1903	Valdez Copper River and Tanana R. R. Co.	Valdez.
July 22, 1903	Valdez Brewing Co.	Do.
Aug. 4, 1904	Valdez Mercantile Co.	Do.
Sept. 5, 1904	Valdez Real Estate Co.	Do.
July 5, 1905	Valdez Bank and Mercantile Co.	Do.
Oct. 24, 1904	Wrangell Electric Light and Power Co.	Wrangell.
June 16, 1906	Western Trading Co.	Juneau.
June 28, 1906	Wrangell Boat and Machine Shops	Wrangell.
July 19, 1906	Wonder Mining Co.	Nome.
Dec. 16, 1903	Yukon Development Co.	Eagle.

APPENDIX F.

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 September 30, 1906, inclusive.

Date filed.	Name.	Address.
Feb. 8, 1905	Alaska Fishing and Development Co.	Stockton, Cal.
Mar. 3, 1905	Alaska Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Nome.
May 5, 1905	Alaska Marble Co.	Juneau.
May 19, 1905	Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Co.	Kayak.
May 25, 1905	American Tin Mining Co.	San Francisco, Cal.
May 24, 1905	Alaska Rivers Navigation Co.	Skagway.
Oct. 5, 1905	Alaska Treasure Consolidated Mines.	Douglas.
Nov. 15, 1905	Alaska Mercantile Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Nov. 17, 1905	Alaska Copper Co.	Do.
Feb. 9, 1906	Alaska Calumet Copper Co.	Do.
May 18, 1906	Alaska Metals Mining Co.	New York, N. Y.
July 12, 1906	Alaska Rivers Navigation Co.	Fairbanks.
July 27, 1906	American Coral Marble Co.	Ketchikan.
Apr. 3, 1905	Bank of Seward.	Seattle, Wash.
Feb. 1, 1906	Buckeye Gold Mining Co.	Findlay, Ohio.
July 16, 1906	Bering Shore Mining Co.	Nome.
Apr. 21, 1905	Cook Inlet Coal Fields Co.	Titusville, Pa.
July 12, 1905	Credric Ditch Co.	Nome.
Sept. 1, 1905	Council City and Solomon River Rwy. Co.	New York, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1906	Continental Distributing Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Feb. 1, 1906	Copper River Rwy. Co.	Do.
Mar. 20, 1906	Carlyon-Matheson Co.	Wrangell.
Apr. 7, 1906	Corson Gold Mining Co.	Manchester, N. H.
Apr. 12, 1906	Chippewa-Alaska Mining Co.	Valdez.
May 11, 1906	Cymru Copper Co.	Tacoma, Wash.
June 6, 1906	Central Alaska Co.	Seattle, Wash.
July 27, 1906	Canyon Creek Gold Mining Co.	Nome.
Sept. 14, 1906	Consolidated Mining Securities Co.	Do.
June 6, 1905	Copper River and Northwestern Rwy. Co.	Seattle, Wash.
May 29, 1905	Deep Gravel Mining Co.	Do.
Oct. 27, 1905	Dora Gold Mining Co.	Juneau.
Sept. 13, 1906	Fairhaven Water Co.	Nome.
Feb. 17, 1905	Gold King Mining Co.	Juneau.
July 24, 1905	Galoin Mining and Ditch Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Nov. 7, 1905	Golden Dawn Mining Co.	Nome.
Apr. 12, 1906	Galena Bay Mining Co.	Valdez.
Sept. 27, 1906	Gold Beach Development Co.	St. Paul, Minn.
Oct. 27, 1905	Helvetia Mining Co.	Juneau.
June 16, 1906	Hume Packing Co.	Wrangell.
Sept. 29, 1905	Immachuk Gold Mining Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Apr. 7, 1906	Juneau Mining and Power Co.	Mansfield, Ohio.
Oct. 23, 1905	Keystone Gold Mining Co.	Juneau.
July 27, 1906	Kugarok Mining and Ditch Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Apr. 17, 1905	Lan De Van Mining and Milling Co.	Ketchikan.
Jan. 10, 1906	Little Georgia Mining Co.	Macon, Ga.
May 27, 1905	Manitowoc Furniture Co.	Ketchikan.
Aug. 11, 1905	Maryland-Virginia Mining Co.	Nome.
Oct. 17, 1905	Mount Andrew Mining Co.	New York City.
Dec. 4, 1905	Mead Development Co.	Nome.
Apr. 19, 1906	Moria Copper Co.	Ketchikan.
May 7, 1906	Miners and Merchants Bank of Ketchikan.	Do.
Sept. 27, 1906	Moonlight Water Co.	San Francisco, Cal.
July 14, 1905	Nome Wharf Co.	Nome.
Nov. 7, 1905	Nome Drill Co.	Do.
Mar. 10, 1906	North Star Rwy. Co.	Seattle, Wash.
July 27, 1906	Northwestern Development Co.	Nome.
Sept. 27, 1906	Nome Consolidated Mining Co.	Do.
May 24, 1905	Northwestern Fisheries Co.	Seattle, Wash.
May 29, 1905	North American Trading and Transportation Co.	Do.
Sept. 29, 1905	Northern Alaska Mining and Trading Co.	Nome.
Mar. 15, 1905	Orea Packing Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 17, 1905	Ophir Creek Hydraulic Mining Co.	Council.
Sept. 5, 1905	One Man Mining Co.	Valdez.
Sept. 28, 1905	Omar Mining Co.	Ketchikan.
Oct. 5, 1905	Oelbaum Mining Co.	Nome.
Aug. 18, 1906	Ottunwa Placer Gold Mining Co.	Do.
Sept. 28, 1905	Port Clarence Gold Mining and Development Co.	Do.
Nov. 17, 1905	Port Dick Mining and Power Co.	Seattle, Wash.
May 17, 1906	Pacific American Fisheries.	Juneau.
June 6, 1906	Porter Fish Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Mar. 7, 1905	Rainbow Creek Mining Co. of Alaska.	Hope.
Aug. 19, 1905	Rodman Bay Co.	Juneau.
Aug. 7, 1905	Ruby-Boulder Gold Mining Co.	Do.
Jan. 18, 1906	Royal Development Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Do.	Rampart Hydraulic Mining Co.	Los Angeles, Cal.
May 9, 1905	S. Foster Co.	San Francisco, Cal.

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 September 30, 1906, inclusive—Continued.

Date filed.	Name.	Address.
May 27, 1905	Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.	Juneau.
Sept. 15, 1905	Solomon Mining and Trading Co.	Williamstown, Ky.
Sept. 23, 1905	Standard Mining and Investment Co.	Nome.
Oct. 27, 1905	Scandia Mining Syndicate	Chicago, Ill.
May 7, 1906	Standard Copper Mines Co. of Alaska	Valdez.
June 21, 1906	Seward Mining Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 24, 1906	Seward Cooperative Telephone Co.	Nome.
May 11, 1905	Tanana Railway Construction Co.	Seattle, Wash.
May 24, 1905	The Fairbanks Dock and Warehouse Co. (Ltd.)	Skagway.
Do.	Three Friends Mining Co.	San Francisco, Cal.
May 29, 1905	Taylor Creek Ditch Co.	Seattle, Wash.
June 6, 1905	The Copper River and Northwestern Rwy. Co.	Do.
Sept. 14, 1906	Tanana Electric Co.	Fairbanks.
Aug. 11, 1905	Uncle Sam Copper Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Mar. 14, 1906	United States Alaskan Tin Mining Co.	Do.
Sept. 27, 1906	Universal Mining Co.	Nome.
July 12, 1905	Valdez, Marshal Pass, and Northern R. R. Co.	Valdez.
Jan. 6, 1906	Valdez Hydraulic and Gold Mining Co.	Do.
Mar. 20, 1905	Washington-Alaska Bank	Seattle, Wash.

APPENDIX G.

NEWSPAPERS IN ALASKA.

The Mining Journal, Ketchikan; Alaska Sentinel, Wrangell; The Douglas Island News, Douglas; Daily Alaska Dispatch, Juneau; Daily Record-Miner, Juneau; The Sunday Alaskan, Juneau; Alaska Transcript, Juneau; The Alaskan, Sitka; The Daily Alaskan, Skagway; The Alaskan, Cordova; The Alaska Prospector, Valdez; The Valdez News, Valdez; Seward Gateway, Seward; The Orphanage News Letter, Wood Island; Council City News, Council; The Yukon Valley News, Rampart; The Tanana Teller, Tanana; The Weekly Times, Fairbanks; Tanana Semiweekly Miner, Fairbanks; The Daily Times, Fairbanks; Daily News, Fairbanks; Daily Miner, Fairbanks; The Nuggett, Nome; The Nome Gold Digger, Nome.

MAGAZINES.

The Alaska Monthly Magazine, Juneau.

APPENDIX H.—United States Signal Corps telegraph tariff sheet No. 4, for Alaskan lines.

[Superseding all previous tariffs on and after January 1, 1906. The rate given is in cents per word, the minimum charge for a commercial message being for ten words and for press messages 25 cents.]

Birches.....	10	Boundary.....	7	Central.....	3	Central.....	7	Chena.....	3	Chistochina.....	6	Copper Center.....	8	Delta.....	2	Fairbanks.....	6	Fort Davis.....	19	Fort Egbert.....	12	Fort Gibbon.....	9	Gakona.....	2	Glen.....	2	Golsova.....	8	Haines Mission.....	28	Hot Springs.....	28	Juneau.....	28	Katag.....	7	Kechemunstock.....	12	Keystone.....	7	Kokruks.....	3	Koyukuk.....	11	Louden.....	2	McCarthy.....	9	Mentasta.....	5	Melozli.....	3	Nenana.....	7	Nome.....	12	North Fork.....	6	Nulato.....	3	Old Woman.....	13	Rampart.....	7	Rapid.....	8	Safety.....	12	Saina.....	23	Salcha.....	9	Seattle.....	33	Seward.....	14	Sitka.....	24	Skagway.....	28	St. Michael.....	16	Summit.....	9	Tanana Crossing.....	3	Teikhell.....	8	Tolovana.....	3	Tonsina.....	6	Uralalik.....	13	Wortmans.....	9	Valdez.....	9
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Alaska Telegraph and Telephone Company.—Messages, irrespective of length, can be accepted for transmission beyond Nome at the following rates plus the rate to Nome, viz: Hastings Creek, 40 cents; Sonora Creek, Penny River, 50 cents; Solomon, Dixon, 65 cents; Sinoock, Nugget, U. S. Road House, 75 cents; Hot Springs, Tissue River, \$1; Council City, Lames Landing, Marys Igloo, White Mountain, \$1.25; Chink, Teller, Dahl Creek, Ophir Creek, \$1.50.

For all Alaskan offices..... per word.. \$0.30
 PRESS RATES TO AND FROM SEATTLE.
 Sitka, Juneau, Haines Mission, and Skagway..... per word.. 1.5
 Valdez and intermediate offices to Seward and Mentasta..... do..... 2
 St. Michael, Safety, Fort Davis, and Nome..... do..... 3
 All other offices..... do..... 2.5
 Local press rates will be one-fifth of the commercial message rates.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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APPENDIX I.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Postmaster.	Office.	Postmaster.
Afognak.....	T. Sharatine.	Ketchikan.....	E. J. Williams.
Amalga.....	James R. Whipple.	Kiam.....	John McCallion.
Anvik.....		Killisnoo.....	Carl Spuhn.
Apollo.....		Klawock.....	H. E. Seift.
Barrow.....	H. R. Marsh.	Knik.....	George W. Palmer.
Baldwin.....	Robert Rea.	Kodiak.....	H. P. Cope.
Bettles.....	Charles F. Grim.	Koserefsky.....	Raphael J. Crimont.
Bluff.....	Frank Wadelton.	Kotzebue.....	D. H. Thomas.
Candle.....	Annette E. Perigo.	Landlock.....	William A. Dickey.
Catalla.....	A. Charles Williams.	Latouche.....	Andrew K. Beetson.
Chatham.....	George T. Meyets.	Loring.....	Emma W. Knights.
Chena.....	Herbert A. Currier.	Metlakatla.....	James Wallace.
Chicken.....	Grant S. Driver.	Niblack.....	William N. Fink.
Chignik.....	Carl J. Brun.	Nizina.....	Frank Kernan.
Chisna.....	Melvin Dempsey.	Nome.....	F. W. Swanton.
Chomly.....	John Douglas.	Nulato.....	
Circle.....	Ethel C. Votaw.	Nushagak.....	A. H. Mittendorf.
Cleary.....	Albert H. Camehl.	Orca.....	William J. Shepard.
Coal Harbor.....	Henry S. Tibby.	Petersburg.....	O. P. Brown.
Coldfoot.....	Jessie M. Howard.	Porcupine.....	
Copper Center.....		Rampart.....	M. P. Fleischman.
Coppermount.....	P. H. Mellen.	Rodman.....	Wythe Denby.
Council.....		St. Michael.....	Albert T. Zipt.
Dahl.....	John A. White.	Sand Point.....	H. B. Scott.
Davidson.....	J. M. Davidson.	Seldovia.....	J. W. Smith.
Deering.....	Birdie L. Gurry.	Seward.....	Lillie M. Gordon.
Diamond.....	John H. Hughes.	Shakan.....	Horace Cummins.
Dillingham.....	Russell S. Bates.	Shungnak.....	Martin F. Moran.
Dolomi.....	Beverly Raymond.	Sitka.....	Sidney E. Flower.
Douglas.....	R. R. Hubbard.	Skagway.....	W. B. Sampson.
Dutton.....	George W. Dutton.	Snettisham.....	John Rangem.
Eagle.....	Clyde A. Thompson.	Solomon.....	Samuel Archer.
Ellamar.....	J. D. Meenach.	Sulzer.....	Charles A. Sulzer.
Fairbanks.....	John P. Clum.	Sumdum.....	
Fort Lisianski.....	Mildred R. Hunter.	Sunrise.....	John G. Kopf.
Fort Yukon.....	Lizzie J. Woods.	Tanana.....	George H. Tiffany.
Franklin.....	F. W. Tomlinson.	Teller.....	Max R. Hirshberg.
Funter.....	James T. Barron.	Tenakee.....	Edward Snyder.
Gakona.....	George B. Rorer.	Tin City.....	Martin Schwitter.
Haines.....	W. B. Stout.	Tolovana.....	Annie B. Riley.
Hollis.....	Mrs. Helen Althouse.	Tonsina.....	Jacob Mafsted.
Homer.....	S. T. Pemberthy.	Treadwell.....	R. J. Willis.
Hoonah.....	Louise Kane.	Tyonok.....	Durell Finch.
Hope.....	E. Petellin.	Udakta.....	Benjamin Netherland.
Howkan.....	Loyal Young.	Unalakleet.....	
Igloo.....		Unga.....	P. K. Gwild.
Jack Wade.....	R. F. Oberlander.	Uyak.....	F. A. Davidson.
Jualin.....	A. N. Nadeau.	Valdez.....	F. M. Boyle.
Juneau.....	Ernest J. Brooks.	Wales.....	Mrs. Susie R. Bernardi.
Kake.....	Ernest Kirberger.	Windham.....	Alfred Gfeller.
Katishna.....	William A. Boss.	Woedsky.....	T. J. Maloney.
Keewalk.....	Almer Rydeen.	Wrangell.....	John E. Worden.
Kenai.....	— Bogart.	Yakutat.....	F. S. Stimson.

APPENDIX J.

Licenses collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Division.	Incorporated towns.	Outside of incorporated towns.
First.....	\$91,652.04	\$35,710.87
Second.....	48,273.70	29,313.50
Third.....	22,937.96	64,337.23
Total.....	162,863.70	129,361.60
Grand total.....	\$292,225.30	

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE RECEIVED AND GENERAL CUSTOMS BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF ALASKA, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1905.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE,
Port of Juneau, Alaska, January 27, 1906.

Frequent inquiries relative to the distribution of the domestic merchandise received in Alaska caused this office in 1903 to compile and issue a statement showing the values of domestic merchandise, as consigned on the manifests of the importing vessels, for the various towns and camps in Alaska. For convenience the district was divided into four sections, namely: Southeast Alaska, from southern boundary as far west as Sitka; southern Alaska, west of Sitka to and including Unalaska; Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, all other ports on the seacoast except St. Michael; Yukon River, including St. Michael and all interior places.

A like report was issued on February 1, 1905, for the calendar year 1904, giving comparative statements for the two years. For reasons stated in these reports the totals shown do not agree with those given by the Bureau of Statistics for the same periods. The discrepancies shown, however, are too small to materially affect the value of the report. The report of the Bureau for December, 1905, is not at hand at this time, but it is thought that the difference shown between the Bureau's reports for 1905 and the present annual statement will be less than in former years, as inaccuracies in manifests have been very infrequent during the past year.

The domestic merchandise received during 1904 amounted to \$2,052,792 more than the previous year, and the present report for 1905 shows an increase over 1904 of \$3,707,255. The greater part of this increase is credited to Yukon River points, which shows an increase alone of \$2,069,519, the remainder being made up as follows:

Southern Alaska.....	\$992,058
Bering Sea.....	372,146
Southeast Alaska.....	273,532

The shipments to Yukon River points for 1905 are almost three times as great in value as those for 1904 and five times as great as those for 1903. This remarkable increase is due to the recent mining activity in the Tanana Valley. The increase in the trade in southern Alaska is due in a large measure to the railroad building on Kenai Peninsula. The increase shown for Bering Sea and southeast Alaska, while not so great as for 1904, indicates a healthy growth in the business of those sections.

The report for this year also contains a statement of the domestic exports from Alaska, imports of merchandise and gold and silver, shipments of domestic merchandise and gold and silver from Alaska to the United States, as well as a statement of the receipts from all sources, and other customs work transacted throughout the year.

CLARENCE L. HOBART,
Collector of Customs.

Shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to southeast Alaska.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Machin- ery.	Provi- sions.	Liquor.	All other.	Total.
Berners Bay.....			\$5, 122			\$2, 065	\$7, 187
Blind Point.....			892	\$850	\$75	1, 003	2, 820
Chatham Strait.....	\$2, 163	\$2, 654	4, 270	7, 004	88	33, 118	49, 297
Chilkat.....	450		3, 418	12, 305	490	16, 525	33, 188
Chilkoot.....	890		13, 493	3, 449		6, 514	24, 346
Copper City.....		47	842			75	964
Coppermount.....	173	452	17, 520	11, 552	2, 741	12, 585	45, 023
Dolomi.....	22		6, 276	3, 432		2, 652	12, 382
Douglas.....	5, 500	1, 801	17, 949	97, 451	28, 078	110, 979	261, 758
Dundas Bay.....	720		16, 653	4, 511	25	6, 624	28, 533
Eagle River.....	131		1, 664	6, 102		2, 780	10, 677
Funter Bay.....	751		14, 950	6, 957		12, 955	36, 015
Gypsum.....		10, 016	9, 943	629		1, 114	21, 702
Hadley.....	91	337	15, 862	16, 602	1, 986	16, 175	51, 053
Haines.....	9, 753	5, 762	21, 742	53, 005	9, 832	78, 281	178, 575
Hollis.....	8	33	111	1, 716	71	32	1, 971
Hoonah.....	200		1, 010	5, 284		6, 239	12, 733
Howkan.....			127	1, 894		822	2, 843
Hudson Bay.....	165	3	26	704		581	1, 479
Hunter Bay.....						389	389
Juneau.....	11, 172	6, 470	117, 250	240, 879	52, 532	282, 945	711, 248
Kake.....		465	846	2, 839		1, 482	5, 632
Kasaan.....			1, 790	2, 213	10	210	4, 223
Ketchikan.....	2, 424	6, 902	73, 835	150, 868	30, 902	204, 974	469, 905
Killsnoo.....	1, 234	1, 760	6, 581	15, 396	557	14, 853	40, 381
Klawak.....	1, 447	485	18, 712	7, 350		10, 962	38, 956
Lake Bay.....			392	646		8, 528	9, 609
Loring.....	6, 185	10	43, 558	13, 246	46	11, 240	74, 285
Metlakatla.....	158		12, 632	6, 482		12, 283	31, 555
Moirs Sound.....	128	170	17, 382			371	18, 051
Niblack.....	24	109	514	7, 034		4, 792	17, 473
Petersburg.....	31	378	5, 209	15, 084	4, 204	12, 699	37, 005
Pillar Bay.....			1, 159			1, 159	1, 159
Pleasant Bay.....	525		3, 510	5, 093		5, 680	14, 808
Point Astley.....				102			102
Point Ellis.....		65	13, 130	3, 737	11	8, 753	25, 695
Porcupine.....				368		199	567
Saginaw Bay.....	30			18, 620		198	18, 848
St. John Harbor.....		12	33	256		598	890
Shakan.....	771	66	27, 002	6, 734		5, 941	40, 514
Sinnazot.....	50		206	979		549	1, 784
Sitka.....	531	2, 974	15, 579	37, 984	5, 661	36, 531	99, 360
Sitko Bay.....	245		1, 700			2, 773	4, 718
Skagway.....	1, 232	5, 544	47, 230	228, 951	28, 434	244, 153	555, 544
Skowl Arm.....			17, 261			337	17, 598
Snettisham.....			26	57		40	123
Southeast Alaska light- house station.....	220	3, 800	1, 920			1, 180	7, 120
Sulzer.....			3, 054	4, 152	82	7, 696	14, 984
Sumdum.....			150				150
Sunny Point.....			340	632		107	1, 079
Taku Harbor.....	652	1, 817	7, 860	9, 018	103	19, 349	38, 799
Tee Harbor.....	200	723	44	65		1, 658	2, 690
Tenakee.....			115	4, 218	224	405	4, 962
Tonka.....	222	624	6, 585	6, 324		11, 925	25, 680
Treadwell.....	89, 692	2, 275	124, 140	174, 156	282	350, 276	740, 822
Wrangell.....	40	1, 431	16, 271	60, 465	11, 137	47, 678	137, 022
Wyndham Bay.....	15		3, 175	2, 072	14	1, 862	7, 138
Yes Bay.....		68	4, 168	455		777	5, 468
Various points.....				29, 314		9, 437	38, 751
Total.....	138, 288	57, 655	749, 070	1, 290, 395	177, 586	1, 635, 040	4, 048, 034

Comparative statement of principal places in southeast Alaska.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Douglas.....	\$272, 368	\$241, 625	\$261, 758
Haines.....	170, 908	203, 901	178, 375
Juneau.....	346, 616	558, 977	711, 248
Ketchikan.....	360, 856	413, 048	469, 905
Loring.....	190, 669	133, 165	74, 285
Pyramid Harbor.....	139, 332	66, 573	
Skagway.....	543, 741	557, 543	555, 544
Sitka.....	107, 486	128, 236	99, 360
Treadwell.....	239, 077	625, 770	740, 822
Wrangell.....	86, 265	148, 339	137, 022
All other places.....	719, 301	697, 325	819, 715
Total.....	3, 176, 619	3, 774, 502	4, 048, 034

To southern Alaska from Yakutat to Unalaska and Dutch Harbor.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Machin- ery.	Provi- sions.	Liquor.	All other.	Total.
Afognak.....		\$124	\$883	\$3,026	\$683	\$1,914	\$6,630
Alitak.....		3,365	30,190	5,418	60	7,100	46,133
Apollo.....	\$3,400		270	911	1,475	2,292	8,348
Anadyr.....			2,700	2,752		1,263	6,715
Aurora.....				127			127
Boulder Bay.....			1,200			1,277	2,477
Catalla.....	36	140	830	7,113	1,279	2,350	11,748
Cape York.....	20	20	273	530	40	410	1,293
Copper River.....			2,400	445			2,845
Copper Center.....			40	598	60		698
Cape Elizabeth.....		41	76	149			266
Cooks Inlet.....	3,965	7,707	37,208	10,123	1,743	7,444	68,190
Chignik.....	1,872	8,645	47,240	7,075	589	4,832	70,253
Coal Harbor.....		1,876	4,374	1,514	170	1,572	9,506
Dora Harbor.....	84	127	25	888		383	1,504
Dutch Harbor.....		415	1,187	4,625	1,732	3,824	11,783
Ellamar.....	674	1,597	12,768	22,034	4,667	15,979	57,719
Fort Lisicum.....	2,874	2,901	15,985	28,891	705	25,168	76,524
Homer.....		10	270	270	160	494	1,204
Hope.....	400	982	25,088	38,843	7,357	17,887	90,557
Innerskin.....			230	337		191	758
Jarvis City.....		58	42	293	100	16	509
Iliamna.....		519	6,910	4,246		5,060	16,735
Kayak.....	56	55	5,789	6,024	3,004	5,285	20,213
Karluk.....	11,047	1,864	70,115	21,590	72	10,605	115,293
Kurk Harbor.....			160	433	876	125	1,594
Kussiloff.....			820	161	59	89	1,129
Kenai.....		10	549	2,411	345	2,281	5,546
Knik.....			4,856	8,724	1,603	11,977	27,160
Kodiak.....	81	732	3,658	42,776	1,992	16,578	65,817
Latouche.....		2,449	5,036	4,142	157	4,233	16,017
Landlock.....			61	484		5	550
Nuthek.....				143		115	258
Orca.....	1,661	2,913	19,894	11,238	160	4,509	40,375
Odiak.....				333	25	10	368
Pirate Cove.....	655	842	5,177	10,769	603	5,329	23,375
Palmer Station.....				1,024		130	1,154
Seldovia.....	45	90	8,790	47,487	5,563	25,946	87,921
Sunrise.....	20	460	2,670	13,660	3,008	6,535	26,353
Seward.....	1,552	22,446	278,510	225,446	43,120	423,549	994,623
Sand Point.....	72	1,401	1,203	3,722	1,074	3,751	11,223
Sanak.....	280	505	331	5,671	105	1,907	8,799
Tyonok.....		39	4,928	6,095	172	2,823	14,057
Turnagain Arm.....	110	25	10,608	12,919		11,026	34,688
Uyak.....	24	2,996	70,065	29,496	205	11,697	114,483
Unalaska.....		48	1,540	5,777	1,530	8,323	17,218
Unga.....	5,889	125	497	104,704	4,623	19,628	135,466
Unimak.....	65			517			682
Valdez.....	6,546	8,724	36,519	149,797	35,640	197,919	435,145
Yakataga.....		32	574	7,712	67	2,015	10,400
Yakutat.....	380	946	26,130	10,152	887	18,543	57,038
Total.....	41,908	75,229	748,669	873,615	125,710	894,345	2,759,476

Comparative statement of principal places in southern Alaska.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Alitak.....		^a \$36,435	\$46,133
Dutch Harbor.....	\$32,003	12,748	11,783
Ellamar.....	31,640	47,289	57,719
Kayak.....	122,623	191,638	20,213
Kodiak.....	65,553	59,950	65,817
Orca.....	56,253	51,065	40,375
Sunrise.....	25,260	24,543	26,353
Seward.....	7,741	281,690	994,623
Unalaska.....	39,123	39,983	17,218
Unga.....	41,001	26,586	135,466
Valdez.....	496,709	371,957	435,145
Yakutat.....	46,590	65,424	57,038
Yakataga.....		23,020	10,400
All other places.....	528,906	535,090	841,193
Total.....	1,493,402	1,767,418	2,759,476

^a Included in "All other places" for 1904.

To Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, except St. Michael.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Machin- ery.	Provi- sions.	Liquor.	All other.	Total.
Bluff	\$315	\$520	\$1,195	\$2,935	.....	\$520	\$5,485
Bristol Bay	51,295	95,499	378,157	137,118	\$555	250,105	912,729
Candle	550	1,754	5,516	.....	.....	3,539	11,359
Council	40	120	6,212	38,507	4,687	7,386	56,952
Davidson	100	.....	1,703	502	.....	1,465	3,770
Deering	178	1,618	520	14,085	330	1,203	17,954
Dicksen	202	4,985	6,501	23,785	.....	7,464	42,937
Golovin	14	7,730	22,176	18,776	.....	9,514	58,210
Keewalik	77	80	3,649	16,013	.....	1,677	21,496
Kotzebue	2,800	48	218	966	.....	1,926	5,958
Kougearok .....	.....	.....	269	.....	.....	375	644
Kuskoquim .....	.....	20	880	5,560	130	4,750	11,340
Lost River .....	.....	.....	10	360	.....	180	550
Nome	10,399	40,138	514,071	1,003,979	227,181	1,126,314	2,922,082
Nushagak	2,980	9,212	157,263	58,920	740	49,504	278,619
Penny River .....	.....	396	1,320	2,430	2,830	.....	6,976
Point Hope	127	525	367	6,126	54	1,714	8,913
Point Barrow	1,500	162	3,122	5,507	37	3,258	13,586
St. Paul and St. George	4,200	749	1,829	13,720	509	9,905	30,972
Solomon	2,550	10,641	83,450	29,608	.....	27,281	153,530
Teller and Clarence	15,426	4,967	31,449	29,736	836	21,892	104,306
Tin City .....	.....	568	2,365	2,854	.....	1,292	7,079
Unalaklik .....	.....	.....	343	3,099	607	174	4,223
Wainwright .....	.....	.....	123	909	.....	649	1,681
Total	92,753	179,732	1,222,708	1,415,495	238,496	1,532,147	4,681,331

Comparative statement of principal places.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
All Bristol Bay places	\$1,568,324	\$1,770,431	\$1,191,348
Council .....	.....	a 31,808	56,952
Dicksen .....	.....	a 99,180	42,937
Golovin	135,833	96,709	58,210
Nome	1,726,242	1,988,520	2,922,082
Solomon	89,926	126,468	153,530
St. Paul and St. George	20,758	21,662	30,972
Teller and Clarence	38,854	95,715	104,306
All other places	61,798	68,692	120,994
Total	3,641,735	4,309,185	4,681,331

a Included in "All other places" for 1904.

To St. Michael, Yukon, and tributary valleys.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Machin- ery.	Provi- sions.	Liquor.	All other.	Total.
Andreafsky	\$1,181	\$17,908	.....	\$1,186	\$20,275
Anvik	3,108	3,108
Bettles	\$33	6,797	20,222	\$1,613	10,730	39,395
Chena	\$622	267	63,216	62,573	24,491	68,530	219,099
Circle City	100	3,958	31,409	3,176	12,852	51,495
Eagle	1,135	4,362	38,524	8,659	14,356	67,036
Fairbanks	2,054	2,481	220,514	625,069	51,950	667,545	1,569,613
Fortymile	172	3,346	2,312	1,072	6,902
Fort Hamlin	407	.....	35	442
Fort Egbert	42	7,712	15,992	80	14,914	38,740
Fort Gibbon	2,093	9,070	.....	11,903	23,066
Fort Yukon	13	380	3,102	85	1,973	5,553
Koyukuk	90	978	3,633	.....	383	5,084
Novakaket	1,175	.....	.....	1,592	2,767
Mulato	1,020	2,120	.....	3,448	6,588
Rampart	66	9,849	91,253	5,261	20,624	127,053
St. Michael	17,974	27,197	106,050	531,464	40,933	301,393	1,025,011
Tanana	818	2,980	22,356	10,459	9,487	46,100
Twentymile	1,568	4,124	.....	15	5,707
Weare	820	2,990	1,160	3,807	8,777
Total	20,650	32,242	434,825	1,485,562	150,179	1,148,953	3,272,411

Comparative statement of principal places.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Andreafsky		^a \$22,592	\$20,275
Bettles		^a 17,491	39,395
Chena	\$28,139	74,114	219,699
Circle City	41,530	21,849	51,495
Eagle	48,722	60,379	67,036
Fairbanks	53,859	367,591	1,569,613
Fort Egbert	52,217	37,545	38,740
Fort Gibbon		^a 9,850	23,066
Fortymile	13,469	11,499	6,902
Rampart	71,305	38,489	127,053
St. Michael	215,371	502,820	1,025,011
Tanana	30,285	24,872	46,100
All other places	134,552	13,801	38,026
Total	689,449	1,202,892	3,272,411

^a Included in "All other places" for 1904.

RECAPITULATION.

Value of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States.

To—	Coal.	Lumber.	Machin- ery.	Provi- sions.	Liquor.	All other.	Total.
Southeast Alaska	\$138,288	\$57,665	\$749,070	\$1,290,395	\$177,586	\$1,635,040	\$4,048,034
Southern Alaska	41,908	75,229	748,669	873,615	125,710	894,345	2,759,476
Bering Sea	92,753	179,732	1,222,708	1,415,495	238,496	1,532,147	4,681,331
St. Michael and Yukon River	20,650	32,242	434,855	1,485,562	150,179	1,148,953	3,272,411
Total, 1905	293,599	344,858	3,155,272	5,065,067	691,971	5,210,485	14,761,252
Total, 1904	169,030	437,843	1,770,192	3,538,515	465,076	4,683,341	11,053,997
Total, 1903	219,694	304,765	960,155	2,461,492	389,083	4,645,976	9,001,205

Comparative statement of total values.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Southeast Alaska	\$3,176,619	\$3,774,502	\$4,048,034
Southern Alaska	1,493,402	1,767,418	2,759,476
Bering Sea	3,641,735	4,309,185	4,681,331
St. Michael and Yukon River	689,449	1,202,892	3,272,411
Total	9,001,205	11,053,997	14,761,252

Comparative statement of exports from and imports into Alaska for the calendar years 1904 and 1905.

	1904.	1905.
Shipments of merchandise to the United States:		
Salmon, canned	\$8,569,698	\$6,736,693
All other fish products	484,116	822,442
Furs and fur skins, undressed	461,449	480,805
Copper ore	258,302	663,506
All other articles of merchandise	812,495	408,896
Total shipments to the United States	10,586,060	9,107,342
Domestic gold shipped to the United States	9,082,581	12,131,003
Domestic exports	1,141,569	1,084,462
Domestic gold exported	613,781	504,027
Total value of exports and shipments of domestic gold and merchandise	21,423,991	22,826,834
Total value of imports, domestic and foreign	12,550,783	15,839,535
Excess of exports over imports	8,873,208	6,987,299

Receipts by subports.

	Imports.	Tonnage tax.	Fines, etc.	Fees.	All other collections.	Total, 1905.	Total, 1904.	Total, 1903.
Nome.....	\$7,843	\$396	\$1,761	\$127	\$335	\$10,462	\$10,505	\$834
Eagle.....	36,148	825	.....	556	1,715	39,244	62,263	12,756
Juneau.....	11,150	185	650	69	284	12,338	30,211	7,561
Wrangell.....	609	35	300	57	63	1,064	1,284	1,909
Sitka.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	2,300	5,444	4,179
Sand Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281	.....
Valdez.....	761	106	17	.....	61	945	681	411
Kodiak.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	481	115
Ketchikan.....	6,285	1,199	.....	1,271	618	9,373	10,307	4,210
Fortymile.....	4,189	.....	94	.....	59	4,342	4,169	7,738
St. Michael.....	1,467	.....	200	56	626	2,349	605	2,518
Skagway.....	7,585	.....	68	118	1,010	8,781	9,477	6,185
Unalaska.....	4,405	132	.....	28	.....	4,565	1,319	120
Total.....	80,646	2,878	3,073	2,290	7,071	95,967	138,027	48,546

APPENDIX L.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Name.	Date of incorporation.	Name.	Date of incorporation.	Name.	Date of incorporation.
Chena.....	1904	Fairbanks.....	1903	Treadwell.....	1901
Council.....	1905	Juneau.....	1900	Valdez.....	1901
Douglas.....	1902	Ketchikan.....	1906	Wrangell.....	1903
Eagle.....	1901	Nome.....	1901		

APPENDIX M.

Table showing rate of wages and cost of living.

District.	Rate of wages.			Cost of living per day.
	Mechanics.	Miners.	Laborers.	
Ketchikan.....	\$5.00	\$3.50 to \$4.00	\$3.00 to \$3.50	\$1.00
Juneau.....	5.00	3.50	3.00	1.00
Orca.....	5.00	.....	3.00	1.00
Seward.....	5.00	.....	2.75	1.00
Valdez.....	5.00	3.50 to 4.00	3.00 to 3.50	1.00
Fairbanks.....	15.00	7.50	7.00	2.50
Nome.....	10.00	6.25	5.00	1.25

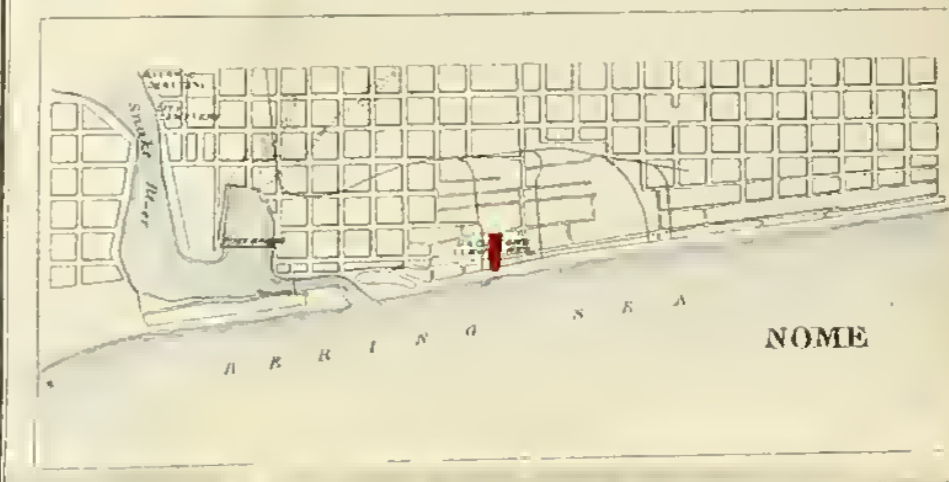
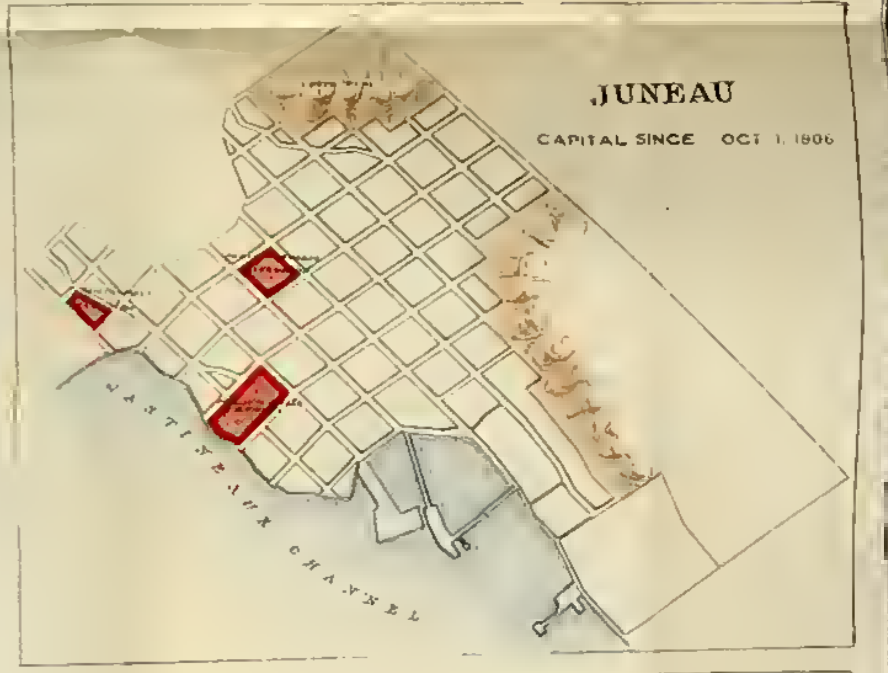
178° 176° 174° 172° 170° 168° 166° 164° 162° 160° 158° 156° 154° 152° 150° 148° 146° 144° 142° 140° 138° 136° 134° 132° 130° 128° 126° 124° 122° 120° 118° 116° 114° 112° 110° 108° 106° 104° 102° 100° 98° 96° 94° 92° 90° 88° 86° 84° 82° 80° 78° 76° 74° 72° 70° 68° 66° 64° 62° 60° 58° 56° 54° 52° 50° 48° 46° 44° 42° 40° 38° 36° 34° 32° 30° 28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18° 16° 14° 12° 10° 8° 6° 4° 2° 0° 2° 4° 6° 8° 10° 12° 14° 16° 18° 20° 22° 24° 26° 28° 30° 32° 34° 36° 38° 40° 42° 44° 46° 48° 50° 52° 54° 56° 58° 60° 62° 64° 66° 68° 70° 72° 74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° 86° 88° 90° 92° 94° 96° 98° 100° 102° 104° 106° 108° 110° 112° 114° 116° 118° 120° 122° 124° 126° 128° 130° 132° 134° 136° 138° 140° 142° 144° 146° 148° 150° 152° 154° 156° 158° 160° 162° 164° 166° 168° 170° 172° 174° 176° 178°

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, COMMISSIONER.

ALASKA

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Geological Survey, Cassin and other sources under the direction of
FRANK BOND
Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.
1906

Scale: Approximately 1 Inch = 50 Miles



- LEGEND
- ☆ Capital (Juneau)
 - Territory Boundary
 - Cities, Towns, Settlements, etc.
 - U.S. Surveyor-General's Office
 - U.S. Land Office (Juneau)
 - Forest Reserves
 - Military, Naval, Signal Corps, Marine Hospital, Light House, etc. Reserves
 - Indian Reservation
 - Reindeer Station Reserves

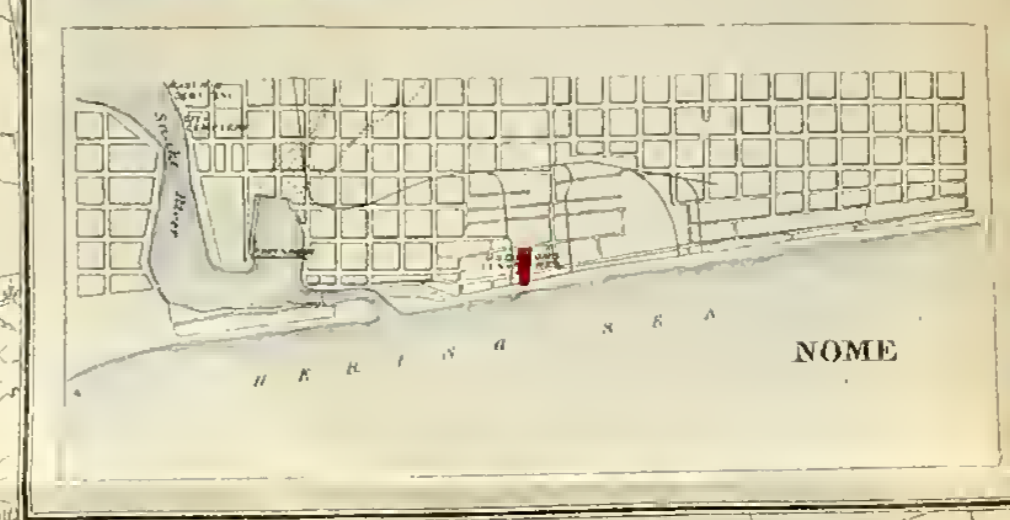


RESERVED
SOUND BY ACT OF MARCH 3, 1809
AND MARCH 18, 1890



LEGEND

- ☆ Capital (Juneau)
- ▬ Territory Boundary
- Cities, Towns, Settlements, etc.
- U.S. Surveyor-General's Office
- U.S. Land Office (Juneau)
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- Military, Naval, Signal Corps, Marine Hospital, Light House, etc. Reserves
- Indian Reservation
- Reindeer Station Reserves



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Phoenix, Ariz., September 1, 1906.

SIR: In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of June 30, 1906, I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

I have endeavored to make the report as brief and yet as compendious as possible, in accordance with the suggestions of your letter and with the Executive order of February 9, 1906.

Arizona has had a prosperous year. In some parts of the Territory, where there are in progress very active mining developments, the population is increasing rapidly; particularly is this so in Cochise and Gila counties. The irrigation works undertaken by the Government under the national irrigation act are progressing, and, while neither of them has yet reached that stage of construction rendering them available for the actual storage, diversion, or supply of water, the assurance of their early completion has served to encourage and make hopeful the agricultural interests.

Bountiful rains in all parts of the Territory have kept the ranges in good condition, and the cattle and sheep industries are especially prosperous.

Peace and good order have prevailed throughout the Territory to a greater extent, probably, than ever before. The increase of population and the incidents of rapidly developing industries throughout the Territory have a strong influence to restrain the vicious and reckless elements regarded as inseparable from a new society, and they encourage and promote the growth of those elements essential to the good order and intellectual and moral progress of the community.

No system for the collection of general statistics has been provided by the legislature, and detailed, accurate statements of the production of the range, field and mine are not obtainable and can only be estimated.

During the year, the experiment of growing sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar therefrom has been undertaken. A large factory has been erected at Glendale, in Maricopa County, at a cost of about \$300,000, and 300 or 400 acres of land were planted in sugar beets. Some annoying and unexpected obstacles have delayed the experiment, but enough has been done to warrant the confident prediction that the enterprise will be entirely successful. The land and climate seem peculiarly well adapted to the growth of the sugar beet, the yield being abundant and the proportion of saccharine matter developed in the beets being very large as compared with other localities.

POPULATION.

I estimate the present population of Arizona to be approximately 180,000. There is good reason to believe, as I pointed out last year, that the population of the Territory is increasing at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

IMMIGRATION.

The bulk of Arizona's foreign immigration comes from Mexico. Large numbers of Mexicans living in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua are in the habit of coming to Arizona in search of employment in the mines and on the railroads. Many of them return to their homes after accumulating something, but not a few bring their families and stay. It has been found that Americans seldom seek employment in railway construction, and almost never in work as railroad section hands, except for very brief periods.

LABOR.

The year has been one of great prosperity for all classes of labor. In most lines of skilled labor the demand has exceeded the supply, and there has been a marked shortage in the supply of unskilled labor.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

The financial condition of the Territory this year is better than ever before. The cash held by the Territorial treasurer on June 30, 1906, amounted to \$279,197.60, the largest sum in our history, and larger by \$6,521.46 than at the corresponding date last year. A new record was established for the general fund also, the balance on June 30, 1906, amounting to \$88,435.84, an increase of \$21,100.21 over the corresponding date last year.

The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year amounted to \$800,644.83 and the disbursements to \$794,143.37.

The "net debt" of the Territory was \$1,022,972.43, a decrease of \$10,000 for the year, bonds representing Territorial indebtedness to that amount having been paid.

The total funded debt on behalf of counties and cities was \$2,100,302.86, an increase of \$25,000. This increase does not represent, however, an actual increase of public indebtedness. It means, merely that matured county bonds to the amount of \$25,000 were paid with the proceeds of an issue of Territorial bonds of the same par value.

Acting under authority of an act of Congress, it has been the policy of the Territory for several years to take up the bonded debts of the several counties as they mature, if the counties are not ready to pay, and exchange therefor Territorial bonds. When county bonds are redeemed and Territorial bonds issued in like amounts, the counties thus benefited are charged with the debts paid and are required to pay into the Territorial treasury annually sufficient money to cover the interest on the new bonds. By assuming the indebtedness of the counties, the Territory enables the counties to get the benefit of a lower interest rate on their indebtedness.

In January of this year, the Territory issued its bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of taking up an indebtedness of Pima County of a like amount, which had matured a few months previously and which the county found it inconvenient to pay. These bonds bear 4 per cent interest and mature in fifty years, the Territory reserving the right to discharge them at the expiration of twenty years. The issue was sold at par, the purchasers paying all expense of issue. Thus, in effect, the bonds brought a premium of about 3 per cent. This sale established a new record for the Territory. With the exception of an issue of \$318,275.29 on behalf of Pima County in 1903, this was the first instance in the history of the Territory in which its bonds bore a lower interest rate than 5 per cent, and in the case of the bonds issued for Pima County, the interest rate was fixed as the result of a compromise with the holders of the county bonds. I felt that the excellent financial condition of the Territory warranted the administration in insisting that any new bonds issued should not bear a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent, and the readiness with which the issue of \$25,000 of 4 per cent bonds was taken fully justified that decision.

With the exception of one, all the counties promptly meet their obligations to the Territory in the matter of their interest accounts.

The exception is Pima County. In the early days of the Territory a debt of \$150,000 was fraudulently incurred by the county of Pima through the rascality of its board of supervisors. The legislature had authorized the county to issue its bonds in the sum of \$150,000 to aid the construction of a railroad through the county, the bonds of the county to be issued as the road was constructed. Although but a few miles of road were actually built (these rails being taken up subsequently) bonds of the county to the full amount of \$150,000 were issued and placed in the hands of the traditional "innocent holder." Later on, upon seeing how they had been defrauded, the people of the county resisted payment of the interest on these bonds and the question was litigated through the Territorial and United States Supreme Courts. The bond issue was held by the courts to be invalid, and the people of Pima County thought they were entirely released from the fraudulent debt. Subsequently the Territorial legislature requested Congress to validate certain county bonds hitherto issued, the object of the legislature being to place honestly issued bonds of Yavapai County on an unquestionable basis.

In compliance with the request of the legislature, Congress passed an act which not only validated the Yavapai County bonds but the fraudulent Pima County bonds as well. The far-reaching effect of the act was not apprehended at the time by the citizens of the Territory—not even by their Delegate in Congress. With the act of Congress as their authority, the holders of the Pima County bonds again sought to enforce payment, and after a prolonged litigation the Supreme Court of the United States declared that the bonds of Pima County had been made valid by the act of Congress and must be paid. When the court's mandate finally reached the Territorial administration the debt in question had grown to \$318,275.29, and bonds of the Territory in that amount, bearing 3 per cent interest and to mature in fifty years, were issued, the county of Pima being charged with the issue.

The board of supervisors of Pima County, acting under the advice of private counsel, profess to believe that it is yet possible to evade the

debt, and they have declined to pay to the Territory the interest thereon, although the Territory is regularly paying the interest to the bondholders on behalf of the county.

It is manifestly unjust to the taxpayers of the other counties that the Territorial treasury should bear the burden of the interest payment on these bonds, and the attorney-general instituted last spring in the supreme court of the Territory a suit in mandamus to compel the county of Pima to pay into the Territorial treasury sufficient moneys to regularly meet the interest payments on the bonds. The supreme court decided the case in favor of the Territory, but an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was taken by the board of supervisors of the county.

Somewhat more than a year ago it was brought to my attention that some of the counties were reckless in incurring obligations in excess of their ability to meet them out of the resources of their treasuries. Claims against these counties would be audited and allowed and warrants issued therefor, which, upon presentation to the county treasurers, were not paid. These warrants purported to draw interest. It being not only unbusinesslike but illegal for these counties to incur a floating debt, I instructed the public examiner to inform the officials of all counties that they must adhere to a strictly cash basis and to issue no warrants in excess of their ability to pay promptly in cash. A salutary reform has been effected in this respect.

As pointed out in my remarks on the question of taxation, the policy of assessing railroads and the large producing mines upon a more equitable valuation has resulted throughout the Territory in a material reduction of the tax rate. In some of the counties the reduction this year will amount to more than \$1 upon each \$100 valuation.

Receipts of the Territorial treasury for the year ended June 30, 1906.

General fund.....	\$203,682.02
Agricultural college fund.....	25,000.00
Asylum for insane fund.....	47,668.84
Asylum for insane interest fund.....	1,165.47
Capitol building fund.....	2,100.00
Capitol interest fund.....	5,606.31
Interest fund.....	160,360.46
Industrial school fund.....	32,935.29
License and inspection fund.....	13,367.69
Northern Arizona Normal School fund.....	17,144.88
Northern Arizona Normal School fund, section 2.....	207.23
Northern Arizona Normal Dormitory fund.....	6,619.44
Prison fund.....	61,608.84
Ranger fund.....	24,307.87
Redemption asylum bonds.....	10,551.16
Tempe Normal School fund.....	43,886.62
Tempe Normal School building fund.....	70,259.33
Territorial school fund.....	42,852.78
St. Louis Exposition bond interest.....	78.70
World's Fair bond interest.....	78.67
University fund.....	28,053.50
University interest, law 3663 of 1901.....	2,330.75
University interest, act 47 of 1903.....	792.98
Total.....	800,664.83

Disbursements of the Territorial treasury for the year ended June 30, 1906.

General fund.....	\$182,581.81
Agricultural college fund.....	30,000.00
Asylum for insane fund.....	44,309.94
Asylum for insane improvement fund.....	2,089.04
Asylum for insane interest fund, act 73 of 1903.....	1,000.00
Capitol building fund.....	5,541.97
Capitol interest fund.....	5,050.00
Interest fund.....	174,458.87
Industrial school fund.....	24,709.11
License and inspection fund.....	13,762.69
Northern Arizona Normal School fund.....	13,978.64
Northern Arizona Normal.....	3,120.18
Northern Arizona Normal dormitory fund.....	15,706.75
Prison fund.....	60,259.80
Ranger fund.....	19,400.61
Redemption fund, asylum bonds.....	10,000.00
Tempe Normal School building fund.....	71,160.50
Tempe Normal School fund.....	37,389.29
Territorial school fund.....	43,969.29
University fund.....	30,607.11
University interest, law 3663 of 1901.....	1,250.00
University interest, act 47 of 1903.....	458.37
World's Fair bond interest.....	1,113.39
St. Louis Exposition bond interest.....	1,408.37
Asylum for insane building fund.....	817.64
Total.....	794,143.37

PUBLIC FUNDS IN THE BANKS.

In accordance with an act of the twenty-third legislative assembly (1905), the Territorial funds are kept in various banks of the Territory, the bank in each instance having furnished security for the deposit, the security in most cases being a bond furnished by a surety company. The Territory receives 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances. Deposits in banks outside of the Territory are temporary only, and are made to facilitate the payment of interest on the funded debt. The sum on deposit during the year, averaged, was \$246,000. On June 30, 1906, the Territorial deposits were as follows:

The Bank of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.....	\$50,578.93
Consolidated National Bank, Tucson, Ariz.....	21,284.31
Phoenix National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.....	22,010.82
National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz.....	19,771.12
The Valley Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.....	13,610.11
Prescott National Bank, Prescott, Ariz.....	27,117.84
The Bank of Bisbee, Bisbee, Ariz.....	15,092.19
Miners and Merchants' Bank, Bisbee, Ariz.....	16,616.36
Navajo County Bank, Winslow, Ariz.....	11,660.82
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Solomonville, Ariz.....	7,810.61
Mesa City Bank, Mesa, Ariz.....	2,523.29
Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Tempe, Ariz.....	2,523.82
Bank of Benson, Benson, Ariz.....	33.25
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, N. Y.....	67,964.13
Surveyor-general's check.....	300.00
The Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.....	300.00
Total.....	279,197.60

Bond statement.

Date of bond issue.	Account on which bonds were issued.	Maturity.	Interest rate.	Amount.
		<i>Years.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Jan. 15, 1888	Territorial indebtedness.....	25	6	\$78,000.00
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
July 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. 15, 1903	Territorial exhibit, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	20	5	30,000.00
Do.....	Matured bonds, Territory and counties.....	20-50	5	92,000.00
Do.....	Judgment indebtedness Pima County railroad bonds.....	20-50	3	318,275.29
July 15, 1903	Matured bonds, Territory and counties.....	20-50	5	94,000.00
Jan. 1, 1904	Improvements asylum for the insane.....	20-50	5	20,000.00
Mar. 1, 1904	Expenses university experiment station.....	20-50	5	11,000.00
Jan. 1, 1906	Matured bonds of Pima County.....	20-50	4	25,000.00
	Total bonds outstanding.....			3,123,275.29

The present funded debt represents indebtedness incurred in former years by the Territory, the several counties, and certain cities, as follows:

Schedule of the funded debt, showing county, city, and Territorial indebtedness.

Apache County.....	\$43,473.50	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.....	1,022,972.43
Pinal County.....	136,138.08		
Yavapai County.....	338,740.07	Total.....	3,123,275.29

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Territorial board of equalization completed its equalization of the valuation of all the taxable property in the Territory August 17, 1906, its action being based upon the returns made by the boards of supervisors of the several counties.

The following tables show in detail the valuations found by the board, with the increased valuations which it ordered boards of supervisors to carry into effect:

APACHE COUNTY.

Property.	Number.	Valuation.	Increase.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Cultivated land.....acres..	2,763	\$27,976.76	.....
Improvements.....		6,740.00	.....
Uncultivated land.....acres..	22,706	31,780.00	.....
Improvements.....		10,197.00	.....
Railroad land.....acres..	863,889.41	365,555.76	.....
Town and city lots.....		13,952.00	.....
Improvements.....		40,616.00	.....
Horses:			
Range.....	609	6,090.00	.....
Work.....	438	14,952.80	.....
Saddle.....	491	9,820.00	.....
Stallions.....	7	370.00	.....
Mules.....	11	294.00	.....
Asses.....	92	644.00	.....
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	5,478	65,736.00	.....
Milch cows.....	327	8,175.00	.....

APACHE COUNTY—Continued.

Property.	Number.	Valuation.	Increase.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Sheep.....	58,550	\$117,100.00	.....
Goats.....	1,100	2,200.00	.....
Swine.....	35	140.00	.....
Railroad, standard gauge.....miles..	55.48	a 255,509.21	.....
All other property.....		138,866.00	.....
Total.....		1,116,714.53	.....

COCHISE COUNTY.

Cultivated land.....acres..	3,301	\$32,905.00	.....
Improvements.....		19,670.00	.....
Uncultivated land.....acres..	55,494.19	142,576.97	.....
Improvements.....		47,282.00	.....
Land grants.....acres..	50,118.08	126,225.00	.....
Patented mines.....	920	3,967,598.20	400
Improvements.....		196,522.01	.....
Improvements on unpatented mines.....		16,355.00	.....
Town and city lots.....		1,357,431.95	.....
Improvements.....		1,480,185.00	.....
Horses:			
Range.....	1,761	17,725.00	.....
Work.....	1,403	52,507.00	.....
Saddle.....	1,430	30,806.00	.....
Stallions.....	16	1,475.00	.....
Mules.....	104	4,195.00	.....
Asses.....	41	260.00	.....
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	45,357	453,570.00	.....
Beef.....	308	6,160.00	.....
Milch cows.....	835	25,210.00	.....
Bulls.....	980	32,255.00	.....
Sheep.....	220	455.00	.....
Goats.....	3,103	6,806.00	.....
Swine.....	347	977.00	.....
Railroad, standard gauge.....miles..	246.05	1,933,769.00	.....
Side track, standard gauge.....do..	51.80	98,825.00	.....
All other property.....		3,436,124.61	.....
Total.....		13,487,870.74	.....

COCONINO COUNTY.

Cultivated land.....acres..	39,874.94	\$132,721.99	.....
Improvements.....		210,775.00	.....
Railroad land:			
On reserve.....acres..	39,709.52	238,258.07	.....
Off reserve.....do..	273,656.54	68,414.13	.....
Patented mines.....	11	6,500.00	.....
Town and city lots.....		154,702.50	.....
Improvements.....		331,765.00	.....
Horses, range.....	1,749	17,490.00	.....
Improvements on patented mines.....		9,500.00	.....
Horse:			
Work.....	644	25,760.00	.....
Saddle.....	987	24,675.00	.....
Stallions.....	10	1,000.00	.....
Mules.....	11	550.00	.....
Asses.....	273	1,365.00	.....
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	30,472	315,385.20	.....
Milch cows.....	184	4,600.00	.....
Bulls.....	34	1,360.00	.....
Sheep.....	156,025	312,050.00	.....
Goats.....	5,400	10,800.00	.....
Swine.....	95	475.00	.....
Railroad, standard gauge (Santa Fe), estimated.....miles..	108.73	634,255.00	.....
Railroads:			
Grand Canyon.....do..	66.45	299,025.00	.....
Central Arizona.....do..	15	30,000.00	.....
Saginaw.....do..	14	28,000.00	.....
All other property.....		744,413.71	.....
Total.....		3,604,140.60	.....

a Estimated.

GILA COUNTY.

Property.	Number.	Valuation.	Increase.
Cultivated land.....acres	4,312.5	\$23,240.00	<i>Per cent.</i>
Improvements.....		8,125.00	
Patented mines.....	95	1,376,250.00	260
Improvements.....		423,350.00	
Unpatented mines.....	22	296,500.00	
Improvements.....		17,550.00	
Town and city lots.....		435,920.00	
Improvements.....		414,414.00	
Horses:			
Range.....	947	9,470.00	
Work.....	721	30,359.50	
Saddle.....	1,406	28,935.00	
Stallions.....	3	150.00	
Mules.....	239	11,700.00	
Asses.....	91	424.50	
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	33,877	338,770.00	
Beef.....	52	750.00	
Milch cows.....	106	2,410.00	
Bulls.....	6	130.00	
Sheep.....	120	240.00	
Goats.....	21,602	43,204.00	
Swine.....	230	1,026.50	
Railroad, standard gauge.....miles..	32.24	196,510.32	
All other property.....		623,803.10	
Total.....		4,282,240.92	

GRAHAM COUNTY.

Cultivated land.....acres..	21,177	\$423,540.00	
Improvements.....		370,525.00	
Uncultivated land.....acres..	23,759	95,036.00	
Railroad land.....do..	25	500.00	
Patented mines.....	221	2,372,580.00	
Improvements.....		1,187,480.00	
Town and city lots.....		120,795.00	
Improvements.....		240,055.00	
Horses:			
Range.....	591	5,910.00	
Work.....	1,175	47,000.00	
Saddle.....	1,946	48,650.00	
Stallions.....	15	1,800.00	
Mules.....	542	21,680.00	
Asses, jacks.....	10	1,000.00	
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	42,061	420,610.00	
Milch cows.....	1,006	25,350.00	
Bulls.....	47	940.00	
Sheep.....	1,000	2,000.00	
Goats.....	17,027	34,054.00	
Swine.....	290	580.00	
Railroads:			
Standard gauge.....miles..	124.96	734,759.00	
Standard gauge (side).....do..	1	1,000.00	
Narrow gauge.....do..	25.50	85,300.00	
All other property.....		392,449.00	
Total.....		6,633,393.00	

MARICOPA COUNTY.

Cultivated land.....acres..	294,300	\$3,642,935.00	
Improvements.....		512,825.00	
Patented mines.....	28	28,250.00	
Improvements.....		7,500.00	
Improvements on unpatented mines.....		11,500.00	
Town and city lots.....		2,435,950.00	
Improvements.....		2,015,860.00	
Horses:			
Range.....	2,065	26,180.00	
Work.....	2,798	114,285.00	
Calves.....	2,041	15,205.00	
Horses, stallions.....	33	5,750.00	
Mules.....	327	11,455.00	
Asses.....	10	830.00	

MARICOPA COUNTY—Continued.

Property.	Number.	Valuation.	Increase.
Cattle:			<i>Per cent.</i>
Range and stock.....	16,729	\$168,170.00	.....
Beef.....	1,597	31,940.00	.....
Milch cows.....	4,894	122,350.00	.....
Bulls.....	359	9,940.00	.....
Sheep.....	2,820	8,460.00	.....
Goats.....	4,239	6,435.00	.....
Swine.....	1,209	3,325.00	.....
Stands of bees.....	10,506	15,760.00	.....
Railroad, standard gauge..... miles.....	105.20	990,775.00	.....
Ostriches.....	1,304	56,700.00	.....
All other property.....		1,512,533.61	.....
Total.....		11,754,883.61	.....

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Uncultivated land..... acres.....	1,070	\$1,928.67	.....
Improvements.....		50,508.00	.....
Railroad land..... acres.....	42,445	8,489.00	.....
Patented mines.....	160	194,027.28	50
Improvements.....		106,424.00	.....
Improvements on unpatented mines.....		44,165.00	.....
Town and city lots.....		35,399.45	.....
Improvements.....		92,185.00	.....
Horses:			
Range.....	685	6,850.00	.....
Work.....	283	14,150.00	.....
Saddle.....	520	18,200.00	.....
Stallions.....	2	150.00	.....
Mules.....	9	310.00	.....
Asses.....	57	290.00	.....
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	10,627	106,270.00	.....
Milch cows.....	108	2,700.00	.....
Bulls.....	3	75.00	.....
Sheep.....	19,797	39,594.00	.....
Goats.....	1,650	3,300.00	.....
Swine.....	91	405.00	.....
Railroads:			
Standard gauge (estimated)..... miles.....	107.881	471,979.38	.....
Standard gauge..... do.....	21.57	76,500.00	.....
All other property.....		144,494.85	.....
Total.....		1,418,394.63	.....

NAVAJO COUNTY.

Cultivated land..... acres.....	2,782	\$42,300.00	.....
Uncultivated land..... do.....	10,478	21,178.00	.....
Improvements.....		16,877.50	.....
Railroad land..... acres.....	721,108.57	288,443.43	.....
Land grants..... do.....	337,245.99	134,898.40	.....
Town and city lots.....		85,930.66	.....
Improvements.....		207,645.85	.....
Horses:			
Range.....	841	8,410.00	.....
Work.....	630	22,590.00	.....
Saddle.....	308	7,160.00	.....
Stallions.....	3	240.00	.....
Mules.....	14	350.00	.....
Asses.....	120	600.00	.....
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	5,340	53,400.00	.....
Milch cows.....	362	7,240.00	.....
Bulls.....	4	100.00	.....
Sheep.....	68,270	170,675.00	.....
Goats.....	720	1,440.00	.....
Swine.....	109	327.00	.....
Railroad, standard gauge (estimated)..... miles.....	57.155	263,200.00	.....
All other property.....		346,719.08	.....
Total.....		1,679,724.92	.....

PIMA COUNTY.

Property.	Number.	Valuation.	Increase.
Uncultivated land.....acres	61,198	\$233,887.00	<i>Per cent.</i>
Improvements.....		132,177.00	
Additions to city of Tucson.....		80,335.00	
Improvements.....		45,345.00	
Land grants.....acres	17,208	16,130.00	
Improvements.....		1,500.00	
Patented mines.....	296	391,390.00	
Improvements.....		4,550.00	
Town and city lots.....		1,121,895.00	
Improvements.....		1,538,832.00	
Horses:			
Range.....	1,415	14,220.00	
Work.....	614	17,843.00	
Saddle.....	613	12,165.00	
Stallions.....	12	450.00	
Mules.....	81	1,895.00	
Asses.....	8	24.00	
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	22,883	228,830.00	
Milch cows.....	321	6,840.00	
Bulls.....	202	4,050.00	
Sheep.....	1,930	3,800.00	
Goats.....	500	750.00	
Swine.....	30	90.00	
Railroad, standard gauge.....miles		712,249.00	
All other property.....		1,016,301.00	
Total.....		5,585,608.00	

PINAL COUNTY.

Cultivated land.....acres	62,345	\$358,833.50	
Improvements.....		40,300.00	
Patented mines.....	94	87,850.00	
Improvements.....		38,409.00	
Improvements on unpatented mines.....		34,354.25	
Town and city lots.....		37,773.25	
Improvements.....		63,890.00	
Horses:			
Range.....	833	5,613.00	
Work.....	461	12,560.00	
Saddle.....	514	8,110.00	
Stallions.....	6	365.00	
Mules.....	87	2,400.00	
Asses.....	65	325.00	
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....			
Beef.....			
Milch cows.....	14,812	178,364.50	
Bulls.....			
Sheep.....	4,000	8,000.00	
Goats.....	2,804	5,668.00	
Swine.....	294	815.00	
Railroad, standard gauge.....miles	79.84	826,542.50	
All other property.....		217,783.44	
Total.....		1,927,956.44	

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Uncultivated land.....acres	14,743	\$35,523.00	
Improvements.....		56,595.00	
Land grants.....acres	45,235	65,614.30	
Improvements.....		10,000.00	
Patented mines.....	117	149,000.00	
Improvements.....		40,520.00	
Improvements on unpatented mines.....		44,455.00	
Town and city lots.....		211,829.50	
Improvements.....		276,119.00	
Horses:			
Range.....	1,185	11,850.00	
Work.....	228	8,925.00	
Saddle.....	702	17,400.00	
Stallions.....	7	270.00	

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY—Continued.

Property.	Number.	Valuation.	Increase
Mules.....	72	\$2,590.00	.....
Asses.....	136	361.00	.....
Cattle:			<i>Per cent.</i>
Range and stock.....	19,751	197,510.00	.....
Milch cows.....	81	2,045.00	.....
Bulls.....	236	4,635.00	.....
Goats.....	121	328.00	.....
Swine.....	129	425.50	.....
Railroad, standard gauge.....	miles 52.4	262,000.00	.....
All other property.....		266,345.77	.....
Total.....		1,664,341.07	.....

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Cultivated land.....	acres 112,024.23	\$196,611.88	.....
Improvements.....		123,305.00	.....
Railroad land.....	acres 207,017.45	41,603.49	.....
Land grants.....	do 99,445.20	39,778.08	.....
Improvements.....		3,000.00	.....
Patented mines.....	1,314	2,123,136.00	33½
Improvements.....		1,104,008.00	.....
Improvements on unpatented mines.....		177,676.00	.....
Town and city lots.....		533,666.00	.....
Improvements.....		940,480.00	.....
Horses:			
Range.....	2,008	20,080.00	.....
Work.....	1,655	46,150.00	.....
Saddle.....	1,195	30,025.00	.....
Stallions.....	8	445.00	.....
Mules.....	132	3,115.00	.....
Asses.....	228	1,490.00	.....
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	32,939	329,390.00	.....
Milch cows.....	617	15,550.00	.....
Bulls.....	10	330.00	.....
Sheep.....	48,863	97,726.00	.....
Goats.....	18,533	37,066.00	.....
Swine.....	413	1,571.00	.....
Railroads:			
Standard gauge (estimated).....	miles 61.552	269,290.00	.....
Congress.....	do 3.6	6,550.00	.....
Narrow gauge.....	do 27.3	136,500.00	.....
All other property.....		1,357,835.25	.....
Total.....		7,636,377.70	.....

YUMA COUNTY.

Cultivated land.....	acres 71,446.83	\$387,285.00	.....
Improvements.....		14,600.00	.....
Patented mines.....	57	76,200.00	100
Improvements.....		20,300.00	.....
Improvements on unpatented mines.....		19,850.00	.....
Town and city lots.....		299,738.00	.....
Improvements.....		122,165.00	.....
Horses:			
Range.....	260	2,860.00	.....
Work.....	912	34,258.00	.....
Saddle.....	159	3,975.00	.....
Stallions.....	5	1,200.00	.....
Mules.....	510	24,408.00	.....
Asses.....	4	10.00	.....
Cattle:			
Range and stock.....	1,484	16,324.00	.....
Milch cows.....	380	9,500.00	.....
Bulls.....	5	235.00	.....
Swine.....	84	254.00	.....
Railroad, standard gauge.....	miles 82.5	\$16,960.19	.....
Railroad rolling stock.....		90,539.81	.....
Pullman Co.....		4,689.51	.....
All other property.....		209,964.90	.....
Total.....		2,155,316.41	.....

Total valuation, by counties, for the year 1906.

County.	Valuation.	County.	Valuation.
Apache.....	\$1, 116, 714. 53	Pinal.....	\$1, 927, 956. 44
Cochise.....	3, 487, 870. 74	Santa Cruz.....	1, 664, 341. 07
Cocconino.....	3, 604, 140. 60	Yavapai.....	7, 636, 377. 70
Gila.....	4, 282, 240. 92	Yuma.....	2, 155, 316. 41
Graham.....	6, 633, 393. 00		
Maricopa.....	11, 754, 883. 61	Total.....	62, 946, 962. 57
Mohave.....	1, 418, 394. 63	Less exemptions.....	719, 329. 03
Navajo.....	1, 679, 724. 92		
Pima.....	5, 585, 608. 00	Total subject to taxation..	62, 227, 633. 54

Statement of the aggregate amount of valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1906.

Property.	Number.	Valuation.
Cultivated land..... acres..	675, 434. 50	\$5, 268, 349. 13
Improvements.....		1, 306, 865. 00
Uncultivated land..... acres..	128, 250. 19	561, 909. 64
Improvements.....		313, 636. 50
Railroad land..... acres..	2, 147, 760. 49	1, 011, 263. 88
Land grants..... do.....	549, 252. 27	382, 645. 78
Improvements.....		14, 500. 00
Patented mines.....		10, 773, 081. 48
Improvements.....		3, 138, 563. 01
Unpatented mines.....		296, 500. 00
Improvements.....		365, 905. 25
Town and city lots.....		6, 925, 327. 31
Improvements.....		7, 808, 556. 85
Horses:		
Range.....	14, 949	152, 748. 00
Work.....	11, 962	441, 340. 30
Saddle.....	10, 271	239, 921. 00
Stallions.....	127	13, 665. 00
Mules.....	2, 128	84, 942. 00
Asses.....	1, 135	7, 623. 50
Cattle:		
Range and stock.....	281, 810	2, 872, 329. 70
Beef.....	1, 957	38, 850. 00
Milch cows.....	9, 221	231, 770. 00
Bulls.....	1, 886	54, 020. 00
Sheep.....	361, 595	760, 160. 00
Goats.....	76, 799	152, 051. 00
Swine.....	3, 356	10, 411. 00
Ostriches.....	1, 304	56, 700. 00
Stands of bees.....	10, 506	15, 760. 00
Calves.....	3, 041	15, 205. 00
Railroads:		
Standard gauge..... miles..	1, 299. 358	8, 903, 102. 92
Narrow gauge..... do.....	52. 8	221, 800. 00
Side track..... do.....	52. 8	99, 825. 00
All other property.....		10, 407, 634. 32
Total.....		62, 946, 962. 57
Less exemptions.....		719, 329. 03
Total subject to taxation.....		62, 227, 633. 54

Final valuation placed on railroad property for the year 1906.

Name.	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Valuation.
Southern Pacific	392.5	\$11,000.00	\$4,317,500.00
El Paso and Southwestern	86.3	7,600.00	655,880.00
Maricopa and Phoenix and Salt River Valley	42.49	5,750.00	244,317.50
Arizona and New Mexico	40	5,650.00	226,000.00
New Mexico and Arizona	87.80	5,000.00	439,000.00
Morenci Southern	18	3,697.22	66,550.00
Central Arizona	15	2,000.00	30,000.00
Saginaw and Manistee	14	2,000.00	28,000.00
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern	124.3	6,000.00	745,800.00
United Verde and Pacific	27.3	5,000.00	136,500.00
Arizona Copper Co.	7.5	2,500.00	18,750.00
Grand Canyon	66.45	4,500.00	299,025.00
Western Arizona	21.57	3,546.59	76,500.00
Arizona and Colorado	15.8	2,000.00	31,600.00
Congress Consolidated Mines Co.	3.6		6,550.00
Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific			2,700.00
Total	962.61		7,324,672.50
Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe	386.734		^a 1,894,233.59
Pullman Co			100,220.61
Total	1,349.344		9,319,126.70

^a Estimated.*Valuation determined by board on railroads which are exempt from taxation by Territorial statute, or rate of taxation is fixed by act of Congress.*

Name.	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Valuation.
Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe ^a	386.734	\$11,000.00	\$4,254,074.00
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix, exempt	194.79	7,600.00	1,480,404.00
Prescott and Eastern, exempt	26.4	5,500.00	145,200.00
Bradshaw Mountain, exempt	35.65	4,500.00	160,425.00
Phoenix and Eastern, exempt	94.8	4,500.00	426,600.00
El Paso and Southwestern, exempt	59.3	7,600.00	450,680.00
Arizona Southern, exempt	18.4	5,000.00	100,200.00
Total	816.074		7,017,583.00
Less estimated taxable valuation of Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe as above			1,894,233.59
Valuation of railroad property exempt from taxation			5,123,349.41

^a Pays \$175 per mile by act of Congress.*Territorial tax levy for 1906.*

Fund.	Per \$100.
General fund, paragraph 3831, Revised Statutes, 1901	\$0.1543
Interest World's Fair bonds, act 103, laws of 1891 .....	.003
Interest St. Louis Exposition bonds, act 86, laws of 1901 .....	.003
Asylum for insane interest fund, act 73, laws of 1903 .....	.002
Capitol interest fund, act 9, laws of 1897 .....	.01
Interest fund, paragraph 2047, organic law and act of Congress of 1890 .....	.08
Industrial School fund, chapter 50, laws of 1905 .....	.04
Northern Arizona Normal School fund, act 71, laws of 1903 .....	.03
Northern Arizona Normal School dormitory fund, chapter 41, laws of 1905 .....	.015
Prison fund, paragraph 3601, Revised Statutes .....	.12
Ranger fund, paragraph 3229, Revised Statutes, 1901 .....	.05
Redemption fund, act 103, laws 1891 .....	.001
Tempe Normal School fund, paragraph 3702, Revised Statutes, 1901 .....	.05
Tempe Normal School fund, act 38, laws of 1903 .....	.025
Tempe Normal School fund, chapter 43, section 1, laws of 1905 .....	.015
Tempe Normal School Building fund, chapter 43, section 4, laws of 1905 .....	.055
Territorial school fund, paragraph 2246, Revised Statutes, 1901 .....	.03
University fund, paragraph 3652, Revised Statutes, 1901 .....	.06
University interest fund, paragraph 3663, Revised Statutes, 1901 .....	.005
University interest fund, act 47, laws of 1903 .....	.0017
Total .....	.7500

Rate of taxation in the several counties, inclusive of the Territorial tax—Comparative statement.

County.	Total tax per \$100.		County.	Total tax per \$100.	
	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
Apache.....	\$4.00	\$3.75	Navajo.....	\$3.95	\$3.50
Cochise.....	2.90	2.65	Pima.....	3.25	2.85
Coconino.....	2.90	2.50	Pinal.....	3.75	3.50
Gila.....	3.25	3.22	Santa Cruz.....	3.95	3.70
Graham.....	3.75	2.50	Yavapai.....	4.00	3.00
Maricopa.....	2.50	2.10	Yuma.....	4.50	3.50
Mohave.....	4.00	4.00			

BANKS.

The prosperous condition of business throughout the Territory is well reflected by the bank statements rendered to the Territorial auditor. The statements of June 18, 1906, abstracts of which appear herewith, show that the total resources of the banks on that date amounted to \$17,356,346.70, an increase of \$3,969,273.61 for the year. Deposits aggregated \$13,955,461.19, an increase of \$3,509,509.46.

Abstract of reports of condition of Territorial banks in Arizona.

	June 30, 1905— 22 banks.	June 18, 1906— 24 banks.
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	\$3,413,730.91	\$4,569,483.38
Bonds, stocks, and other securities.....	670,431.40	788,724.88
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	385,178.55	507,398.82
Expense account.....	63,989.88	95,776.99
Cash and due from banks.....	2,486,516.18	3,190,556.34
Total.....	7,019,846.92	9,151,940.41
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....	825,200.00	869,500.00
Surplus.....	299,935.01	414,543.38
Undivided profits.....	197,898.55	259,858.45
Deposits and due banks.....	5,667,003.70	7,554,759.85
Bills rediscounted and bills payable.....	29,809.66	53,278.73
Total.....	7,019,846.92	9,151,940.41

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks in Arizona.

	May 29, 1905— 13 banks.	June 18, 1906— 14 banks.
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	\$2,858,480.71	\$3,467,672.98
United States bonds.....	590,546.00	728,736.26
Securities, etc.....	369,186.76	440,654.68
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	191,177.77	216,484.83
Cash and due from banks.....	2,357,834.93	3,350,857.54
Total.....	6,367,226.17	8,204,406.29
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....	705,000.00	755,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	401,491.52	470,579.08
Circulation.....	453,900.00	560,000.00
Deposits and due banks.....	4,778,952.03	6,400,701.34
Other liabilities.....	27,882.62	18,125.87
Total.....	6,367,226.17	8,204,406.29
DEPOSITS.		
Territorial banks.....	5,667,003.70	7,554,759.85
National banks.....	4,778,952.03	6,400,701.34
Total.....	10,445,955.73	13,955,461.19

INCORPORATIONS.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, articles of incorporation of 2,188 corporations, organized under the laws of Arizona, were filed in the office of the Territorial auditor. These 2,188 companies have an aggregate capitalization of \$2,966,767,900. The articles of incorporation of 18 foreign corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of \$25,772,000, were also filed in the auditor's office during the year.

Statement of the corporation fees received by the Territorial auditor and covered into the treasury.

1905—July	\$3, 042. 40	1906—February	\$4, 235. 00
August	2, 987. 90	March	5, 096. 20
September	2, 911. 70	April	4, 448. 40
October	3, 425. 70	May	4, 572. 20
November	2, 561. 20	June	4, 128. 60
December	3, 269. 30		
1906—January	4, 171. 30	Total	44, 849. 90

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Col. M. H. McCord, collector of customs at the port of Nogales, Ariz., has furnished to me the following statistics of imports and exports in the customs district of Arizona during the last fiscal year:

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	
		Domestic.	Foreign.
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906	\$14, 097, 273	\$7, 225, 048	\$591, 732
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905	13, 050, 436	5, 687, 260	184, 859
Increase over 1905	1, 046, 837	1, 537, 788	406, 873

PUBLIC LANDS.

All of Arizona is included within a single land district, the two districts into which the Territory was formerly divided having been consolidated last year. During the fiscal year there were 427 original homestead entries, covering 6,865.24 acres, an increase of 135 entries for the year. There were 79 final homestead entries, covering 10,427.12 acres. There were 36 original desert entries, covering 4,826.47 acres, an increase of 12 in the number of entries. There were 7 final desert entries, covering 584.75 acres. There were 43 cash entries, covering 1,842.58 acres. There were mineral applications to the number of 195, covering 9,572.872 acres, and mineral entries to the number of 200, covering 8,883.713 acres.

The surveyor-general informs me that he received applications and issued orders for 162 mineral surveys. The locations embraced in these applications comprised 515 lode claims, 9 mill sites, and 3 placers, making a total of 527 locations, an increase of 112 claims over the previous year. These figures and the figures for former years show a steady increase in the number of applications for mineral patents.

Surveys under 14 contracts, or special instructions in lieu of contracts, were approved during the year, embracing 420,350.78 acres of agricultural or grazing lands.

THE INDIANS.

While the Indians of Arizona comprise about 14 per cent of our total population, they comprise but 3 per cent of the convicts in the Territorial prison. These figures prove indubitably, I think, that the Arizona Indians are peaceable and law-abiding. They are only fairly prosperous. Some of them are far from that. The agricultural and stock-raising Indians (the Navajo, the Pima, the Maricopa, and the Papago) are doing fairly well, but complaints reach me that many of the Apache are in want. The Government provides rations for such Apache as are unable to work, but many of the able-bodied members of the tribe do not find employment. Considerable numbers of them have been employed during the year in connection with the construction of the Roosevelt reservoir on the Salt River in Gila County; others, particularly the San Carlos Apache, have been employed in railroad work in the Gila Valley, but the San Carlos Apache are better off in this respect than are the White Mountain Apache. The Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway crosses the San Carlos Reservation.

The reservation of the White Mountain Apache is situated remotely from the railroad, and they are compelled to travel long distances from their homes in order to find employment. The Apache is not noted for his industry, and he dislikes to leave his family or to travel far from home. I am informed that many families of White Mountain Apache are living on cactus and herbs, and are in acute distress for lack of food. I respectfully recommend that a careful investigation of their condition be made.

All of the Indian schools are in a flourishing condition, and adult Indians are, from year to year, taking more kindly to the idea of educating Indian youth.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of the Territory comprises 5 companies of infantry and 1 troop of cavalry.

These organizations are distributed as follows: At Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Flagstaff, and Yuma, 1 infantry company each, and at Morenci, 1 cavalry troop.

The entire organization is fully armed and equipped and is so supplied as to be ready for field service without any additional supplies being sent from headquarters.

A battalion of infantry attended the camp of instruction near Austin, Tex., this summer and the excellent conduct, the intelligence, and general equipment of the battalion won the high commendation of the officers of the Regular Army. The battalion consisted of the companies from Phoenix, Tempe, Yuma, and Flagstaff, and comprised 16 officers and 188 enlisted men.

Much interest has been taken in target practice, and it is expected that a creditable team will be sent from the organization to the target practice at Sea Girt next year.

THE ARIZONA RANGERS.

The work of the Arizona Rangers during the past year has again amply demonstrated the efficiency and value of that organization in preserving the peace and arresting criminals in the remoter sections of the Territory.

The report of Capt. Thomas H. Rynning, commander of the rangers, shows a total of 704 arrests during the year. The offenses for which these arrests were made comprised 187 felonies, inclusive of Federal charges, 513 misdemeanors, and 4 insanity cases. The felony charges comprised 5 of murder, 26 of felonious assault, 1 of abduction, 2 of arson, 4 of robbery, 18 of burglary, 9 of grand larceny, 4 of embezzlement, 6 of forgery, 21 of swindling, 14 of horse theft, 3 of counterfeiting, 4 of desertion from the United States Army, 4 of adultery, 16 of violation of immigration laws, 31 of selling liquor to Indians, and 1 of compounding a felony.

Many of these arrests were of fugitives from other States and Territories, who were surrendered under extradition; and in the local cases conviction has almost invariably followed trial.

Of the misdemeanor arrests, 34 were for assault, 26 for petit larceny, 50 for carrying concealed weapons, 2 for violation of the game laws, 38 for violation of live-stock laws, 5 for running gambling establishments without license, 9 for selling liquor without license, 27 for disturbing the peace (drunk, disorderly, etc.), and 70 for various misdemeanor charges not classified.

Of these misdemeanor cases, 463 have been reported as resulting in conviction, 29 having been reported as acquitted, leaving but 21 cases not disposed of.

But two persons were killed while resisting arrest, during the past year: Bernardo Arviso (Mexican), at Roosevelt, October 31, 1905, and "Matze Ta 55" (Apache Indian), near Roosevelt, February 18, 1906. Both were killed by a ranger in self-defense, after having been fired upon by them. He was completely exonerated in each case by coroner's juries.

The maximum strength of the ranger force, as fixed by law, consists of a captain, a lieutenant, 4 sergeants, and 20 privates, although the governor may, in his discretion, fix the strength of the force at a smaller number. On account of troubles along the Mexican border in the spring the force was recruited to its full number.

Aside from their work as general peace officers, the rangers are largely occupied in protecting the live stock interests of the Territory. They attend the round-ups in all parts of the Territory, keep in touch with the ranch owners, and visit remote parts of the Territory that are not usually visited by other officers.

Although expensive to the Territory, the force is worth far more than its cost, and its operations have resulted in large savings to the various counties.

Complaint was made to me some months ago by the Mexican authorities that the Yaqui Indians, of Sonora, who have been in rebellion against the Mexican Government several years, were in the habit of purchasing arms and ammunition in Arizona. As soon as the matter was brought to my attention I directed the various sheriffs to be alert in preventing sales of arms and munition to Indians, and gave special instructions to the rangers to prevent, so far as possible, the sale of arms for use in Mexico. To what extent the Yaqui Indians were buying arms in this Territory it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy. Mexicans have the same right as other citizens to purchase arms, of course, and there is some reason to believe that in many cases Mexicans of the peon class have bought arms and delivered them to Yaquis. The Yaquis themselves are in the habit of coming into Arizona in considerable numbers to work in the mines and

on the railroads, and there is so little difference in appearance between them and Mexicans of the lower class that it is not always easy to distinguish between them. For this reason honest dealers in arms might have sold rifles to Yaquis themselves. But from all the advices at hand I am led to believe that, as a result of the efficiency of the sheriffs in the border counties and of the rangers, such traffic in arms as did exist for the benefit of the Yaqui Indians has practically ceased. Careful investigation of the whole subject has seemed to warrant the belief that if the Mexican authorities would exercise the same diligence on their side of the line in preventing imports of arms as is exercised on this side in preventing sales, the Yaquis would find it much more difficult to provide themselves with guns and ammunition.

At present (September 1) most of the rangers are on duty near the headquarters at Douglas with a view to preventing any enemies of the Mexican Government from using Arizona as a base for hostile operations against Mexican authority. Information reached me in August that citizens of Mexico were in the habit of gathering secretly in the neighborhood of Douglas, and from the best information obtainable it appeared that at these meetings the subject of a revolutionary uprising against the Mexican Government was discussed. I instructed the officers of the rangers to watch these proceedings carefully and to make arrests promptly should any overt acts be committed on this side of the line. I also laid the facts before the United States district attorney for Arizona, and am informed that steps have been taken looking to the deportation of these undesirable aliens.

TERRITORIAL PRISON.

The Territorial prison is situated at Yuma. The superintendent, Mr. Jerry Millay, reports that there were 360 prisoners in the institution at the close of the fiscal year, a net increase of 31 during the year.

During the year 159 prisoners were received and 128 discharged. Of the prisoners received there were: Mexicans, 90; Americans and other whites, 53; Chinese, 1; negroes, 10; Indians, 5. Of the prisoners discharged there were: Mexicans, 63; Americans, 57; Indians, 4; negroes, 4.

At the close of the year the classification of the prisoners was: American and foreign white men, 129; American women, 1; Mexican men, 198; Indian men, 13; negro men, 17; Chinese men, 2.

The ages of the 159 prisoners received ranged as follows: Under 20 years of age, 10; from 20 to 25 years, 28; from 25 to 35 years, 36; from 35 to 40 years, 19; from 40 to 45 years, 15; from 45 to 50 years, 8; from 50 to 55 years, 5; from 55 to 60 years, 6; from 60 to 65 years, 3.

The classes of crimes for which the 159 men admitted were sentenced comprised 22. The leading offenses were: Grand larceny, 31; burglary, 30; assault with deadly weapon, 21; selling liquor to Indians, 11; robbery, 10; murder, second degree, 9; murder, first degree, 4; assault with intent to commit murder, 5.

The prisoners were received from the various counties of the Territory as follows: From Cochise, 33; from Coconino, 8; from Yuma, 4; from Graham, 10; from Gila, 7; from Mohave, 1; from Yavapai, 17; from Maricopa, 36; from Navajo, 5; from Pima, 34; from Pinal, 1; from Santa Cruz, 3.

Of the 128 prisoners discharged during the year 116 were liberated

because of expiration of sentence, 4 were paroled, 5 died, 1 was pardoned, 1 escaped, and 1 was released by order of the Supreme Court.

Of the 360 prisoners in the institution on the 30th of June, 1906, 151 were born in Mexico, 34 (including 17 Mexicans, 11 Indians, 1 negro, and 5 Americans) in Arizona, 32 in Texas, 19 in California, 13 in New Mexico, 8 in Missouri, 6 in Illinois, 5 in Ohio, 5 in New York, 4 in Wisconsin, 4 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Mississippi, 3 in Iowa, 3 in Massachusetts, and 3 in Utah. The other States had one or two each. Of the foreign countries, aside from Mexico, 1 was from Spain, 4 from England, 1 from Germany, 1 from Austria, 5 from Ireland, 1 from France, 4 from Canada, 1 from Hawaii, 2 from Sweden, 3 from Scotland, and 1 from China.

The net expenditures for maintenance of the prison during the fiscal year amounted to \$54,233.43, the average number of prisoners in confinement being 334.

The report of the prison physician, transmitted by the superintendent, shows that the sanitary condition of the prison is excellent, all things considered. There were but 5 deaths during the year, and but 42 cases were treated in the hospital. This showing is especially good, in view of the fact that many men are diseased when they enter the prison. The prison does not afford sufficient room for the men, and were it not for the excellent management the congestion would lead to much disease.

The serious problem of providing sufficient employment for the convicts in the Territorial penitentiary is still unsolved. I am hopeful, however, that the twenty-fourth legislative assembly will enact legislation providing work for all the convicts. The legislature of 1905 had the question under consideration, and a bill providing for the employment of the prisoners in the construction of public highways in the Territory was strongly pressed, but, as finally passed, the bill did not meet with executive approval. It provided that the prisoners should be worked in squads in the various counties from which they were originally sentenced. The project was wholly impracticable, as the expense would have been prohibitive.

TERRITORIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Territorial industrial school, established for the punishment and reform of criminal, incorrigible and wayward youth, is situated at Benson.

Mr. James F. Mahoney, the superintendent, reports that there were 58 inmates in the institution on the 30th of June, 1906, an increase of 8 over the corresponding date in 1905. Of this number 54 were boys and 4 were girls.

During the year the inmates received numbered 33. During the same period 13 were discharged on account of expiration of commitment, 8 were released on parole, and 4 escaped.

The children committed to the institution are chiefly of Mexican nationality.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Dr. Ray Ferguson, the superintendent of the Territorial asylum for the insane, reports that on June 30 last there were 266 patients in the institution, 215 men and 51 women. On the corresponding date last year there were 255 patients, of whom there were 212 men and 43 women.

The superintendent's report is for the biennial period, as required by Territorial statute. During the two years 196 patients were admitted and 183 discharged. Of the 67 discharged as recovered, there were 62 men and 5 women. Eleven (9 men and 2 women) were discharged as improved; 3 (2 men and 1 woman) were discharged as unimproved; 17 (9 men and 8 women) were paroled in the care of relatives; 15 (all men) escaped, and 70 (59 men and 11 women) died.

The average number of resident patients for the biennial period was 256.

Of the patients admitted, 49 (31 men and 18 women) were married; 124 (112 men and 12 women) were single; 8 (5 men and 3 women) were widowed; 2 (men) were divorced, and of 13 (11 men and 2 women) the social condition was unknown.

Of those admitted during the two years, the leading causes of insanity were: Alcoholism, 23; heredity, 19; injury, 10; vicious habits, 13.

Of the occupations represented, there were: Miners, 40; laborers, 49; housewives, 14.

For the same period the distribution by nativity of the patients admitted was: American born, 84; foreign born, 112. Of the States, California had the highest representation, with 11; of the foreign born, the largest number (47) came from Mexico, 11 were from Canada, 10 from Germany, 7 from Ireland, and 8 from England. The next highest was Austria, with 5.

Of the 70 patients who died during the biennial period, 15 died from inanition, 10 from paresis, and 7 from tuberculosis.

The total net expenditures on account of the institution for the year ended June 30, 1905, were \$43,128.47; for the year ended June 30, 1906, \$42,787. The expenditure per capita in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was 44 cents; for the year 1906, 43 cents.

The asylum is situated 3 miles from Phoenix. At present the entire equipment for housing and treating the patients consists of two detached cottages and six wards, situated in the wings of the main building. The institution as a whole provides enough room at present, and while it will compare favorably with many other asylums in various parts of the country the buildings are not adapted to modern methods of treating the insane. It is hoped to carry into effect, to a considerable extent, within the near future the "cottage system" of treatment. A hospital with new and modern equipment is needed and will undoubtedly be constructed within the next year. Under an act of a former legislature the Territory is empowered to issue \$80,000 additional in bonds for construction purposes; but I am not disposed to increase the Territorial debt if it can be avoided, and probably no action toward new construction will be taken until the legislature has had an opportunity to authorize expenditures for such purpose from the Territorial treasury.

The present superintendent was appointed in March last and took charge of the institution on the 1st of April.

EDUCATION.

The public school system of the Territory embraces primary, manual training, and grammar schools, high schools for the principal centers of population, two normal schools, and a university.

The university is at Tucson. It is conducted by an excellent faculty, the president having general management of the institution,

subject to the supervision of the board of regents. The normal schools are at Tempe and Flagstaff, and compare favorably with the best normal schools of the older States.

The government of the schools is conducted by—

A superintendent of public instruction (appointed by the governor), whose duty is to superintend the public schools of the Territory, to investigate all accounts of school moneys kept by Territorial, county, and district officers, and to apportion, subject to the approval of the Territorial board of education, to the several counties the amount of money to which each county may be entitled from the Territorial school fund, and to report biennially on school affairs;

A territorial board of education (of which the governor is president), comprising the superintendent of public instruction, the Territorial treasurer, the principals of the normal schools, the president of the university, and two principals or superintendents of graded or high schools;

A board of education for each of the normal schools, appointed by the governor;

A board of regents for the university (of which the governor and the superintendent of public instruction are members), appointed by the governor;

A county superintendent for each county, elected by the people in certain counties, and in others such by virtue of his office as probate judge; and

Trustees for each district, elected by the people of the district.

It is the duty of the Territorial board of education to devise plans for the increase and management of the Territorial school fund; to prescribe and enforce the use of a uniform series of text-books in the public schools; to prescribe and enforce a course of studies in the public schools; to adopt a list of books for school libraries; to grant educational diplomas, valid for six years, and life diplomas, and to grant first-grade Territorial certificates, when in their judgment it seems advisable, to graduates of universities and chartered colleges of similar rank.

There is also a Territorial board of examiners, consisting of the superintendent of public instruction and two persons appointed by him. This board adopts rules and regulations governing the examination of applicants for Territorial certificates and for the government of county school superintendents in conducting the examination of such applicants for certificates. The board also prepares questions for the examination of teachers and transmits the questions to the county superintendents for use in the quarterly examinations of applicants. The board grants recommendations for life and educational diplomas, grants Territorial certificates of the first grade, valid for four years, and grants Territorial certificates of the second grade, valid for three years. It has power to revoke the certificates of teachers who are guilty of immoral conduct or are unfit to teach.

A census of the children of school age (6 to 21 years) is taken in May of each year. This census also includes statistics of school affairs generally.

The census returns for this year, transmitted to me by Mr. R. L. Long, superintendent of public instruction, show that the schools are in a flourishing and satisfactory condition.

There are 30,230 children of school age, a gain of 940 over last year.

The number enrolled in district schools during the school year was 23,223, a gain of 1,431.

There are 290 school districts, a gain of 3.

The new schoolhouses constructed during the year numbered 12. In the previous year there were 10 houses constructed.

There are six high schools, a gain of 3. The normal schools, at Tempe and Flagstaff, furnish high-school facilities, hence there are no separate high schools in those cities.

There are 377 primary schools, a gain of 11; grammar schools, 165, a gain of 8.

There were 18,291 volumes in school libraries, a decrease of 736.

The number of male teachers employed during the year was 110, an increase of 13; female teachers, 444, an increase of 5, the total number of teachers employed being 554.

The number of teachers holding first-grade certificates was 379; second-grade certificates, 175.

The average monthly salary paid men teachers was \$89.41; women teachers, \$71.10.

Receipts for schools from all sources amounted to \$579,385.36, an increase of \$47,809.96.

Disbursements for school purposes amounted to \$581,335.49, an increase of \$109,971.61.

The only unsatisfactory feature of our schools, as I had occasion to point out in my annual report of last year, is the large number of Mexican children of school age who fail to take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered by the public schools.

MINING.

The past year was one of unexampled prosperity for the mining industry in Arizona. Copper mining particularly has had, and has, the proportions of a veritable "boom." The high prices prevailing for copper throughout the year stimulated prospecting to a remarkable degree, and mining properties in all stages of development have found a ready sale.

From the best figures obtainable I estimate that the production of copper in this Territory for the present calendar year will aggregate 300,000,000 pounds, which would be worth, at the average New York price, at least \$54,000,000.

As I pointed out last year, there is no method of accurately ascertaining the production of gold and silver. Aside from the distinctively gold and silver mines, nearly all our copper ores carry values in gold and the larger producers are not disposed to give the details of production. I think it would be conservative to estimate a production of \$4,000,000 in gold and \$2,000,000 in silver during the present calendar year.

An active demand for skilled miners continues, and in some districts there is complaint that a sufficient number of miners can not be had.

Wages and hours of work at all the mines appear to be satisfactory, and amicable relations between operators and miners have been maintained.

Some excitement was caused at Bisbee last spring by the agitation of the question of "unionizing" the mines in that district. There was a mass meeting of the miners at which it was decided to leave

the question to a referendum vote of the workers. More than 3,000 votes were cast and the result was an overwhelming majority against the union project.

AGRICULTURE.

Rains were abundant during the past year and the streams carried an ample water supply for all the irrigated districts. Unfortunately, however, extraordinary floods in the Salt River had, in the spring of 1905, destroyed the principal diversion dam supplying the Salt River Valley, and a large section of the valley was without an adequate water supply throughout the most of last year. The canal company that owned the dam was unable to make the necessary repairs, and it was not until April of the present year—a full year after the dam had been destroyed—that the water users under the Arizona canal had, by cooperation, succeeded in constructing new diversion works. Such crops as were not affected by a shortage of water prior to April were abundant this year, and upon the whole this is a prosperous year for the ranchers of the Salt River Valley, which contains the largest area of irrigated land in the Territory.

Negotiations between the Government and the owners of the various canals in the neighborhood of Phoenix have resulted in the purchase of the canals by the Government for the benefit of the water users, under the reclamation act. The construction of the great reservoir dam at Roosevelt, on the Salt River, 60 miles northeast of Phoenix, is under way, and two years hence the Salt River Valley will be one of the most perfectly irrigated sections of the United States, and therefore one of the most prosperous. The irrigated districts in Graham and Pinal counties, on the Gila River, are unusually prosperous this year.

The floods of last year destroyed the largest storage dam in Apache County, which entailed a great hardship on the ranchers in that section, but with the energy and fortitude characteristic of Arizona citizens the Apache County ranchers are overcoming their difficulties.

I do not consider it necessary to make a detailed statement concerning the development of the various irrigating systems in the Territory in view of the very full data on the subject which are supplied by the Reclamation Service.

Although the enormous production of wealth from Arizona's mines leaves the impression abroad that all other industries in the Territory are comparatively unimportant, it should not be forgotten that there are many millions of wealth produced by our ranches. Maricopa County, which is almost exclusively an agricultural county, is the most populous county in the Territory, and the property in the county this year has an assessed valuation exceeding \$11,000,000.

THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

The grazing of cattle and sheep on the public domain during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, experienced a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The feed has been excellent, the cattle strong and healthy, and there has been a full calf crop. The rains were well distributed over the greater part of the Territory, and there were no losses from starvation or lack of water.

The United States Weather Bureau reports show that the average precipitation throughout the Territory for the twelve months ended

June 30, 1906, was 16.38 inches, as indicated by the reports of about sixty observation stations. The driest two months in the year were May and June, 1906, yet there was no shortage of browse and dry feed on the ranges during those months. Range cattle are in excellent condition, the summer rains are in progress, the hills are covered with green feed, and the watering places abundantly supplied.

All classes of live stock in the Territory are now considered free from destructive contagious diseases. There have been three outbreaks of glanders in the Territory the past year, all traceable directly to infection brought in overland recently, but in each case it was soon controlled.

The small area that has been slightly infected with fever ticks for a few years past has been freed of the pest during the past year, so that Arizona cattle are now free from all contagion, including tick fever. Again, during the past year all the sheep in the Territory have been dipped under supervision, and scabies has been entirely eradicated from our flocks.

The swine of the Territory have not been affected with contagion during the year.

The wool-growing industry, which is carried on quite extensively in the northern part of the Territory, has enjoyed the most prosperous year in the history of the Territory. Sheep have been in fine condition throughout the year, producing a heavy crop of wool and a phenomenally large crop of lambs. The wool crop was sold at a good market price, and the proceeds of wool and mutton have returned to the owners over 50 per cent of the value of their flocks within the year. These periods of exceptional prosperity in the business of grazing live stock on the public domain are quite necessary to repair the losses which inevitably occur during the seasons of drought.

The assessment rolls of the various counties show that 281,810 head of range cattle were assessed for the year 1906, as compared with 266,074 head for the preceding year, showing a net gain of 15,736 head.

Sheep assessed for the year 1906 numbered 361,595, as compared with 339,212 for the year 1905, showing a net gain of 22,383 head.

Goats assessed for the year 1906 numbered 76,799, as compared with 62,905 for the year 1905, a net gain of 13,894 head.

Shipments of cattle to points outside of the Territory aggregated 51,670 head, which is 4,647 less than for the preceding year, during which 56,317 head were shipped.

The total number of head of cattle inspected for slaughter within the fiscal year was 53,083, as compared with 45,753 for the preceding year, a net increase of 7,330. There have been no forced shipments on account of drought, and cattle have been in great demand for breeding purposes on the range, the tendency among cattlemen being toward the restocking of the range where the number of head had been depleted during the period of drought which preceded July, 1904. This probably accounts for the decrease in shipments to points outside of the Territory.

TAXATION.

As I had occasion to say in my last report, the subject of taxation is a perplexing one. The efforts of the past year to secure a more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation has emphasized the statement. At the meeting of the Territorial board of equalization in August, 1905, that board undertook the equalization of taxes. Our

statute requires that the clerk of the board of supervisors of each county shall, before the third Monday of August in each year, make an abstract of the assessment roll of his county. The property is required to be classified in the returns thus directed to be made.

Upon an examination of these returns the board found last year that the property, other than patented mines and railroads, had been assessed at from 40 to 75 per cent of its value, and that patented mines, together with their improvements, were assessed at not more than from 3 to 5 per cent of their values.

It is conceded to be difficult to ascertain the real value of a mine. On a conservative estimate, however, it may be entirely safely said that the mines of the Territory are worth and would readily sell for not less than \$100,000,000.

Whether the value of the mine itself can be accurately estimated or not, there is no difficulty in ascertaining the value of its product. The production of the mines for 1904 was not less than \$30,000,000 in gold, silver, and copper. Last year it was still greater. This year it will exceed \$50,000,000. All the mines in the Territory, and the improvements upon them were, in 1905, returned for taxation at a valuation of less than \$5,000,000, notwithstanding that the productiveness of the mines had at that time increased over that of the year 1904. The Territorial board of equalization undertook to equalize these valuations. It never had been attempted before as to mines, but for nearly twenty years the board had exercised its powers of equalization by raising, in various counties, the returned values of cultivated and uncultivated lands, of town lots and improvements, of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and, indeed, of every class of property other than mines.

The board last year, in order to bring the patented mines at least more nearly to a valuation for taxation on an equality with that of other property, raised the valuation of patented mines in the Territory from \$2,500,000, as returned by the local officers of the various counties, to \$11,500,000.

It should be borne in mind that the valuation of improvements on these mines was not attempted to be affected. The raise was upon the valuation of the mines only and not upon any other property of the mine owners.

The officers of some of the counties, charged by law with the duty of making these raises effective, refused to do so. To determine the legal questions raised by the action of the Territorial board, I will state them as they were stated in the opinion of the district attorney of one of the counties (it being the duty of the district attorney to advise the county officials upon legal matters), who, in writing, advised the local board to ignore the action of the Territorial board. He advised his board as follows:

1. The Territorial board of equalization may, for the purpose of adjusting and equalizing, increase the aggregate valuation of one county and decrease that of another, but it has no power to increase the aggregate valuation of property above the valuation returned by the boards of supervisors of the several counties.

2. The Territorial board of equalization, in equalizing and adjusting property valuations between the several counties, has no power to increase or decrease the valuations of certain kinds, classes, or grades of property within any county. The Territorial board must deal with the respective valuations as returned by the counties as entities, by making such changes in each county, as a whole, as will relatively equalize the entire property values in the different counties.

Practically applied, these two propositions meant, first, that, no matter how low property in one county might be assessed, the property in that county could not be raised unless property in other counties, even though properly assessed, was lowered, so that the aggregate valuation of all property in the Territory should remain as originally returned; and, second, even if it be found in a given county that a mine worth unquestionably \$1,000,000 was valued by the local board at \$10,000—that is to say, at 1 per cent of its value—and a man's house and lot in the same county, worth \$5,000, was assessed at \$4,000—that is to say, at 80 per cent of its value—that the Territorial board had no power to place the mine to somewhat near its real value without raising the value of the house and lot in the same ratio. That is, if the mine was raised to 50 per cent of its value, which required that its returned value must be multiplied by 50, the valuation of the house and lot must be multiplied by 50, making the valuation of the \$5,000 house and lot for the purposes of taxation \$200,000. The absurdity of this interpretation needs no discussion. If our statute really meant that and was capable of no other construction, it ought to have been held void as being repugnant to all notions of justice. If it were capable of any other construction, it should be given to it.

The statute created the Territorial board of equalization and charged it with the duty of equalizing the valuations, and for that purpose required the property to be classified in groups and so returned; and the fact appears that during the eighteen years that this law has been in force every class of property other than "patented mines" has been raised or lowered, and no one ever before questioned the powers of the board to so deal with classes of property. Following the first attempt to raise the valuation of that kind of property included in the classification "patented mines" the power of the Territorial board to do so was assailed, and, strangely enough, the district attorneys of several counties elected by the people and made the legal advisers for the benefit of the people were the first and most persistent assailants of this effort of the Territorial board to equalize taxes by raising the values of the grossly undervalued mining property, and to that extent relieving the property of the small but numerous taxpayers whose property was, relatively to the mines and railroads, grossly overvalued.

The local board of supervisors which received the advice of the district attorney I have quoted and the boards of other counties, acting upon like advice, refused to take the steps necessary to make the order of the Territorial board effective. Some of the local boards complied with the order of the Territorial board.

The attorney-general of the Territory, Mr. E. S. Clark, at once applied to the supreme court of the Territory for a writ of mandamus to compel the local boards that had refused to do so to take the proper proceedings and put into effect the order of the Territorial board directing the raises noted.

The supreme court, by a majority decision, being that of Mr. Chief Justice Kent, Mr. Justice Sloan, and Mr. Justice Nave, decided all the contentions of the attorney-general in his favor. It held, first, that the Territorial board had power to raise the aggregate valuations of the property of the Territory if such raise was an incident to equalization, and, second, that the board had the power to equalize by increasing the valuation of undervalued classes of property, including patented mines.

The court, nevertheless, denied the writ of mandamus, because it appeared affirmatively on the face of the petition that the board had not properly equalized values, as there appeared too great a difference between certain valuations of classes of property, and it did not appear upon the face of the petition that the "patented mines" had not been raised high enough to effect equalization. The decision of the supreme court having established the power of the Territorial board, the Territorial auditor, at the suggestion of the governor, in February of this year invited the assessors to meet the auditor and the attorney-general at Phoenix to consult relative to taxation generally. The meeting was well attended, and the results have shown a marked improvement in the assessment of the patented mines. In June the auditor called a meeting of the boards of supervisors of the several counties, who by law constitute the county boards of equalization, for a like consultation.

When the board of equalization met in August of this year for the purpose of equalizing valuations in the several counties, it found that the local boards had fixed the valuations of patented mines at a substantial increase over that of the preceding year, the aggregate increased valuation being \$3,500,000, in round numbers. This increase applied to copper mines almost exclusively. No new copper mines had entered the list of notable producers, and for all purposes of comparison these valuations were found to have been placed upon the same great producers which in the year previous had been assessed by the local boards at a valuation \$3,500,000 lower. The mines in question were not in fact worth any more than they were in 1905; in fact, to the extent of the ore which had been extracted from them meanwhile, they were worth less.

This increase by the local boards was eloquent proof of the fact that the boards were at last heeding an aroused public opinion. The board of equalization found, however, that valuations in some counties were still too low, and it ordered increases aggregating \$4,750,000.

Graham County, in which a resolute assessor (Mr. John J. Birdno) had found the leading copper producers agreeing with him that the valuation fixed by the board of supervisors in 1905 was too low, was accepted by the board of equalization as the standard, and the increases ordered for the other counties were upon the basis of Graham County's valuation, so far as practicable. The increases ordered were as follows:

	Per cent.
Cochise County.....	400
Gila County.....	200
Mohave County.....	50
Yavapai County.....	33½
Yuma County.....	100

The assessment of railroads is lodged solely with the Territorial board of equalization, and the board meets in June of each year for the purpose of fixing the value of railroads for taxation. As explained in my report of last year, there are two classes of railroads over which the board at present has no jurisdiction for taxing purposes, namely, the road for which the tax rate has been fixed by Congress (the main line of the Santa Fe system) and the roads which are exempt from taxation for varying terms of years under Territorial laws enacted for the purpose of encouraging railway construction.

The Territory is traversed by two transcontinental lines—the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific. As the result of enormous expenditure for betterments both these lines are in fine condition. Ballasted roadbeds, the heaviest steel rails, and steel and concrete bridges are the chief improvements. Both lines carry a great traffic; the securities of both command high prices in the markets, and there is no apparent reason why there should be a material difference in the valuation of the two properties, so far as Arizona is concerned.

But Congress has decreed that the Santa Fe shall pay taxes at the rate of \$175 for each mile of its line through the Territory, which at the present tax rate in the counties traversed by it would amount to a valuation of approximately \$5,500 per mile. For nearly twenty years the Southern Pacific, being under the jurisdiction of the Territorial board, had been assessed at approximately \$7,000 per mile. Obviously it would be unjust to assess the Southern Pacific at a higher rate than the Santa Fe, if the board had the power to assess both; but the conclusion was unavoidable that we should deal with the situation as we found it. We had no power to change the tax rate for the Santa Fe; we did have the power to assess the Southern Pacific, and it was undeniable that the Southern Pacific was not assessed in proportion to the assessment of the great body of miscellaneous property in the Territory. It was found that the net earnings of the Southern Pacific were \$3,759 per mile. Assuming that investments in Arizona should earn 10 per cent, the actual value of the Southern Pacific in this Territory would be \$37,599 per mile. As a matter of fact, \$37,599 is far below the value of the property as fixed by the market for its securities. The board accordingly raised the assessed valuations of the Southern Pacific to \$11,000 per mile, an increase of \$3,875 per mile over the valuation of the preceding year.

Other railroads over which the board has jurisdiction were assessed at considerably higher figures, the total increase of railroad assessments in the Territory amounting in round figures to \$2,500,000.

The net result of the growth of wealth and the increased assessments of all classes of property is an undisputed tax roll of \$62,000,000 this year, as against \$48,000,000 last year. To be sure, the tax roll was nominally \$57,000,000 last year, after the board of equalization had ordered the several increases; but, as already explained, certain counties, following the advice of district attorneys and attorneys for the mining companies, refused to carry the order into effect, and owing to technical errors in the board's proceedings its orders were inoperative in the view of the supreme court, although the power of the board in the premises was upheld by the court.

The effect of the new policy is already manifest in all the counties in the form of lower tax rates.

Arizona at last, I am warranted in saying, is entering upon an era of more equitable assessment of property for taxation, and consequently, an era of moderate taxes.

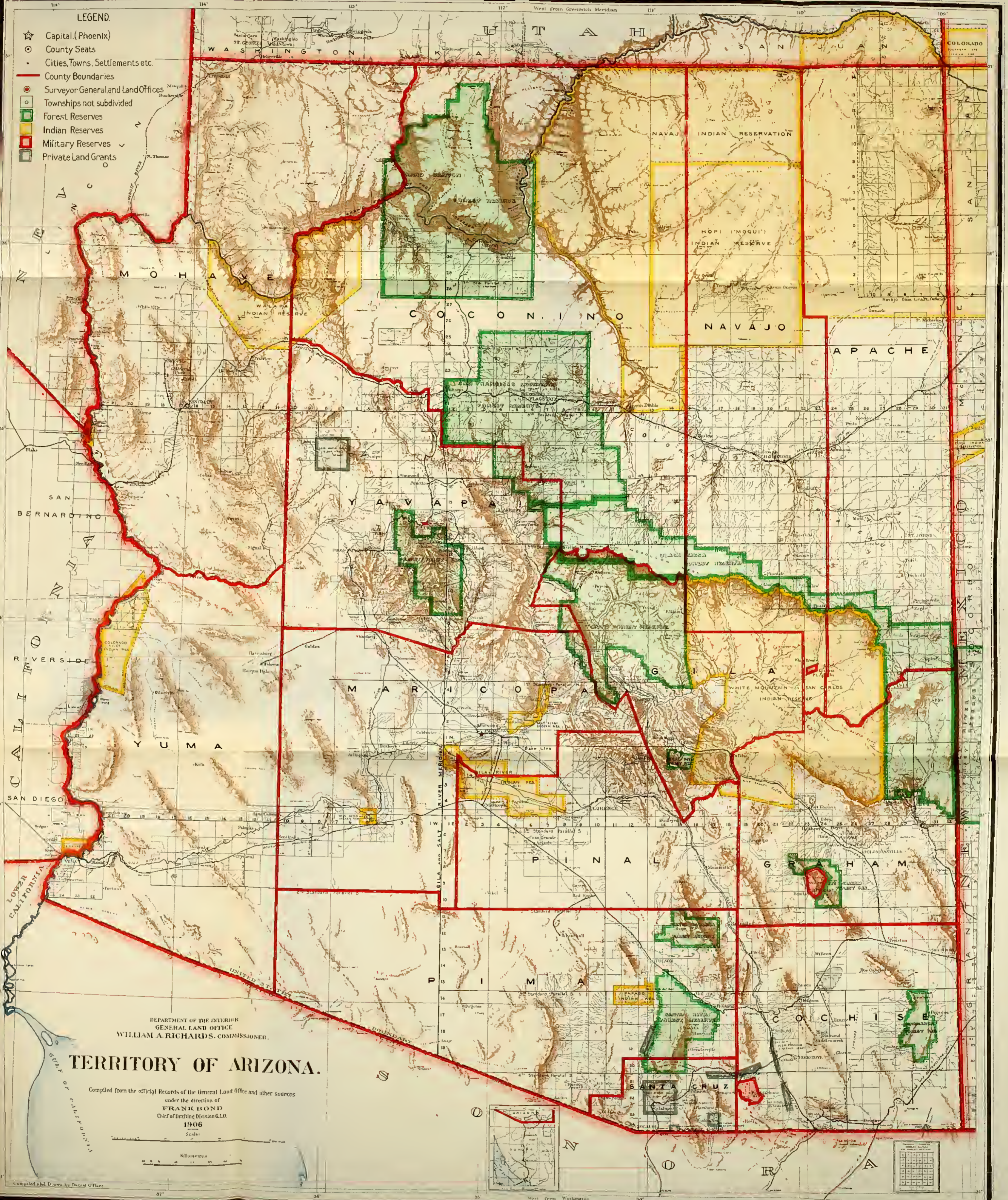
Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH H. KIBBEY,
Governor of Arizona.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LEGEND.

- ☆ Capital. (Phoenix)
- County Seats
- Cities, Towns, Settlements etc.
- County Boundaries
- Surveyor General and Land Offices
- Townships not subdivided
- Forest Reserves
- Indian Reserves
- Military Reserves
- Private Land Grants

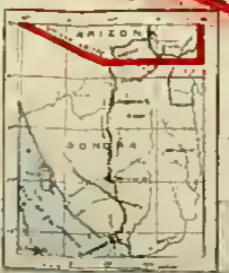
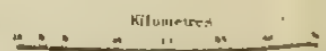


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources
 under the direction of
FRANK BOND
 Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.
 1906

Scales



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

INTRODUCTION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 15, 1906.

The Territory was never in a more prosperous condition. During the past year there has been more activity in all lines of industry than ever before in the Territory of New Mexico. The three greatest industries, upon which the welfare and prosperity of the people depend—the stock industry, agriculture, and mining—have all shown great activity. The rainfall in most parts of the Territory has been over the average and well distributed throughout the year, resulting in unusually good range conditions and in very gratifying results in many farming districts, both in the mountains and on the plains, where crops are being raised without irrigation. The good grass and abundant water supply, both in running streams and surface reservoirs, has resulted in a large percentage of increase in the herds of cattle and sheep, as well as in small loss among the grown animals. A more strict enforcement of the Federal and Territorial laws as to dipping for the prevention and eradication of disease among cattle and sheep has had a very satisfactory effect. The wool crop, a source of great revenue to the Territory, has been very large, and the market prices of both wool and sheep the highest they have reached for many years. The general depression in cattle prices and the rapid settlement of many parts of the Territory which have hitherto been devoted to grazing, have to some extent unfortunately affected the cattle business, but the men who own or control their own ranges are confident that there will soon be a change for the better.

There has been great activity in railway construction. The Eastern Railway of New Mexico, between Texico, in Roosevelt County, and Belen, in Valencia County, will soon be completed and in operation, and form a part of the transcontinental system of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. In Colfax County two railways are in course of construction to handle the output of the rapidly developing coal fields in the vicinity of Raton. About 60 miles of one of these roads, the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific, are already completed and in operation. The Denver and Rio Grande system has completed its branch from Durango, Colo., to Aztec and Farmington, opening up the splendid agricultural districts of San Juan County to outside markets.

A very successful automobile line has been established between Roswell, in Chaves County, and Torraine, on the line of the El Paso and Northeastern, putting the constantly growing sections of the Pecos Valley in much closer communication than ever before with the rest of the Territory. These new lines of communication and others which are in prospect have caused a large influx of settlers, as will more fully appear in this report. A far greater amount of Govern-

ment land has been entered than ever before in a single year in the history of the Territory. The immigration has been especially large in Eddy, Chaves, Roosevelt, Quay, Guadalupe, and Torrance counties, and has exceeded that of other years in other parts of the Territory.

The liberal provisions of the national reclamation act, one of the most beneficent and far-reaching measures ever passed by any nation at any time, will do more for New Mexico than any other act of the National Congress ever has done. Owing to that act not only hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land will be made productive and furnish homes and competencies to thousands of families, but the work done by the Government will encourage private individuals and corporations to build irrigation works in localities where the Government does not see fit to do so. Many of the irrigation projects financed by private companies in New Mexico, as in other parts of the United States, have proven failures from a business point of view, and unless the Government had come to our assistance it is not probable that for many years to come the large projects already initiated by the Government, and others that soon will be, would have been undertaken by private capital. Much of the water available for irrigation would have remained unused, and vast areas of productive lands, capable of creating great wealth, would continue useful only for grazing purposes. With the corps of trained engineers working under Government supervision irrigation engineering will become an exact science, and many of the mistakes, overestimates as to the capacity of water, underestimates as to cost of construction and maintenance, and the calamitous results inevitable therefrom will be avoided. The operations of the Reclamation Service will demonstrate to us what can be done, and will thus encourage individuals to embark in private irrigation enterprises which, but for such demonstrations, never would have been undertaken, because of the many financial failures by private companies in the past. This is already evident in several instances in New Mexico, and is not one of the least of the beneficent results of this law.

In many sections of the Territory hitherto considered unproductive it is being demonstrated that crops can be successfully raised without irrigation by means of careful farming and hard work. Near Las Vegas and in several places in eastern New Mexico and the adjoining counties of Texas experimental farms are being conducted under the dry-farming methods of the Campbell system—a system which I believe will result in great benefit to the whole arid west. To how great an extent farming without irrigation in New Mexico will be a permanent success is still to be demonstrated.

The area of the Territory is 122,469 square miles, or about 78,000,000 acres. According to the estimates of the engineers of the Reclamation Service, as to the amount of water available for irrigation in the Territory, and as a result of other observations, I believe that not more than 1,200,000 acres of the total area of New Mexico will be ultimately put under irrigation. This would indeed be a very large area and support a magnificent population, but to how great a degree the future prosperity of the Territory depends upon the success of growing crops without irrigation is apparent. There are probably 25,000,000 acres of land capable of cultivation in the Territory. Much of it is as fine land as in any part of the richest agricultural States of the Union.

The condition of the Territory from the standpoint of law and order has been satisfactory during the past year, the percentage of crime, taking the Territory as a whole, being considerably decreased. Our courts labor under a drawback similar to that existing in many other parts of the United States, namely, that our criminal code is in many respects much more advantageous to the accused than it is to the prosecution, resulting often in greater difficulty to secure convictions than is warranted by the circumstances of the case. A revision of our criminal laws is very desirable, if not absolutely essential.

POPULATION.

After a careful consideration of the school census, the registration and the vote cast at the last general election, together with such statistics as can be gathered as to the immigration in the last year, I estimate that the population of New Mexico at the present time is between 290,000 and 300,000 people. I am inclined to believe that the estimates of several previous years are slightly exaggerated. The principal immigration during the past year has been in Chaves, Roosevelt, Quay, Guadalupe, Torrance, and Colfax counties. A careful study of the poll books of the election of 1904 shows that of the total number of voters 63.51 per cent were of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent and 36.49 per cent were of Anglo-Saxon and other origin. These figures may be said to approximately represent for 1904 the proportions of the total population who are of similar origin. Since then the percentage has considerably changed, as nearly all the new settlers are Anglo-Saxons. Many of the people with Spanish or Mexican names now use the English language entirely. About 10 per cent of the total population of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent use the English language in preference to Spanish. A very much larger percentage of this class of our population is able to converse in the English as well as the Spanish language. A very good illustration of the increase of the knowledge and use of English in Spanish-speaking communities is the material increase in the circulation of English newspapers in such communities.

The following table shows, by counties, the number of votes cast for Delegate to Congress at the election of 1904, the proportion of the voters of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent and the proportion of Anglo-Saxon and other origin:

County.	Total vote cast for Delegate to Congress in 1904.	Percentage of vote of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent.	Percentage of vote, Anglo-Saxon and other origin.	County.	Total vote cast for Delegate to Congress in 1904.	Percentage of vote of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent.	Percentage of vote, Anglo-Saxon and other origin.
Bernalillo.....	3,415	54	46	Rio Arriba.....	3,081	94	6
Chaves.....	1,848	4	96	Roosevelt.....	582	-----	100
Colfax.....	2,803	33	67	San Juan.....	845	22	78
Dona Ana.....	1,815	75	25	San Miguel.....	4,884	68	32
Eddy.....	605	1	99	Sandoval.....	1,151	90	10
Grant.....	1,767	22	78	Santa Fe.....	2,624	76	24
Guadalupe.....	1,319	87	13	Sierra.....	815	56	44
Lincoln.....	1,313	44	56	Socorro.....	2,735	73	27
Luna.....	474	6	94	Taos.....	1,887	79	21
McKinley.....	629	19	81	Torrance.....	795	81	19
Mora.....	2,341	88	12	Union.....	1,673	77	23
Otero.....	1,414	24	76	Valencia.....	1,527	90	10
Quay.....	649	44	56				

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

SHEEP.

From information I have received from Mr. George Arnot, of Albuquerque, and other men interested in the sheep business, I find that the most important industry in the Territory of New Mexico for many years past has been that of sheep raising and wool growing. The climate and natural resources of the Territory have been particularly adapted to this business.

On the 1st of January, 1906, the United States Government reports showed that New Mexico had nearly 4,000,000 head of sheep within her borders. On a conservative estimate of value these sheep were worth about \$14,000,000. For the past two years the sheep business has probably been the most valuable of any in the West. During the past two seasons the Territory has been blessed with abundant moisture, which has produced an excellent stand of grama grass. This grass is the most nutritious known, and nature cures it where it grows. The fact that New Mexico has been preeminently a sheep-growing section was demonstrated by the Spaniards when they settled in this Territory hundreds of years ago, as they brought into the country large numbers of sheep of the Spanish Merino breed.

Great development has been made in the last ten years in improving the sheep in this Territory. Many growers have gone to great expense in shipping into the Territory the finest bred Merino and Rambouillet bucks that could be found in the United States. As a result of this breeding the quality of the wool has been improved and New Mexico now produces, in some sections, as fine a grade of wool as can be found in any State in the Union. In the number of sheep New Mexico ranks third in the United States, being surpassed by Montana and Wyoming only. As sheep are raised in every State and Territory in the Union, it can readily be seen how important this industry is in New Mexico, when only two States contain more sheep.

The sheep raisers enter into lambing season in April of 1906 with at least 3,750,000 head of sheep. Fully 1,000,000 head of old ewes and lambs were shipped out of the Territory in the fall of 1905. The spring of this year was very favorable for lambing, as the ewes came through the winter in excellent shape, and the growers received the largest percentage of lambs from their ewes that they ever had in any one year. This average amounted to something over 90 per cent for the entire Territory. In some favored sections the percentage amounted to 115 per cent, but in no district did it amount to less than 80 per cent. Statistics from the different counties indicate that there were about 300,000 to 400,000 of yearling and aged wethers in the Territory when the lambing season was reached, leaving 3,350,000 head of ewes. Of this number, about 1,000,000 head were ewe lambs, but the increase on the breeding ewes aggregates close to 2,000,000 head for the year 1906.

The demand for New Mexican sheep by the packers and feeders has been far in excess of the supply. It is a well-known fact that sheep from New Mexico will dress out more pounds of meat than any stock from other sections of the United States. There is much less waste when sheep are killed than results from those of the northern Territories, and for this reason the sheep from New Mexico are preferred to all others. The demand for New Mexico sheep this year is

greater than it has ever been in the past. Sheep buyers are now in all sections of New Mexico trying to contract the 5-months' lambs at $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 cents per pound, which will net the growers from \$2.75 to \$3.75 per head. These prices are made for the sheep on the ranges where they are run. At this time buyers are in the Territory from Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois, who are eagerly competing with each other for the lambs born this season.

The sheep growers of New Mexico are in splendid financial condition, as they have obtained fancy prices for their sheep and wool the past few years. The sheep are run on the open range, and it is never necessary to feed them hay or grain during the winter, which has to be done in the East and the North. It costs the growers from 40 to 75 cents per head to pay all expenses of their business for a year, according to location and quality of sheep which are owned by them. To-day, as stated above, the minimum price on lambs is \$2.75 per head, and these are only 5 months old. Yearling wethers are worth \$4 per head, and breeding ewes from \$4.50 to \$6 per head, according to the weight of fleece and quality of wool which they will shear. As a matter of fact, the values placed upon breeding ewes are nominal, as it would be difficult to get any grower in New Mexico to part with these sheep, as these ewes produce from \$1 to \$1.75 in wool, and also yield a lamb which will easily command not less than \$2.75 when it is 5 months old.

Experiments which have been carried on for many years by the largest and most intelligent sheep raisers in the Territory, have proved conclusively that the Delaine Merino and the Rambouillet Merino breeds are best adapted for the conditions which exist here. Many attempts have been made to introduce what are popularly known as the "mutton breeds," such as the Shropshire, the South-downs, the Lincolns, the Cotswolds, and similar varieties of sheep. It has been found, however, that the Merino sheep are best adapted for New Mexico, as they herd better on the open range, while the breeds mentioned above will scatter and it is almost impossible to range them.

There is only one disease common to sheep which is known in New Mexico, namely, scabies, which is commonly known as scab. The dry climate, together with favorable conditions of the range, exempt the sheep from diseases which are very common in the Eastern States and European countries, and I am pleased to say that the eradication of this disease will be complete within a few years. The creation of the sheep sanitary board of New Mexico, and the fact that the Department of Agriculture has taken a great deal of interest in the sheep business in New Mexico by the appointment of inspectors to supervise the dipping of the sheep, and in quarantining sections in which scabby sheep were run, has aided materially in eliminating this disease.

When sheep were first introduced into New Mexico, proper attention was not given to the breeding of these animals, and as a result, the standard and size of the sheep, as well as the quality of the wool, deteriorated. Inbreeding and indifference to this important industry resulted in the sheep becoming almost as wild as deer or other undomesticated animals. About thirty years ago, however, some of our pioneers who realized the advantages of New Mexico, bought high grade Merino sheep in California and trailed them to this Territory.

Since that time there has been a gradual and constant improvement in our sheep, and also in the quality of the wool produced by them. To-day there is sheared from many herds of sheep as fine wool as is yielded by flocks in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Montana, and it will only be a matter of time until nearly all of the clips taken from New Mexican sheep will rank with the finest wool grown in any State of the Union. The Navajo Indians, who are large sheep owners, still own animals which produce the coarsest wool shorn from any sheep in the United States. This wool, however, is particularly suitable for the manufacture of the Navajo Indian blankets, which are famous throughout our country. In all other sections, however, it has been the aim of the wool growers to produce a finer quality of wool by the purchase of highly bred bucks, and in some cases rams have been shipped into New Mexico which cost the growers \$100 per head.

In New Mexico are herds of sheep which yield not less than 12 pounds per head, while at the same time we have other sheep which do not produce over 3 pounds per head. The average weight per fleece in New Mexico is now a trifle over 5 pounds, and the Territory produces from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds per annum. In 1905 this wool netted the growers from 18 to 25 cents per pound. During 1906 the price has been somewhat lower, owing to the fact that the people of the United States have been wearing worsted goods, while most of the wools grown in New Mexico are clothing wools and enter into the manufacture of woollen goods, which the popular fashions have not demanded for the past twelve months. However, even at the present lower values of wool, the growers have been able to make a handsome profit out of the wool alone, excluding the value of the lambs born in the spring. A twelve-months fleece of wool averaging 7 pounds is worth to-day from \$1.10 to \$1.25, and as the total expense of the sheep grower is from 50 to 75 cents per head, a handsome profit is netted from the wool alone.

The desire to prepare many of the clips to the best advantage for the manufacturer, and to save expense in getting the wool to the eastern markets, has resulted in the establishment of 8 wool-scouring plants in the Territory of New Mexico. No State or Territory west of the Mississippi River possesses such a number of these plants. The sorting and scouring of the wools is being performed in such an excellent manner that the scoured product is taken freely by eastern manufacturers at full market value.

The Territorial sheep sanitary board has made the following report of the sheep industry:

In August, 1904, a plan of cooperation between the Bureau of Animal Industry and this board was adopted, by which the Bureau was to place in New Mexico a force of inspectors sufficiently large to supervise the dipping of all sheep in the Territory, inspectors of this board to see that sheep were brought to the dipping plants, this plan to be continued for two years, provided the Bureau of Animal Industry received from Congress an appropriation sufficiently large with which to carry on the work. This plan was carried out during the summer and fall of 1904, but owing to lack of funds by the Bureau of Animal Industry, was not continued during 1905. The Bureau of Animal Industry in the summer of 1905 notified the board that it was unable to place in the field in New Mexico a force of inspectors sufficiently large to supervise the dipping of all sheep, but requested the board to place a quarantine on the upper counties and not permit sheep to be trailed south across a quarantine line composed of the northern line of the counties of Socorro, Lincoln, and Chaves without first being inspected and found clean of the disease of scabies. This request was received and carried into effect. A plan of cooperation was then adopted between the Bureau of Animal Industry and the board by which all sheep south of this quarantine line were ordered dipped under supervision of Federal or Territorial inspectors.

During the winter the board continued in the field inspection with directions not to permit sheep to cross this line going south without being first inspected and found clean of the disease of scabies, and a written permit given to cross said line. A few cases of scabies developed south of said line during the winter, which have been either dipped or placed in quarantine, and it is believed that before the end of the summer all sheep below the quarantine line will be free of the disease of scabies.

The board also placed in the field, as soon as the information was received from the Bureau of Animal Industry that it could not place a sufficient force of inspectors in the field for supervising the dipping of all sheep in New Mexico, some twenty-five inspectors with instructions to inspect all sheep in their respective districts, being the districts above the quarantine line, and to order and require all sheep to be dipped, supervising the dipping of all scabby sheep found, giving the same two dippings ten days between dippings, and giving bucks three dippings. This work was carried out as carefully as possible until it was interrupted by inspectors of the board being called upon to supervise the dipping of sheep destined for interstate movement. In the summer of 1905 the board was notified by the Bureau of Animal Industry that no sheep above the quarantine line would be permitted to leave the Territory without first being dipped under supervision of a Federal inspector immediately prior to being shipped. At the urgent request of this board the foregoing notice was afterwards modified by Doctor Melvin, who had become chief of the Bureau since the notice was given, by which sheep were permitted to leave upon shipper exhibiting to Federal inspector a certificate showing that sheep had been dipped under supervision of Territorial or Government inspector, providing that sheep on inspection were found free of scab or other contagious or infectious diseases, and had not been exposed thereto since dipping. This modification was of untold value to the sheep grower, as most of the sheep in New Mexico had been sold by weight, delivery f. o. b. cars, and to have required sheep to have been dipped at a station point under supervision of Federal inspector would have caused enormous loss in weight, and corresponding loss in values received as well as great delay.

Great delay was, however, occasioned in many instances by the railroads being unable to furnish cars, the loss to sheep growers in New Mexico last year on this account being enormous. In the early fall there was a large demand for inspectors to supervise the dipping of sheep destined for interstate movement, which greatly interfered with the dipping on the range. All sheep, however, were dipped, but many were dipped without supervision of an inspector.

In January the board had a conference in Denver with Doctor Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at which time the board urged upon Doctor Melvin that the Bureau of Animal Industry aid the sheep sanitary board in eradicating the disease of scabies from sheep in New Mexico by the Bureau placing in the field in New Mexico a force of some fifty inspectors to supervise the dipping of every sheep in the Territory, the board to order all sheep in the Territory dipped, scabby sheep to be dipped twice, and the board to appoint a sufficient force of inspectors to see that all sheep in the Territory were brought to the dipping plants. Doctor Melvin was unable at that time to make any promise, as he could not foresee what Congress might do regarding an appropriation for that Department, but was willing and anxious to assist the board in any way possible, providing Congress made an appropriation that would permit thereof, and promised to let this board know what he could do in that regard as soon as appropriation was made.

Prices realized last fall for lambs and mutton were the highest in many years, and a large number of sheep, something over 1,000,000 head, were sold and left the Territory. The lambing this spring was the best in the history of the Territory. Prices offered for wool at the present time are not as high as last year, and many growers are storing their wool waiting better prices.

In connection with the sheep industry in this Territory, I believe that the situation in regard to the Navajo Indian sheep grazing outside of the reservation merits the serious consideration of the Department. I have received various letters from the residents of San Juan, McKinley, Sandoval, and Valencia counties, and from the officers of the Territorial sheep sanitary board, complaining of the fact that the Indians are permitted to graze their sheep upon the public domain in various parts of these counties; that their sheep are not of good quality and are badly infected with scab, and that it is very difficult, if not entirely impossible, for either the Territorial sheep sanitary board or the Bureau of Animal Industry to eradicate the diseases from these sheep.

Much correspondence has passed between the officers of the Territorial government and the Department of the Interior in regard to this matter. The officers of the sheep sanitary board and the residents of the counties affected believe that the Indians should not be allowed to graze their sheep outside of the reservation; that inasmuch as a large area of land is set aside for the exclusive use of the Indians, amply sufficient for all their needs, they should be confined to that area. The authorities at the Indian Office say that these Indians who are off the reservation are permanent residents of the country they occupy and that their right of occupancy is recognized by the white settlers; that if white or native sheep men come upon such territory they are trespassers; that if their sheep are contaminated by coming in contact with the Indian sheep it is not the fault of the Indians.

While the Federal Government maintains that these Indians outside the reservation have the right of occupancy, it also retains the supervision of these Indians, and the dipping of their sheep is carried on under the authority of the Indian superintendents in charge of the northern and southern divisions of the reservation. It is true that a considerable amount of money has been spent for dipping vats and for dip used within the reservation and under the supervision of the superintendents outside the reservation, but this work, as far as the Indian sheep outside the reservation is concerned, is not done in cooperation either with the Bureau of Animal Industry or the Territorial sheep sanitary board, and it is alleged that the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry and of the sheep sanitary board can not become effective and the disease eradicated unless the sheep belonging to Indians are handled during the same period that the sheep of other growers are handled, so that all the sheep in the Territory may be cleaned of the disease at the same time. I am informed that practically all the work that may be performed by the Bureau of Animal Industry and the sheep sanitary board will have to be done over at an early date unless the sheep belonging to the Indians are properly dipped and kept clean afterwards.

The situation arising from this state of affairs is unfortunate and gives rise to constant disagreements, which it would be wise, for the best interests of the Territory and of the Indians, to avoid. Should it be possible for the Federal Government to confine the Indians and their sheep within the boundaries of the reserve, all further discontent on the part of the residents of the Territory would be avoided. If this is not feasible, it has been suggested that the Secretary of Agriculture could quarantine all of the Indian sheep within the reservation, making the quarantine line the lines of the reservation. All the sheep outside of the reservation would then have to be dealt with in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Territorial sheep sanitary board and of the Bureau of Animal Industry. I very respectfully recommend that this matter be given the serious consideration of the Department.

CATTLE.

The various causes affecting the price of cattle in other parts of the United States had a material effect on the industry in New Mexico. The shipments of cattle from this Territory to the markets of the

Central West showed a considerable decrease. The shipments for the first six months of the present year ending June 30 numbered approximately 64,000 head, against 99,000 head shipped during the corresponding period in the previous years. Some of this decrease of 35,000 head may have been due to the packing-house investigation, but that was by no means the only cause, as it is no doubt true in the early spring some of the cattlemen held their stock at so high a price that the packers refused to make purchases.

However, now that the packers have agreed to the just inspection measure passed by the last Congress upon the recommendation of the President, the shipments are bound to show an increase, and the prospects for the ensuing year are excellent. The calf crop in New Mexico for the past spring averaged between 75 and 80 per cent.

The Territorial cattle sanitary board, in its report to me, gives an excellent account of the conditions in the cattle industry. The report is as follows:

Cattle shipments for the present year will not be as heavy as in the preceding year, those for the six months ending July 1 being 64,000, while for the same period of 1905 they were 99,000. The cattle are here to ship, but several causes have contributed to keep them at home.

In the early spring the young steers were held at a figure which the buyers would not meet, and very few sales were made on the ranges. Later on the beef-packers' investigations came along, and the trade in stockers and feeders is absolutely at a standstill. This is true especially of the stock and canner stuff, which can be sold only for about what the hides will bring.

The calf crop all over New Mexico was a phenomenal one. From one end of the Territory to the other the crop was more than an average, and probably will run about 75 or 80 per cent.

The winter of 1905-6 was a fine one all over New Mexico, and losses were too small to figure on.

The spring opened up well and cattle were in fine shape. June was a dry month, but in July came generous rains all over the Territory, and especially has the northern end of New Mexico been blessed with heavy rains. Water holes are full, streams booming, and grass luxuriant.

Outside of the mange question New Mexico cattle are free from all diseases. The mange question, however, is being gradually eliminated, although it is doubtful if it is ever entirely eradicated on the open ranges; but it is not a serious disease at its worst, and causes little or no loss to the cattlemen.

We have had one serious outbreak of glanders to contend with in Colfax County, which caused the board considerable expense. Three head died from the disease, and 6 were killed and destroyed by fire after being tested twice by the Mallein test and found by a committee of three competent veterinarians to be suffering undoubtedly from the disease.

The hides inspected by the board for the six months ending July 1 number 29,194, as against almost 40,000 for the same period last year.

It will be remembered, however, that last year the losses in the early spring were tremendous, and that the hides taken from these dead animals account for the unusually heavy hide shipments for 1905.

FOREST RESERVES.

It is very gratifying to be able to announce that the forest policy of the Federal Government, which was until recently looked upon with disfavor, and in many instances openly opposed by the people of this Territory, is now much more thoroughly understood, and, as a consequence is generally favorably accepted. The supervisors of the various reserves are unanimous in their testimony as to this change in sentiment, which is also evident from the opinions expressed by nearly all the stockmen whose interests are most affected. One or two years' experience in grazing on the reserves under pasturage permits has proven to nearly all who have secured such permits the wisdom and fairness of the Government regulations. Not only do

these regulations assure great good to the Territory by the preservation of the ranges within the reserves, but also to the cattle and sheep men whose stock is grazed within the Government domains. An abundant supply of good grass is always certain as a result of the enforcement of these wise rules.

Some of the sheep men believe that the grazing fee is too high, but, as a rule, the fee charged is accepted as just and reasonable. No one acquainted with western range conditions can fail to appreciate the deplorable evil that is sure to follow from overstocking, and while individuals, on account of selfish interests and a desire to make the most possible profit in one year out of a given area of grass land, may close their eyes to this evil there are few of them who will not acknowledge the wisdom of the policy of range preservation now being carried on in forest reserves, and which, it is hoped, will soon be extended, under proper regulations, to all the public domain.

Few people in the crowded and congested Eastern States, indeed but a small percentage of the population in the Rocky Mountain district, realize the extent of the vast domains the Federal Government has set aside for the preservation of the forest. Scattered throughout many of the States are these reservations. Here in New Mexico these great forests, under Government control and supervision, comprise over 5,000,000 acres of woodland, an area large enough to embrace many of the smaller eastern Commonwealths. The exact area of these reservations, according to figures furnished by the forest supervisors in charge, is 5,211,241 acres. This great domain is divided as follows:

	Acres.
Pecos River Reserve.....	430,880
Jemez Reserve.....	1,237,205
Gila River Reserve.....	2,823,900
Lincoln Reserve.....	545,256
Portales Reserve.....	174,000
Total.....	5,211,241

Covering these great reservations is a mantle of timber—timber that can be converted into a high quality of pine lumber. While there are no accurate data to be had in regard to the amount of timber upon the Government's holdings, it is conservatively predicted that a cruise would show these lands to contain more than 20,000,000,000 feet board measure. Of this amount it is estimated that 10,647,000,000 feet is marketable—that is, timber fit to be converted into lumber. Of course, much of this marketable timber will remain uncut and unsold for years because of its inaccessibility. Much of it is situated far away from transportation facilities, and therefore its value is materially lessened. Valued at the small cost of \$2 a thousand feet, the Government's timber holdings in this Territory have a money value in excess of \$20,000,000. It must not be inferred that this great natural industry remains undeveloped because of the Government ownership. Marketable timber from the reserves is annually sold by the Government to private lumber companies operating within the Territory.

During the fiscal year closing June 30, 1906, 205,567,064 board feet of lumber was purchased from the Forest Department. From this sale there was realized an amount in excess of \$450,000, or, to be exact, the sum derived from the sale of timber totaled \$466,188.

Counties in which the reserves are situated now profit by the sale of Government timber, for by a recent act of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to pay into the county treasuries of counties in which reserves are situated 10 per cent of all the incomes of such reserves, including the proceeds of timber sales and pasturage permits. This act will contribute in no small degree toward popularizing the forest policy of the Government, for the money paid to the counties will more than reimburse the counties for any loss in taxes. Four thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-six cents will be distributed this year among the counties in this Territory in which reserves are situated, an amount which is sure to rapidly increase from year to year, so that ultimately it will pay a very considerable proportion of the expenses of the counties which are fortunate enough to have forest reserves within their boundaries.

Not only are these forest reservations valuable for their marketable timber; they serve another purpose equally if not far more important. By the protection of New Mexico's forests, a permanent water supply is assured. Farming in New Mexico is conducted through irrigation. If the rivers should run dry millions of acres of now fertile lands speedily would be converted into barren wastes. No quicker or surer way is known to curtail the supply of water in rivers than to denude the forests at headwaters. This has been clearly illustrated in northern Wisconsin, the upper peninsula of Michigan and northern Minnesota, where the old lumber barons stripped the land of its fine timber covering. But in New Mexico the Government secured control of the forests in time to preserve them, and as a consequence a permanent and adequate water supply for irrigation purposes is assured.

While the Government protects the trees it also affords protection to the great grass range beneath the pines. While it does not shut out cattle and sheep from the reservations, it will not allow the cattle and sheep men to crowd its ranges to an extent that will bring about ultimate destruction. But it must not be inferred that the Government through regulation retards the cattle and sheep industry. During the past year there were grazed upon these forest reserves 68,282 head of cattle and horses and 313,268 head of sheep and goats. From some of the reservations sheep and goats are prohibited.

During the past year the Government has charged a small fee to cattle and sheep men for grazing privileges. Under a recent act of Congress all the agricultural lands within the forest reserves is under certain restrictions open to entry by homesteaders. This act has caused the removal of the last vestige of opposition to the reserves. The latest reports show that there are 14,925 acres of land in cultivation within the reserves. It is estimated that there is at least five times this amount of land adaptable to agricultural purposes.

Detail statements furnished to me by the supervisors in charge of the five reserves situated in the Territory follow:

PECOS RIVER FOREST RESERVE.

The Pecos River Forest Reserve was originally created January 11, 1892, and enlarged to its present area on May 27, 1898. It is situated about in the center of the north half of the Territory, covering two spurs of the Sangre de Cristo Range, known locally as the Santa Fe Range and the Las Vegas Range. These ranges of mountains hold a very

important position in the watershed system of the Territory, for within their limits are located the sources of the Pecos and Mora rivers and the sources of numerous tributaries of the Rio Grande.

This reserve contains 430,880 acres, of which approximately 200,000 acres are timbered. It has never been thoroughly cruised, but it is estimated that the total stand of timber on the reserve is in the neighborhood of 500,000,000 feet, of which 100,000,000 can be classed as marketable and accessible. The altitudes are high, and while all of the timber has a great value as a means of conserving the moisture, much of it is too stunted and difficult of access to be classed as merchantable. During the past year the sale of timber amounted to 567,064 feet board measure, for which \$1,118.90 was received.

Approximately 50 per cent of the total area of the reserve can be classed as grazing land. One hundred and sixty-four permits to graze cattle and horses were issued during the present calendar year for a total of 3,104 head of cattle and 337 head of horses. The total amount of grazing fees paid was \$704.69, which makes the average grazing fee \$4.30, while the average number of stock is 21. In addition, there are at least 500 head of cattle and horses grazed on the reserve without permit under the regulation allowing an exemption of 6 head of milk or work animals to settlers in and adjacent to the reserve. The ranges are in the very best of condition, and the range protection afforded the stock owners is worth a great deal more than the grazing fee amounts to. Sheep and goats are excluded from the reserve and have been for several years. While it was anticipated that the requirement of a grazing fee would cause considerable dissatisfaction, the number of applications made this year exceeds by 25 the number made last year when no fee was required, and opposition has been followed by approval to a very large extent.

Pending the preparation of a type map, it is difficult to give accurately the number of acres of agricultural land in the reserve, but approximately there is an area of 5,000 acres which could be classed as agricultural. Owing to the elevation, the growing season is short and the productive power of the land limited. Winter rye, wheat, and oats are the staple crops, and about the only ones that can be raised successfully, except along the extreme eastern boundary of the reserve. About 1,000 acres are now under cultivation and actually producing crops, but the acceptance of the corrected survey of the west line of the Mora grant will eliminate almost all of the cultivated land and a large percentage of the cultivable land from the reserve.

The actual residents of the reserve number 250, while the population adjacent to the reserve and vitally interested in it is about 2,000.

Aside from the charging of grazing fees, no radical changes have been made in the regulations governing the reserve. The authority of the local officers has been greatly increased and the reserve business greatly simplified, so that the residents of the reserve are not subjected to vexatious delays and expense in transacting their business.

The law permitting settlement upon agricultural lands has removed the chief objection to the reserve, while the allotment of 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the reserve more than offsets any possible loss in taxes sustained by the counties in which the reserve is situated. The present regulations allow full and complete utilization of the timber, grazing, water, mineral, and agricultural resources of the reserve, while the people engaged in developing these resources receive protection in the enjoyment of the same which they can not obtain on the public land outside of the reserve.

JEMEZ FOREST RESERVE.

The Jemez Forest Reserve was created October 12, 1905, but was not placed under administration until February 5, 1906. It is situated on the west side of the Rio Grande, and extends from the Colorado line to a point about 25 miles south of west from Santa Fe. It embraces within its limits several very important watersheds tributary to the Rio Grande, the most important tributaries being the Rio Chama and the Rio Jemez, and also the headwaters of one fork of the Canon Largo, a tributary of the Rio San Juan.

The reserve contains 1,237,205 acres. Of this area 664,832 acres are covered with merchantable timber, 146,176 acres with nonmerchantable timber, and 275,533 acres are woodland. The balance is divided among burns, grass land, sage land, cut-over land, barren land, cultivated land, and uncultivated land. The stand of merchantable timber has been conservatively estimated to be 2,675,000,000 feet board measure. The non-merchantable timber is estimated at 145,000,000 feet board measure. During the past year a sale of 40,000,000 feet of timber was made, upon a basis of \$2.50 per 1,000 feet board measure, but the work of cutting and removing the same has not yet begun. No other sales were made, but the preliminary work upon another sale of 50,000,000 feet was under way at the close of the year.

Grazing permits to the number of 306 were issued allowing cattle and horses to graze within the reserve, while 178 grazing permits were issued allowing sheep and goats to be grazed in the reserve. Sheep and goat permits were figured upon a basis of an 80 per cent increase, and, as the increase was charged for at half rate, only 40 per cent of the increase

is shown in the permits. As this year's increase ranged from 90 to 115 per cent, and as there are comparatively few dry sheep on the reserve, the total number of sheep and goats actually grazed within the reserve is between 40 and 50 per cent in excess of the amount shown.

The following is a statement of the stock allowed under permit during the present calendar year:

Cattle.....	4,695
Horses.....	975
Sheep.....	220,180
Goats.....	8,097
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Total of grazing fees for cattle and horses.....	\$971.62
Total of grazing fees for sheep and goats.....	13,721.38
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Total.....	14,693.00

In addition to this stock under permit a large number of work and milk animals belonging to residents graze on the reserve, approximately 500 head of cattle and horses and 500 head of goats, in all. This stock is grazed without permit under the regulations exempting 6 head of such animals.

Most of the reserve furnishes grazing of some character, but not to exceed two-thirds of it can be classed as grazing land, and much of this is timbered. The grass land in itself amounts to 93,056 acres; sage land, 2,611 acres.

The amount of cultivated land within the reserve is 7,373 acres, while the cultivable land amounts to 10,726 acres. Most of this land is meadow land, suited to the production of small grains, such as wheat, rye, and oats, and where protected will cut from 1 to 2 tons of wild hay per acre.

The total population of the reserve is about 1,000, while the adjacent population directly interested in the reserve is in excess of 5,000.

Although the creation and administration of the Jemez Reserve is practically a matter of but six months ago, there has been but very little friction between the forest officers and the people living in and adjacent to the reserve. The reserve has swept away a great many old privileges and customs and has necessitated a complete rearrangement of grazing conditions, but opposition to the reserve is not pronounced and a strong feeling of approval is becoming manifest. When the people residing in and adjacent to the reserve have had an opportunity to perceive the benefits of range protection I believe they will make as much of an effort to advance the welfare of the reserve as the forest officers in charge of it.

GILA RIVER FOREST RESERVE.

The Gila Forest Reserve of New Mexico was created by Executive proclamation March 2, 1899, and then comprised an area of 2,327,040 acres. By proclamation of the President dated July 21, 1905, there was added to the reserve as originally established 496,860 acres, making a total area of 2,823,900 acres.

This vast body of forest-reserve lands is situated in the southwestern part of the Territory, and includes parts of Grant, Sierra, and Socorro counties. The nearest railroad points are Silver City, Santa Rita, and Magdalena, the former and latter of which are the main shipping points for stock grazed on the reserve.

It is estimated that the Gila Reserve has within its borders no less than 6,500,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, only about 75,000,000 feet of which is at all accessible with present railroad facilities, but most of it is so situated that by the building of railroads through the reserve it can be reached, and it is believed that with present demand for lumber the day is not far distant when this will be done. The removal of mature timber is essential to the welfare of the forest, but should be cut under the skillful and wise management of trained and experienced forest officers, whose duty it is to see that forest regulations which provide for protection against forest fires, insurance of perpetual protective forest cover, and the proper removal of all mature and merchantable timber without waste are wisely enforced. Under such a system applications for the purchase of forest reserve timber are invited by the Forest Service.

Since January 1, 1906, applications for the purchase of \$30,236 worth of timber to be cut from this reserve have been presented and will all doubtless be consummated. Those that have not already been, before October 1, and purchasers of a million feet or more, will be given from one to five years in which to cut and remove the timber. Most of this timber will find a ready market at Silver City and in the mining camps of Pinos Altos, Santa Rita, and Hanover, and a little in the Burro Mountain mining camp, all of which show unusual activity just at this time, and the outlook is for increased demand for lumber.

Grazing is a most important feature of forest reserve management and the economic value of forage products within forest reserves is realized and regulations have been made

to allow every privilege consistent with proper care and judicious management. Overstocking, however, has been by far the greatest cause of range destruction and consequent decrease in the number of stock raised in this part of New Mexico. In considering the number of stock to be admitted to graze on the Gila Reserve all these points were considered, together with the protection of the forest cover, and the fact that sheep and cattle do not thrive well upon the same area was also taken into account and the reserve divided into twenty-three grazing districts, and stock distributed as follows:

CATTLE AND HORSES.		SHEEP AND GOATS.	
District:	Head.	District:	Head.
No. 1.....	3,000	No. 6, west of line between ranges 14 and 15.....	14,000
No. 2.....	5,000	No. 7.....	7,000
No. 3.....	4,500	No. 10.....	21,000
No. 4.....	3,000	No. 11.....	21,000
No. 5.....	3,000	No. 12.....	9,750
No. 6, east of line between ranges 14 and 15.....	1,500	No. 13.....	35,000
No. 8.....	3,000	No. 14.....	14,000
No. 9.....	3,500	No. 15.....	4,250
No. 17, south of line between townships 10 and 11.....	3,000	No. 16.....	11,250
No. 18.....	3,500	No. 17, north of line between townships 10 and 11.....	9,750
No. 19.....	3,500	No. 20, goats only.....	7,000
No. 20, exclusive of closed area.	3,000	No. 21, goats only.....	21,000
No. 21.....	3,000		
No. 22.....	4,000	Total.....	175,000
No. 23.....	500		
"Home range" in sheep grazing districts.....	13,000		
Total.....	60,000		

Of the number of stock provided for, only 45,287 head of sheep, 16,230 head of goats, and 42,364 head of cattle and horses entered the reserve, due in part to the splendid season and grass in abundance on the public domain, and in part to the fact that for the first time since the creation of the reserve a small grazing fee was charged. It is the policy of the Forest Service to foster this leading industry in New Mexico, and it is believed that as the citizens become better acquainted with the benefits to be derived from a restricted grazing, the handling of lands in such way as that forage will not be eaten out root and branch, all opposition by stock owners to this grazing fee will be withdrawn and the justice and wisdom of a reasonable charge for a commodity furnished will be recognized—a product of the soil as much as the timber that grows thereon—and no citizen wanting timber for commercial purposes but will concede that a reasonable stumpage should be paid the Government. In fact, a number of the stockmen of this section now using the reserve for grazing purposes already concede the wisdom of this policy and express themselves as entirely satisfied with conditions, and will more cheerfully pay the grazing fee another year than they did this.

With the extension of the forest reserve boundary July 21, 1905, there was included a section of country, grazing districts Nos. 20 and 21, in which the Angora goat business seemed to be of special importance to the general prosperity of the citizens of that vicinity, a region of country peculiarly well adapted to this live-stock industry, and notwithstanding the goat is considered the natural enemy of a forest reserve it was decided not to enact any severe restrictions before the owners could have a chance to show, as they contend they can show, that goats can be grazed in these districts, located in the southeast portion of the reserve, where there is an abundance of live oak, without seriously injuring the reserve, and all citizens living upon these added areas prior to their addition to the reserve July 21, 1905, and having vested rights in lands or range, were given year-long permits, and so far they are handling their stock in a very satisfactory way, and forest officers have no complaint to make at the presence of Angora goats in these two grazing districts.

The act of Congress approved June 11, 1906, empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to examine and classify lands within forest reserves chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes and report same to the Secretary of the Interior with request that they be open to entry in accordance with provisions of the homestead laws and the act providing for their examination and classification, will avail little in the Gila Reserve, for the reason that most of this agricultural land, and much that was not agricultural, was entered long before the creation of the reserve. After the creation of the reserve much of this land was either relinquished to the Government under act of June 4, 1897, and other land selected in lieu thereof from the public domain, or sold to speculators in Government scrip. This was done for the reason that the limited areas capable of irrigation were found insufficient to make farming a profitable employment. There are, however, some desirable agricultural lands within the

Gila Reserve not yet entered, and these will no doubt be examined, classified, listed, and opened to settlement in the near future, under the provisions of this act. At this time, however, I know of but one such application having been sent the Forester.

It is estimated that the Gila Reserve has a resident population of 2,000. These are to be found in the small towns or villages of Pinos Altos, Kingston, Georgetown, Hermosa, Grafton, Phillipsburg, Mogollon, Cooney, Alma, Frisco Plaza, Reserve, and Luna, and along the main water courses of the reserve where fairly good ranches were taken up by citizens engaged in agricultural pursuits, such streams as the Gila, San Francisco, Tularosa, Mogollon Creek, Mule Creek, Mimbres River, and their tributaries, many of whom are a thrifty people and making comfortable livings for themselves and their families.

The Forest Service established a nursery station on the Gila Reserve just north of Fort Bayard in May, 1905, which comprises two distinct sites about one-quarter of a mile apart. This nursery site is under the supervision and management of Forest Assistant W. R. Mattoon, who has his headquarters at the nursery station. Forest Assistant Mattoon in his report dated October, 1905, states as follows:

"The problem at Fort Bayard is eminently one of improving watershed conditions over the denuded basin of Cameron Creek and its tributaries. Denudation has resulted from excessive deforestation and overgrazing. The situation is urgent because of the destruction due to rapid land erosion, and since the present water supply of the Military and Naval Hospital, located at Fort Bayard, is inadequate, both of these conditions being the direct result of denudation on the watershed. The deficiency in water supply during the dry season within the past few years is reported as constituting a very serious problem in the proper maintenance of this important Federal institution.

"In addition to the above, there is abundant opportunity for extending reforestation operations over adjacent localities, including Pinos Altos and Santa Rita mining districts, where provision for future timber and fuel wood supply is needed."

The Gila Reserve is under the management and supervision of 1 supervisor, 2 forest assistants, 1 forest ranger, 1 deputy forest ranger, 6 assistant forest rangers, and 9 forest guards—forest guards to be reduced to 6 during the winter months, November 1 to March 31.

The change in forest regulations, which allows the leasing of not to exceed 320 acres of land for pasturing saddle horses and holding beef steers when gathered for shipment, and the occasional building of a drift fence, where no objection is interposed by stock owners using the same range, is a wise provision, and most of the large stock owners have availed themselves of the benefits to be derived therefrom, cheerfully paying the minimum rental fee of 4 cents per acre, and purchasing of the Government timber to be used in fencing. This has its advantage over the leasing of a school section for the reason that it can be located to suit the convenience of the leaseholder and where there is water.

Authorizing forest rangers and forest supervisor to sell timber in limited amounts has done much to relieve hardship, in that timber needed for emergencies may be had at once. Permit to operate a sawmill on private holdings within forest reserves is no longer required. Privileges of minor importance may now be granted by the supervisor, such as building of trails, roads, irrigating ditches, private reservoirs and dams, etc., all of which prevents delay necessitated by the sending of papers to the Washington Office and the making of long reports, much to the good of the service, and has done much toward bringing the Forest Reserve into popular favor.

"The Use Book," regulations and instructions for the use of the national forest reserves, issued July 1, 1906, contains many wise provisions not yet generally known to the public. Technicalities that not infrequently embarrassed forest reserve administration have been eliminated, and it is sought to establish closer relations with the people most interested in forest reserve management. The efficiency of the men to be intrusted with the carrying out of forest rules and regulations is being improved, so that they may the better help the settler to know his rights, and knowing may avail himself of the benefit of every privilege guaranteed without unnecessary delay.

When these new and more liberal provisions come to be generally understood, it is believed that the wisdom of the policy sought to be carried out by the Forest Service in the administration of the forest reserves of the West will be conceded by all intelligent and fair-minded citizens broad enough to indorse the justice of "the greatest good to the greatest number concerned."

PORTALES FOREST RESERVE.

The Portales Forest Reserve contains about 174,000 acres of land. It is all grazing land although about ten sections of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes. There is no merchantable timber upon the reserve.

About 6,000 head of cattle are grazing within the reservation, but sheep or goats are prohibited. There are 300 acres of land under cultivation. About 75 people are living within the reservation.

LINCOLN FOREST RESERVE.

The Lincoln Forest Reserve includes part of Lincoln and Otero counties and contains 545,256 acres.

The lands of the reserve yield their best return in the protection of wood and grass. The forests of the reserve serve their highest usefulness as protection forests, to safeguard against erosion and the control of streams used for irrigation.

The live stock industry is paramount to the settlers. For this reason the entire reserve is properly classified as grazing land, in so far as its natural utility for that purpose is concerned.

The estimated amount of merchantable timber upon the reserve is 372,000,000 feet B. M.

The amount of timber sold during the past year was 150,000 feet B. M., and 541 cords of wood. The revenue derived from timber sales was \$2,579.68.

The number of stock grazed upon the reserve is as follows: 4,806 head of cattle, 340 head of horses, 6,046 head of goats, and 5,845 head of sheep.

The population within the reserve may be estimated at 1,600 people.

There are about 4,800 acres of land under cultivation within the reserve. There is very little agricultural land on the reserve and that little is difficult to utilize on account of the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes.

The settlers who live within and adjacent to the reserve are commencing to realize the fact that this body of timber has been reserved for their use, and under the new regulations the reserve is rapidly being put to those uses which best serve the interests of the people.

LUMBER.

One of the greatest business enterprises of New Mexico is the lumbering industry. Few people not thoroughly informed regarding the resources of this Territory realize that New Mexico is one of the big lumber-producing commonwealths of the United States. True it is that the production is small when compared to the great outputs of northern Michigan and Minnesota, but one must take into consideration that the industry here is still in its infancy. When developed to its greatest possibility this industry is bound to rank among New Mexico's great material resources.

According to figures collected from various sources the output of manufactured lumber for the year just closed will total nearly 120,000,000 feet. Of course these figures are not authentic, for there are many small sawmills from which it was impossible to obtain information regarding the amount of timber cut. I have received reports from the five largest lumber companies. Their production amounts to 100,000,000 feet each year, and it is safe to estimate the amount of lumber cut by the smaller mills throughout the Territory at 20,000,000 feet. The mills of the Territory have a daily capacity of approximately 600,000 feet. Of course many of the companies do not operate their plants during the entire year, thus reducing the annual production. It is estimated that private lumbering companies control more than 1,000,000 acres of timber land, but this is not an authentic figure. It is as near correct as it is possible to secure.

About 2,500 men are employed in the lumbering camps and at the sawmills. The average wage is about \$2 a day.

From the statements of the owners and managers of the various lumber companies it is evident that they are doing all in their power to cooperate with the Government to preserve the forests. As far as is practical the lumbermen are attempting to protect young trees and to guard against disastrous forest fires. One of the lumbering companies—the Alamogordo Lumber Company—has offered to deed its cut-over lands to the Government for the establishment of a Government forest reserve. Another company is reforesting its lands by planting the hardy Catalpa tree.

What is being accomplished by the lumbering companies of New Mexico is well illustrated in two reports I received, one from the American Lumber Company and the other from the Alamogordo Lumber Company. Mr. John N. Coffin, manager of the American Company, said in his letter:

We own in fee approximately 300,000 acres of land in Valencia and McKinley counties. We have also purchased from the Territory of New Mexico the standing timber on some 34,000 acres of Territorial lands, the same being even-numbered sections lying between the sections which we own in fee.

We have built and are operating, approximately, 35 miles of logging railroad into this tract, the road branching from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway right of way at Thoreau. The equipment of this railway consists of 4 locomotives and 200 logging cars.

During the years 1904 and 1905 we cut approximately 35,000,000 feet each year. This year our operations are somewhat larger and we will probably reach a total of some 50,000,000 feet.

In our operations in the woods we employ as loggers and railroad operatives an average of about 250 men. At times when we are doing railroad construction work we employ a great many Navajo Indians and we find that they make excellent laborers for this kind of work. In connection with our logging and railroad operations in the woods we have established machine shops, and at our headquarters camp have established quite a settlement of married men. Largely through our endeavor, and with our financial assistance, there has been a public school established at our headquarters camp (Ketner), at which there is an average attendance of from 35 to 40 pupils, made up of children of our employees and of the children of neighboring ranchers.

We have had under consideration and investigation the matter of reforestation and have decided to experiment by planting hardy Catalpa trees and are expecting to plant some several hundred thousands of trees this fall, putting them out in the draws and valleys where there is the best soil and where the experimental tracts can be fenced for protection against cattle and sheep.

Our logs are brought from Thoreau to Albuquerque on our own cars. At Albuquerque we have a thoroughly modern sawmill, equipped with two band saws and a band resaw. At the present time we are running the sawmill double turn (twenty hours) and are cutting an average of about 325,000 feet of lumber per day. Owing to the character of the timber (an excellent quality of white pine, absolutely without shake, but with a large percentage of knots, owing to the short body of the timber below branches) and of the long freight haul to market, we are manufacturing approximately 75 per cent of our cut into finished product of sash, doors, moldings, and boxes. Our sash and door factory is one of the largest in the country and we are producing on an average 1,100 doors and 1,800 windows per day of ten hours. Our box factory produces on an average 5 to 6 carloads of box shoop per day of ten hours.

In our operations at Albuquerque, including sawmills and factories, we employ on an average 850 men and boys. About 65 per cent of the employees at Albuquerque are native Mexicans. At first we found some difficulty in getting satisfactory work from this class of employees, but we find that they are learning rapidly and seem to appreciate the opportunity of steady employment at good wages, and a great many of the boys and younger men are proving themselves apt at learning the operation of machines and are anxious for advancement. The community seems pleased at this source of educating the natives to habits of industry and saving.

Mr. E. L. Carpenter, of the Alamogordo Company, has made the following report regarding the operations of his concern:

With the fiscal year ended June 30 the Alamogordo Lumber Company cut and manufactured the following number of feet of lumber:

Selects	938,593
No. 1 common.....	14,346,895
No. 2 common.....	3,660,257
Total.....	18,945,745

This was cut from approximately 3,100 acres.

The daily capacity of our mill at Alamogordo on ten hours shift is 75,000 feet per day, but on account of numerous delays we suffer in our logging operations we very seldom reach the capacity. This company owns and controls 48,443 acres of land, from which we have cut the timber on 19,195 acres, approximately 115,170,000 feet, of which 96,224,255 feet were cut under the old management. The average number of men employed is 160 per day and the average wages \$2.25 per day.

Our operations during the past two years have been conducted in Russian Canyon. We are about to move from that point to our timber in Cox Canyon. Adjoining these operations are two school sections. We would be very glad to purchase the timber of these sections while we are operating at this point. Our operations will last about eighteen months.

In the early part of this season my principals indicated that they desired to harvest our timber in accordance with principles outlined by the Government. With this end in view a representative of the Forest Department visited our operations and is making a report and recommendation on the same.

When reviewing the matter ourselves we found that the length of time necessary for retimbering is so long that we would prefer to harvest all of the timber on our property over 8 inches in diameter at the butt, and thereafter deed to the United States Government unconditionally this cut-over land for the purpose, if they see fit, of retimbering and thereby creating a forest reserve. We have now somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 acres that we would be glad to turn over to the Government.

We shall in our future harvesting try to do as little damage as possible to young trees, which is evidenced by the fact that we are patrolling at our own expense this cut-over land daily to prevent fires, and such fires as have occurred during the present season were entirely due to carelessness of ranchers.

RAILROADS.

Railroad construction during the past year has kept abreast with the general progression of the Territory. Several new lines have been projected and actual construction work on some of these has been started. It is estimated that there are now fully 3,288 $\frac{1}{10}$ miles of railway in New Mexico.

The principal new railway construction has been that on the Eastern Railway of New Mexico, between Belen and Texico, which, when completed, will form part of the transcontinental line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway system. The principal object of this road is to avoid the heavy grades of the Santa Fe System in northern New Mexico, so that the transportation of through freight to the Pacific coast may be cheapened. On June 30 there were in operation on this new line 70 miles between Texico and Sunnyside, and 55 miles between Belen and Willard. Some 60 miles more were almost completed and it is expected to have the entire road in operation in November or December of this year. This line will open to settlement a vast area of land in Roosevelt, Torraine, and Guadalupe counties, which land has hitherto been considered useful only for the grazing of cattle and sheep. As will more fully appear in this report, already large areas of this land have been entered for settlement by homesteaders.

Aside from the construction of this new line, at a cost of approximately \$10,000,000, the Santa Fe System has expended during the year on its road in New Mexico a sum in excess of \$975,000. The major part of this amount was spent for the renewal of light pile bridges with heavy steel and concrete structures and in the ballasting of the track. In many parts of the main line the rail has been replaced with heavier sections.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway is constructing a line of road from Elizabethtown, in western Colfax County, to Des Moines, in Union County, with a branch line to Raton. This line will give the rich coal fields in Colfax County an outlet to market. Already about 40 miles of this road are in operation. Another line, called the Santa Fe, Liberal and Englewood, practically between the same places, is projected, and its construction, it is said, will soon be commenced.

While construction work has not been started on the Southern Pacific's projected line from Morenci, in Graham County, Ariz., through Socorro, Valencia, McKinley, and San Juan counties, to the coal fields of Durango, Colo., the survey, I am assured, has been completed and it is the intention of the promoters to start its construction at an early date. This road will be of the greatest advantage to New Mexico, opening a section of country which has hitherto been cut off from railway communication.

A line of road is projected from Torrance, the terminal of the Santa Fe Central line, to Roswell. Although as yet no definite information has been received which would warrant the statement, I have been told that the men back of the projected line will soon begin construction. There is good reason for believing that at no great distant date this line will be built as a part of a line connecting Colorado points with the Gulf of Mexico ports.

The El Paso and Northeastern Railway, between El Paso and Santa Rosa, and the Dawson Coal Lines, between Dawson and Tucumcari, having passed into the hands of the owners of the El Paso and Southwestern, have been greatly improved. Rock-crushing plants have been established along the lines of these roads, and it is the intention of the new owner of these lines to rock ballast the entire system. Already some of this work has been started.

The Denver and Rio Grande System has constructed about 30 miles of new road during the past year. This is a narrow-gauge system. While I have no authentic information, it is currently reported that within the next few years this system's line in New Mexico and southern Colorado will be replaced by a standard-gauge road.

LABOR.

Owing to the great prosperity prevailing in all parts of the United States and to the opening up of new coal deposits in the Territory and to other causes, the supply of labor in New Mexico is at the present time very short. In Colfax County the Dawson Coal Company has started the new town of Dawson in the midst of the coal fields owned by that company. They have expended about \$3,000,000 in building the town, putting in 450 new coke ovens, power plants, electric roads, and other equipment, and will soon have buildings enough to house a population of 6,000 people and insure a very large production of coal and coke from their mines. They are, however, seriously handicapped by their inability to secure anywhere near the required number of laborers.

This is also true of the other coal interests in Colfax County, who all together will probably employ many more men than the Dawson interests. What is true in regard to coal mines also applies to railroads, which are also seriously handicapped in their new construction and in the repairing of the old lines by the lack of laborers.

All these interests are using their utmost efforts to find laborers in the eastern cities, but so far only with slight success, and representations have been made by them to the Department of Commerce and Labor looking toward obtaining permission from the Government, under the extraordinary circumstances, to permit them to import laborers from foreign countries.

In the towns also, owing to the large amount of building, the necessary supply of skilled laborers and mechanics is very hard to obtain.

IRRIGATION.

The last annual report of my predecessor contained the full statement as to the various irrigation projects of the United States Reclamation Service in New Mexico.

Since that report was issued work has been pushed forward rapidly upon the Hondo project near Roswell. The storage reservoir and the inlet canal have been practically completed, and it is reasonable to expect that this great irrigation system will be ready for use for the irrigation season of 1907. This will bring under cultivation 10,000 acres of alluvial soil in the Hondo Valley adjacent to the city of Roswell. It will add materially to the wealth and prosperity of that section of the Territory.

By an order of the Secretary of the Interior the canals, dams, and flumes of the Pecos Irrigation Company, in the vicinity of Carlsbad, in Eddy County, have been taken over by the Reclamation Service. If this action had not been taken by the Federal Government, a large farming community would have been ruined and investments of many thousands of dollars would have gone for naught. Work has been started by the Government on the Lake Avalon diversion dam, on the Pecos River, and upon the flume and main canal. It is confidently expected that water will be available before the next irrigating season for the watering of approximately 15,000 acres of land. Ultimately a much larger area than this will be placed under irrigation.

The first unit in the great Elephant Butte irrigation project has also been decided upon by the Federal Government. The Elephant Butte Water Users' Association made a proposition to the Secretary of the Interior that if the Government would advance \$200,000 for the building of a diversion dam the members of the association would guarantee to refund this money to the Government within two years. This proposal was accepted, but it was found that the association was unable to carry out the refund clause in the stipulated time. After strong representations had been made to the Department as to the dire exigencies of this case and the extreme need of the people of the Mesilla Valley, the original agreement of the Water Users' Association was changed to meet the emergency. The Department consented to extend the refund time from two to ten years. This action saved the people of the valley from ruin. The project will ultimately result in the reclamation of the land in the vicinity of Elephant Buttes—a tract consisting of 180,000 acres. When the project is completed, Dona Ana County will have one of the greatest irrigation systems in the United States and will then rank as one of the richest counties in New Mexico.

The Government has favorably considered the Las Vegas project, which, if carried out, will irrigate about 10,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Las Vegas, impounding the waters of the Gallinas and other streams. The reservoir site is one of the most remarkable in the Territory, and while the cost per acre of the land irrigated will be rather high, the success of the project, if carried to completion by the Government, can not be doubted. A large share of the produce consumed in Las Vegas is shipped into that city from Kansas and Colorado. With 10,000 acres of irrigated land not only this city, but much of the surrounding country could be supplied from near home with its grain, hay, and garden truck. The people of the

community are so alive to the necessity of the building of the project that they have procured written agreements from a large number of residents and farmers to take up land under the proposed system, enter into a water users' association, and cultivate the land in small areas. I very respectfully urge that this project receive your serious consideration.

Besides these four large projects there are a number of smaller irrigation schemes either in construction or under contemplation. Among these are the Blue Water project, in Valencia County; Urton Lake project, in Chaves County; the Jaritas project, Colfax County, and several private projects.

Large areas of land have been temporarily withdrawn from entry in San Juan County, in the vicinity of Aztec and Farmington, pending further investigation on the part of the Reclamation Service of the feasibility of the Las Animas and La Plata projects. Owing to the great expense involved in securing the necessary dam site near the city of Durango, Colo., and the large area of magnificent farms that the impounded water would cover there, I understand that the Las Animas project has practically been abandoned. Owing to the limited area of irrigable lands in the Las Animas Valley below the Colorado line not already appropriated or not withdrawn from entry, and the great demand for such lands in this very beautiful and highly productive section of San Juan County, it would be very desirable if a decision could be speedily reached by the Federal Government as to the practicability of both the Las Animas and La Plata projects. While the people of this section greatly desire to obtain Government aid for the reclamation of their unirrigated lands, they are also anxious, if these projects be found to be infeasible, to have the lands now withdrawn thrown open to entry, so that they may be developed by private enterprise.

No section in New Mexico, and few in any part of the Western States, offer better opportunities for intensive and profitable farming by means of irrigation than the valleys of the Las Animas and San Juan rivers, in northern San Juan County. Already there are several thousand acres of as beautiful orchards and alfalfa fields as can be seen anywhere, and there is scarcely anything in the way of small fruits, vegetables, and cereals that will not grow there successfully. The land is generally splendid and the supply of water very large and sure, the danger of drought being much less than in most irrigated sections. Several private enterprises, besides those already in operation, are contemplating the building of irrigation systems. Among these is the Eden Ditch Company, which proposes to take water out of the Animas near the Colorado line to irrigate some 25,000 acres on the Crouch Mesa, a splendid stretch of rich table-land lying between the Animas and San Juan rivers, and as rich and well situated a piece of land as can be found anywhere.

What can be done by a combination of good land, an abundant water supply for irrigation, intelligence, hard work, and money is, perhaps, better illustrated in the Pecos Valley than in any other part of New Mexico.

This irrigated and irrigable part of the valley begins at Roswell, in Chaves County, and extends south for a distance of about 90 miles to a point in Eddy County.

Near the city of Roswell are three immense natural springs whose flow is about 200 cubic feet of water per second. Soon after the close of the civil war this region was occupied by men mostly from Texas and other Southwestern States for the purpose of raising cattle on the immense plains covered by a luxuriant growth of grass. They were at first attracted by the wonderful supply of clear spring water for stock purposes, but soon saw the value of it for raising crops by irrigation, and took up most of the land which could be irrigated, appropriating the water, dug irrigating ditches, planted fruit and other trees which they brought in by wagons and ox teams fully 400 miles across the plains. This work, which began about thirty years ago, was the beginning of the great agricultural development by means of irrigation in the Pecos Valley. For many years it was about 400 miles from any railroad, and the settlers were harassed by Indians and other outlaws. They planted a few apple, peach, plum, cherry, and other fruit trees, demonstrated that magnificent fruits could be raised there, and furnished an object lesson to encourage others to undertake the raising of fruits on a large scale after the advent of a railroad furnished means to get fruit to market.

Up to 1889 probably not more than 2,000 acres of land all told was under a rude sort of cultivation in the Roswell country, and that was the only irrigated land in the whole Pecos Valley. With this exception the whole of what is now Chaves and Eddy counties was one vast cattle and sheep pasture, inhabited by probably not more than 1,000 people, all told. But besides its good land and good climate, it had several advantages over some other parts of the Territory. It had no old Mexican land grants to embarrass titles. All the land was public domain, open to settlement by any man who wanted to use it. The water available for irrigation had not been appropriated in the dim past by people who would make little use of it themselves nor let more enterprising people use it. These facts gave an opportunity to enterprising men with capital to carry out plans for irrigating on a large scale.

In 1889 the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company was formed, a large sum of money was raised, overambitious plans for large irrigation works were formed, and work began. What is now known as the Northern Canal, 35 miles long and capable of carrying 120 cubic feet of water per second, was built in 1890 and 1891. In the same years the great irrigation canal and storage reservoirs in Eddy County were built. These latter works are capable of irrigating about 30,000 acres of land.

In 1890 a railroad was built from Pecos City, Tex., to Carlsbad, N. Mex., putting the lower part of the valley into communication with the outer world. In 1894 this road was extended to Roswell, and in 1898 it was extended to Amarillo, Tex., thus giving the whole Pecos Valley and the country tributary to it a direct connection with the great northern markets, and with Colorado. Until this connection was completed the Pecos Valley, and the irrigating schemes, which cost very large sums of money, had anything but a happy financial history. But this means of exit gave it both an easy outlet to market for its products and an easy means for new people from the populous East to reach the valley. From that date, 1899, the wonderful development of the valley began. This was caused not only by the railroad but by the discovery that artesian water could be

obtained in very large quantities by putting down wells from 400 to 1,000 feet deep. This unrivaled artesian belt begins at Roswell and runs south along the west side of the Pecos River a distance of 55 miles, and is from 5 to 9 miles in width. Artesian water is also found in some places on the east side of the river, but most of it is on the west side. The wells near Roswell are from 350 to 600 feet deep, but in the middle and southern part of the belt they vary from 750 feet to as deep in a few places as 1,200 feet. They vary in flow from 300 to 2,400 gallons per minute, depending on the size of the hole and the density or degree of porosity of the water rock. There are probably 400 artesian wells in the district, more are being sunk continually, and are most successfully being used for irrigation. Beautiful and profitable farms have been created by this magic touch of water on lands which until then were worthless. They have created thriving towns in places where three or four years ago were only arid wastes. What this artesian supply of water will finally extend to no one can yet tell, but its future is extremely promising. Raw lands in the artesian belt which five years ago could be bought for \$2 or \$3 an acre are now worth ten times as much.

The United States Reclamation Service has just completed works on the Hondo River, near Roswell, which will irrigate from 12,000 to 15,000 acres of extremely productive land. It has also taken over and is now reconstructing the irrigation works near Carlsbad, which were so badly damaged by floods in 1904 that their owners were not able to repair them.

The total irrigated and irrigable area of the Pecos Valley can be roughly estimated as follows:

	Acres.
By the big springs and old ditches near Roswell.....	18,000
By the Hondo reservoir.....	13,000
By the Northern Canal.....	12,000
By the reclamation works at Carlsbad.....	25,000
By means of artesian wells, probably.....	30,000

Possibly by the latter means twice as much land in time can be cultivated. It is hardly unreasonable to expect that within ten or fifteen years there may be 150,000 acres of land in intense cultivation in the Pecos Valley. It is well known that after dry land has been irrigated and properly cultivated for a few years, very much less water is required to produce good crops. It has been found in the Hagerman-Felix irrigation district that much better crops are now being raised with one-half the water per acre than was used ten years ago.

Ten years ago in the whole Pecos Valley there were probably 4,000 people and \$200,000 on deposit in its two banks. There were no bearing orchards and nothing to ship out but a few cattle raised on the plains. There are now, as near as can be estimated, 25,000 people. There are nine banks with deposits of about \$2,000,000. The oldest of these banks has \$800,000 on deposit. There are very large shipments of cattle, fat sheep, fat hogs, alfalfa, wool, apples, peaches, pears, plums, celery, and other vegetables. One orchard shipped 130 carloads of apples in the fall of 1905. There are 4,500 acres of apple trees planted, and some of them in bearing, in the Hagerman irrigation district alone. One station which shipped nothing only five years ago will ship 1,000 carloads of alfalfa to Texas this year. Within five years Chaves County can ship at least 1,000 carloads of apples from orchards now planted.

The distinct tendency in the Pecos Valley is for the irrigated lands to be divided into small farms, varying from 20 to 80 acres, and worked by the owner and his family. The large tracts, originally taken up under the desert land act, are being sold by their original owners, who seldom made good use of them, in small tracts to good farmers from the Middle and Mississippi Valley States. The latter are usually educated, intelligent, and industrious men who expect to win and do win by hard work and common sense. In no part of the United States is more attention paid to schools, churches, and other civilizing influences. They take an active and beneficial part in local politics, and will soon make themselves felt in the Territorial government.

There are many localities in New Mexico where the history of the Pecos Valley can be repeated by an intelligent use of their natural resources. Much is to be hoped from the Government Reclamation Service. Very much is to be hoped from the English education of our Spanish-speaking people who, in many localities quite as much favored by nature as the Pecos Valley, own both the land and water, but for want of a knowledge of the modern way of doing things have made little or no progress, while the Pecos Valley has grown from almost nothing to what it now is.

AGRICULTURE.

It is very noticeable that both in the irrigated and nonirrigated parts of the Territory a much greater variety of crops is being successfully raised than heretofore. In the irrigated sections of the Pecos Valley and the Rio Grande Valley the farmers are very successful in the cultivation of crops which two or three years ago they did not believe could be raised at all. Alfalfa, Kaffir corn, milo maize, and a limited variety of vegetables were formerly the principal products of the Pecos Valley, and it was commonly believed that other crops could not be successfully grown. Now, however, oats, barley, millet, rye, Indian corn, and a much greater variety of vegetables are seen everywhere.

The fall planting of small grains is being successfully carried on. In the nonirrigated farming sections around Tucumcari careful farmers have successfully raised potatoes, beans, peanuts, onions, Indian corn, millet, and other crops. There is no doubt but that in the Mesilla Valley and on the lands which will be irrigated by the Hondo project sugar beets will be raised with great success, insuring a new industry to the Territory.

In the small mountain valleys in many parts of New Mexico, on Indian agencies and elsewhere, oats are raised with the greatest success. The amount of wheat raised along the Rio Grande Valley is constantly increasing, and there is no reason why a considerable proportion of the flour used in the Territory should not be made within its boundaries.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Much productive agricultural land, open to settlement under the homestead laws, lies within the Territory of New Mexico. The past year has witnessed a deal of this land converted from Government desert wastes into farms and ranches. Especially is this true of the country south of Santa Fe, in the Estancia Valley, where hundreds

of settlers have found homes. Other sections of the Territory have also shown a great growth in settlements, as is made manifest by the number of homestead entries at the Clayton and Lincoln land offices.

According to the figures furnished to me by the registers of the four United States land offices in New Mexico there were 6,108 homestead entries made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. These entries show that more than 1,000,000 acres of land were settled during the twelve months. Besides the homestead entries, 840 desert claims, comprising 150,895 acres of land, were recorded.

On July 1, 1906, there were 49,890,637 acres of Government land within the Territory open to settlement. Of this vast domain 35,723,934 acres have been surveyed, while 14,116,703 acres are unsurveyed. The total area of all the land within New Mexico is 78,428,800 acres, 28,500,000 of which is reserved and appropriated for various purposes.

The following table shows the location of the reserved and unreserved Government land:

Public lands in the Territory of New Mexico.

District land offices.	Area of unreserved and unappropriated public land.			Area of reserved land.	Area of appropriated land.	Total area of land surface in the land districts.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.			
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Lincoln district.....	7,076,847	5,710,509	12,787,356	1,271,904	2,783,950	16,843,210
Santa Fe district.....	10,371,741	2,737,018	13,108,759	5,164,579	13,195,252	31,468,590
Clayton district.....	5,858,021	399,844	6,257,867	113,275	2,475,666	8,847,000
Las Cruces district.....	12,417,325	5,319,332	17,736,657	1,895,960	1,637,374	21,270,000
Total.....	35,723,934	14,166,703	49,890,637	8,445,718	20,092,242	78,428,800

Land entries for the year ended June 30, 1906.

District land offices.	Total homestead entries.		Desert-land entries.		Lieu settlements.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Lincoln district.....	2,324	365,126	419	76,624	26	1,518
Santa Fe district.....	1,466	224,953	155	25,473	15	8,807
Clayton district.....	1,958	472,920	127	20,000	.....	.....
Las Cruces district.....	360	52,576	139	28,798	.....	.....
Total.....	6,108	1,115,575	840	150,895	41	7,325

The above table does not include the coal, mineral, small holding, nor cash entries.

The districts are composed of the following counties:^a

Lincoln district.—Chaves, Eddy, Guadalupe, Lincoln, Otero, Roosevelt, and Torrance.

Santa Fe district.—Bernalillo, Colfax, Guadalupe, McKinley, Mora, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos, part of Torrance, and Valencia.

Clayton district.—Colfax, Guadalupe, Mora, Quay, Roosevelt, San Miguel, and Union.

Las Cruces district.—Dona Ana, Grant, Luna, Otero, Sierra, and Socorro.

^a Many of the counties are so situated that they lie partly in two land office districts.

According to the report of the Territorial land commissioner, there has been issued during the past year 222 leases of common school lands, netting the school fund \$4,413.75. In addition to these leases eight leases of institutional lands were issued, netting an income of \$192. The total income derived from Territorial lands was \$16,597.59.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements made by the land commissioner:

RECEIPTS.

Leases of common school lands approved by the Secretary of the Interior.....	\$4, 413. 75	
Deferred payment notes, account common school land leases.....	2, 739. 00	
Interest on deferred payment notes, account common school land leases.....	75. 23	
Assignment fees, account common school land leases.....	72. 00	
Timber sales.....	1, 600. 00	
		\$8, 899. 98
Leases on file in the Department of the Interior awaiting approval.....		514. 34
Incomplete applications for leases.....		302. 20
Leases on institutional lands.....		192. 00
Deferred payment notes, account institutional land leases.....		60. 00
Interest on deferred payment notes, account institutional land leases.....		2 72
Right of way over university lands.....		100. 00
Timber sales on institutional lands.....		5, 750. 35
Rentals, account Palace building.....		676. 00
M. O. Llewellyn, special disbursing agent of the United States land commission.....		100. 00
		<u>16, 597. 59</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Deposited with Territorial treasurer.....	15, 781. 05
Cash in bank.....	816. 54
	<u>16, 597. 59</u>

UNITED STATES LAND COMMISSION.

The following amount of land has been selected and located on the ground in the several United States land districts by Mr. David M. White, the locating agent of the United States land commission of New Mexico, by direction of the commission, for the benefit of Territorial institutions since June 30, 1905:

Institutions.	Date.	United States land district.	Acreage.
Water reservoirs for irrigating purposes.....	Sept. 27, 1905	Santa Fe.....	17, 152. 59
Do.....	Feb. 19, 1906	Las Cruces.....	6, 399. 00
Do.....		Clayton.....	12, 355. 45
Total.....			<u>35, 907. 04</u>

The larger portion of this land is agricultural in character, and is so located as to be susceptible of irrigation.

COAL.

The vast beds of coal within the confines of the Territory of New Mexico constitute one of the chief resources of the Territory, and the coal-mining industry is fast assuming rank in the foreground of our industrial pursuits. The coal fields of New Mexico embrace an area

of more than 1,000,000 acres, and the available quantity of coal contained therein is more than 8,000,000,000 of tons. Of the total available resources of coal in the Territory, about 35 per cent is within the boundaries of Colfax County, 25 per cent in each of the counties of McKinley and San Juan, and the remaining 15 per cent distributed in the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Lincoln, Socorro, and Sandoval.

During the past fiscal year vast strides have been made toward the development of the coal mines of New Mexico. In Colfax County the Dawson Fuel Company has opened three new mines, and has built 450 new coke ovens. This company anticipates an increase in production of the mines from the former output of 2,000 tons per day to 6,000 tons per day within the next two years, as miners can be obtained and equipment increased. The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company is opening new mines at Kohler, a new coal-mining camp on the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad. The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad is being built from Elizabethtown, Colfax County, N. Mex., to Des Moines, Union County, N. Mex., a distance of 78 miles. It will connect with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at Raton, N. Mex., and with the Colorado and Southern Railroad at Des Moines. This road will furnish an outlet for the coal production of the mines of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, also for the great quantity of timber which is found in Ponil Park and adjacent country.

The Yankee Fuel Company, and associated companies, have opened extensive coal mines on Johnson and Barela Mesas, Colfax County. The Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad has been built to the mines and gives an outlet for the product over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The Santa Fe, Raton and Des Moines Railroad, now under construction, will furnish connection with the Colorado and Southern Railroad. An extension of this line, the Santa Fe, Liberal and Englewood Railroad, also under construction, will have a length of 231 miles, through Kansas and Oklahoma, and will open new markets to New Mexico coal and other products.

The American Fuel Company, at Gallup, N. Mex., has made extensive development upon the Weaver and Heaton mines and has large reserves of coal ready for extraction to supply the Pacific coast markets, as well as demands of the Southwest nearer home, during the coming winter months.

The mines of Carthage, Socorro County, have been reopened by the Carthage Fuel Company, and the New Mexican Midland Railroad, a road 14 miles in length, has been built to transport the coal from the mines to the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at San Antonio, N. Mex., whence it is shipped to the various towns of the Southwest.

With the aforementioned increase in development and equipment of the mines it is evident that the output of the New Mexico coal mines will be greatly increased in the immediate future.

During the past fiscal year there were directly employed at the coal mines of New Mexico 2,290 men and 64 boys, an increase of 247 men and 12 boys over the preceding fiscal year. Indirectly four times that number of men are employed in the operation of the mines, cutting and hauling timber, maintaining hotels, boarding

houses, and mercantile establishments at the mines, and in transportation of the coal to market by railroads.

The gross production of the mines for the past fiscal year was 1,794,228 tons; amount used in operating the mines, 67,490 tons; net product shipped, 1,726,738 tons; value of net product at the mines, \$2,279,940.

Increase of net production over preceding fiscal year, 254,636 tons; percentage of increase over preceding fiscal year, 17.29.

All tonnage calculated at 2,000 pounds per ton.

Operators of the mines are ever ready to follow instructions tending to the safety of the miners and voluntarily solicitous for the welfare of their employees.

There have been no strikes or disagreements of any importance within the Territory during the year and the operators and employees seem to be equally satisfied with existing conditions.

That the coal and coke industry will grow in importance each year for many years to come is evidenced by the fact that the demand is always in excess of the supply. So great has been the demand for coke that thousands of tons have been shipped from Connellsville, Pa., and from Australia to the smelters of California, Arizona, and old Mexico during the past fiscal year. About 500 new coke ovens are in course of construction and 500 more contemplated for the ensuing year. To operate these ovens would necessitate an increased production of coal amounting to 30 per cent.

In addition to the demand for coke there has always been a shortage of coal in the markets of the Pacific coast and of the Southwest during the fall and winter months.

With these persistent demands for the production of the mines, and the increased facilities for production, the coal-mining industry in New Mexico has very bright prospects in the immediate future.

GOVERNMENT COAL LANDS.

A Government order, of great interest to the people of the entire country as well as to the citizens of New Mexico, was issued recently by the Secretary of the Interior withdrawing from entry certain Government coal lands. A large area of these lands lies within New Mexico. Just what disposition the Government is to make of the lands reserved is not known, but it is presumed that they are to be held by the Federal Government to assure the people of the country a permanent coal supply.

How rich in coal these lands are is not known. Their wealth has never been explored; but as they lie within the great coal belt of New Mexico it is fair to suppose that they contain as much high-grade fuel as the lands adjacent to them and situated within the same region held by private corporations. These mines are noted for their richness throughout the Southwest.

MINING.

Mining was carried on in New Mexico long before it was carried on in any other part of the Territory now comprised in the area of the United States. It was the fabled riches of gold and silver which attracted the first Spanish expeditions to this country in the sixteenth century, and the hope of great profits in these precious metals was

the impetus which induced those early pioneers to endure the hardships connected with their expeditions into what is now New Mexico. Owing to the fact that the natives were practically enslaved by the Spaniards and made to work in the mines without remuneration of any kind, it is evident that much low-grade ore could be worked there, which under modern conditions can not be profitably handled. As in old Mexico, so, too, in New Mexico, it is astounding to find the number of different localities which were discovered by these pioneers of the Old World despite the difficulties they had to contend with. While they discovered and superficially worked many different ore deposits, their operations here, as in old Mexico, were in but few instances thorough. They rarely penetrated the overlying porphyry or sunk deep development shafts or long tunnels, but, in the case of lodes, confined themselves to following the veins from their outcrops, however sinuous might be the course they had to pursue, and few of their placer workings show exhaustive work.

Owing to the fact that so many of the mining districts of the Territory were thus superficially worked by the old Spaniards and to the fact that the surface and cheaply mined deposits were exhausted, there has been a general apathy among mining men in recent years in regard to the prospecting or working of old mines. The inaccurate and sometimes fanciful stories connected with the early production of these mines have often given them an entirely fictitious value, discouraging their further development under modern methods. Until quite recently large operators have been loath to take them up, and New Mexico has been more handicapped than aided by the former mining operations of her early settlers. It has been easier to secure capital for the exploitation of new and untouched regions than to induce it to undertake the further development of old properties, although there is no doubt but that many of these properties, by deep mining and systematic development, would prove large and steady producers. That such is the case is already proven in various localities, and it is hoped that a certain prejudice which has been apparent against New Mexico among large mining operators during recent years has worn off and that from now on the vast mineral wealth which the Territory most certainly contains will be properly recognized in the mining world.

Besides the most prominent mining regions in Grant and Socorro counties, to which especial attention is called in this report, there are many districts in Sierra, Lincoln, Otero, Taos, Santa Fe, Dona Ana, Luna, and Colfax counties which offer to the prospector and investor the most flattering opportunities.

According to the report of Prof. F. A. Jones, field assistant of the United States Geological Survey, there has been a steadier and more healthful growth and tone in mining in New Mexico during the past year than has been experienced for a decade since the decline in the price of silver. This optimistic report is confirmed by the statements of other mining experts.

Development work in the southwestern portion of the Territory and in Socorro County is especially active, and it is predicted that the output from these districts will gradually but steadily increase for many years to come.

Eliminating iron, the following table shows the metallic output of the Territory for the year 1905:

Metallic production of New Mexico in 1905.

Metal.	Unit.	Quantity.	Price per unit.	Value.
Gold.....	Fine ounces.....	19,162		\$396,112
Silver.....	do.....	396,082	\$0.61	241,609
Copper.....	Pounds.....	6,522,823	.157	1,024,083
Lead.....	do.....	5,387,192	4.70	253,198
Zinc.....	do.....	8,164,204	5.90	481,688
Total value.....				2,396,690

The mineral wealth by counties, always an item of great interest, is shown in the following tables. These figures are as near authentic as it is possible to obtain, as they are taken from the report of Professor Jones:

Metallic production of New Mexico in 1905 from lode mines, by counties.

County.	Ore sold or treated.	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Fine oz.</i>		<i>Fine oz.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Dona Ana.....	2,542	25.83	\$534	22,773	\$13,891	100,962	\$15,851
Grant.....	84,627	4,737.06	97,923	100,622	61,379	5,906,427	927,309
Lincoln.....	4,200	2,661.88	55,026	1,108	676		
Luna.....	1,377			2,526	1,541		
Otero.....	20	1.93	40	90	55	3,599	565
Rio Arriba.....	100	122.73	2,537	1,800	1,098		
San Miguel.....	100					5,038	791
Santa Fe.....	138	54.14	1,119	3	2		
Sierra.....	1,300	1,656.99	34,253	17,774	10,842	51,134	8,028
Socorro.....	39,099	5,713.10	118,100	249,256	152,046	454,663	71,382
Valencia.....	2					1,000	157
Total.....	133,505	14,973.66	309,532	395,952	241,530	6,522,823	1,024,083

County.	Lead.		Zinc.		Ore shipped to smelter.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Dona Ana.....	367,915	\$17,292	36,000	\$2,124	673	\$22,716
Grant.....	1,300,468	61,122	94,323	5,565	29,425	737,456
Lincoln.....						
Luna.....	593,192	27,880	350,000	20,650	1,377	50,071
Otero.....					20	660
Rio Arriba.....	11,000	517				
San Miguel.....						
Santa Fe.....						
Sierra.....	1,000	47			165	20,441
Socorro.....	3,113,617	146,340	7,683,881	453,349	21,455	630,428
Valencia.....					2	157
Total.....	5,387,192	253,198	8,164,204	481,688	53,117	1,461,929

County.	Ore milled.		Concentrates shipped to smelter.		Tailings treated by cyanide.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Dona Ana.....	1,869	\$26,376	546	\$26,039		
Grant.....	55,202	415,842	9,840	415,494		
Lincoln.....	4,200	55,702				
Rio Arriba.....	100	4,152	25	1,935		
San Miguel.....	100	791				
Santa Fe.....	138	1,121				
Sierra.....	1,135	32,729	190	5,185		
Socorro.....	17,644	310,629	1,356	149,202	15,654	\$148,599
Valencia.....						
Total.....	80,388	847,942	11,957	507,855	15,654	148,599

Production of placer gold in New Mexico in 1905, by counties.

County.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>		<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
Colfax.....	1,756.74	\$36,315	125	\$76
Grant.....	423.62	8,757	5	3
Lincoln.....	160.03	3,308		
Otero.....	24.29	502		
Rio Arriba.....	28.35	586		
Sandoval.....	33.77	698		
Santa Fe.....	101.30	2,094		
Sierra.....	1,634.11	33,780		
Taos.....	26.12	540		
Total.....	4,188.33	86,580	130	79

Source of gold and silver product of New Mexico in 1905, by classification of ore.

Source of product.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>		<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
Quartz (dry ore).....	8,457.13	\$174,824	248,438	\$151,547
Copper ore.....	6,387.80	132,047	79,408	48,438
Lead ore.....	128.73	2,661	68,106	41,545
Placer.....	4,188.33	86,580	130	79
Total.....	19,161.99	396,112	396,082	241,609

Average value of ore product per ton in New Mexico in 1905.

Character of product.	Quantity.	Average value.
Crude ore:	<i>Short tons.</i>	
Entire production.....	133,505	\$17.30
Shipped to smelter.....	53,117	27.52
Milled or concentrated.....	80,388	10.54
Concentrates shipped to smelter.....	11,957	50.00
Product by cyanide treatment.....	15,654	9.49

The above tables show a noticeable increase in the production of copper, due to the uncovering of large bodies of ore of a low grade in the Burro Mountains, chiefly at the St. Louis mine.

During the past year there have been in operation, either continuously or spasmodically, 23 milling plants of all descriptions. In Grant County the completion of a 250-ton copper smelting plant, and a 50-ton lead stack at Deming, Luna County, have greatly stimulated mining operations, nearly doubling the metallic output of those sections.

GRANT COUNTY.

Grant County, in the southwestern part of the Territory, leads all other counties in metallic production. This lead was lost to Socorro in 1904, but the following year Grant again took first place in mineral production. Two development projects are chiefly responsible for Grant resuming its time-honored position—the building of a narrow-gauge railroad to the Pinos Altos mines and the restoration of the Silver City Reduction Works. The discovery of vast deposits of low-grade copper ore in the Burro Mountains is significant as to

the future of Grant County as a copper producer. According to Professor Jones, the whole of the county lies in the great copper belt of the Southwest, that is famed the world over for its output of the red metal.

Pinos Altos, 9 miles north of Silver City, is the leading gold camp, the precious metal being discovered there in 1860 by a party of Forty-niners who drifted into the country from California. The mines are both lode and placer. The general trend of the ore bodies is to the northeast and the dip averages about 30° toward the northwest. Heavy sulphides of copper, iron, zinc, and lead, carrying values in both gold and silver, is the character of the ore. Zinc blende always shows more prominently at increased depth throughout the district. The placer gold evidently resulted from the disintegration of the quartz seams and the porphyritic dikes which traverse the district, and could not have been transported any appreciable distance. The fineness of the placer gold is 0.775. The production of the Pinos Altos district from the time of its discovery to the first of the present year will approximate \$5,000,000. A railroad from Silver City to Pinos Altos is now in course of construction by the Comanche Mining and Smelting Company, owning the smelting plant at Silver City, and will be completed during the present year. This will greatly facilitate the transportation of ores from the district and will permit the working of many low-grade properties which it has heretofore been unprofitable to operate.

The Central district lies immediately southeast of Pinos Altos and 7 miles east of Silver City. It embraces the subdistricts of Hanover, Fierro, Santa Rita, and other outlying points. Practically contemporaneous with the discovery of gold at Pinos Altos this district sprang into existence. The copper mines at Santa Rita, however, were known as early as 1800. By far the most noted mine in the Central district, and perhaps in the United States, historically considered, is the renowned copper mine at Santa Rita. This mine was discovered by an Indian in the latter part of the eighteenth century, who afterwards revealed his secret in 1800 to Col. Manuel Carrasco, a commandant in the Spanish army, who had charge of the military posts at that time through certain portions of New Mexico. The present ownership of this historical mine is in the Santa Rita Mining Company, which company purchased the property from J. Parker Whitney in 1899. The estimated production of the Santa Rita property from the time of its discovery to date is approximately 100,000,000 pounds of metallic copper. The principal part of the Santa Rita camp is owned by the Santa Rita Mining Company. The greater part of the mining is done by a system of leasing.

Passing across the low divide from Santa Rita, in going west, the Hanover gulch is encountered, and 2 miles north is the camp of Fierro. Prominent among the various properties at Fierro are the Anson S. and Iron Head, the two latter being controlled by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; the Copper Queen, Modoc, and Hanover, owned by the Phelps-Dodge people; the Emma, Hanover No. 2, Nora, Dude, Holy Moses group, and many others. The Central district, with its numerous subdistricts and camps, is by far the most important mining section in New Mexico. Chiefly to this district is due the credit of placing Grant County at the head of the mineral-producing counties of the Territory. Among the most important

minerals and ores found in this section are copper, iron, zinc, lead, gold, and silver. Nearly three-fourths of the mineral wealth of New Mexico comes from Grant County, and it is no exaggeration to state that the greater part of this production is shipped from the Central mining district.

The Lone Mountain district is properly a subdistrict of Central. It lies south and west of the town of Central between 4 and 5 miles. It is a silver camp, discovered in 1871. Very little, if anything, is doing in the camp at this date.

The Mimbres district lies a few miles to the northeast of Santa Rita and embraces the once lively camp of Georgetown, extending beyond into the Mimbres Valley. The discovery of silver here dates back to the year 1866. The Georgetown camp in this district produced over \$3,500,000 before the depression in the silver-mining industry in 1893.

Near the south end and on the west slope of the Mimbres Range of mountains is an isolated mining district, of which but little is known to the outside world, called the Carpenter district. The deposits are principally contacts between limestone and porphyry, carrying the sulphides in carbonates of zinc and lead. Considerable development work is being done in this district at the present time, and good properties are being opened up.

Adjoining the town of Silver City on the west is claimed to be the place where silver was first mined in New Mexico. Approximately \$3,250,000 in silver were taken from this circumscribed area in a comparatively short time.

Between 6 and 7 miles farther to the northwest, in the same mining region, is Camp Fleming, named in honor of J. W. Fleming, of Silver City, who was one of the pioneer miners and was one of the principal operators in that section. The production of this camp is not known, but was considerable.

The White Signal district lies a few miles southeast of the Burro Mountain district and possesses merit in becoming a producer of turquoise, as well as gold, silver, lead, and copper.

The Bullards Peak district is situated on the north end of the Burro Mountains and is the north extension of the Burro district. It received its name from John Bullard, who was killed in that region in 1871 by the Apache Indians. Native silver and argentite constitute the character of the ore, which occurs in narrow rich chutes, and frequently runs as high as 15,000 ounces per ton. One of the properties of the district, the Black Hawk mine, owned by the Solid Silver Mining Company, has produced nearly \$600,000 in silver. One carload of the ore is said to have brought almost \$28,000.

On account of the Apache Indians the Burro Mountain district never received more than a passing notice until the later seventies and early eighties. The district lies about 15 miles southwest of Silver City, and is now one of the principal copper-producing camps of the Territory. A majority of the copper properties are now consolidated under the management of the Burro Mountain Copper Company, which has a large mill plant in successful operation. The Comanche Mining and Smelting Company is also heavily interested in this district. In this district the chief metallic ore is copper, and the principal copper-bearing portion of the Burro Mountains covers an area of 3 miles in length by about 2 miles in breadth. This dis-

trict has come prominently to the front in the last year or two, and extensive development work is now under way, especially by the larger companies.

The Virginia and Pyramid districts lie in the Pyramid Range of mountains immediately south of Lordsburg. The locality was known as Ralston (Shakespeare) in the early days. Prospecting began here as far back as 1878, and a veritable boom centered in this region about that time. The mineral-bearing area in the district is about 5 by 14 miles. The ore is principally a sulphide and carries values in gold, silver, lead, and copper. Deep mining would appear to make the region prominent in copper. Extensive development is now going on in several properties in this district with the best of results. The most important property in the Pyramid district is the Viola group, embracing the Leidendorf mine and mill belonging to the Pyramid Mining Company. Another well-known property is the Silver Tree group. In the Virginia district lies the bulk of the locations of the region. At the Aberdeen mine a milling plant has been in operation for several years. The property has produced considerable values in gold, silver, and lead. The Superior and Associated mines of the group are extensively developed; gold, silver, and copper are the metallic values. There are many other well-known properties in this district.

The Gold Hill district is situated 12 miles northeast of Lordsburg and forms another region of Grant County's numerous mining camps. The veins are all fissures and contact fissures. Gold and silver are the only values found in the ore. Occasionally some copper is found in a few properties.

The Malone district is a few miles northwest of Gold Hill. Placer gold is plentiful in several gulches. A large quartz and concentrating mill is now in course of erection in this camp. The placers indicate gold lodes in this region.

About 6 miles southwest of the town of Hachita, in southwestern Grant County, is the old mining camp of Hachita, which flourished in the early days and which is again attracting much attention. Turquoise of a very fine quality is mined in this camp. The principal ore from the district is a silver-lead carbonate.

In a southeast direction from Hachita is the Fremont mining district. The ores are principally a silver-lead carbonate. In some instances good values in copper are found associated with the prevailing type of mineral. Zinc also seems to occur rather plentifully in a few properties.

The Kimball, or Steins Pass, district is situated in the extreme southwestern part of Grant County, close to the Arizona line. The minerals which abound are gold, silver, copper, and lead. The latter mineral predominates to the south at Granite Gap, in the San Simon district, while silver is pronounced at the Volcano mine to the north, in the Kimball district. At Steins Pass the National Gold and Silver Mining Company is conducting an extensive and successful operation on the Beck group of mines.

The California district was organized and established in 1904. It lies in part in southwestern Grant County, and the line between New Mexico and Arizona divides it. The nearest railroad point is Rodeo, a station on the El Paso and Southwestern Railway.

In the extreme western part of Grant County is to be found the

old Carlisle district, now known as Steeple Rock. The ore is bluish-white quartz and very hard, carrying values in gold and silver. This class of ore is the prevailing type over the entire district. Frequently sulphides of lead and copper are associated in the vein filling. Much development has been carried on in the district and several large companies organized.

The Anderson district is about midway on a line connecting Silver City and Steeple Rock and on the east side of the Gila River. Granites, greenstones, and intrusive dikes characterize the rock formation of the district.

The Telegraph district is another of Grant County's numerous mining districts. It lies to the northwest about 6 miles and on the opposite side of the river from the Anderson district. The ores of the district are generally composed of an indurated bluish quartz, containing argentite with occasional cerargyrite.

There are a number of mineral springs in the county, some of which have proven to possess remarkable medicinal qualities. The celebrated Hudson Hot Springs, now called Faywood, located about midway between Silver City and Deming, 3 miles from a branch line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, have already achieved a wide reputation as a health and pleasure resort.

The Gila Hot Springs, 50 miles north of Silver City, are also sought for their medicinal qualities.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Next important to the great mining belt of Grant County is the famous Socorro region. This county leads the list of counties in the production of the precious metals—gold and silver.

MOGOLLON DISTRICT.

The entire county is divided into two districts, the Mogollon and the Magdalena.

Gold and silver are the principal products of the Mogollon district.

The veins in the mountains, from which the district takes its name, are well defined, exceedingly large, and, according to the judgment of experts, are of great depth. It is predicted that profitable mining in this district is only fairly started, and that the future of the region is assured.

On the east side of the Rio Grande, in the Sierra Oscura and the San Andreas ranges, much prospecting work is being done.

MAGDALENA DISTRICT.

The Magdalena mining district is situated on the west side of the mountains from which it derives its name, 25 miles west of Socorro, in Socorro County. The principal mines are from 3 to 6 miles from Magdalena, the terminus of the Magdalena Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad. The district extends from the north end of the mountains south for 10 miles, the summit of the range being the east boundary. The town of Kelly is the mining center of the district.

The Magdalena district has been the largest producer of lead-silver ore in the Territory. The first mining was done by officers in the United States Army stationed at Pueblo Springs in the later sixties, ore being smelted in adobe furnaces and freighted to the Missouri River by ox teams (lead being worth 12 cents per pound). On the

decline in the price of lead at the close of the war the mines were obliged to suspend operations, nothing of consequence being done from 1875 until early in 1880, when a large American immigration came in. The district has been producing constantly since that time.

The visible supply of oxidized lead ore (cerussite) was supposed to be exhausted in 1901, that ore having bottomed in lead-zinc sulphides.

In 1902 Fitch & Brown obtained a bond and lease on the Graphic group of mines, which had been a very large producer of oxidized lead ore (the output of the Graphic and Kelly mines being about equal), and commenced to ship the zinc carbonates then exposed in large bodies in the old lead stopes, which had prior to that time been considered worthless.

The utilization of the supposed worthless zinc ore marked a new era for the camp; owners of other mines immediately discovered that they had similar ores, and commenced shipping.

The country rocks of the district are greenstone, limestone, shale, quartzite, and alternating layers of limestone, shale, and quartzite, cut by dikes, both acid and basic, the entire series aggregating about 800 feet in thickness.

The lower limestones, lying on the greenstones, have been highly metamorphosed to a coarse crystalline (limestone), nearly marble, and the sandstones to quartzite, and uplifted with the general formation of the mountain, now standing at angles from 30° to 50° , and where there are no local disturbances, nearly parallel to the west slope of the mountain range. The lower limestone, known as the "crystalline" limestone, is about 100 feet thick. Nearly all of the commercial ore has been found in this zone.

The uplifting of the mountain range was attended by many breaks, and any shifting along these breaks made faults of great or small throw, according to the shifting. These lines of fracture are from a few feet to several hundred feet apart, the throw being small where they are near together and larger where they are farther apart. They have cut the stratified rock into sections, and as each section above settled back farther against the mountain it now presents a series of giant steps.

The stratified formation is cut by an intrusion of granite porphyry near the base of the mountain.

Situated a little below the center of the crystalline limestone zone is the famous "silver-pipe" limestone, which is about 6 feet thick, forming a permanent landmark, enabling the miner to prospect the mineral-bearing zone intelligently. The silver-pipe limestone has for many years been recognized as the great ore horizon of the district, but until recently no explanation was offered for that fact. It is now generally admitted, however, that the considerable quantity of carbonate of magnesia (not enough to constitute dolomite) which it contains accounts for that general occurrence.

The normal color of the silver-pipe limestone is a dark blue, but in the vicinity of stopes of ore the color changes to buff, red, and, if manganese is present, to a dark brown.

The principal mining operations in the district have been carried on through tunnels. The Graphic mines, formerly owned by the Graphic Zinc and Lead Company and now owned by the Ozark Smelting and Mining Company, have over 12 miles of underground workings, including tunnels, crosscuts, raises, winzes, and stopes.

The Ozark Company is just completing a 1,600-foot tunnel to a point 200 feet under the large ore stope. The tunnel when connected with the level above will greatly reduce the cost of mining.

The Kelly mines, owned by the Tribullion Mining Company, have two shafts, both equipped with cages, and the main entrance tunnel, known as the No. 3 level. Both shafts connect with No. 4 level, the principal level in the mines. The old shaft hoists direct from the fourth level. The new shaft is connected with the fourth level with a raise from a crosscut from the shaft.

The next well-developed property is the Key group, owned by the Mine Development Company, with over 2,000 feet of development work, principally in tunnels.

The ore originally mined, as stated above, was cerussite, averaging as shipped about 25 per cent lead and 6 ounces silver per ton, and an excess of iron over silica, with practically no zinc, the separation of the lead and zinc by oxidization having been nearly perfect, the lead remaining where it was originally deposited as a sulphide, and the zinc was carried away in solution and redeposited as a carbonate, sometimes replacing the limestones.

Very fine calcites and aragonites were also encountered in the stopes with the cerussite. The Magdalena aragonites are considered the finest produced in the United States.

The oxidized zinc ore is a carbonate (smithsonite), a few specimens of silicate (calamine) only having been found.

The greater portion of the copper ore shipped has been in some of the oxidized forms; a little unoxidized ore (chalcopryite) is encountered with the other ore.

The rare minerals, aurichalcite, chalcophanite, hydrozincite, and the various oxidized copper minerals also occur.

The green smithsonites, particularly from the Kelly mines, and the aurichalcites and azurites from the Graphic, have acquired an international reputation among mineralogists for their beautiful colors and perfect crystallization. No other district in the United States has so far equaled them.

Sulphides of lead and zinc containing a little copper sulphide is encountered in the lower workings of most of the mines.

A conservative estimate of the past production of the district is between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Some estimates place the amount around \$40,000,000. The production for the past year was about \$750,000, nearly all from zinc and copper, very little lead ore being shipped during that time.

The Kelly mine is at present shipping about 120 tons of zinc ore per day, about equally divided between the sulphides and carbonates. The grade of the carbonate ore is about 35 per cent zinc, the sulphide about 25 per cent zinc, 10 to 15 per cent lead, and 15 to 18 per cent iron. The total production from the camp is about 200 tons per day.

The general conditions are favorable for cheap mining. The mines are dry and require very little timbering; in fact, stopes that have been standing twenty years without any timbers are in good condition to-day. Wagon freight on ore to the railroad costs from 50 cents to \$1.50 per ton, according to location; railroad freight, from Magdalena to the smelters, \$5 per ton.

Only a small portion of the district has been systematically prospected. The country east and south of the old developed mines has

the geological and mineralogical conditions that produced the large stopes in those mines, and if prospected on the lines that have, by demonstration, produced the large tonnage in the older mines, there is no reason why the future output of the district should not exceed its past production.

It is now demonstrated that the oxidized zinc ore accompanies the oxidized lead ore; that the value of the zinc is, approximately, equal to the lead. Consequently the value of the undeveloped property located in the mineral belt in the district is 100 per cent more than before the discovery of the values in the zinc ore.

Recent developments in the Key group show large stopes of lead and zinc ore (oxidized), proving that the zone of mineralization extends beyond the boundaries of the old mines, and that the district will undoubtedly be a steady producer for years.

COLFAX COUNTY.

As a producer of placer gold Colfax County holds first place, although there has been a material decrease in the amount produced during the past year. This slump is due to the suspension of operations of the Ore Dredging Company at Elizabethtown. The company has been placed in the hands of a receiver, but it is said that the suspension of the operations is not due to any decrease in the gold values in the gravel.

While work has ceased at this big producer, the other placers continue operations with their usual activity, and the output about Baldy Mountain, Ute Creek, Willow Creek, and from the Lowery hydraulics showed no decrease.

The construction of a new line of railroad—the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific—from Des Moines, through Raton to Elizabethtown, will give lode mining in Colfax County a decided impetus. Construction work on this road is being rapidly pushed and rails are now laid as far as Cimarron Canyon. It is expected that the line will be completed to Elizabethtown before the summer of 1907.

DONA ANA COUNTY.

While the production of mineral wealth in Dona Ana County for the past year has been considerably less than during the preceding twelve months, there has been much mining activity in this section. The principal operations have been conducted in the Organ Mountain, about 18 miles northeast of Las Cruces, where large bodies of copper have been opened up. The Torpedo and Memphis mines in this district are promising properties.

The decrease in the output in this county has not been due so much to a lack of activity as to the work of installing machinery and making permanent improvements preparatory to extracting and mining ores.

EDDY COUNTY.

During the past year there has been some active prospecting work done in Eddy County, and according to reports this work has netted some favorable results. The existence of copper in the Guadalupe Mountains is reported by the prospectors and, it is declared, that many valuable claims have been located. Up to this time Eddy County has never been a producer of metallic wealth.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

In Lincoln County a decided increase in the production of gold has been recorded during the past year. This is the outgrowth of a revival of mining activity. At White Oaks, the South Homestake mill has been operated for the past twelve months, and the Old Abe mine has awarded a contract for sinking its main shaft 200 feet deeper. A new concentrator has been placed in operation at the Jicarillas for the treatment of low-grade sulphide gold ores. The Eagle Mining and Improvement Company, at Parsons, has operated the old Parsons mine successfully. The company will soon install a cyanide plant.

LUNA COUNTY.

The mining of lead and the opening of several lead deposits have been the features of the mining industry in Luna County during the year just closed. The principal lead camp is at Cooks Peak. The production from this camp showed an increase for the year 1905 over that of 1904. From the Tres Hermanos Mountains 500 tons of zinc carbonate were shipped to points in the East, the first zinc ever mined in this county. Professor Jones says Luna County eventually may become a large producer of zinc when the district is thoroughly prospected. At Deming a 50-ton lead smelter was completed during the year.

OTERO COUNTY.

Placer production has been the chief source of mineral wealth in Otero County. This kind of mining has been conducted in the Jarilla Mountains and in the drifting sand hills about the mountains. The mountains are mineralized, gold, silver, copper, iron, and turquoise having been found. A smelting plant is now being erected at Oro Grande to treat the ores.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

Little mineral wealth has been produced in Rio Arriba County since the early eighties of the nineteenth century, but during the past year there has been some activity in the mining industry. Some placer work has been done about Hopewell post-office and Tusas Peak. These placers have been the principal source of metallic value. A concentrating plant is being built at Bromide, and will be completed, according to present plans, before the summer of 1907. At Chama River the placers have attracted much attention. There is some talk of erecting a dredging plant.

SANDOVAL COUNTY.

The principal lode-mining camp of Sandoval County, Cochiti, at one time the greatest gold and silver producer in New Mexico, has shown little activity during the past year, and, as a consequence, mining operations in that county have been rather meager. It was the first time in the history of Cochiti that tangible results were not forthcoming. However, active work is soon to be resumed at that property, and a specially adapted plant for the treatment of low-grade ores is to be installed.

The only mineral wealth produced in Sandoval was from placer mining, principally by panning. A little sluicing was also indulged in.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

A leaching plant to treat low-grade copper ore has been erected at Las Vegas by the Blake Mining, Milling and Investment Company. Thus far the work done at the plant has been entirely experimental, but it is said to give satisfaction, and it may make possible the handling of the enormous bodies of low-grade ore in the vicinity of Las Vegas.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

Operations in mining in Santa Fe County during the past year consisted principally in working the placer fields, and even this did not amount to much. Professor Jones, of the United States Geological Survey, tested the cement gravel beds west of Golden, where it was reported that gravel carried high gold values. Although the tests conducted were extensive and thorough, the results were disappointing, the gravel being practically destitute of any gold.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Activity to a considerable extent has been shown during the past years in the Sierra districts. Especially is this true at Hillsboro and in the new placer fields at Pittsburg, on the Rio Grande. Two companies are conducting operations at the Pittsburg field, sluicing the gravel by water pumped from the river. According to reports they are meeting with fair success. The gold in this district runs 0.950 fine, which is a remarkably pure product.

There has been some increase in lode mining at Hillsboro, and a fair gain in the production is predicted. The Southwestern Land and Coal Company, operating in the Caballo Mountains, soon will have its plant ready for operation, and will then begin the treatment of low-grade ores. This plant will be operated by electricity, the power being generated 6 miles away from the main plant.

Some development work is being done on copper claims about 6 miles from the property of the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company.

TAOS COUNTY.

Lack of transportation facilities still is the principal cause for little activity in mining operations in Taos County. The only work of any consequence has been done at the Independence mine on Bitter Creek, near Red River. Even this work has been retarded by the lack of proper railroad facilities.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

In the Zuñi Mountains the only development work done has been in the Copperton region. There have been some good showings of copper.

MINERAL LOCATIONS ON PRIVATE LAND GRANTS.

There is one matter connected with mining in New Mexico which calls for the action of Congress. There is a peculiar condition existing here which is unknown elsewhere in the United States, except in a very few cases in Arizona, and that is that the owner of the surface of the land is not the owner of the precious metals lying beneath. This is an anomaly in this country, where, with this single exception, the proprietor of the soil extends his ownership to the center of the earth; and it arises from a peculiar provision in the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, establishing the Court of Private Land Claims.

Previous to that time all confirmations by the United States Government of the titles to Spanish and Mexican land grants had been by act of Congress, and it was held that such confirmation carried with it an absolute title to everything within the limits of the grant, including, of course, all minerals. But when the Court of Private Land Claims was constituted, to adjudicate all unsettled claims to land grants, it was expressly provided in the act that all gold, silver, and quicksilver should be reserved by the United States. The result is that within the very large area covered by these grants the soil belongs to the grantee and his successors, but the three metals mentioned are still the property of the United States. The owner of the land can not touch them, nor can they be "located" by any prospector, because the mining laws as to locations only apply to the public domain. The consequence is that should the largest gold mine in existence be discovered within the boundaries of a grant confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims there is no one who could legally touch one grain of the precious metal.

Legislation is needed either providing some method by which the landowner can obtain the right to extract these metals from the soil of his property, or inaugurating a system by which other persons can "locate" and work the deposits of these minerals, on payment to the landowner of proper compensation for any damage suffered by the surface or crops or improvements thereon.

TAXATION AND FINANCES.

The subject of taxation is of vital importance to everybody in the Territory. The question is handled in an able manner by Charles V. Safford, the traveling auditor and bank examiner of the Territory, in his report to me. Besides his report upon taxation, Mr. Safford has included in his statement an elaborate account of the finances of the various counties of the Territory, as well as a report upon the condition of the Territorial and national banks.

Mr. Safford's report follows:

In compliance with your request for a report from this department, covering the past year, I respectfully submit the following:

In making this report it has been the intention to furnish as much information as possible, in a condensed form, concerning the assessment of the property in the Territory for taxation purposes, and the financial condition of the different counties of the Territory.

Much contention has arisen among our taxpayers as to the proportionate part of taxation necessary for the support of the Territorial government, borne by the different property interests, certain classes claiming to be unjustly taxed in proportion to value of such interests as compared with others. Immediately following is a tabulation showing comparative values of different classes as returned for years 1904 and 1905, together with remarks relative to the percentage of value as returned, as compared with actual value.

I also attach tabulation showing assessed values of the different counties for the years 1904 and 1905, accompanied by remarks concerning loss and gain in valuation.

The concluding pages of the report are devoted to financial conditions of counties, county and school district bonded indebtedness, and Territorial banks.

Under head of "Financial condition of counties" particular attention is called to small comparative tabulation showing increased collections and decreased expenditures, both of which indicate a more healthy condition during the year 1905 as compared with 1904.

A comparison of the past six months of the present year with the corresponding period of last year shows a decided improvement in financial condition of counties which, if continued for the balance of the year, will make it possible to lower both Territorial and county tax rates.

Respectfully submitted.

C. V. SAFFORD,
Traveling Auditor and Bank Examiner.

Comparative summary of the assessed valuation of the Territory for the years 1904 and 1905.

Classification.	1905.	1904.	Loss.	Gain.
Lands:				
Agricultural.....	\$3,777,379.30	\$3,953,822.18	\$176,442.88	.....
Grazing.....	5,816,637.15	5,669,932.77	.....	\$146,704.38
Timber.....	231,165.50	325,121.50	93,956.00	.....
Coal.....	369,847.00	402,048.00	32,201.00	.....
Mineral.....	463,320.50	384,808.50	.....	78,512.00
City lots.....	7,816,637.15	6,586,063.75	.....	673,753.25
Toll bridges.....	4,350.00	4,325.00	.....	25.00
Telephone and telegraph.....	164,059.10	138,462.00	.....	25,597.10
Ditches:				
Manufacturing.....	15,409.00	7,500.00	.....	7,909.00
Irrigation.....	44,565.00	2,720.00	.....	41,845.00
Reservoirs.....	93,935.00	19,800.00	.....	74,135.00
Mines:				
Surface.....	172,740.00	150,665.00	.....	22,075.00
Product.....	112,633.00	55,500.00	.....	57,133.00
Railroads:				
Standard.....	8,760,762.88	7,874,829.96	.....	885,932.92
Narrow.....	613,238.00	636,708.00	23,470.00	.....
Mills.....	104,785.00	149,371.00	44,586.00	.....
Notes and accounts.....	127,811.35	147,554.00	19,742.65	.....
Engines.....	173,320.00	119,153.00	.....	54,167.00
Reduction works.....	.....	37,245.00	37,245.00	.....
Horses.....	950,380.00	977,919.50	27,539.50	.....
Mules.....	77,212.50	81,764.00	4,551.50	.....
Cattle.....	5,018,211.00	5,870,824.50	852,613.50	.....
Sheep.....	2,310,895.00	2,524,405.25	213,510.25	.....
Goats.....	190,908.50	179,239.00	.....	11,669.50
Swine.....	20,691.90	19,642.00	.....	1,049.90
Burros.....	7,646.50	9,082.50	1,436.00	.....
Carriages and wagons.....	294,091.50	314,553.50	20,462.00	.....
Sewing machines.....	57,097.25	61,237.50	4,139.75	.....
Saddles and harness.....	105,172.50	113,474.50	8,302.00	.....
Merchandise.....	2,233,953.95	2,060,368.00	.....	173,585.95
Capital in manufacturing.....	18,005.00	16,315.00	.....	1,690.00
Implements, farm.....	85,006.00	92,410.25	7,404.00	.....
Fixtures.....	144,394.00	125,782.00	.....	18,612.00
Money.....	117,506.00	88,342.57	.....	29,163.43
Bonds.....	3,045.00	5,655.00	2,610.00	.....
Watches and clocks.....	27,412.75	25,356.00	.....	2,056.75
Books.....	41,670.00	34,687.00	.....	6,983.00
Jewelry.....	22,749.00	25,091.00	2,342.00	.....
Gold and silver plate.....	1,195.00	3,974.00	2,779.00	.....
Instruments, musical.....	80,215.25	94,259.00	14,043.75	.....
Household goods.....	570,659.50	617,155.00	46,495.50	.....
Banks.....	933,805.00	885,370.80	.....	48,434.20
Wheat.....	97.50	439.00	341.50	.....
Oats.....	392.00	215.00	.....	177.00
Barley.....	420.00	.....	.....	420.00
Corn.....	262.50	28.00	.....	234.50
Hay.....	5,464.00	3,176.00	.....	2,288.00
Wool.....	375.00	.....	.....	375.00
Lumber.....	64,721.00	88,313.00	23,592.00	.....
Coal.....	4,180.00	1,387.00	.....	2,793.00
Tools.....	32,073.00	32,692.50	619.50	.....
Other property.....	890,267.05	711,158.50	.....	179,108.55
Bees.....	1,898.00	5,574.00	3,676.00	.....
Increased exemptions.....	.....	.....	94,161.75	.....
Total.....	42,617,848.68	41,735,520.53	1,758,263.03	2,546,429.43
Exemptions.....	2,532,442.75	2,438,281.00	.....	1,758,263.03
Subject to tax.....	40,085,405.93	39,297,239.53	.....	788,166.40

Returns by classification and percentage of returns by different classes.

Class.	Amount.	Per cent.
Agricultural lands.....	\$3,777,379.30	8.863
Grazing lands.....	5,816,637.15	13.646
City and town lots.....	7,259,817.00	17.034
Timber lands.....	231,165.50	.542
Coal and mineral lands.....	1,118,540.50	2.618
Railroads.....	9,374,000.88	21.995
Cattle.....	5,018,211.00	11.775
Sheep and goats.....	2,501,803.50	5.871
Merchandise.....	2,233,953.95	5.242
Household goods, etc.....	945,393.25	2.219
Horses and mules.....	1,035,239.00	2.429
Bank stocks.....	933,805.00	2.191
Implements, wagons, etc.....	484,270.25	1.137
Other property.....	1,887,632.40	4.438
Total.....	42,617,848.68	100.000

PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL VALUE RETURNED BY THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF PROPERTY FOR TAXATION PURPOSES.

Under our statutes the Territorial board of equalization is given power to fix values on all property belonging to railroad, telegraph, and telephone companies (sec. 2635, C. L., 1897), and acting under this authority the board for the year 1905 fixed an average value of \$6,000 per mile, in round numbers, on all main track and branch lines, including equipment, of broad-gauge roads operating in the Territory subject to taxation and an average value of \$1,000 per mile on sidetracks and switches of such companies. On narrow-gauge lines the average value was fixed at \$3,000 per mile for main line and branches and \$800 per mile for sidetrack and switches. All other property, real and personal, belonging to railroads to be assessed as other property of a like character owned and returned by individuals.

Estimating the value of broad-gauge lines, including equipment, at \$30,000 per mile, and narrow-gauge lines on the same basis at \$15,000 per mile, the average value as fixed by the board for taxation purposes would only be 20 per cent of actual cash value.

The estimated cash value is no doubt too low.

The Territorial board of equalization also, at the same meeting at which the values on railroads were fixed, placed values on agricultural lands, timber lands, coal lands, mineral and grazing lands, as follows:

"Agricultural lands in actual cultivation, with permanent water rights, not less than \$15 per acre. Agricultural lands in actual cultivation, without permanent water rights, at not less than \$7.50 per acre. Agricultural lands capable of cultivation, but not actually in cultivation, under ditch or artesian wells, not less than \$5 per acre.

"All timber lands within 10 miles of any operated railroad, per acre, \$5; all timber lands not above specified, per acre, \$2.50.

"Coal lands within 10 miles of any operated railroad, per acre, \$20; coal lands more than 10 miles from a railroad, per acre, \$10.

"All patented mineral lands other than coal lands, per acre, \$20.

"Grazing lands with stock water thereon, by wells or otherwise, so located or situated as to utilize privileges of grazing on Government land, per acre, \$1.25; grazing lands so situated or located as to utilize grazing privileges on Government land, without stock water, per acre, \$1; grazing lands other than above specified, per acre, 30 cents."

Agricultural lands are returned at an average value of \$8.40 per acre, including improvements; timber lands, \$1.40; coal and mineral lands, including improvements and product, \$20.50, and grazing lands at 73 cents per acre.

From these figures it would appear that the values as fixed by the Territorial board of equalization, with the exceptions of values on timber lands, had been adhered to by county assessors when making assessments, and county boards when passing upon and approving the same. However, it is a well-established fact that a very large per cent of agricultural lands, timber, coal, and mineral lands are returned and assessed, and such returns and assessments passed upon and approved by county boards, as "grazing" lands, and so taxed on the lower valuation. With a proper assessment by county officials, the acreage and valuation of grazing lands would be materially decreased; but on the other hand, the acreage and valuation of agricultural, timber, coal, and mineral lands would be correspondingly increased in proportion to the ratio of values. Should a proper classification be made of these classes of property and assessment be made accordingly, the amount of the returns as now made would be found to be less than one-fifth of the actual value. Agricultural lands are better assessed than lands belonging to classes above mentioned, yet we have counties in the

Territory that fail to make returns of this class of lands, or such small returns as to be insignificant, and in all of the counties of the Territory the classification of agricultural lands is more or less erroneous. The classification of timber and coal lands is very bad. By reference to preceding table, under head of "Returns by classification and percentage of returns by different classes," it will be seen that the value of timber lands in the entire Territory is given at the comparatively small sum of \$231,165.50.

It is not generally known, but there is manufactured and marketed more than 125,000,000 feet of lumber per annum by the mills in the Territory, and this output is worth at the mill from \$10 per thousand up, according to grade. By reference to the same table it will also be seen that the values of coal and mineral lands, including improvements and product, according to the returns, are \$1,118,540.50. This amount is divided as follows:

Coal lands.....	\$369,847.00
Mineral lands.....	463,320.50
Surface improvements.....	172,740.00
Mine products.....	112,633.00
Total.....	1,118,540.50

Using as authority the report of the United States mine inspector for the Territory of New Mexico, the coal operators of the Territory are producing over 1,500,000 tons of coal per annum, and worth at the mine, at the low valuation of \$1 per ton, more than \$1,500,000.

From these figures an inference can be drawn as to the actual value of property coming under these classes and the relative per cent of value returned for taxation.

The assessment of city lots and improvements, which class of property represents a large percentage of the taxable wealth of the Territory, is better than other classes of property. This is attributed to the fact that actual values are more easily determined by assessors and, by reason of covering small areas, are easily checked, and it follows that a very small per cent escapes taxation. However, the per cent of actual value returned will not exceed 25.

Live stock, consisting of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and mules, representing about one-fifth of the total assessed value of the Territory, by reason of large numbers that escape taxation, it is estimated, is not assessed to exceed 20 per cent of actual cash value.

This also can be said of other classes of property not heretofore mentioned, with the exception of a few interests representing only a small per cent of the total assessment.

This low percentage of returns can no doubt be largely accounted for by reason of property owners of the Territory objecting to paying taxes on valuations greater than those fixed by the board of equalization on railroads, and as acreage can be readily determined, erroneous classification is resorted to by the realty owner and full numbers of live stock owned by the stock grower withheld from the assessor. While this state of affairs does not make a good showing, yet the assessment of the greater part of the wealth of the Territory is just about as equitable as can be obtained under present laws and conditions.

The figures on the assessment of 1906 are not available at this time, but from such data as has already been received at this office, and judging from the general prosperous condition of the Territory as a whole, an increase of from 8 to 10 per cent in total valuation can be reasonably expected.

NOTE.—Since the filing of above report the rolls for the assessment for the year 1906 have been received and show the aggregate value of all classes of property in the Territory subject to taxation to be \$43,242,746.31 and as compared with the valuation for 1905—\$40,085,405.93—a net gain of \$3,157,340.38, being 7.87 per cent.

An examination of the abstract, prepared by the traveling auditor, indicates that this increase is general and shared by nearly all of the counties of the Territory—twenty-one making good gains, and the remaining counties, four in number, but minor losses.

LEVIES.

The Territorial levy for the year 1905 was 15 mills, and the average county levy for the same year 18.81. For the current year the Territorial levy has been reduced to 14 mills, and in nearly all of the counties a reduction has been made in county levies.

It might be well to call attention to the fact that while tax levies appear high, yet, taking into consideration the low percentage of value placed on the property of the Territory for taxation purposes (20 per cent) and placing the levy on the same basis, for the year 1905 the Territorial levy would only amount to thirty hundredths of 1 per cent, and for the year 1906 twenty-eight hundredths of 1 per cent, if property of the Territory should be returned at cash value.

Comparative summary of assessed valuation of the Territory, by counties, for the years 1904 and 1905.

County.	Subject to tax.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1905.	1904.		
Bernalillo.....	\$3,306,124.00	\$3,163,800.00	\$142,324.00	.....
Chaves.....	3,078,700.00	2,861,870.00	216,830.00	.....
Colfax.....	2,795,315.00	2,823,187.00	.....	\$27,872.00
Dona Ana.....	2,197,212.50	2,087,513.00	109,699.50	.....
Eddy.....	1,917,560.00	1,749,741.81	167,818.19	.....
Grant.....	2,733,050.00	2,899,026.00	.....	165,976.00
Guadalupe.....	750,335.00	612,452.00	138,502.00	.....
Lincoln.....	970,335.00	1,156,655.00	.....	186,320.00
Luna.....	1,519,793.00	1,511,598.00	8,195.00	.....
McKinley.....	963,020.00	993,263.00	.....	30,243.00
Mora.....	1,219,225.83	1,014,825.00	204,400.83	.....
Otero.....	1,904,455.00	1,603,972.00	300,483.00	.....
Quay.....	547,323.00	577,940.44	.....	30,617.44
Rio Arriba.....	1,010,541.00	975,763.00	34,778.00	.....
Roosevelt.....	895,105.00	563,900.00	331,205.00	.....
Sandoval.....	762,839.00	742,279.00	20,560.00	.....
San Juan.....	824,719.38	574,881.00	249,838.38	.....
San Miguel.....	3,827,620.00	4,432,977.00	.....	605,357.00
Santa Fe.....	1,614,267.00	1,750,120.00	.....	135,853.00
Sierra.....	1,225,184.00	1,243,929.00	.....	18,745.00
Socorro.....	2,197,005.00	1,910,355.00	286,650.00	.....
Taos.....	616,261.65	675,730.34	.....	59,468.69
Torrance.....	288,594.00	.....	288,594.00	.....
Union.....	1,633,227.00	1,865,276.00	.....	232,049.00
Valencia.....	1,286,975.57	1,506,185.94	.....	219,210.37
Total.....	40,085,405.93	39,297,239.53	2,499,877.90	1,711,711.50

Amount subject to tax:

1905.....	\$40,085,405.93
1904.....	39,297,239.53

Net gain..... 788,166.40

The county of Torrance was created by an act of the thirty-fifth legislative assembly and is composed of a portion each of the counties of Santa Fe, Socorro, San Miguel, and Valencia. Said act took effect January 1, 1905, and assessment of that year was the first made in that county.

By reference to above statement it will be seen that 14 counties make a net gain of \$2,499,877.90, while the remaining counties, 11 in number, show a total loss of \$1,711,711.50, and leaving a net gain over the Territory of \$788,166.40, as shown above.

The counties making a lower total return for the year 1905 as compared with the year 1904 are counties whose chief industries are agricultural pursuits and stock raising, and which to a large extent is accounted for by the severe drought in the fall and winter of 1904, and the disastrous floods in the spring and summer of 1905, both of which caused great loss to sheep and cattle interests and were a severe blow to agricultural land values, causing many thousands of acres which had heretofore been classified and assessed as agricultural lands to be classified under the assessment of 1905 as grazing lands and so assessed at the reduced value. The counties of Santa Fe, Socorro, San Miguel, and Valencia also were reduced in valuation by the creation of Torrance County, the county of Valencia, however, losing the greater part of the valuation shown to be in the new county. The increase in the county of Bernalillo was caused largely by increased value of city property in the town of Albuquerque and a better assessment on nearly all classes of property.

In Chaves County the increase is principally accounted for by the assessment of the Pecos Valley Railroad and good gains in city property, farm and grazing lands, and other classes of property, although the loss in this county was heavy to stock interests. The increase in the county of Dona Ana is almost entirely due to the increase in value of agricultural lands, although other classes of property made a good per cent of gain as a whole. The increased value in the county of Eddy is also accounted for by increased realty values, but this was greatly reduced by loss in cattle and other live stock values. Increased values in Guadalupe County are accounted for by a general increase on all classes of property, although cattle and land values made most substantial increases. The small increase in the county of Luna was brought about by increased value of city property, although reduced by loss to cattle interests. The increase shown in the county of Mora is due almost entirely to increased land values, but this was reduced by loss to stock interests. The gain in Otero County is accounted for by reason of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad coming in for taxation, which was returned for \$535,260. There were also minor increases in other classes of property, including agricultural lands, but a large loss was reported in cattle

interests, grazing lands, timber lands, merchandise, and unclassified property, which reduced materially the gross gain. It is hard to say just what interests are entitled to credit for the small gain in Rio Arriba County. Thirteen classes show an aggregate gain of \$139,365.40, while 19 classes show aggregate losses of \$104,857.40, leaving the small net gain of \$34,778.

The increased valuation in the county of Roosevelt is caused by the assessment of the Pecos Valley Railroad. Nearly all other classes of property made fair gains and indicates a good assessment. The small increase in the county of Sandoval is a net increase. Grazing, timber, and coal lands together with unclassified property made a gross gain of \$354,572, which was offset by excessive losses in valuation of agricultural lands and live stock of all kinds and small losses in minor classes to the amount of \$334,012, leaving only the small increase of \$20,560. The good increase in San Juan County is accounted for by a good average gain in value on all classes of property and indicates growth and a good assessment. The increased value in Socorro County is largely the result of increased values in agricultural, grazing, and coal lands, mines, sheep and goats, merchandise, and other small interests, and reduced to some extent by losses in valuation of mineral lands, city property, and cattle. The increase in Torrance County is by reason of being a new county, the first assessment having been made in 1905.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COUNTIES.

The finances of the counties of the Territory were never in better condition than at the present time. Since the last report made by this department to your predecessor one year ago no defaults have occurred in the ranks of the county treasurers. The year 1905, taken as a whole, is marked by increased collections and decreased expenditures, indicating less expensive county governments and, the inference is, better management by county boards.

County treasurers have made prompt settlement with the Territorial treasurer for all Territorial taxes collected, and this, together with increased collection, has made it possible to lower the Territorial tax rate.

The uniform system of accounting, put into force by this department in the offices of county treasurers, is now fully established, so far as receiving, disbursing, and accounting for public moneys which come to the hands of county treasurers. A strict supervision is exercised over these officials by this office, their accounts being thoroughly checked and settlements made with each treasurer on an average of twice a year or as often as may be deemed necessary.

By reference to statement No. 1, attached, it will be seen that the balances on hand January 1, 1906, were larger by \$110,322.76 than on January 1, 1905.

Statement No. 2 is a tabulation, showing receipts by counties, and is valuable as a matter of comparison between counties. Following is a comparative table of collections for years 1905 and 1904:

Source of receipts.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Taxes.....	\$1,383,619.26	\$1,307,415.19	\$76,204.07	.....
Liquor and gaming licenses.....	164,412.00	161,574.00	2,838.00	.....
Occupation tax.....	26,261.84	19,685.80	6,576.04	.....
Poll tax.....	11,952.48	11,891.26	61.22	.....
Common school income.....	36,569.42	7,415.67	29,153.75	.....
Pullman car tax.....	170.63	88.55	82.08	.....
County settlements, sale of bonds, loans.....	57,422.05	99,711.11	.....	\$42,289.06
Miscellaneous.....	38,456.58	61,517.91	.....	23,061.33
Refunds.....	.....	3,179.68	.....	3,179.66
Total.....	1,718,864.26	1,672,479.17	114,915.16	68,530.07

Statement No. 3 shows disbursements and, as said of statement No. 2, is valuable as a matter of comparison between counties.

Following is a comparative table of disbursements for years 1905 and 1904:

Fund.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
General county	\$190,828.80	\$227,568.63		\$37,239.83
Courts	124,527.17	118,408.35	\$6,118.82	
Interest	121,366.68	146,386.67		25,019.99
Wild animal bounty	17,703.90	17,592.28	111.62	
Roads and bridges	36,448.31	36,759.91		311.60
Court-house and jail repairs	20,295.06	34,481.95		14,186.89
Territory	482,309.75	516,872.94		34,563.19
Treasurers' commission	60,227.15	68,906.84		8,679.69
Assessors' commission	30,014.06	27,640.52	2,373.54	
Municipal taxes	110,193.67	133,910.70		23,717.03
Common schools	377,921.10	372,969.15	4,951.95	
Index and survey	3,145.45	3,446.04		300.59
Judgments	25,411.60		25,411.60	
Defaults		12,105.54		12,105.54
Miscellaneous	21,773.85	86,869.60		65,095.75
Total	1,621,666.55	1,803,919.12	38,967.53	221,220.10

From above it appears that the county treasurers remitted to the Territorial treasurer, in settlement of Territorial taxes, more in 1904 than during 1905, and this is explained by the fact that some of the counties had failed to make full settlement for the year 1903 and collections of that year were not remitted until 1904. The same is also true with reference to municipal taxes. Less payment during the year 1905 as compared with 1904, "Treasurers' commission fund," is accounted for by reason of commissions deducted by treasurers in 1904 and prior years and which were not allowed by this office. A court decision was obtained early in 1905 and sustained by the supreme court at its 1906 spring term. The current year's business will show a substantial amount refunded by treasurers for illegal commissions deducted during the year 1904 and prior years.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*Financial transactions of the several counties for year 1905.*

County.	Balance January 1, 1905.	Receipts for year.	Disbursements for year.	Balance January 1, 1906.
Bernalillo	\$28,382.50	\$222,806.94	\$205,935.15	\$45,254.29
Chaves	16,657.67	142,151.25	97,794.97	61,013.95
Colfax	43,675.27	125,923.31	127,878.92	41,719.66
Dona Ana	30,751.26	61,086.87	74,990.39	16,847.74
Eddy	36,275.88	103,499.24	98,112.79	41,662.33
Grant	48,837.62	105,119.23	105,422.03	48,534.82
Guadalupe	14,989.38	32,017.66	30,568.34	16,438.70
Lincoln	19,434.35	44,195.49	43,208.45	20,421.39
Luna	17,083.30	61,954.76	55,888.80	23,149.26
McKinley	19,450.81	45,418.62	41,612.45	23,256.98
Mora	17,048.41	38,690.87	37,602.89	18,165.15
Otero	19,717.00	78,490.30	87,345.70	10,861.60
Quay	9,116.56	26,329.99	25,941.58	9,504.97
Rio Arriba	15,639.25	36,758.46	35,769.57	16,628.14
Roosevelt	3,154.81	39,918.58	24,115.50	18,957.89
Sandoval	7,060.09	22,261.64	13,591.58	15,730.15
San Juan	5,290.07	33,680.50	28,163.60	10,806.97
San Miguel	39,277.91	154,252.62	152,772.75	40,757.78
Santa Fe	15,176.70	76,573.89	69,756.24	21,994.35
Socorro	23,197.87	86,159.59	77,173.99	32,183.47
Sierra	15,693.97	29,377.81	41,095.10	13,976.68
Taos	16,683.68	24,568.26	27,445.37	13,706.57
Torrance		10,728.66	3,734.77	6,993.89
Union	37,959.25	62,192.31	62,545.48	37,606.08
Valencia	42,380.74	57,803.70	53,200.14	46,984.30
Total	542,834.35	1,731,989.31	1,621,665.55	653,157.11

STATEMENT No. 2.—Receipts for the year 1905.

County.	Tax.					Liquor and gambling license.	Merchandise license.	Poll tax.
	1901 and prior years.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.			
Bernalillo.....	\$665.46	\$631.88	\$802.67	\$76,501.30	\$93,086.19	\$28,426.00	\$5,994.75	\$1,059.00
Chaves.....	469.02	1,283.62	2,383.68	61,563.87	57,549.81	9,216.00	1,191.25	305.80
Colfax.....		780.28	780.28	46,003.09	49,339.02	12,288.00	1,950.25	439.75
Dona Ana.....	1,005.04	730.93	3,186.42	31,505.97	13,070.50	3,024.00	819.51	827.20
Eddy.....	273.42	28.17	2,954.68	37,622.37	34,219.82	6,768.00	1,251.00	255.96
Grant.....	114.67	2,206.08	9,284.37	44,801.85	29,883.88	9,984.00	2,607.33	842.14
Guadalupe.....		3,819.13	594.00	10,714.81	6,049.64	5,808.00	534.50	438.64
Lincoln.....	93.95	244.39	656.89	20,785.70	15,612.67	2,640.00	160.00	664.91
Luna.....			1,730.16	24,686.76	20,408.54	5,520.00	625.75	133.40
McKinley.....	182.43	126.91	461.40	17,148.01	16,459.51	7,248.00		588.00
Mora.....	200.06	134.97	2,434.10	14,123.70	10,753.42	4,704.00	871.25	937.10
Otero.....	42.51	17.19	3,019.60	34,721.04	29,948.38	3,408.00	992.75	922.85
Quay.....		1,187.50	1,966.90	10,957.11	6,221.45	2,776.00	322.50	193.50
Rio Arriba.....			350.76	9,642.32	15,080.94	8,208.00	449.00	230.80
Roosevelt.....				10,306.35	12,865.53	5,904.00	915.00	632.10
Sandoval.....	1,298.30	20.72	423.46	7,939.89	9,216.01	1,824.00	235.00	275.96
San Juan.....	776.42	1,240.37	2,199.99	12,446.66	12,384.11	1,754.50	550.00	476.72
San Miguel.....	965.36	1,546.36	5,840.82	67,900.03	58,053.66	10,620.00	2,055.00	776.80
Santa Fe.....	4,169.48	808.12	2,053.47	29,566.79	26,057.71	6,756.00	815.50	183.30
Sierra.....	547.04	325.52	1,238.02	29,286.31	3,650.64	1,843.00	311.50	455.00
Socorro.....	1,377.92	613.81	1,630.48	32,246.00	36,492.97	8,304.00	937.50	2,204.00
Taos.....	123.48	94.27	476.77	9,093.23	8,558.68	4,608.00	362.50	282.40
Torrance.....					3,858.24	1,932.50	452.50	142.30
Union.....	940.99	2,248.15	3,967.76	22,330.12	23,091.42	6,624.00	890.00	289.00
Valencia.....	1,483.29	491.65	2,173.36	26,495.31	19,990.61	4,224.00	967.50	599.85
Total.....	14,728.84	17,988.45	50,610.04	688,388.59	611,903.34	164,412.00	26,261.84	11,952.48

County.	Fines.	Common school income.	Pullman tax.	County settlements and loans.	Sale of bonds and forfeits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Bernalillo.....	\$1,260.85	\$5,265.51	\$3.83	\$5,400.00		\$3,709.50	\$22,806.94
Chaves.....	474.00	1,281.35	6.80		\$3,280.00	3,146.05	142,151.25
Colfax.....	66.00	2,432.21	6.94		6,095.10	6,333.96	125,923.31
Dona Ana.....	535.10	2,085.36	22.15	2,483.27		1,791.42	61,086.87
Eddy.....	781.35	796.77			14,430.00	4,117.70	103,499.24
Grant.....	721.30	1,732.64	13.28		261.12	2,666.57	105,119.23
Guadalupe.....	458.50	1,610.29	10.00	1,500.00		480.15	32,017.66
Lincoln.....	626.40	1,036.02	9.06	1,462.50		203.00	44,290.49
Luna.....	771.60	466.36	18.21		2,006.75	5,587.23	61,954.76
McKinley.....	619.35	492.77	8.43			2,083.61	45,418.62
Mora.....	45.00	1,977.23	4.94		2,500.00	33.86	38,719.63
Otero.....	1,667.75	348.16	12.13			3,389.94	78,490.30
Quay.....	47.00	404.44	5.04	2,000.00		248.55	26,329.99
Rio Arriba.....	323.55	2,301.34				171.75	36,758.46
Roosevelt.....	548.05	709.79	6.46		7,791.85	239.45	39,918.58
Sandoval.....	500.00	522.00				6.30	22,261.64
San Juan.....	150.00	769.28				932.45	33,680.50
San Miguel.....	670.65	3,748.01	8.27			2,067.66	154,252.62
Santa Fe.....	40.70	2,425.50	4.83		3,566.09	126.40	76,573.89
Sierra.....	48.00	647.41	5.91	850.00		169.46	39,377.81
Socorro.....		2,250.53	10.40			91.98	86,159.59
Taos.....	225.20	416.35				327.38	24,568.26
Torrance.....	127.50	404.25		3,795.37		16.00	10,728.66
Union.....	204.00	1,129.22	13.95			463.71	62,192.31
Valencia.....	9.00	1,316.63				52.50	57,803.70
Total.....	13,125.05	36,569.42	170.63	17,491.14	39,930.91	38,456.58	1,731,989.31

STATEMENT No. 3.—Disbursements for the year 1905.

County.	General county.	Court.	Interest.	Wild animal bounty.	Road and bridge.	Court-house and jail.	Territorial treasurer.	Treasurer's commission
Bernalillo.....	\$8,740.74	\$9,217.40	\$23,944.32	\$159.00	\$140.36	\$921.35	\$39,618.50	\$8,363.83
Chaves.....	8,546.84	6,657.93	2,415.63	4,010.39	2,593.84	3,539.73	28,940.19	5,244.38
Colfax.....	20,227.36	7,799.49	4,474.00	1,550.00	5,407.36	1,384.08	36,557.29	4,683.31
Dona Ana.....	10,921.51	8,054.11	2,999.74	.....	615.10	354.00	22,569.00	2,275.39
Eddy.....	9,524.94	7,334.84	5,305.74	3,225.63	9,373.29	4,019.78	25,108.29	611.84
Grant.....	15,571.98	9,235.18	11,686.00	1,610.00	1,232.10	1,277.32	39,728.56	3,990.95
Guadalupe.....	4,603.62	3,690.28	1,360.81	206.60	443.80	5.00	5,783.91	1,214.50
Lincoln.....	5,608.54	8,780.19	2,611.50	1,749.10	2,479.30	263.32	11,774.72	702.76
Luna.....	8,045.95	3,183.72	1,663.42	862.00	309.95	685.55	18,916.69	2,348.72
McKinley.....	4,762.94	1,535.09	1,754.40	.....	965.72	2,000.36	13,894.51	1,646.98
Mora.....	3,132.13	2,907.05	4,163.85	39.50	566.90	452.08	9,630.09	882.00
Otero.....	15,871.35	6,361.12	4,197.78	765.00	463.47	136.75	32,430.37	4,483.17
Quay.....	3,247.81	3,503.72	2,041.92	267.32	2.22	520.64	9,375.79	1,144.20
Rio Arriba.....	2,817.29	3,692.62	2,884.32	507.90	473.50	381.20	11,602.60	1,547.81
Roosevelt.....	4,765.44	549.70	960.00	95.00	.....	1,321.80	5,590.10	622.45
Sandoval.....	4,369.04	413.93	.....	18.00	206.00	.....	2,774.92	366.11
San Juan.....	3,624.85	2,464.54	1,163.00	.....	979.92	439.30	9,062.10	1,246.16
San Miguel.....	15,386.12	11,070.92	18,128.04	287.85	1,528.83	676.11	43,346.93	5,644.02
Santa Fe.....	8,334.18	4,887.87	6,170.50	6.00	4,231.99	1,448.74	18,335.81	2,762.80
Sierra.....	5,596.89	2,778.86	1,654.90	32.00	558.15	52.69	19,018.40	1,883.21
Socorro.....	8,933.44	11,084.19	9,154.36	1,472.61	388.00	279.95	22,499.15	3,054.37
Taos.....	2,859.06	2,921.40	3,267.45	.....	398.01	445.25	7,830.96	923.69
Torrance.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,317.67	.....	273.92
Union.....	7,147.20	2,536.15	2,200.00	.....	1,631.50	590.06	28,237.07	2,310.29
Valencia.....	7,589.58	3,866.87	7,165.00	40.00	459.00	.....	18,466.13	2,200.28
Total.....	190,328.80	124,527.17	121,366.68	17,703.90	36,448.31	20,295.06	482,309.75	60,227.15

County.	Assessor's commission.	Municipal taxes.	Schools.	Index and survey.	Judgments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Bernalillo.....	\$3,025.72	\$53,321.15	\$32,316.66	.....	\$15,998.08	\$10,168.04	\$205,935.15
Chaves.....	2,807.29	8,522.76	23,838.99	.....	.....	677.00	97,794.97
Colfax.....	2,388.73	9,622.76	32,445.07	\$677.85	.....	661.62	127,878.92
Dona Ana.....	1,069.72	.....	24,065.26	.....	.....	2,066.56	74,990.39
Eddy.....	1,625.11	1,930.19	28,964.73	.....	.....	1,088.40	98,112.79
Grant.....	2,253.20	.....	17,022.93	500.00	885.87	427.94	105,422.03
Guadalupe.....	319.31	.....	12,896.26	.....	.....	44.25	30,568.34
Lincoln.....	1,083.03	.....	8,155.99	.....	.....	.....	43,208.45
Luna.....	1,340.43	.....	15,665.78	.....	2,496.33	370.26	55,888.80
McKinley.....	913.78	1,077.19	11,145.26	.....	.....	1,916.22	41,612.45
Mora.....	807.59	.....	13,033.17	.....	1,875.53	113.00	37,602.89
Otero.....	1,687.34	1,755.75	18,764.29	.....	338.31	91.00	87,345.70
Quay.....	359.12	.....	4,102.61	.....	1,336.50	39.73	25,941.58
Rio Arriba.....	557.47	.....	10,747.76	.....	.....	757.10	35,769.57
Roosevelt.....	712.95	.....	9,390.96	.....	.....	107.10	24,115.50
Sandoval.....	373.12	.....	4,980.54	.....	.....	89.92	13,591.58
San Juan.....	826.00	237.21	7,891.05	.....	.....	229.47	28,163.60
San Miguel.....	2,284.27	15,503.04	34,931.59	71.35	2,330.88	1,582.80	152,772.75
Santa Fe.....	1,476.46	13,567.95	6,451.73	1,257.28	.....	824.93	69,756.24
Sierra.....	579.84	.....	7,457.16	603.50	.....	79.50	41,095.10
Socorro.....	1,509.88	4,655.67	13,920.41	35.47	.....	186.49	77,173.99
Taos.....	359.27	.....	8,287.45	.....	150.10	2.73	27,445.37
Torrance.....	134.28	.....	1,867.45	.....	.....	41.45	3,734.77
Union.....	988.74	.....	16,696.13	.....	.....	208.34	62,545.48
Valencia.....	531.41	.....	12,881.87	.....	.....	.....	53,200.14
Total.....	30,014.06	110,193.67	377,921.10	3,145.45	25,411.60	21,773.85	1,621,666.55

Summary of county and school district bonded indebtedness.

County	County bonded indebtedness.	School district bonded indebtedness.	Remarks.
Bernalillo.....	\$363,000	\$8,500	
Chaves.....	53,000	47,363	
Colfax.....	75,400	21,600	
Dona Ana.....	71,273	14,745	
Eddy.....	65,910	29,500	
Grant.....	228,000	.....
Guadalupe.....	35,735	8,000	
Lincoln.....	41,875	.....
Luna.....	.....	4,000	County indebtedness, \$61,326. See ch. 87, Laws 1905, authority to issue bonds.
McKinley.....	35,000	7,500	Sinking fund to redeem county indebtedness.
Mora.....	86,641	.....
Otero.....	57,000	25,500	
Quay.....	30,000	8,000	
Río Arriba.....	38,400	.....
Roosevelt.....	22,500	4,600	
Sandoval.....	.....	.....	Indebtedness, \$66,000. For authority to issue bonds see secs. 8-10, ch. 10, Laws 1905.
San Juan.....	21,100	11,000	
San Miguel.....	486,800	61,500	
Santa Fe.....	681,039	29,333	Interest on county bonds defaulted to about \$300,000.
Sierra.....	55,000	.....
Socorro.....	181,700	.....
Taos.....	41,400	.....
Torrance.....	.....	.....	Authority to issue county establishment bonds. See ch. 2, Laws 1905.
Union.....	41,500	4,000	
Valencia.....	104,200	.....
Total..	2,816,473	285,141	

TERRITORIAL BANKS.

There are at the present time 17 Territorial banks under the supervision of this office. During the past year 5 new Territorial banks have been incorporated, with a paid-up capital of \$85,000, as follows:

Bank of Dayton, Dayton.....	\$15,000
Lida Savings, Elida.....	15,000
United States Bank and Trust Company, Santa Fe.....	25,000
Socorro State Bank, Socorro.....	15,000
Texico Savings Bank and Trust Company, Texico.....	15,000

One private bank, Andrew Morton & Co., Springer, N. Mex., reorganized under the name of the Bank of Springer, with a paid-up capital of \$15,000.

During the period it has not been necessary for this department to report any of our Territorial banks to the attorney-general by reason of being in an insolvent condition or illegal banking.

There is a marked disposition on the part of New Mexico Territorial bankers to build up and strengthen their surplus and undivided profit accounts, in order to provide against possible loss in the event of changed conditions. For this they are to be commended.

The past year shows a good increase in the deposits in the Territorial banks. This increase is legitimate and is the natural outgrowth of the continued prosperity of the Territory as a whole, and while loans have kept pace with the increased deposits, it does not signify that as our people become wealthier and make more money they go deeper and deeper into debt. A few years ago, and in fact up to within a year or so ago, our large borrowers frequently found it necessary to go outside the Territory for accommodations. To a very great extent this condition is changed and our New Mexico institutions not only meet the demands that are made on them by the local borrowers, but are seeking business in the adjoining States.

The following is a summary of seventeen Territorial banks, taken from reports of condition at close of business June 30:

RESOURCES.

Loans, real estate security.....	\$134,675.00
Loans, collateral security.....	393,554.52
Loans and discounts, all other.....	1,447,863.89

Bonds and stocks.....	\$24, 110. 00
Due from other banks.....	796, 137. 93
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	103, 844. 54
Checks and cash items.....	15, 767. 66
Cash on hand.....	189, 826. 73
All other resources.....	40, 791. 47

3, 146, 571. 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	510, 500. 00
Surplus.....	34, 700. 00
Undivided profits.....	69, 982. 90
Deposits, subject to check.....	2, 228, 379. 28
Deposits, time.....	235, 206. 00
Due other banks.....	43, 615. 61
All other liabilities.....	24, 187. 95

3, 146, 571. 74

*Summary of condition of twenty-seven New Mexico national banks at close of business
June 18, 1906.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$6, 620, 203. 32
Overdrafts.....	231, 122. 45
United States bonds.....	1, 171, 000. 00
Premium United States bonds.....	33, 892. 19
Securities, judgments, claims, etc.....	348, 530. 89
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	323, 342. 30
Due from other banks.....	1, 058, 018. 06
Due from approved reserve agents.....	2, 067, 808. 17
Checks and cash items.....	815, 957. 21
5 per cent Redemption fund.....	50, 300. 00
Due from United States Treasury.....	937. 50

12, 711, 112. 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	1, 536, 650. 00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	697, 736. 12
National-bank notes outstanding.....	999, 995. 00
Due other banks.....	927, 392. 41
Deposits.....	8, 507, 522. 61
Notes, rediscounts, and bills payable.....	37, 220. 95
All other liabilities.....	4, 595. 00

12, 711, 112. 09

Combined resources, banks of New Mexico..... 15, 857, 683. 83

COURTS.

During the past fiscal year a vast amount of business has been transacted in the criminal branch of the six Territorial district courts. According to statements furnished by the clerks of the courts 1,260 cases were disposed of during the year by convictions, acquittals, pleas of guilty, or dismissals. The convictions numbered 418; acquittals, 63; dismissals, 410; stricken from docket, 263; change of venue, 9; transferred or abated, 9, and no true bills, 88.

It will be seen from these figures that the dismissals and the cases stricken from the dockets together greatly outnumber the convictions. It has been impossible for me to find the reason for the large number of cases dropped after prosecution was begun.

At the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1905, there were 864 cases pending in the courts. On June 30, 1906, the cases pending numbered 1,102. During the twelve months from July 1, 1905 to June 30, 1906, 1,493 criminal actions were instituted.

The civil branch of the six courts also transacted much business during the past year. During the twelve months 1,726 cases were disposed of. On June 30, 1905, 1,775 cases were pending. At the close of the past fiscal year there were on the docket 1,967 cases. During the year 1,935 cases were instituted.

In the Territorial supreme court 98 cases were disposed of during the year.

The following table shows the business transacted in the criminal and civil branches of each of the six district courts:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth	Fifth.	Sixth.	Total.
CRIMINAL DOCKET.							
Criminal actions pending June 30, 1905.....	164	112	182	180	61	165	864
Criminal actions instituted from June 30, 1905, to July 1, 1906.....	164	202	463	224	164	276	1,493
Convictions.....	32	66	142	58	68	52	418
Acquittals.....	4	24	22	5	1	7	63
Dismissals.....	84	84	46	75	41	80	410
Stricken from docket or nolle.....	19	85	125	34			263
Change of venue.....	5	1	2	1			9
Transferred and abated.....		4				5	9
No true bills.....			64	24			88
Cases pending June 30, 1906.....	161	150	246	201	115	229	1,102
CIVIL ACTIONS.							
Cases pending June 30, 1905.....	290	341	228	543	151	222	1,775
Cases instituted from June 30, 1905, to July 1, 1906.....	373	377	236	380	329	240	1,935
Cases disposed.....	278	303	220	432	279	214	1,726
Cases pending June 30, 1906.....	385	414	244	475	201	248	1,967

TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURT.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Territorial supreme court from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

Cases under advisement, July 1, 1905.....	19
Cases continued from January term, 1905.....	1
Cases returnable January term, 1906.....	12
Cases filed during the fiscal year.....	66
Total.....	98

The above cases were brought into this court as follows:

From—	By appeal.	By writ of error.	Total.
First judicial district.....	11	3	14
Second judicial district.....	25	1	26
Third judicial district.....	12	1	13
Fourth judicial district.....	14	5	19
Fifth judicial district.....	17	1	18
Sixth judicial district.....	3	3	6
Original in supreme court.....			2
Total.....			98

They were disposed of as follows during the fiscal year:

Finally determined by affirmance.....	37
Finally determined by dismissal.....	20
Reversed and remanded to the district court.....	4
Under advisement by the court June 30, 1906.....	24
Pending on motions.....	3
For hearing August, 1906.....	7
Disbarment.....	1
Continued to 1907 term.....	2
Total.....	98

During the last fiscal year there have been admitted to the bar of this court twenty-four new members.

During the past year there have been 12 cases briefed, argued, and disposed of in the supreme court, on the part of the Territory, leaving on the docket at the present time 5 cases still pending in that court.

During the year, 93 written opinions on various subjects have been prepared and filed, at the request of Territorial officials and members of Territorial boards. The office has been called upon to examine and prepare papers in 19 requisition cases, has prepared and passed on numerous official bonds, and represented the Territory in a number of suits and proceedings in the district court.

The business of the office of attorney-general is rapidly increasing, and, as an instance, the number of written opinions filed during one month of the present year almost equaled the number filed during the entire year of 1903.

EDUCATION.

In handling the subject of education I can do no better than to quote the report of the Territorial superintendent of education, Prof. Hiram Hadley. In his report Mr. Hadley gives the school enrollment at 40,000. There are 76,000 children of school age in the Territory. To instruct the 40,000 children who attend school 900 teachers are employed.

Professor Hadley says in his report:

As one result of the war with Mexico, the Territory now known as New Mexico became, about the year 1850, a part of the United States. Along with this acquisition of territory came a large and very illiterate population. The sentiment that education was for the masses did not exist. The people believed that education was chiefly the prerogative of the church. A comparatively small number of the more favored young men were sent to existing colleges, became well educated for the times, returned and were dominant factors in all kinds of administration. But the mass of the common people were illiterate. Such were the conditions encountered by the Americans who from 1850 began settling in New Mexico.

The newcomers, comparatively few in number, in addition to contending with and overcoming the difficulties incident to the making of homes among a practically foreign people, have been compelled to plant the seed of popular education, attend to its germination, and nurse the plant. Favorable public sentiment had to be created, from limited individual resources, means for sustaining schools had to be provided, legislation had to be secured, and organization for administration effected.

For the common schools until the year 1898 the National Government gave no assistance. At that time Congress gave New Mexico for support of common schools the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land. In this country of plateaus and mountains many of those sections are without value. Yet, by careful management, from the leasing of these lands the schools are beginning to receive substantial aid, having received approximately \$50,000 during the past year.

During the forty years succeeding the acquisition of New Mexico educational advantages were almost entirely confined to schools supported by various branches of the Christian Church—the Roman Catholic and several Protestant denominations.

These did a great and commendable work, but they failed to reach the masses. With all the difficulties named to contend with it is doubtful whether any other people has made more satisfactory advancement in education than the people of New Mexico have.

Educational progress in New Mexico is confined to the past seventeen or eighteen years. In 1888 a few citizens of Las Cruces, by incorporation, organized Las Cruces College, but the entire working capital was less than \$1,000. Hiram Hadley was chosen president; he conducted the school purely as a private enterprise until the present agricultural college was opened in 1890. Of this Las Cruces College was the forerunner, and its students formed the entering class.

By act of the legislature signed in 1889, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the University of New Mexico, and the School of Mines were created. In 1893 the New Mexico Normal School at Silver City, the Normal University at Las Vegas, and the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell were created. These have all been well equipped, have been organized, and developed into very creditable and well-patronized institutions. In addition to these a school for the deaf and one for the blind have lately been opened.

In 1889 the common schools were so nearly nothing that they may be disregarded. In 1891 the legislature revised the existing inefficient school law. This revision made provision for a Territorial board of education, created the office of superintendent of public instruction, provided for the adoption of a uniform series of text-books, increased the powers and duties of county superintendents, and made provisions for raising funds for the support of common schools.

At once well-organized common schools began to spring up, and the advance made since that date, about fifteen years ago, is both very remarkable and exceedingly cheering. In all of the cities and incorporated towns graded schools equal in quality to those of the States, under similar circumstances, are sustained nine months of the year.

The rural schools in New Mexico, as in the States, are not satisfactory. They never can be. But every school district sustains a school annually from three to six months, and the average length of term of all schools in the Territory for the past year was 114 days.

The English language is the legal language of all schools; no provision is made for teaching the Spanish. In some portions of the Territory the Spanish-speaking people largely predominate. In such, just as in many French-speaking parishes of Louisiana, the people are slow to abandon their native tongue. Even in these sections comparatively few schools exist in which English is not the chief language used and taught. Nearly all the children and young people among the natives understand and use the English language. For the young man in this southwestern country no other educational qualification possesses so great immediate commercial value as a good knowledge of both Spanish and English.

As a typical example of the progress education has made in the past fifteen years, I cite the city of Albuquerque. In 1890 this city had absolutely no public school property. It had some educational facilities, but these were chiefly furnished by different religious bodies, and schools were sustained by tuition and benevolent contributions. In 1905 the city owned 4 eight-room brick ward school buildings and 1 eight-room brick high school building, all furnished and equipped in modern manner. Besides a superintendent and two regular substitute teachers, 40 teachers are employed. The school enumeration is 3,252; the enrollment in the schools is over 1,800; \$40,000 is the annual income for school purposes, and the value of buildings and grounds is \$150,000. In nearly all parts of the Territory similar advance has been made.

Under existing laws it is impossible to get statistics for 1906 in time for this report. But, making conservative allowance for the remarkable immigration, the following are not far from correct:

Number of teachers employed, 900; number of pupils enrolled in schools, 40,000; enumeration between 5 and 21 years, 76,000; total receipts for school purposes, \$600,000; value of schoolhouses and furniture, \$900,000.

The fixed means for the support of common schools come from the following sources:

A general 2-mill Territorial tax; a portion of the fees for saloon and gambling licenses; fines for certain crimes and misdemeanors; a poll tax of \$1 to be paid by each able-bodied male over 21 years of age, and from the proceeds of the leasing of school lands. Besides these, any school district, by affirmative vote of the legal voters in said district, can levy annually a special tax of not to exceed 10 mills. The income from leasing the public lands is constantly increasing. During the past year it has amounted approximately to \$50,000.

As indicative of the professional spirit of teachers, it is proper to say that the New Mexico Educational Association has held its twentieth annual session. It was a pioneer factor in developing educational spirit, having been organized in 1886. Whilst this is intended to be Territorial in character, in this land of great distances it is impossible to secure at its meetings general representation. Hence, in 1905 the Pecos Valley Teachers' Association was organized, and it held a most successful session at Artesia in November last. The teachers of several counties, notably those of Dona Ana, Otero, and San Juan, have organized county

associations and hold regular sessions. At these appropriate educational topics are discussed, and local interests are considered.

As in the States, so in New Mexico the teachers' institute is recognized as an established and an essential factor in securing the greatest advantages from our schools. By law each county appropriates a sum ranging from \$50 to \$100 for the support of its institute. In addition to this each attendant may be required to pay a small fee. Attendance of teachers upon these institutes is compulsory. At their close the regular examination of teachers is held. The institutes for this season have just closed. I personally visited eight of these, and I have reliable reports from all. In twenty-two out of twenty-five counties the institutes held were very satisfactory. A higher grade of conductors and instructors was employed; more definite, more earnest, and more practical work was done. The Territorial board of education has adopted an excellent course of study for the common schools, and in these institutes 700 teachers received training in its use. I feel no hesitation in claiming that the institutes of the present season have made an advance of 100 per cent over those of any former year.

During the past two vacations the Normal University at Las Vegas has held a summer term, at which special effort has been made to offer to aspiring teachers opportunities for increasing their professional knowledge and standing. These summer schools have been well attended, and in stimulating higher educational ideals their influence is perceptibly felt.

The wages paid teachers is governed by two conditions—the amount of funds at the disposal of the board for this purpose and the board's idea as to what constitutes a good school. Low ideals are accompanied by low wages and correspondingly poor schools. In a Territory the development of whose institutions of every kind is in its infancy the demands for money are so numerous and so heavy that there is a limit to the amount that can be supplied, even for education. Complete information in regard to wages and length of term is not at hand, but the following may serve as an example: In Guadalupe County the wages average \$56.40 per month, and the length of term four and one-half months; in Quay County, \$45 per month, and term five and one-half months; in city of Roswell, exclusive of superintendent, \$70 per month, and length of term nine months; in Santa Fe, including superintendent, \$67.65 per month, and length of term nine months; in Albuquerque, not including superintendent, \$70 per month, and length of term nine months.

Many of the rural districts do not own a school building, and the school accommodations are poor; but there are signs of progress. An increasing number of districts and incorporated towns are making special levies or voting bonds, and from the proceeds are supplying modern buildings and equipments. Some of those lately erected are rare specimens of elegance, convenience, and architectural beauty.

The proper certification of teachers is a problem difficult to solve with justice to all interested parties. As another evidence of progress in New Mexico, at the last session of the legislative assembly an act was passed empowering the Territorial board of education "to issue Territorial teachers' certificates to persons whom it may deem qualified by reason of their moral character, academic scholarship, knowledge of the theory and art of teaching, and actual practice in teaching." The lowest qualifications entitling to such certificates must equal the full professional course in either of the normal schools of New Mexico. This provision seems to be appreciated by the better grade of teachers. The board has already issued about 65 year certificates and 15 life certificates.

The Territorial board of education, consisting of the governor, ex officio, the superintendent of public instruction, ex officio, and five others appointed by the governor, is an intelligent working body, having the best interests of education in the Territory constantly in mind. This board meets quarterly, and usually consumes two days in its deliberations, during which many important points relating to educational interests are carefully considered.

The foregoing is a very brief summary of educational conditions in New Mexico. We have much to do yet, but I feel satisfied that we are earnestly and intelligently working. I have said nothing about the satisfactory work that is being done by our Territorial educational institutions, as each makes for itself a separate report.

INDIANS.

Little material change in the condition of the Indians of New Mexico has been noted during the year just closed. While there has been no progress worthy of mention, there has been no great retrogression.

In wealth the Indians have gained some during the past twelve months, due to large yields from their farms and a great increase in the price of sheep and wool. This year's harvest gives promise of even greater returns than that of 1905.

The population of the Indian pueblos and reservations has not increased. This year's canvas by the agents showed that the Indian population of New Mexico numbers about 13,000 people. Of this number between 8,000 and 9,000 are Pueblos. Of the others are the Mescalero Apache, numbering 460; the Jicarilla Apache, numbering 800, and the Navajo, numbering 3,000.

Of the entire Indian population of this Territory, more than three-fourths is comprised of the pueblo or village Indians. According to a recent court decision, these Indians are not wards of the Government, but are citizens of the United States. As citizens they can buy liquor.

This court decision, a declaration giving the Pueblo absolute independence, has had a most pernicious effect, causing a tremendous growth in intemperance, with a corresponding increase in disease and sickness. Agents in charge of the Pueblos declare that unless the Government places the same restrictions upon liquor traffic in the pueblos as it does upon reservations it will be only a question of years before drunkenness and immorality cause the extinction of the Pueblo race.

My attention has frequently been called to the conditions existing among the Indians on the Mescalero Reservation, which have doubtless already received the careful consideration of the Indian Office, and which are referred to only because of the fact that they seem to be very serious and worthy of further study. The Indians on that reservation are decreasing in number and constantly becoming more susceptible to tuberculosis and other disease. This the Indians themselves realize is due, to a considerable degree, to the depletion of their physical condition on account of intermarriage, and they very earnestly desire that, if it be possible to do so, Indians of some other tribe be brought to the reservation. They say that the 460 Indians still on the reservation are closely related, and that unless new blood is introduced rapid depletion and ultimate eradication must necessarily be the result. They are strongly in favor of bringing back there the members of Geronimo's band, now at Fort Sill, or part of the Jicarilla Apache from northern New Mexico. Of the two, probably the Jicarilla would be preferable, could the matter be arranged entirely in conformity with the plans of the Indian Office, as there would doubtless be considerable sentiment among some people in New Mexico against the return of any of Geronimo's band, in spite of the long period which has elapsed since they or their predecessors committed their depredations in the Territory. If it should be impracticable to bring either, it might be possible to arrange that some of the Pueblos would desire to go there. That something must be done to prevent the rapid extinction of this tribe seems very certain.

To the plan of bringing the Jicarilla back to Mescalero there is much objection among some of the Jicarilla, according to statements made by Agent Johnson of the Jicarilla Reservation. I am informed, however, that a considerable number of them would not object to it. Prior to the separation of the Mescalero and Jicarilla there was much trouble at Mescalero. Several times the Jicarilla left the old reservation, contending that they had been maltreated by the other tribe—the Mescalero. To end the strife the Government finally established the reservation at Jicarilla. This reservation,

containing 500,000 acres, is in the heart of a grazing country. It is located upon the Continental Divide, and because of its peculiar situation, little of the land can be utilized for agricultural purposes. It is estimated that about 10,000 acres of the land can be irrigated. The Government is now building an irrigation project at this reservation. When the project is completed a reapportionment of the land will be necessary, as much of the land now held by the Indians will not be under the irrigation ditches.

According to Agent Johnson a reapportionment will give each Indian about 10 acres of land, capable of cultivation through irrigation.

While the Jicarilla Reservation is not rich in farming land, it contains within its boundaries fine grazing tracts and valuable timber country. It is the plan of the agent in charge to sell some of the timber holdings. It is contended that this can be done without harm to the Indians, as there are at least 120,000,000 feet of marketable timber upon the reservation. From the proceeds of the sale, sheep could be purchased and the Indians started in an industry from which they can derive far greater profits than from attempting to farm land that can not be watered.

An interesting and instructive report on the conditions of the Pueblo Indians and their mode of living has been furnished to me by Judge A. J. Abbott, special attorney for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico. Judge Abbott's report has been supplemented with an equally interesting document from Supt. C. J. Crandall, of the United States Indian school at Santa Fe, who is the acting agent for all the Pueblos north of Albuquerque.

As the Pueblo Indian is by a large majority the most numerous of the red race in this Territory, and as this Indian family, of all the American Indians, is perhaps the most interesting from a historic viewpoint, I feel that much space can be devoted with profit to the Pueblo in this report.

In his report to me, Judge Abbott says:

It is difficult for the Pueblo Indian to adapt himself to the legal requirements of the Territorial laws of the United States. He has had a government of his own since a time farther back in the past than the memory of many generations preceding the advent of Coronado in A. D. 1540. When discovered by Coronado his villages were venerable for antiquity, and at that time the ruins of the villages of his ancestors gave evidence of centuries upon centuries of age preceding the advent of white men. He had not then, nor has he now, any written language. Hence authentic history concerning him begins with the Spanish invasion, about the middle of the sixteenth century. There is some tradition and much speculation to the effect that he was present in the territory which now comprises New Mexico for a period dating as far backward from the beginning of authentic history concerning him as equals the period extending from Coronado's time to the present date. During all that time each of his villages has been, so far as its government was concerned, a pure democracy. During the Spanish and Mexican occupations of the Territory there was little or no authority exercised over them, except that those governments did lend their aid in some measure to protect them from the raids of the warlike nomadic tribes and were always ready to accept their assistance when soldiers were necessary for defense or conquest.

They are therefore unaccustomed to the constant touch of the hand of a superior government, especially such a Government as ours, which holds its hand over society at all times for the betterment and protection of the citizen, and for his subjection to law when subjection is necessary.

Generally speaking, the Pueblo Indian does not desire to avail himself of all the privileges of citizenship. Having been accustomed for centuries to implicit obedience to his communal laws, and to regard no other law as superior to them in authority, he chafes under the rub and touch of Territorial law whenever it conflicts with his ancient rules and customs. An instance of this conflict occurred in the case of an Indian of the pueblo of Isleta. By a rule of that pueblo the members might be tried, convicted, and punished by imprisonment in the pueblo jail for willful violation of Pueblo laws. An Indian was tried, convicted, and

imprisoned, according to Pueblo rules. He applied to the Territorial courts for a writ of habeas corpus and was discharged. Reverence for his ancient customs being thus rudely broken, he went a step farther (being instructed as to his rights by a pale-faced lawyer), and sued the community through its officers for false imprisonment. He procured a verdict and judgment for \$200 to compensate for his four days' loss of liberty and his mental anguish and suffering.

By this case and the necessary inferences which flowed from it the Pueblo Indians of this Territory learned—what was to most of them an unwelcome lesson—that they can not, by ancient Pueblo law, deprive even their own members of liberty nor administer corporal or capital punishment through their own communal government, and that to do so is criminal when tested by Territorial and Federal law.

Another instance which occurred recently: The Pueblo have been accustomed for centuries to take an annual hunt for meat in winter time. This has been a communal event for centuries with these people. The round-up hunt in November, after the crops were matured and gathered and the winter fuel provided, has gone into history as a fixed custom among them; and they have been accustomed to regard the elk, the deer, the mountain sheep, and the wild turkey, as well as the game fish of the mountain streams, as the peculiar provisions of nature for their benefit. Territorial game laws have restricted them in this regard until no citizen of the Territory can kill more than one deer in a year, and that must be a deer with horns. The open season for deer hunting in this Territory (when there has been an open season) has been the months of November and December, until the year 1905. The Indians had come to know that all the privileges allowed them for deer hunting were to be enjoyed during these months.

Prior to 1905 the Territorial statutes provided that notice of the game laws and of the open season should be given to the Indians of the Territory by some one or more of the Territorial officers.

In March, 1905, the law was so changed that the open season was made to begin September 15 and to close October 31. No provision was made for notification of this change, as had been done concerning the changes made in 1903. In November and December, 1905, the Indians went hunting as usual, with the result that about thirty of them were arrested for killing deer out of season. Ignorance of the law not being a defense, and it being true that deer had been killed by some of them out of season, fifteen pleas of guilty were entered and one conviction was procured on the evidence. As to the others, the prosecutions were dismissed. The sentences which the court must necessarily pronounce under the law were suspended, and the Indians were allowed to go, under promise of future good behavior and with the warning from the court that further violations would set the law in operation as to the suspended sentences, as well as to provoke other prosecutions and incur heavier penalties.

The Pueblo Indians are not criminally inclined. During the last four years not a single arrest has been made among them for any of the lower and especially disgusting crimes, such as rape and incest. In this regard they are an example for both the Caucasian and the African. Three Indians from the pueblo of Jemez were arrested on a charge of interrupting the carrier of the United States mail as he was passing through their village on a day devoted annually to one of their secret dances; but the prosecution failed for want of evidence. The litigation in the civil courts which most affects the Pueblo Indians is that which arises from trespasses upon their lands by the native Mexican people of the Territory, in their apparent efforts to acquire portions of the same by encroaching beyond their own boundary lines into the Indian lands, and that which arises by trespasses upon their anciently acquired water rights. The legislature of the Territory has in the past undertaken to deprive the Pueblo Indian of the right to vote at acequia or ditch elections, although it is worthy of note that many of the oldest and best irrigating ditches of the Territory were constructed and had been for many years in use before Caucasians had settled in the vicinity of the Indian villages. As far as my information extends, obtained by conducting many of these suits for the Indians, and by observation before it was my duty to do so, these differences have been uniformly decided in favor of the Indians under the rights acquired by their prior appropriation and use. The Territorial laws which have been enacted for the purpose of depriving the Pueblo Indians of the right to vote at general and special elections have never been tested by the courts. It is believed that whenever that is done such laws will be found to be either unconstitutional or invalid.

At the time of Coronado's visit, there were in all about 30,000 of the pueblo or village Indians within the territory which now belongs to the United States. Now there are about 10,000. About 8,000 of these are in New Mexico. They are grouped in nineteen villages or pueblos, each village having a separate communal government in which a governor and the other communal officers are elected on the 1st day of January of each year.

The question is frequently asked, "Are the Pueblo Indians increasing or decreasing in numbers?" To this question it may now be safely answered, "The decrease has been arrested, and it is probable that an accurate census would show an increase."

The population of the nineteen pueblos of the Territory is about as shown in the following list:

Taos.....	550	San Felipe.....	600
Picoris.....	220	Santa Ana.....	125
San Juan.....	500	Sandia.....	80
Santa Clara.....	300	Zia.....	100
San Ildefonso.....	300	Isleta.....	1,000
Pojaque.....	25	Laguna.....	750
Nambe.....	200	Jemez.....	534
Tesuque.....	250	Acoma.....	400
Cochiti.....	500	Zuñi.....	1,250
Santo Domingo.....	1,000		

Aggregating in all 8,584, which it is believed is about correct. For reasons best known to the Indians, it is very difficult to procure a perfectly accurate census.

A prejudice exists among the native Mexican people of the Territory which makes it difficult to procure a fair and impartial jury trial where Indians are parties to proceedings. For this reason we avoid jury trials as much as possible and appeal to the equity side of the court whenever it is practicable to do so. It is the constant purpose of the special attorney for the Pueblo Indians to keep these people out of litigation except where litigation is actually necessary for the protection of their rights. It is especially pleasing to be able to say that in the cases where the Indians have been brought into court their testimony has been frank, open, and truthful; and in counsel with their attorney they have reposed implicit confidence in his judgment and have not manifested treachery or suspicion according to what might be expected from reputed Indian character.

Within the year last past some very important litigation has been amicably adjusted in a manner exceedingly favorable to the Indians. At this time the number of court cases in which the Pueblo are interested pending in the criminal, civil, and land courts is 12, about 30 having been recently disposed of as above stated.

Superintendent Crandall has the following to say regarding the pueblos:

In addition to the work connected with the Indian industrial school at Santa Fe, of which I am the superintendent, and which has passed a very successful year, I am also the acting agent for some 12 pueblos north of Albuquerque. A very careful census has been taken of all of the pueblos, showing a total number of 3,422. Each family has been listed, and a quarterly report of births and deaths is being received, which shows that during the past six months there has been an increase of 9. While this is small, it must be remembered that during the winter months, from January to the 1st of April, a large number of deaths occur from pneumonia and other causes, and that probably from July 1 to December 31 will show even a greater increase.

All of the pueblos under my jurisdiction, with the exception of two, are now provided with medical services. Some attention is being paid to sanitary matters, and the Indians are vaccinated, and epidemics carefully guarded.

The Pueblo are making no great strides in agriculture, but are tilling their small tracts of land much the same as they have done for many years, raising enough for their immediate wants.

A spirit of progress is being developed along other lines, and many Indians from the different pueblos are now going out to work. A large number of them found employment this year in the beet-sugar fields of Colorado, in the lumber mills of northern New Mexico and southern Colorado, and for the various stock men throughout the Territory. This is indeed encouraging, as the money earned is brought back and used in the purchase of wagons, and in the improvement of their homes.

The Department has authorized the employment of an irrigation engineer for the pueblos, and a sum not to exceed \$10,000 will be expended in the improvement of the acequias, or ditches, in the pueblos most in need of same. Day schools have been maintained in nine of my pueblos, and there is a growing disposition to patronize them. The legal rights of the pueblos have been carefully guarded and looked after by A. J. Abbott, special attorney for the pueblos.

While it is true that these Indians were more advanced in all lines than any other of the North American Indians, still it is also true that they are less inclined to adopt and accept our civilization and manners than other Indians. They cling tenaciously to their old form of government, and while they outwardly profess to be Roman Catholics, they at the same time maintain and teach their old pagan religion. While they conform to the laws of the United States and the Territory of New Mexico, they at the same time maintain and teach a government of their own. Thus we have a people who are in a sense leading a dual

life, clinging religiously to the religion and government of their ancestors and slowly and reluctantly accepting the Christian religion and the American civilization. The only hope of breaking down this barrier to citizenship lies in the school, and in increasing the financial condition of this people. This is being accomplished slowly, but will take many generations to accomplish the desired results.

At the present writing the United States courts hold that the Pueblo Indians are citizens, and as such are entitled to all of the rights and privileges given to other citizens. The United States statutes making it a misdemeanor to take intoxicating liquor into an Indian country, and to sell and give liquor to Indians, is held not to apply to the Pueblo. Thus the Pueblo Indian finds himself for the first time a free moral agent, and intemperance is growing among this people. Unless a different interpretation is placed upon the law by a higher court, or the Territory of New Mexico shall enact stringent laws against the selling of liquor to these Indians, it is but a matter of a few years when the few remaining Pueblo will become extinct and a matter of history only.

All of the efforts put forth by a magnanimous Government in attempting to educate and civilize the Pueblo Indians is being offset by the liquor traffic.

MESCALERO RESERVATION.

The census of June 30 last shows the population of the Mescalero Reservation to be as follows:

Males 18 years and over.....	107
Males under 18 years.....	96
Females 14 years and over.....	171
Females under 14 years.....	86
Total.....	460
Children between 6 and 16 years.....	111

The physical condition and environment of the Mescalero Apache foreshadows the extinction of the tribe. Isolated from other bands of the Apache nation for more than a quarter of a century, they have intermarried to such an extent that children of the present generation have not constitutions strong enough to withstand disease in any form. They are especially susceptible to tuberculosis. Man's humanity to man suggests the necessity of applying for a remedy. The tribe should be amalgamated with some other tribe—preferably another tribe of the Apache—or else encouraged to intermarry with the mixed bloods who live adjacent to the reservation.

From an agricultural standpoint the past year was the most successful ever experienced on this reservation. The oat crop, which is the principal farm product, amounted to about 400,000 pounds. By reference to the annual reports of this office from the establishment of the agency to 1901, it will be seen that in no year of this period did the yield of oats exceed 60,000 pounds. The yield of wheat was somewhat less than in previous years; but the decrease in this crop may be attributed to the fact that wheat is sown on irrigable lands along the Rio Tularosa, and because of the injunction restraining the Indians from using the waters of this stream for other than domestic purposes these lands could not be sufficiently irrigated.

The sheep industry was never before so promising. From sales of wool and wethers the Indian sheep owners realized \$11,853.91 during the past year. If it were possible to make of every Indian of the tribe a successful sheep raiser, these people could, within a few years, accumulate considerable means. But this is not practicable. For reasons which should be obvious, the industry has drifted into the hands of a few Indians. The majority of the tribe reap no benefit whatever from this source.

The grazing permit system is still in force. The income from this source amounted to \$5,294 during the past year. The rates for grazing having been increased by the department, the revenue should correspondingly increase, provided none of the permittees retire, or reduce their holdings.

A few good mineral specimens were found on the reservation since the last report was submitted. The northeast corner of the reservation has every surface indication of a mineral country. If prospecting throughout this section were legalized, and mining permits were issued on a royalty basis, it is possible that some valuable properties would be developed, and the income of the Indians materially increased. With the mineral laws extended to the reservation, it is not thought that there would be further demand for its opening to public settlement.

The regulations governing marriage and divorce have been observed. No crimes have been committed. The court of Indian offenses has had but little to do in its official capacity, but members of the court, as individuals, have wielded a good influence among the tribe.

The total enrollment of the school for the past year was 136, while the average attendance was 129. The results attained in the several departments were highly satisfactory. When the session opened quite a number of the Apache children were found to be physically disqualified for admission. This deficiency was supplied by admitting some mixed bloods (Pueblo extraction) who live adjacent to the reservation and in communities having no school or church advantages. The admission of these outside children, all of whom are fond of dancing, music, and all social pleasures, wrought a complete change in the Apache children. Formerly social gatherings of the girls and boys were a bore—a hopeless drag; now it is refreshing to attend them. In the literary department a spirit of friendly rivalry was manifest, a condition never before observed, at least at this school.

JICARILLA RESERVATION.

The census of the Jicarilla tribe, taken June 30, 1906, which is submitted herewith, is summarized as follows:

Indians of all ages (males, 393; females, 391).....	784
Males over 16 years of age.....	205
Females over 14 years of age.....	227
Children between ages of 6 and 16 years.....	217

There are 239 children of school age. It is estimated that not more than 165 of the above number are physically and mentally capable of receiving education. Taken as a whole the children of this tribe are very frail, and it requires unusual watchfulness and care to preserve the health of the pupils while in school.

The fact that the general condition of the tribe has improved in the past few years will become manifest in a few years through stronger and more vigorous offspring.

It is gratifying that some steps are now being taken in the matter of a readjustment of the allotment problem to meet the changed conditions resulting from the construction of irrigation reservoirs and ditches.

A very good crop was harvested last year, and seed enough was saved, so that this year's acreage is more than double that of a year

ago. This year's crop is now practically assured, although not yet ready to harvest.

Last spring 35 individual Indians were induced to plant crops of their own where they could have the benefit of water for irrigation and where they could be advised and instructed daily by one of the agency farmers. Past failures, owing to lack of irrigation, made many reluctant to take hold of the above proposition, and several did so simply because requested to do so. It is gratifying to note that results have made all of them enthusiastic. As the storage of flood water is depended upon for irrigation purposes, it will be easily seen that the problem of irrigation is a very serious one.

During the past year about 12 miles of new road has been built. About 30 per cent of the tribe is on the regular ration roll. This may seem to be an unduly large proportion of the Indians, but each individual case has been investigated, and any reduction in the roll would have resulted in the suffering of the needy and helpless.

In the past twelve months the Indians have sold to various buyers about 500 head of ponies at an average price of \$8 per head. This may appear to be a small price, but the tribe has so many ponies from which it derives no benefit that sales of a portion of this stock at any price is advisable.

A few of the more progressive Indians have small herds of sheep, and they are handling them with considerable profit to themselves.

The income of the Indians from their own efforts, while not large, has exceeded that of any year in the past and is as follows:

From sale of stock of all kinds.....	\$8,000
From sale of farm products.....	2,000
From sale of baskets and curios.....	4,000
Earned by Indians as laborers on ranches, at sawmills, etc.....	2,000
Labor on reservation, in lieu of rations.....	11,000
Total.....	27,000

The training school opened for work on September 8. The highest enrollment for the year was 140, which is 15 more than the rated capacity of the school plant. The average attendance for the year was 132.89.

The industrial building just completed is a valuable addition to the school plant. The most urgent needs of the school are a school building and assembly hall large enough to accommodate the entire school. A barn is also very badly needed. The building now in use as a barn is too small and is poorly adapted to the purpose. No systematic training along agricultural lines can be accomplished until suitable equipment is provided.

ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The buildings in general are in fair condition, but a few of them are old and in bad repair. During the past year a new brick laundry was built and is now in operation. It is a substantial structure and is a credit to the plant.

The warehouse was destroyed by fire last November, thus causing considerable loss and great inconvenience. A contract has been awarded for the erection of a new warehouse, which will be completed in October. A new kitchen and dining room and a new dormitory for

the boys will be built during the coming year, and these will add materially to the comfort and convenience of the children.

The farm, which consists of about 66 acres, seems to be poor soil and poorly adapted to the growing of crops, although the first crop of alfalfa this season was very good. If an adequate supply of water can be secured that can be depended on at all times good crops of alfalfa, vegetables, etc., can be raised.

The present water system supplies enough water for domestic purposes, but is entirely inadequate for irrigation and for fire protection. Plans have been submitted for a new water system, which will give good fire protection. Plans are also being considered for a pumping plant, which will supply water needed for irrigating the whole farm.

The pupils of this school were collected mostly from the surrounding pueblos and from among the Navajos who are living off their reservation.

The outing system has been carried on to quite an extent, and it has in general been satisfactory. There have been during the past year 100 boys and 14 girls outing. The boys under the supervision of the outing agent, Charles Dagenett, have worked on the railroad and in the beet fields in Colorado and the girls have worked in private families in the city. The total amount of earnings of the outing pupils for the past fiscal year was \$10,671.13.

There are six pueblos, viz, Acoma, Isleta, Laguna, Santa Ana, San Dia, and San Felipe, and a band of Navajos at Canoncito under the supervision of the superintendent of this school. Their populations are 3,990 Pueblo and 157 Navajo. The births were 186 and deaths 81, showing an increase during the year of 105.

There are 9 day schools among these Indians, as follows: Two among the Acoma, 1 in Isleta, 5 among the Laguna, and 1 in San Felipe.

San Dia is a very small pueblo, and most of the children attend the Catholic schools at Bernalillo and Santa Fe. Santa Ana has had most of the children of school age in this school during the past three years.

The Pueblo Indians are taking more interest in the education of their children, and the attendance at the day schools is usually very good, but is often broken by religious ceremonies and customs of the people. Their old ceremonies and superstitions are gradually being dropped as the influence of civilization and education are increasing.

ZUÑI TRAINING SCHOOL.

In looking over the work of the past year one feels as if very little progress had been made, but in comparing the general condition of the Indians of few years past with the present one can not help seeing great change in their advancement to civilization. The building of the dam at Black Rocks has given employment to all those who could be spared from their farms and attending to their sheep.

The high price of wool and sheep, in addition to the money earned working on the dam, has given the Indians means to build new houses, purchase new wagons, buggies, harness, etc., which shows plainly that these people are progressing in civilization.

The new school at Black Rocks will open the 1st of September. When another year rolls around it is expected to make a favorable

showing in educational lines as well as industrial. The irrigation system will be completed at Black Rocks in the course of a year; then there will be no excuse for not having a model farm for the school. The records made by this school the past year are very fair. For a time the attendance exceeded the capacity nearly 2 to 1. The work of each employee has been maintained uniformly well throughout the year. The sanitary condition of the pueblo during the past year has been fairly good.

Agricultural pursuits have been carried on as formerly. The present season started out with bright prospects for a big yield in everything, but as the season advanced the grasshoppers made their appearance at Pescado and Ojo Caliente, destroying practically all the wheat and garden vegetables. The cutworm did considerable damage to the corn, which necessitated many of the Indians to replant. The Indian women at the pueblo have fine gardens, but nearly their whole time is spent in irrigating them, carrying all the water by hand from the creek.

The present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the reservation lines may lead to serious trouble, unless the reservation is surveyed and plainly marked.

The missionary work at the agency is carried on by Rev. Andrew Vanderwagon and wife, of the Christian Reformed Church of Holland, Mich. These missionaries have been laboring among the Zuñi for nine years, and the good accomplished by them can be readily seen.

CLIMATE.

A report on conditions in the Territory would be incomplete without a statement as to New Mexico's healthful climate—the finest climate in the world. According to information furnished me by the United States Weather Bureau, I find that at Santa Fe the mean temperature for the year was 49° above zero. At Las Vegas the mean temperature was 50.2° , Roswell 58.6° , and at Mesilla Park 59.6° . These are considered ideal averages. The precipitation at these four points was: Santa Fe, 14.35 inches; Las Vegas, 18.99 inches; Mesilla Park, 9.86 inches, and Roswell, 15.76 inches. The number of clear days at Santa Fe for the year were 189, partly cloudy 133, cloudy 43, with rain 46; Roswell, clear 206, partly cloudy 91, cloudy 68, with rain 43; Las Vegas, clear 227, partly cloudy 115, cloudy 23, with rain 67; Mesilla Park, clear 249, partly cloudy 60, cloudy 56, with rain 42. The relative humidity at these points was: Santa Fe, 46 per cent; Roswell, 43 per cent; Las Vegas, 50 per cent; Mesilla Park, 47 per cent.

New Mexico's fine climate is the mecca for hundreds of tuberculosis patients who come to this Territory yearly, many of whom are either permanently cured or are greatly benefited in health. The report of the Government hospital at Fort Bayard shows what can be accomplished in this Territory in the war upon tuberculosis.

The post at Fort Bayard was turned over to the Medical Department of the Army in 1899 for use as a sanitarium in the treatment of cases of tuberculosis arising in the Army, Navy, and Soldiers' Homes. The method of treatment has always been almost purely hygienic, comprising out-door air, abundant food, and relative or absolute rest, as the individual case might warrant. The number of patients

has steadily increased, with a somewhat corresponding growth in the equipment. At the present time the chief buildings in use are an infirmary for advanced cases; receiving hospital for classification and instruction of new cases, and a series of wards for use of patients who do not require to be confined to their beds. For this class of patients are used thirty-six hospital tents and a ward with open court, so designed as to facilitate sleeping out of doors. The old barracks, formerly used by the line of the Army, are also used for a limited number of patients. Accommodations for officer patients consists of an infirmary for more serious cases, and a dormitory for the patients who are able to be about.

The following statistics were compiled for the calendar year 1905, statistics for 1906 not being available as yet.

The number of cases under treatment December 31, 1904, was 335, on December 31, 1905, 346. The total number of cases treated during the calendar year, excluding minor ailments occurring among men on duty, was 682. There were two cases of abscess of the liver and 1 of tuberculous nephritis. The remaining 679 cases were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following table shows the results obtained in treatment of all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which were present one month or more. The classification is that of Turban:

Class on admission.	Number of cases.	Apparently cured.		Arrested.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Class 1.....	54	18	33.33	21	38.89	9	16.67	6	11.11	.....	.....
Class 2.....	260	23	8.85	90	34.62	84	32.30	62	23.85	1	0.38
Class 3.....	314	.....	.....	51	16.24	99	31.53	138	43.95	26	8.28
Class 4.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	100.00
Total.....	646	41	6.35	162	25.08	192	29.72	206	31.89	45	6.95

The advantages of sanatorium treatment can not be fairly tested in cases which reach a fatal termination shortly after admission nor in those of patients whose stay has been brief. The following table shows the result of treatment in all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which remained six months or more:

Class on admission.	Number of cases.	Apparently cured.		Arrested.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Class 1.....	37	18	48.65	12	32.43	3	8.11	4	10.81	.....	.....
Class 2.....	174	22	12.64	70	40.23	44	25.29	37	21.26	1	0.58
Class 3.....	211	.....	.....	46	21.80	68	32.23	89	42.18	8	3.79
Class 4.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100.00
Total.....	424	40	9.43	128	30.19	115	27.12	130	30.66	11	2.60

Forty-eight deaths occurred in the year 1905. Of these 2 resulted from abscess of the liver. The remainder were from tuberculosis, 45 dying of pulmonary tuberculosis, complicated or uncomplicated by tuberculosis of other organs, and 1 of tuberculous nephritis without pulmonary involvement. It will be observed from the subjoined table

that 36 deaths occurred within the first six months after admission or readmission:

	Weeks.				Months.		Years.			Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	2-6.	7-12.	2.	3.	4.	
Time of death of 40 cases of tuberculosis under continuous treatment.....	4	3	1	6	18	6	2	1	0	40
Time of death of 6 cases not under continuous treatment:										
Reckoned from last admission.....	2				3	1				6
Reckoned from original admission.....						1	2	2	1	(6)
Total.....										46

This table is instructive, as showing that almost all cases, except those which arrived extremely ill, seem able to live indefinitely under the conditions that obtain at this institution.

APPROPRIATION FOR LEGISLATURE.

I respectfully recommend that at the next session of the National Congress a law be passed appropriating \$15,000 for the contingent expenses of the New Mexico Territorial legislature over and above the \$24,250 already appropriated by the last appropriation act for the expenses of this Territory.

In spite of the act of Congress of May 28, 1896, providing that no officer of the legislative assembly of this Territory shall be paid out of any moneys appropriated by the legislative assembly of the Territory, it has been the custom at each session of the legislature to appropriate and pay out large sums of money for this purpose.

The subordinate officers of all Territorial legislatures are employed and paid under the provisions of an act of Congress of June 19, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 193), which reads as follows:

That the subordinate officers of each branch of said Territorial legislatures shall consist of one chief clerk, who shall receive a compensation of six dollars per day; one enrolling and engrossing clerk, at five dollars per day; sergeant at arms and doorkeeper, at five dollars per day; one messenger and watchman, at four dollars per day each; and one chaplain, at one dollar and fifty cents per day. Said sums shall be paid only during the sessions of said legislatures; and no greater number of officers or charges per diem shall be paid or allowed by the United States to any Territory.

This act, then, makes provision for six subordinate officers in each branch of the assembly, whose salaries aggregate \$51 per day, or \$3,060 for the entire session. It will be observed, however, that in reality there are but two active clerical positions among the six allowed to each house, namely, those of chief clerk and enrolling and engrossing clerk.

The act just cited is further restricted by an act of Congress approved May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 161), applicable to New Mexico alone, as follows:

That no other officer of either house of said legislative assembly shall be elected or appointed, or paid out of any moneys appropriated by the Congress of the United States or by the legislative assembly of said Territory than such as may be provided for by the laws of the United States, except a translator and an interpreter.

Thus the New Mexico legislature is confronted with that anomalous condition of affairs which obliges it to transact all business with the aid of eight employees in each branch, four of whom at least are not

active workers (a number obviously insufficient), or supply a number sufficient to meet the actual exigencies by evasion of the Federal Statutes.

The method under which these statutes may be technically evaded was originated and put in practice in 1901, through the passage of a joint resolution providing for the payment of "Interpreters, translators, and contingent expenses," under the provisions of which \$15,875 were drawn from the Territorial treasury.

In 1903 similar resolutions resulted in an expenditure of \$22,849 for like purposes, while in 1905 similar resolutions passed by means of legislative trickery again opened the way for an expenditure amounting to \$23,000. According to the way these resolutions were drawn, any amount of money might have been drawn out of the Territorial treasury for this purpose upon the mere order of the chairmen of the finance committees of the council and house of representatives.

It is undeniably true that a good many of the extra employes thus provided for by the several legislative assemblies were such as are necessary for the proper and expeditious transaction of business, being clerks, stenographers, typewriters, committee clerks, pages, etc.; but it is also true that this irregular system of paying these employes leads to great abuses and to the employment of many unfit and incompetent persons for purely political purposes, and to many unnecessary ones if they were not unfit or incompetent.

The Federal appropriation of \$24,250 is absolutely inadequate to supply funds for paying the necessary extra employees, even if such payment were not prohibited by the act of June 19, 1878, cited above. These funds are distributed about as follows:

Salaries, subordinate officers.....	\$3,060
Salaries, members.....	8,880
Mileage, members.....	2,500
Stationery, rent, light, and miscellaneous.....	2,500
Printing laws, journals, bills, etc.....	3,750
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Total legislative.....	20,690
Salaries, expenses, etc., secretary's office.....	3,560
	<hr/>
	24,250

The Territorial secretary in a letter to me on this subject remarks:

The close relations which exist between this department and the Territorial legislature in respect to what may be called the mechanical side of its transactions, together with the familiarity of its fiscal needs, derived from handling such funds as are appropriated by Congress for its use, have given me a fair insight of its general needs as to clerical assistance. It appears to me fair to say that additional employees are really needed about as follows:

COUNCIL.

	For the session.
Assistant chief clerk, assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk—3, at \$5 per day.....	\$900
Assistant sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, assistant doorkeeper, and reading clerk—4, at \$4 per day.....	960
Three stenographers, at \$4 per day.....	720
Seven committee clerks, at \$4 per day.....	1,680
Two messengers, 2 pages—4, at \$2 per day.....	480
President, 3 clerks for ten days after session to close up business.....	500
	<hr/>
	\$5,240

HOUSE.

		For the session.
Three clerks as above, at \$5 per day.....	\$900	
Four clerks as above, at \$4 per day.....	960	
Five stenographers, at \$4 per day.....	1,200	
Ten committee clerks, at \$4 per day.....	2,400	
Five messengers, 5 pages—10, at \$2 per day.....	1,200	
Speaker, 3 clerks ten days extra.....	500	
		\$7,160
For postage, telegrams, and other miscellaneous items not allowed by United States	2,600	
		\$15,000

If, then, Congress will appropriate about \$15,000 more than is now allowed, to be used to pay these employees, the difficulty will be solved, and I have therefore the honor to strongly recommend that such an appropriation be made.

ANTIGAMBLING BILL.

At the last session of the Congress of the United States a bill prohibiting gambling in the Territories was introduced and passed the House of Representatives, but failed to pass the Senate. The passage of this bill would do as much for the welfare and permanent advancement of the people of New Mexico as any single measure that could be enacted by the Congress. It would be welcomed by a large majority of the people of this Territory. The demand for its passage is not confined to any one class of people, but it is generally conceded by nearly every class, except those who run the gambling establishments, that to wipe out gambling and its attendant evils would result in vast good from every point of view to the whole Territory.

The people of New Mexico look to the Federal Government, as long as it retains its supervisory power over them, to abolish flagrant evils in the Territory when the time for their abolition has arrived, and they believe that there is no doubt but that the time for the abolition of licensed gambling has arrived. I very urgently recommend the passage of the bill.

REPORTS OF TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

J. W. RAYNOLDS, TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

[NOTE.—The executive record and the accounts appertaining to United States funds are transmitted direct to the authorities at Washington.]

COMMISSIONS.

During the fiscal year 1906 commissions were issued to 4 commissioners of deeds for other States and countries, to 275 notaries public in the several counties, and to 442 territorial officials, members of boards, and delegates to various public congresses.

Commissioners of deeds for New Mexico in other States and countries.

Name.	Post-office.	Term expires.
Charles Edgar Mills.....	New York City.....	Jan. 22, 1907
John A. Peck.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Mar. 3, 1907
Charles Hall Adams.....	Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 23, 1907
J. Burke Hendry.....	London, England.....	May 8, 1907
Samuel L. Taulor.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Apr. 24, 1907
Joseph B. Braman.....	New York City.....	Aug. 1, 1907
Alfred Mackay.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1907
James L. King.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 17, 1907
Edwin F. Corey.....	New York City.....	Nov. 23, 1907
Silas S. Willard.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 27, 1907
Simeon W. King.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1907
Charles S. Bundy.....	Washington, D. C.....	Dec. 7, 1907
Isidor J. Pocher.....	New York City.....	Dec. 4, 1907
Thomas J. Hunt.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 7, 1908
Fergus F. MacWilkie.....	do.....	May 22, 1909
W. J. De Gress.....	City of Mexico, Mexico.....	July 18, 1909

ITINERANT VENDORS.

Under the provisions of chapter 128, laws of 1905, 9 licenses were issued to itinerant vendors who paid into the treasury the sum of \$225. The receipts from this source are insignificant, and it appears to be very doubtful if there is any benefit derived from this act, either in the matter of local protection or production of revenue.

CORPORATIONS.

A substantial increase is to be noted in the number of corporation charters filed during the year, although there was a material decrease in the total authorized capital. This, in turn, resulted in a slight decrease in the amount of fees collected for the Territorial treasury. Upon the whole, however, conditions show a promising outlook, as the increase in the number of Territorial banks and among the general industrial corporations capitalized at moderate figures indicates a very steady and substantial growth. Comparative statistics upon this subject for the years 1905 and 1906 will be found in Tables I, II, and III.

TABLE I.—*Corporation filings for fiscal years 1905 and 1906.*

Place of origin.	1905.		1906.	
	Number.	Authorized capital.	Number.	Authorized capital.
Foreign:				
Arizona.....	5	\$12,600,000	4	\$1,850,000
California.....			2	500,000
Colorado.....	4	10,280,000	11	670,000
District of Columbia.....	1	500,000		
Michigan.....	1	15,000		
Minnesota.....			1	300,000
Missouri.....	2	505,000	2	250,000
Nebraska.....			1	100,000
New Jersey.....	2	1,500,000	1	8,100,000
New York.....			3	2,350,000
Ohio.....	1	10,000	2	200,000
Oklahoma.....	2	350,000	2	1,602,500
South Dakota.....	1	1,000,000	1	1,000,000
Texas.....	1	100,000	2	255,000
West Virginia.....	2	250,000	2	250,000
Wisconsin.....	1	50,000	1	500,000
Wyoming.....	1	1,000,000	1	100,000
Total.....	24	28,160,000	36	18,027,500
Domestic.....	166	83,096,200	212	62,313,000
Grand total.....	190	111,256,200	248	80,340,500

TABLE II.—*Character of corporation charters issued for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.*

Character.	1905.			1906.		
	Num-ber.	Capital.	Mile-age.	Num-ber.	Capital.	Mile-age.
Banks and trust companies.....	3	\$75,000		8	\$195,000	
Benevolent and charitable institutions.....	18	55,000		19	62,500	
Live stock and ranching companies.....		(a)		12	930,000	
General industrial enterprises.....		(a)		47	11,242,500	
Irrigation, land, and improvement companies.	11	9,367,200		14	4,588,500	
Mercantile, manufacturing, and publishing companies.....	96	22,611,500		67	8,437,000	
Mining, milling, and smelting companies.....	53	52,797,500		53	36,009,000	
Real estate, abstract, and town-site companies.....		(a)		22	1,611,000	
Railway companies.....	9	26,350,000	2,000	6	b 17,265,000	589
Total.....	190	111,256,200	2,000	248	80,340,500	589

^a These companies were listed under the heading of manufacturing and other industrial pursuits in 1905.

^b \$565,000 of this capitalization represented by increase of capital stock without corresponding increase in mileage.

TABLE III.—*Incorporation fees paid Territorial treasurer for fiscal years 1905 and 1906.*

Quarter.	1905.	1906.
First.....	\$1,040.00	\$1,151.50
Second.....	3,160.00	1,939.00
Third.....	3,490.00	4,000.00
Fourth.....	4,270.00	3,174.00
Total.....	11,960.00	10,264.50

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

The Territorial bonded indebtedness on June 1, 1906, was \$853,000, and on this same date there were in the various bond sinking funds \$100,067.98 available to redeem bonds for which the funds were created, leaving the net Territorial debt \$752,932.02. These sinking funds are deposited in the regularly authorized Territorial depositories, on which the Territory realizes 3 per cent interest per annum. All fixed appropriations have been promptly met and paid, and no delinquencies exist in any of the regular appropriations. In making up the report I have endeavored to make it as complete and comprehensive as possible, and by careful comparison it will be seen that the Territorial financial condition is most gratifying.

Payments by counties of Territorial tax for the year ended June 1, 1906.

County.	Fifty-sixth fiscal year.		Fifty-seventh fiscal year.		Total payments.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	
Bernalillo.....	\$16,843.19	\$850.75	\$20,699.68	\$1,188.66	\$39,582.28
Chaves.....	17,780.22	3,648.04	23,883.75	1,437.14	46,745.15
Colfax.....	16,213.68	2,081.02	18,919.85	2,021.07	39,235.62
Dona Ana.....	9,722.13	2,442.10	13,927.73	2,187.47	28,279.43
Eddy.....	11,439.56	1,608.21	13,128.75	913.23	27,089.75
Grant.....	20,850.34	2,719.36	20,676.54	887.29	45,133.53
Guadalupe.....	2,124.78	2,146.51	4,163.58	1,041.89	9,476.76
Lincoln.....	6,192.67	476.75	6,927.54	1,050.18	14,647.14
Luna.....	9,853.17	302.45	11,067.62	232.57	21,455.81
Mora.....	4,201.35	756.37	5,140.80	1,055.68	11,154.20
McKinley.....	6,224.86	17.62	6,577.20	97.85	12,917.53
Otero.....	8,424.74	1,567.72	12,361.42	927.58	23,281.46
Quay.....	4,506.94	301.06	4,046.27	933.47	9,787.74
Rio Arriba.....	3,684.88	1,160.62	7,463.29	539.72	12,848.51
Roosevelt.....	3,865.10	909.20	5,474.30	806.00	11,054.60
San Juan.....	3,251.03	1,829.23	4,405.10	978.81	10,464.17
Santa Fe.....	8,206.48	1,118.99	9,592.79	1,620.81	20,539.07
San Miguel.....	18,657.31	2,588.94	19,645.44	2,006.01	42,897.70
Sierra.....	8,581.92	1,284.80	7,836.03	680.48	18,383.23
Socorro.....	9,955.61	1,167.15	12,917.73	1,176.32	25,716.81
Sandoval.....	1,859.22	522.06	3,202.86	182.49	5,766.63
Taos.....	2,466.97	1,246.48	3,680.45	350.75	7,744.65
Torrence.....	.....	.....	1,993.33	244.69	2,238.02
Union.....	7,594.96	3,246.43	12,071.88	1,164.09	24,077.36
Valencia.....	8,751.77	1,026.28	8,446.27	485.53	18,709.85
Total.....	211,252.88	35,518.14	258,250.20	25,209.78	529,231.00

Receipts from sources other than taxation for the year ended June 1, 1906.

Source from which received.	Fifty-sixth fiscal year		Fifty-seventh fiscal year.		Total receipts.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	
J. H. Vaughn, Territorial treasurer, interest on deposits.....	\$1,284.20	\$1,810.90	\$1,602.05	\$2,012.11	\$6,709.26
Sale of compiled laws.....	59.50	93.50	178.50	59.50	391.00
A. A. Keen, commissioner of public lands.....	17,498.03	22,555.56	35,429.13	7,349.11	82,831.83
H. O. Bursum, superintendent New Mexico penitentiary, convicts' earnings.....	8,596.05	10,470.56	8,108.30	3,636.58	30,811.49
Arthur Trelford, superintendent New Mexico penitentiary, convicts' earnings.....	3,012.96	2,793.39	3,257.15	1,685.73	1,685.73
Clerks of district courts.....	.....	.....	.....	3,266.40	12,309.90
J. W. Reynolds, Territorial secretary, fees from office.....	4,270.00	1,151.50	2,164.00	4,000.00	11,585.50
W. C. Barnes, secretary cattle sanitary board.....	3,117.00	2,469.20	10,796.20	587.25	16,969.65
J. H. Sloan, insurance commissioner.....	4,950.00	421.00	22,333.01	2,329.58	30,033.59
United States annual appropriation for agricultural college ^a	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
A. A. Keen, capitol custodian commission, from J. W. Reynolds, secretary.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
James G. McNary, public printer, refund.....	104.32	.....	.....	.....	104.32
W. G. Sargent, Territorial auditor.....	.....	.....	530.06	.....	530.06
Pullman Car Co.....	.....	.....	.....	461.08	461.08
Total.....	69,092.06	41,765.61	84,378.40	25,387.34	220,523.41

RECAPITULATION.

From counties, tax levy.....	\$211,252.88	\$35,518.14	\$258,250.20	\$24,209.78	\$529,231.00
Source other than taxation.....	69,092.06	41,765.61	84,378.40	25,387.34	220,623.41
Total.....	280,344.94	77,283.75	342,628.60	49,597.12	749,854.41

^a Transmitted by Treasurer of the United States through Territorial treasurer to college and not being Territorial funds, not reported to auditor

Balances in hands of treasurer June 1, 1905, receipts, transfers, and disbursements during the last half of fiscal year ended December 1, 1905, and first half of fiscal year 1906, and balances in treasurer's hands June 1, 1906.

Fund or account.	Balances, June 1, 1905.	Receipts during year.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during year.	Balances, June 1, 1906.
Interest fund.....	\$28,726.71	.....	\$60,232.09	.....	\$47,790.00	\$41,168.80
Interest on deposits.....	1,586.53	\$6,709.26	.....	\$2,760.56	4,702.08	833.15
Interest and sinking fund, certificates of indebtedness.....	417.45	1,221.02	.....	703.00	767.23	168.24
University of New Mexico.....	766.73	.....	18,535.21	.....	18,454.61	847.33
Deficiency fund.....	26.71	.....	81.30	.....	101.83	6.18
Income fund.....	1,622.83	6,352.69	.....	.....	7,945.52	30.00
Saline fund.....	.....	1,050.00	.....	.....	1,050.00	.....
Agricultural college.....	457.05	.....	11,774.90	.....	11,684.35	547.60
Income fund.....	133.53	1,024.56	.....	.....	1,054.09	104.00
Permanent fund.....	.....	480.00	.....	.....	480.00	.....
Reform school fund.....	1,962.85	.....	3,965.66	.....	2,612.62	3,315.89
Income fund.....	9.60	384.81	.....	.....	.....	394.41
Blind asylum fund.....	108.92	.....	6,560.53	.....	6,275.41	394.04
Income fund.....	145.40	514.22	.....	.....	659.62	.....
Permanent fund.....	1,350.72	.....	1,656.32	.....	1,350.72	1,656.32
New Mexico School of Mines.....	525.39	.....	13,541.39	.....	12,767.76	1,299.02
Income fund.....	36.00	400.74	.....	.....	436.74	.....
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	573.76	.....	2,823.90	.....	3,269.38	128.28
Income fund.....	74.00	457.58	.....	.....	531.58	.....
Miners' hospital fund.....	108.92	.....	5,781.61	1,656.32	1,824.97	2,409.24
Income fund.....	70.80	508.10	.....	.....	533.68	45.22
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	1,740.62	.....	52,147.44	.....	51,964.91	1,923.15
Income fund.....	.....	575.62	.....	.....	575.62	.....
Penitentiary:						
Income fund.....	216.52	446.39	.....	.....	662.86	.05
Current expense fund.....	704.05	.....	14,627.21	.....	13,240.41	2,090.85
Maintenance fund.....	1,573.87	.....	37,437.68	2,000.00	36,014.33	997.22
Convicts' earnings fund.....	651.31	32,497.22	8,000.00	.....	40,178.18	970.35
Permanent fund.....	898.37	.....	.....	.....	897.92	.45
New Mexico Military Institute.....	527.53	.....	13,547.92	.....	13,875.58	199.87
Income fund.....	71.08	359.07	.....	.....	430.15	.....

Balances in hands of treasurer June 1, 1905, receipts, transfers, and disbursements during the last half of fiscal year ended December 1, 1905, and first half of fiscal year 1906, and balances in treasurer's hands June 1, 1906—Continued.

Fund or account.	Balances, June 1, 1905.	Receipts during year.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during year.	Balances, June 1, 1906.
Water reservoir permanent fund...	\$60.00					\$60.00
Compilation fund.....	137.50	\$391.00		\$396.00		132.50
Normal school, Silver City.....	593.22		\$14,223.54		\$14,570.44	246.32
Income fund.....	489.46	329.25			711.11	107.60
Normal school, Las Vegas.....	598.02		14,282.08		14,676.68	203.42
Income fund.....	78.51	329.24			407.75	
Special purposes.....	1,772.76	81.29		358.00		1,496.05
Special tax fund, fiftieth fiscal year.....	7.97			7.97		
Common school income fund.....	7,229.01	41,188.12			37,614.64	10,802.49
Proceeds 5 per cent United States land sales, permanent.....	14,581.57	5,093.80	454.43			20,129.80
Charitable institutions.....	4,497.60	25,032.65	12.29		19,077.99	10,464.55
Sheep sanitary fund.....	554.68	9,596.16			9,591.25	559.59
Cattle indemnity fund.....	2,551.68	28,849.36			26,603.52	4,797.52
Compensation of assessors.....	3,224.98	21,998.61			22,452.49	2,771.10
Salary fund.....	19,278.77	12,309.90	72,478.66		76,122.14	27,945.19
Supreme court fund.....	598.89		457.30		453.23	602.96
Miscellaneous fund.....	4,912.28		23,372.37	447.85	22,238.61	5,598.19
Militia fund.....	18.25		1,865.84		1,699.55	184.54
Capitol contingent expense fund.....	18.78	1,200.00	7,818.10		8,067.92	968.96
Capitol contingent bond sinking fund.....	13.37			13.37		
Capitol building bonds, sinking fund.....	1,721.19	12,123.40		1,225.00	12,196.86	422.73
Provisional indebtedness, sinking fund.....	39,987.39	9,044.25	1.54			49,033.18
Geological survey.....	42.31	81.88		124.19		
Louisiana Purchase Exposition fund, fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	90.08	130.22		205.73		14.57
Fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years.....	529.32	8,639.68		2,272.38	6,661.00	235.62
Scenic route.....	667.80		5,500.00		6,167.80	
United States land commission.....	2,646.72		746.01		2,203.56	1,189.17
Maintenance, board of public lands.....	746.01			746.01		
The Palace income fund.....	17.80	1,135.00			517.52	635.28
Southwestern and International Express Co.....	63.29					63.29
Territorial purposes:						
Fifty-fourth fiscal year.....		1,950.90		1,950.90		
Fifty-fifth fiscal year.....		5,375.99		5,375.99		
Fifty-sixth fiscal year.....		99,581.08	7,326.89	106,907.97		
Fifty-seventh fiscal year.....		116,427.32	102.98	116,530.30		
Territorial Institutions:						
Fifty-fourth fiscal year.....		1,138.16		1,138.16		
Fifty-fifth fiscal year.....		4,569.38		4,569.38		
Fifty-sixth fiscal year.....		67,329.93		67,329.93		
Fifty-seventh fiscal year.....		90,514.69	1,339.39	91,854.08		
Improvement Rio Grande, income.....	269.76	4,322.62		432.26	216.54	3,943.58
Orphan Children's Home, Belen.....	120.49		2,497.40		2,451.82	166.07
Water reservoir, income for irrigation purposes.....	2,891.10	5,595.62	356.00	586.55	5,219.84	3,036.33
Public buildings at capitol, income.....	1,226.19	949.55				2,175.72
Casual deficit bonds, sinking fund.....	354.83	2,627.68		276.00	2,635.97	70.54
Current expense bonds, sinking fund.....	20,177.55	29,199.99	9.68			49,387.22
Improvement Rio Grande, permanent.....	1,982.84	11,864.91		1,186.49		12,661.26
Insurance fund.....	1,075.90	30,033.59			4,991.63	26,117.86
Artesian wells, district No. 1.....		1,476.00			1,456.80	19.20
United States annual appropriation for agricultural college.....		25,000.00			25,000.00	
Territorial institutions bonds, sinking fund.....		493.82	.46			494.28
Capitol rebuilding bonds, sinking fund.....		493.82	.46			494.28
Military institute bonds, sinking fund.....		329.20	.31			329.51
Insane asylum bonds, sinking fund.....		329.20	.31			329.51
Deficiency fund.....		4,937.16	4.61		3,571.71	1,370.06
Camino real fund.....		4,114.25	3.84		403.38	3,714.71
United States land fees fund.....		1,974.81	1.85		80.00	1,896.66
Mounted police fund.....		8,228.57	7.68		6,182.82	2,053.43
Elephant Butte Water Users' Association of New Mexico.....			2,205.30		1,413.85	791.45
Territorial library fund.....			2,947.09		498.35	2,448.74
Capitol insurance fund.....			2,555.36		2,099.45	455.91
Pullman car tax fund.....		461.08		230.54	230.54	
Total.....	180,915.10	749,854.41	411,284.93	411,284.93	620,618.91	310,150.60

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, June 1, 1905.....	\$180,915.10
Receipts during year.....	749,854.41
Total to be accounted for.....	930,769.51
Payments during year.....	620,618.91
Balance, June 1, 1906.....	310,150.60

Banks in which Territorial funds are deposited.

Name of bank.	Amount applied for.	Amount of bond.	Interest paid on deposit for year.	Balances June 1, 1906.
First National Bank of Santa Fe.....				\$4,943.13
Bank of Commerce of Albuquerque.....	\$28,000.00	\$56,000.00	\$706.44	28,151.64
First National Bank of Las Vegas.....	30,000.00	60,000.00	747.81	30,213.71
First National Bank of Albuquerque.....	30,000.00	60,000.00	751.70	30,221.31
San Miguel National Bank of Las Vegas.....	30,000.00	60,000.00	754.75	30,220.00
First National Bank of Raton.....	30,000.00	60,000.00	754.87	30,220.82
First National Bank of Roswell.....	15,000.00	30,000.00	376.38	15,036.20
National Bank of Commerce, New York.....				11,727.70
Citizens' National Bank of Roswell.....	20,000.00	40,000.00	491.60	20,110.02
First National Bank of Clayton.....	20,000.00	40,000.00	486.50	20,104.25
First National Bank of Carlsbad.....	20,000.00	40,000.00	497.43	20,111.48
Silver City National Bank.....	20,000.00	40,000.00	439.46	19,994.95
State National Bank of Albuquerque.....	25,000.00	50,000.00	680.66	25,191.67
American National Bank of Silver City.....	20,000.00	40,000.00	21.66	20,021.66
Taos County Bank, Taos, N. Mex. ^a				3,341.54
New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Co., Albuquerque ^a				540.52
Total.....	288,000.00	576,000.00	6,709.26	310,150.60

^a Funds not available.

Statement of the debt of the Territory of New Mexico.

Title of bond.	Law of issue.	Amount outstanding.	Date of bond.	Rate of interest.	When interest is payable.	Place of payment, principal and interest.	Time to run and option.	When due.	Provision for payment.
Current expense bonds. ^a	Sec. 384, C. L.....	\$50,000.00	May 2, 1887	P. ct. 6	May.....	First National Bank, New York City.	20 years optional, at 5 or 10 years from date.	May 2, 1907	See U. S. Statutes, vol. 25, p. 340.
Do. a.....	.....do.....	50,000.00	Nov. 1, 1887	6	Nov.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 1, 1907	Do.
Do. a.....	.....do.....	50,000.00	May 1, 1888	6	May.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 1, 1908	Do.
Provisional indebtedness bonds.	Chap. 122, Laws of 1889, p. 295.	77,000.00	May 1, 1889	6	Mar. and Sept.	National Bank of Commerce, New York City.	30 years optional, at 20 years or after.	May 1, 1919	Annual tax after 10 years from date sufficient to create a fund to pay off bonds at maturity.
Do.....	Sec. 3620, C. L.....	100,000.00	Sept. 1, 1889	6	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 2, 1919	Do.
Insane asylum bonds.	.....do.....	25,000.00	Oct. 1, 1891	6	Jan. and July.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1921	Annual tax after 20 years sufficient to pay bonds in full at maturity.
General refunding bonds.	C. B. 23, 35th legislative assembly, Laws of 1899.	101,000.00	June 1, 1903	4	Mar. and Sept.	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 1, 1933	Do.
Refunding bonds.....	Sec. 397, C. L.....	104,000.00	July 1, 1893	6	Jan. and July.	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1923	Do.
Penitentiary refunding bonds.	Sec. 3489, C. L.....	71,000.00	July 1, 1894	6	Mar. and Sept.	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1924	Do.
Do.....	.....do.....	10,000.00	Jan. 1, 1895	6	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1925	Do.
Territorial institutions bonds.	Sec. 1, chap. 44, Laws of 1895.	35,000.00	July 1, 1895	5	Jan. and July.	.....do.....	30 years optional, at 10 years or after.	July 1, 1925	Annual tax after 10 years sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
New Mexico Military Institute bonds.	Sec. 3667, C. L.....	15,000.00	.....do.....	5	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Insane asylum bonds.	Sec. 3625, C. L.....	30,000.00	.....do.....	5	.....do.....	.....do.....	30 years optional, at 20 years or after.	Jan. 1, 1925	Do.
Capital rebuilding bonds.	Sec. 3479, C. L.....	25,000.00	May 1, 1895	5	May and Nov.	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 1, 1925	Annual tax beginning with year 1914 sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
Do.....	.....do.....	50,000.00	Nov. 1, 1895	5	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 1, 1925	Do.
Capital rebuilding bonds, second series.	Sec. 1, chap. 9, Laws of 1899	60,000.00	May 1, 1899	4	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 1, 1929	Annual tax after 10 years from date sufficient to create a fund to pay off bonds at maturity.
Total bonded indebtedness.	.....	853,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^a These bonds on their face payable at the First National Bank of New York, but all coupons are paid by the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

SUMMARY OF TERRITORIAL DEBT.

Territorial bonded debt outstanding June 1, 1906.....		\$853,000.00
Funds and sinking funds in hands of Territorial treasurer for redemption of bonded indebtedness June 1, 1906:		
Current-expense bonds, sinking fund.....	\$49,387.22	
Provisional indebtedness bonds, sinking fund.....	49,033.18	
Territorial Institutions bonds, sinking fund.....	494.28	
Capitol rebuilding bonds, sinking fund.....	494.28	
Military institute bonds, sinking fund.....	323.51	
Insane asylum bonds, sinking fund.....	323.51	
	<hr/>	100,067.98
Net Territorial debt June 1, 1906.....		<hr/> 752,932.02

List of fire companies which have complied with chapter 49, laws of 1897.

Name of company.	Location.	Amount of deposit.	Securities.
Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Co.	Aix La Chapelle, Germany.	\$10,000.00	United States bonds.
American Central Insurance Co...	St. Louis, Mo.....	10,000.00	Certificate of deposit, First National Bank of Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Aetna Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn...	10,000.00	Capital rebuilding bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
Atlas Assurance Co.....	London, England.	10,000.00	\$1,000 provisional indebtedness, \$3,000 refunding, \$6,000 general refunding bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
British-America Assurance Co....	Toronto, Canada .	10,000.00	Capitol rebuilding bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
Commercial-Union Assurance Co..	London, England.	10,000.00	United States bonds.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co....	Hartford, Conn...	10,000.00	General refunding bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
Continental Insurance Co.....	New York, N. Y..	10,000.00	Provisional indebtedness bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.....	San Francisco, Cal.	10,000.00	Certificate of deposit, First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Fire Association of Philadelphia...	Philadelphia, Pa..	11,000.00	Real estate mortgage.
German-American Insurance Co...	New York, N. Y..	10,000.00	Refunding bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
Germania Fire Insurance Co.....	.....do.....	10,000.00	\$5,000 refunding, \$5,000 general refunding bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn...	10,000.00	Real-estate mortgage.
Home Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	San Francisco, Cal.	10,000.00	Certificate of deposit, First National Bank of Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Insurance Company of North America.	Philadelphia, Pa..	10,000.00	\$2,000 provisional indebtedness, \$8,000 Grant County refunding bonds.
Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.	Liverpool, England.	10,000.00	\$5,000 refunding bonds of Territory of New Mexico, \$5,000 Bernillo County refunding bonds.
London Assurance Corporation of London.	London, England.	10,000.00	United States bonds.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	Liverpool, England.	10,000.00	Do.
National Fire Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn...	10,000.00	Silver City, N. Mex., gold refunding bonds.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....	New York, N. Y..	10,000.00	Provisional indebtedness bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
North-British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	London and Edinburgh, England.	10,000.00	Territorial institutions bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
Norwich-Union Fire Insurance Society.	Norwich, England.	10,000.00	\$5,000 United States bond, \$5,000 capitol rebuilding bonds of Territory of New Mexico.
Northern Assurance Co.....	London, England.	10,000.00	Certificate of deposit, First National Bank of Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Orient Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn...	10,000.00	United States bonds.
Palatine Insurance Co., Limited, of London.	London, England.	10,000.00	Do.
Queen Insurance Co. of America...	New York, N. Y..	10,000.00	Do.
Royal Insurance Co.....	Liverpool, England.	10,000.00	Refunding bonds of the Territory of New Mexico.
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	St. Paul, Minn....	10,000.00	Grant County, N. Mex., refunding bonds.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Edinburgh, Scotland.	10,000.00	Certificates of deposit, \$5,000 San Miguel National, Las Vegas, N. Mex., \$5,000 First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Springfield, Mass.	10,000.00	Valencia County, N. Mex., refunding bonds.
Union Assurance Society of London.	London, England.	10,000.00	General refunding bonds of the Territory of New Mexico.
Total.....	.....	311,000.00	

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The report of the public printer shows that \$9,563.76 were the receipts of that officer. The following is a recapitulation of these receipts, the largest items among them being \$4,189.88 to the bureau of immigration and \$2,603.05 to the Territory of New Mexico.

The Territory appropriates about \$5,500 for the expenses of the bureau of immigration and the salary of the secretary.

RECAPITULATION.

Auditor.....	\$34. 00	Public printer.....	\$3. 00
Adjutant-general.....	108. 19	Penitentiary.....	179. 25
Attorney-general.....	129. 50	Supreme court.....	90. 00
Board of equalization.....	40. 25	Superintendent of insurance.....	194. 83
Bureau of immigration.....	4, 189. 88	Superintendent of public instruction.....	381. 53
Cattle sanitary board.....	166. 25	Territory of New Mexico.....	2, 603. 05
Commissioner of public lands.....	327. 50	Traveling auditor.....	218. 25
Coal-oil inspector.....	63. 00	Treasurer.....	58. 00
Fish and game warden.....	42. 75	Weather bureau.....	672. 50
Library.....	2. 50		
New Mexico mounted police.....	7. 00		
New Mexico historical society.....	52. 53	Total.....	9, 563. 76

A. P. TARKINGTON, ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

I was appointed adjutant-general February 3, 1905. The office was not formally turned over to me by my predecessor, and it was necessary for me to look to the records of the office for information relating to the department.

The system of handling stores, both Government and Territorial, did not appear to me to be adequate, and I adopted a system of issuing stores to officers practically as they are handled in the Regular Army, that is by receipts and invoices. I have found that while this system causes a great deal more work in the adjutant-general's office, it is nevertheless perfectly safe, although it also throws more work upon company commanders. However, as caring for stores is to my mind a very important item, I consider that the extra work involved is very necessary. The greater part of six or eight months after my appointment was spent in checking up the stores on hand and scattered throughout the Territory. It was necessary to appoint boards of survey at every point where an organization was stationed, as well as a board to check the stores on hand in the storehouse at Santa Fe, in which all extra stores are kept. As the work of such boards was thorough, a great deal of time was used before an idea could be formed as to what was on hand. The annual report which the War Department requires of the governor, and which is prepared by the adjutant-general, had not been made up for the year 1904, and the work of preparing this report naturally fell upon me, and it was not until August of 1905 that the report was finally ready and was forwarded and approved.

The necessity of some sort of a uniform for use in warm weather other than the blue woolen cloth in use was apparent to me, and while I had understood that the khaki cotton uniform could not be drawn from the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, I requested that the governor place a requisition for the same. This was done, and during the fall of 1905 the clothing began to arrive. This clothing was issued and has been worn by the different companies with a great deal of comfort. It might be well to state that all uniforms, arms, ammunition, tentage, target materials, and in fact everything of this nature is purchased from the different departments of the Regular Army, being paid for from the allotment from the Government to the Territory.

I found the National Guard, or organized militia, armed with United States magazine rifles and carbines (caliber .30) of the model of 1898 and 1899. This is a good arm, and at that time was being used by the troops of the regular service. The arms for the most part were in a serviceable condition; also the pertaining equipments. Some organizations had no arm racks or lockers in their armories for the safe-keeping of the different articles of equipment, and in some cases enlisted men were permitted to take their arms and uniforms to their homes for safe-keeping. This was, in my opinion, a very poor arrangement, as different articles were in this manner lost or carried out of the country entirely, and I have used every effort to overcome this by providing arm racks and lockers for such companies as soon as possible. Territorial appropriations had to be used for this, and as the appropriation was very small it was impossible to provide these racks and lockers for every company, but such companies as are without them will be furnished with them as early as possible; in the meantime company commanders have been instructed not to allow these articles to be taken out of armories except for the purposes of drill, target practice, etc.

I found the guard very well supplied with tentage; also each organization was furnished with a field range for preparing meals for the men when in the field.

Two hospital tents were also on hand for hospital use in camps; also two rolls of folding field furniture, consisting of 20 folding cots, 2 folding tables, and chairs for hospital use. A requisition was placed for a hospital ambulance, which is now on hand. There was also on hand 3 detached service medical chests, containing everything necessary for a surgeon to take care of any ordinary emergency. These chests were in the hands of our

surgeons, and I have thought it best to have them taken care of in this manner, as no force would be ordered on duty without having a surgeon with them, and he can keep the chest fully stocked at all times by having it close at hand.

A sufficient number of Laidley revolving targets was on hand to issue to the companies, but for the want of suitable rifle ranges all companies have not been furnished with them. The firing regulations, requiring companies to fire at the extreme range of 1,000 yards, makes it a very difficult matter to find suitable ranges within easy reaching distance of all places at which companies are stationed. The necessity of their being close to town is apparent when it is understood that for the men to reach the range and carry on any extensive practice and return home again a great deal of time would be consumed in going to and from. This also acts to the disadvantage of the men, as after a long and tiresome march they are in poor condition to do good shooting. The best range in every way which is now in use is that at Las Vegas. This range is located 3 miles from the city, but electric cars pass within 500 yards of it, and by using this electric line it is possible to carry on extensive practice and without any discomfort to the men.

Target practice in our guard is necessary, as the War Department requires a certain amount of it each year, and I am very much pleased to find a great deal of interest being taken in the work and am encouraging it in every manner possible. This is also being done throughout all the States, and at this time almost as much work is carried on in target practice as in ordinary drills.

A sufficient amount of targets is on hand to keep the guard supplied for some time, and ammunition is secured from time to time as it is needed.

During the month of April the National Guard was inspected by Capt. W. S. Valentine, of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry. Captain Valentine advised me that he considered the general condition of the guard in much better shape than the previous year, he having made the inspection in 1904. A few articles of equipment were short in some companies, but as a whole the entire force was in a very good condition.

These inspections, as you probably understand, are conducted once each year in order that the War Department may determine whether each State or Territory is entitled to the benefits of the militia act of 1903, which grants a certain amount of funds to each State or Territory to be used in purchasing uniforms, arms, and equipment; and each State and Territory is supposed to keep its National Guard fully uniformed, armed, and equipped for active service in the field at all times in order to secure the benefits of this appropriation; otherwise it would be necessary for the State or Territory to purchase such articles out of State funds. Every effort is made to keep our force fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, and thus secure the benefit of this allotment.

There were no regular encampments during the year on account of lack of funds, but three companies were in camp near their home stations for one week at their own expense. I might explain here that after the National Guard has been found to be sufficiently uniformed, armed, and equipped for field service any unexpended funds in the allotment can be used for defraying the expenses of encampments. I found that a great many articles were necessary to enable our guard to pass an inspection; that all idea of having an encampment during the year was abandoned, and I made every effort to equip the companies, so that by saving the small amount which would be left, together with that available at the beginning of the next fiscal year, enough would be available to place them in camp during the year 1906. The section of the law which provides for the allotment of funds to States and Territories also provides that each company shall be in camp each year for at least five consecutive days unless excused by the governor. It was therefore necessary to have all organizations except the three mentioned excused from camp duty during the year.

During the year 1903 a circular was issued by the War Department outlining a code which it recommended be adopted by the different States and Territories, with a view toward having a uniform law in all of them. There were a great many things in the law governing our military forces, which were obsolete, and, on the other hand, there were a great many things which should have been in our laws which were not. The War Department circular appeared to cover practically everything, and with the help of other officers a code was prepared from this circular, but was modified to suit the needs of a small force. This code was made up in the form of a bill entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the National Guard of New Mexico, and for other purposes." The bill met with practically no opposition in the thirty-sixth legislative assembly and became a law during the month of March, 1905. New Mexico therefore has to-day as good a military law as any State in the Union.

There is a provision in the law which requires the military institute located at Roswell to be inspected once each year. I was instructed by you to proceed to Roswell and conduct this inspection, and during the latter part of May I went to Roswell for this purpose. As I had never been through the institute before, and knew nothing about it, the inspection was a thorough one. The ceremony of review and inspection was first carried out, followed by

inspection of quarters. I found the arms in use by the cadets inadequate. They were Springfield rifles of the model of 1884, caliber .45. As these arms are very long they had a tendency to make the smaller cadets look even smaller, as in some cases, when resting at an order arms, the muzzles extended for several inches above the boys' heads. A better and lighter arm should be provided for the cadets. The Springfield rifles are entirely too heavy, are obsolete in pattern, and are not suited to their wants for the purposes of drill.

The uniforms of the cadets were found to be in very good condition, made of strong cloth, were clean, and very well fitted.

The mess hall, kitchen, bakery, schoolrooms, etc., were found to be in very good condition. The hospital, while in good condition and ready for patients at any time, was little used, so I was informed by Colonel Willson, superintendent of the institute. The outdoor life of the cadets, the healthy exercise of drills, and games when off duty, kept the cadets in good health, so that it was very rare that a cadet was placed on sick report. It appeared to me that the quarters of the cadets were inadequate. A great many of them were quartered in the second and third floors of the academy proper, while others were quartered in barracks constructed for the purpose. I think better discipline could be maintained if quarters could be constructed, and the cadets now quartered in the academy proper removed from it. The cadets were in several cases asked regarding the treatment they received, whether or not they were satisfied, and if they wished to return another term. They all replied that they were entirely satisfied with their treatment and wished to return if it were possible.

The superintendent, Col. Jas. W. Willson, and his corps of assistants seemed to be men of ability and character, and well fitted for their work. The school is growing more popular each year, and I was advised by Colonel Willson that it was necessary to turn away applicants on account of lack of quarters. Therefore it appears that the institute is in very good condition, but that it is badly handicapped for lack of suitable quarters for the cadets, and it is recommended that every effort be made to secure them.

During the month of March a slightly increased appropriation was secured from the legislature for the National Guard. Before that time there was allowed the sum of \$750 per year for payment of armory rents, and \$500 per year to meet all other expenses of the department, including the running expenses of the adjutant-general's office, printing, stationery, stamps, express and freight charges, telegrams, and any expense that could possibly arise. These amounts were increased to \$1,200 per year for armory rents and \$1,200 per year for all other expenses. While this increase was very acceptable, at the same time it was not enough to carry on the affairs of this department in an adequate manner. It is impossible to secure quarters for use as armories which are adequate for the purpose for less than \$30 to \$40 per month. Two companies are being allowed \$25 per month and are paying \$10 in addition to this themselves every month. This is as large an amount as can be allowed them, while other companies secure but \$15 and \$10 per month, which secures only store-rooms for the equipment in their possession, and does not give them any benefits which could be secured by adequate armories.

It is earnestly recommended that the appropriation for the support of the National Guard be increased to \$5,000 per year. This is not a large amount compared to the size of the guard, as compared with other States. The amount of \$1,200 per year for every contingent expense is not enough, and hardly a day passes without its opportunities to create more interest in the National Guard and to increase its membership if a small amount of funds could be expended in various ways; but to be constantly handicapped in this manner makes it a very difficult undertaking to secure recruits, or to keep them in the service after they have entered it. The majority of our enlisted men are young men who are living only temporarily in this country; they come and go, remaining in one place for a month or so and then drifting away to other places. This of course can not be helped, but it is also very difficult to get regular residents to turn out regularly for drills, for the reason that heretofore there has been little or no inducement in the companies for them. The Territory can not provide lights for their armories, and as I have explained, with two exceptions, the buildings being used as armories are such in name only.

In order that you may understand some of the inducements offered to enlist in the National Guard of other States, I would advise you that a great many States pay their enlisted men so much per hour for drills, they furnish good armories, with parlors, drill hall, indoor rifle range, bowling alleys, billiard tables and pool tables, shower baths, and all sorts of gymnasium apparatus. This in a great many respects resembles a club, and young men are anxious to become connected with the National Guard to secure the use of the armory, if for nothing else.

I do not mean to say that any such armories as these could or should be provided in this Territory at this time, but with an allowance of enough funds to secure at least quarters for each company, which would include a good drill hall and one or two rooms for parlors, and storage rooms for their equipment, as well as paying for their fuel and lights, and for paying

such expense as may be necessary for the company to report on the rifle range regularly for practice during the season, and to provide in some manner for indoor target practice during the winter, would in my opinion tend to work for the benefit of the guard and would create new interest.

The Government is providing very liberally for the National Guard of the different States and Territories, but the amount allowed to this Territory is as a rule entirely exhausted in securing equipment, and it is only by exercising the greatest economy that enough funds can be saved to devote to camp purposes. The Government requires that to secure the benefit of the appropriation, the entire force must be fully uniformed, armed, and equipped for active service in the field, and an inspecting officer is sent out once each year to inspect the National Guard to determine whether or not they are entitled to the allotment. It is therefore absolutely necessary to first secure every article of uniform or equipment necessary before any of the allotment can be used for the purpose of holding encampments. I would advise also that none of the Government funds can be used for paying armory rent, or any expenses in connection with the maintenance of the National Guard, except to pay for subsistence, transportation, and pay of officers and men during an encampment, and the Government expects each State or Territory to keep their military force up to the highest standard of efficiency at all times. This can not be done successfully in this Territory under the present appropriation allowed for the maintenance of the troops in the service.

W. E. GRIFFIN, GAME WARDEN.

On assuming the duties of the office it became necessary to reorganize the force of deputies who served under my predecessor, and up to the present time I have issued 71 commissions to deputies stationed in the several counties of the Territory and including the members of the New Mexico mounted police and the rangers and guards of the Pecos, Jemez, and Gila forest reserves, 60 of whom have qualified and are serving in that capacity.

During the past four months I and my deputies have distributed between 700 and 800 copies of the game and fish laws, and 1,000 posters (synopsis of the game and fish laws) have been posted along trout streams, in the mountain ranges, and in public places in the towns and cities of the Territory, and the laws are well known and thoroughly understood by a majority of the citizens, although frequent requests are received for copies of same.

Since June 1, I have spent fifty-two days in the field in the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Taos, Mora, and San Miguel, familiarizing myself with conditions and the different localities where game and fish are to be found. From information gathered in this manner, and from reports received from deputies and others interested in game protection, both game and fish are more plentiful than a year ago, and the game laws are more carefully complied with than formerly, although violations very frequently occur. This I attribute to several reasons, but primarily to the inadequate remuneration allowed deputies for their services under the present law, and the consequent indifferent service rendered, and the fact that it is extremely difficult to secure convictions before the average justice of the peace, who seems to consider a violation of the game law as a matter of no importance whatever, and the deputy making an arrest receives no compensation, except in the event of a successful prosecution. I might also state that under these conditions deputies usually can not devote the necessary time to the proper discharge of their duties without pecuniary loss and some inconvenience, as it is often necessary to travel a considerable distance to reach the nearest justice of the peace, and in most instances two or three days are required to dispose of ordinary cases.

From personal acquaintance with conditions, and reports received from almost all sections of the Territory, the most persistent violators of the game laws are the Indians and the prospector. I might also add that the game hog, who has little or no regard for the law, and will shoot anything alive, from a song bird to a deer, if the opportunity presents itself, is to be found in New Mexico as well as elsewhere, and usually one or two of these gentlemen are to be found with most hunting or fishing parties.

In the Santa Fe, Truchas, Pecos, and Taos mountains, deer and grouse are plentiful, and wild pigeon are occasionally seen. I am reliably informed that two small bands of mountain sheep were seen in the Truchas Mountains this spring, and one elk is also reported to have been seen in the same locality. Deer, wild turkey, and grouse are reported in greater numbers in the Jemez, San Mateo, Sacramento, Guadaloupe, and Manzano mountains, and antelope are showing some increase in some of the northern, southern, eastern, and central counties.

In San Miguel and other counties where the bobwhite quail has been introduced they are increasing rapidly. The native quail is seen where it was never known before, and in some of the southern counties are so numerous that requests have been received by this office for permits to kill them out of season, as it was claimed they were destroying crops.

The trout streams in the localities which I have visited are in fine condition and furnish good sport, and especially is this true of the Taos and Mora districts, where there are six

or seven beautiful small streams, in any of which the fishing is good, with any number of fine camping places, fine scenery, and beautiful drives, but generally over exceedingly rough roads. Little attention, however, has been paid to the law requiring screens to be placed and maintained at the heads of all ditches taken from streams containing game fish, and in my trips through the country I have found only three. All major-domos and ditch owners have been notified to comply with the law where this neglect has come to my knowledge, and are doing so, although, in my opinion, the screen is not practicable in mountainous districts, and impossible to maintain at all times, owing to the fact that flood waters wash them out during the rainy season, and at other times the flow of water is obstructed by leaves and rubbish, and a dam is formed, and the small fish are washed or go over the top into the open ditches.

Applications have been made to the Government for over a million young trout for stocking the principal streams along and reached by the main lines of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and notice has been received that distribution of same will be made on September 5. The necessary arrangements have been made for promptly receiving and transporting these fish from stations on the arrival of the fish car to the streams where they are to be planted. Applications have also been made for bass for stocking the Auga Negra Creek, in Guadalupe County, and for channel cat for the upper Rio Grande, which have been allowed, and I presume will be included in this distribution, although I have received no notice to that effect.

In conclusion, would say that while our game laws are not as well observed nor as strictly enforced as they should be, yet I believe, after taking into consideration the inefficiency of the existing law, and the short time the Territory has made any pretense of game protection, that there is not a great deal of room for complaint.

After a comparison of our law with the laws of some of the States I am forced to the conclusion that the principal reason for this condition of affairs is due in a measure to the law itself, which is far from being as complete as it should be to afford adequate protection.

With the passage of some amendments to the present law by the next legislature and the enactment of a hunter's license clause, which I earnestly recommend, which can be so regulated as to not only provide funds for the payment of the services of deputies, at least while on actual duty, and may also produce a portion of the funds necessary for the maintenance of this office. With such a law on our statute books, better service would result, consequently more and better protection, and our game animals, birds and fish, increase much faster and prove not only a valuable asset to the Territory, but a boon to sportsmen and the community generally.

JOHN H. SLOAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

Companies admitted during the year 1906.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
LIFE.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Capitol Life Insurance Co	Denver, Colo.	Frankfort Marine Accident, etc.	Germany.
Chicago Life Insurance Co	Chicago, Ill.	New Jersey Plate Glass	Newark, N. J.
Colorado National Line, of Colorado	Denver, Colo.		

There has been no company withdrawn from this Territory since the publication of the annual report of this department.

The number of insurance companies and fraternal organizations authorized to do business in this Territory in 1906 is as follows:

Life insurance companies	22
Fire insurance companies	31
Miscellaneous insurance companies	15
Fraternal societies	4

For the past year no subject has received more public attention, in its every phase, than that of life insurance, which on account of the charges of mismanagement of the affairs, and misappropriation of the funds of several of the largest companies of the country, has attained a prominence equaled by no other subject in the history of the nation. Both the Federal Government and a great many of the States are canvassing and formulating plans for the passage of laws that will in the future prevent any misappropriation and mismanagement of the affairs of the life insurance companies of the country.

The terrible disaster at San Francisco, which demolished and burned a great portion of that city, causing an aggregate loss of upward of \$200,000,000 upon the various fire insur-

ance companies doing business in the United States, was the greatest in history. There will be much difficulty in adjusting the losses, and ascertaining which were due to earthquake and which to fire. On the fire insurance companies doing business in New Mexico those that held insurance upon property in San Francisco have all assured this department that they will be able to meet their just liabilities and that they are making every effort to effect early adjustments, so that prompt payments of the losses may be made.

I have had no violations of the insurance law brought to my notice, unless it be that of the State Life Insurance Company of Indiana. This matter I hope soon to take up with the attorney-general and get a decision as to whether or not their manner of doing business in the Territory is contrary to law.

The department of insurance of New Mexico was created and approved February 9, 1905. The department itself became active on March 1, 1905, and has been now in active operation for the past seventeen months. It was installed and put in operation by the late Pedro Perea, the first superintendent of the department.

The receipts of the first year, ending February 28, 1906, from all sources were \$29,631.01.

Expenditures of department from March 1, 1905, to March 1, 1906.

Salary expenses for office of insurance.....	\$3, 404. 25
Furniture for office.....	732. 23
Printing for office.....	345. 71
Stamps for office.....	65. 00
Stationery for office.....	62. 30
Miscellaneous for office.....	47. 54
Total.....	1, 252. 78

Total expenses for running the department for the first year, \$5,906.81.

This included the item of furniture amounting to \$732.23, leaving a balance of \$23,725.20 net income of the insurance department for the first year of its existence.

The net income for the second year of operation of this office should be in the neighborhood of \$30,000, a very handsome sum for the use of the Territory, and drawn entirely from foreign corporations.

The law requires changes in a few instances, which I will be pleased to mention in my next report to you.

W. A. WILSON, ARTESIAN WELL SUPERVISOR.

The law creating artesian districts and providing for the appointment of supervisors was approved by the governor on February 22, 1905, and became a law on March 24, 1905. District No. 1, comprising Chaves, Eddy, and Roosevelt counties, was created and I was appointed supervisor on April 24, 1905.

There are no artesian wells in Roosevelt County. The artesian district in Chaves and Eddy counties is about 60 miles long and about 10 miles wide. At the north end it is relatively narrow, but to the south widens somewhat. It comprises about 600 square miles, the greater part of which lies along the west side of the Pecos River. The wells vary from 150 to 1,200 feet in depth, and the flow from 20 to 3,000 gallons per minute.

There was no inspection made in the first quarter; I was delayed in procuring instruments, but finally started the inspection with a gage that had been used by the Geological Survey, which on the arrival of the new instruments was found to be incorrect, reading from 1 to 5 pounds too much.

The time in the first quarter was used in getting up a list of wells and their location, having forms printed, as prescribed by law.

An organization was formed among some of the well owners to resist the payment of the annual license fee of \$5 on each well provided by the law to pay the cost of inspection, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The matter has gone up to the supreme court of the Territory, the Territory getting a favorable decision in the district court.

This agitation has made it hard to enforce any provision of the law. Since the law has gone into effect eighty people have been forced to cap their wells, and a large number of those still uncapped are waiting for necessary supplies to complete their wells.

The well owners are awakening to the necessity of seeing that their wells are properly cased and that the water is not permitted to waste. A large proportion of the water furnished by the wells in this district has been wasted in the past owing to the very crude methods used in irrigation. This, however, has been remedied to a large extent, and will continue to improve as the well owners become familiar with irrigation.

The records show that there were 325 wells at the beginning of the year and 425 at the close, showing a gain of 100 wells. There were 7 wells that quit flowing entirely, leaving a net gain of 93 wells.

The pressures remained practically the same in the upper part of the district for the whole year; those in the lower part showing an increase in the third quarter and a decrease in the fourth quarter.

The line separating the upper from the lower part passes somewhere between Hagerman and Lake Arthur. There are not enough wells in that locality to decide definitely where the point of separation begins.

MAX FROST, SECRETARY BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

During the year no change in the personnel of the bureau has occurred.

The work has materially grown during the year and the operations of the bureau have extended considerably. The correspondence has steadily increased, and during the year for which this report is made there were received 1,650 letters of inquiry concerning the resources and conditions of the Territory and applications for printed matter containing such. There were written 1,900 letters in answer to these requests and to other persons on the business of the bureau.

Several hundred copies of various publications of the bureau have been sent to public libraries in many cities of the United States where they are kept on file for reference.

The immigration into this Territory, especially in the counties of Union, Guadalupe, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy, Torrance, and Quay, has been greater than ever before in the history of the Territory. The land-office reports show that in New Mexico 6,673 homestead entries and 662 desert-land entries have been made during the fiscal year. I estimate the increase of population in the eastern counties alone at from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, and this is a conservative estimate. I believe the population of New Mexico at this date to be between 260,000 and 270,000 persons. The actual vote cast in the Territory at the November 1904, election was 43,011, and I believe that on election day, November, 1906, it will reach a total of 50,000. The immigrants are nearly all small farmers, accompanied by their families, owning horses and wagons, some live stock, and bringing enough capital to live a year or two upon the homestead and desert-land entries they have made. From reliable reports it appears that in many cases they have filed upon 160-acre claims, have built quite comfortable houses to live in, and have improved their holdings to a remarkable extent. In Union, Quay, Guadalupe, and Roosevelt counties the new arrivals hail mostly from Texas, the Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. In Torrance County the majority has come from Kansas, western Missouri, southern Illinois, and Michigan. The northern and central parts of the Territory, the counties of Colfax, Taos, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Mora, Santa Fe, Sandoval, Bernalillo, Lincoln, part of Valencia, part of Socorro, Otero, and Dona Ana, do not seem to have been reached by these immigrants as yet, probably for the reason that while there are still great areas of public land in those counties the best of the lands near water courses and where water is easily had are contained in Mexican and Spanish land grants and have been in private ownership for many years.

In the western counties of the Territory the immigration arrivals have been but few, except in San Juan County, in the northwestern corner, where considerable immigration has taken place during the year. This county is now traversed by a railroad, namely, the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, and this fact has had much to do with bringing settlers.

According to the best estimates, the counties of Union, Quay, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy, and Torrance have been the greatest gainers in immigration during the year except in the irrigation and artesian belts in the counties of Chaves and Eddy. Dry farming has been resorted to by the newcomers in Union, Quay, Roosevelt, and Torrance counties with much more success than it was believed probable or possible even three years ago.

Many new towns are being laid out, especially in eastern New Mexico, and many towns and cities have been incorporated as towns and cities under the laws of the Territory. Reports from all these indicate a healthy and steady growth, and in some of them there is remarkable growth for what is an "arid country." However, no correct statistics are available and will not be until the census of 1910, by which time it is believed, if the ratio of increase which has occurred during the past three years holds good, that New Mexico will contain in the neighborhood of between 375,000 and 400,000 inhabitants, and probably more, and that it will show the greatest rate of increase in population of any Commonwealth in the United States. One instance may be cited, and that is the county of Roosevelt. At the November election, 1904, that county, now only three and one-half years old, polled 582 votes. In the Democratic primaries of the past year, just held, there were 1,482 votes polled. It is estimated that there were then about 400 Republican voters in the county, which, if correct, shows an increase over the vote cast in 1904 of 1,300 votes. Taking the vote to represent four persons to the family, a very low estimate, this would make the population of Roosevelt County at this time at least 7,528 people. Similar increase in population has taken place in sections of Union, Quay, Torrance, Chaves, and Eddy counties.

There are yet 50,000,000 acres of public lands subject to disposition under the United States land laws, of which 10 per cent, in the opinion of well-informed persons who have

traveled extensively over the regions and are thoroughly acquainted therewith, may be available for actual homestead and desert-land entries for homes for the right kind of people, who are not afraid to work and are ready and willing to do so for a few years in order to gain comfortable and independent homes. The gratifying fact stands forth that the immigration into the Territory during the past year has been probably 90 per cent of what may be considered well-to-do white people, hardy, intelligent, hard-working farmers and owners of live stock in a small way. The outlook for the increased immigration of the same class is certainly very bright, and unless several years of continued drought or dry weather occur there will be no check to immigration, but it will continue to increase in greater numbers yearly for some time to come.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO, SECRETARY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The board has held its regular meetings as provided by law in September, 1905, and January, 1906.

At its September, 1905, meeting—the meeting designated by law as the time at which appeals taken by individuals from the action of the various boards of county commissioners, or by the Territory on behalf of the taxpayers, may be heard and determined—this body had before it for consideration 49 appeals, out of which 29 were sustained either in full or in part and 20 of said appeals rejected.

At this meeting the board, in compliance with the act of the legislative assembly, appointed the various members of this board to visit the several counties and make report to this board as to their finding in the counties to which they were assigned as to the values of railroad and other real and personal property.

This board also increased the valuation, as made by some county assessors and county commissioners, on land grants and brought the same to conform with the valuations on the different classes of real estate, as fixed by this board.

At the January, 1906, meeting of this board, the meeting designated by law for the purpose of fixing the valuations of different classes of property subject to taxation, the board fixed the values on the property of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and all other classes of personal and real property within the Territory, and ordered the same to be certified by the Territorial auditor to the several boards of county commissioners, assessors, and collectors.

The following is a schedule of the valuations as fixed at the January, 1906, meeting, viz :

RAILROADS.		Per mile.
On the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railway Company main line from its Carlsbad depot north.....		\$3, 500
From its Carlsbad depot south.....		3, 000
On the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company.....		4, 750
On the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company from Albuquerque depot north.....		7, 500
From Albuquerque to Rincon.....		6, 000
From Rincon to Deming.....		6, 000
From Rincon to Texas line.....		6, 000
From Albuquerque depot west (the same as fixed by act of Congress).		
On its Silver City branch.....		45, 000
On its White Water spur.....		2, 500
On its Lake Valley branch.....		3, 000
On its Socorro and Magdalena branch.....		3, 250
On its Santa Fe and Lamy branch.....		3, 500
On its Cerrillos Coal Railroad.....		3, 000
On its Las Vegas Hot Springs branch.....		3, 000
On its Blossburg branch.....		3, 500
On its Hanover branch.....		3, 000
On its Santa Rita branch.....		3, 000
On the Colorado and Southern Railway Company main line.....		5, 250
On its Catskill branch.....		2, 000
On the Southern Pacific Railway Company main line.....		8, 000
On the El Paso and Northeastern Railway Company main line from the Texas line north to Carrizoso.....		6, 500
On the Alamogordo and Sacramento Railroad Company.....		3, 000
On the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company main line from Santa Fe to Colorado line.....		3, 000

	Per mile.
On the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company from Antonio to Durango (on that portion of said line running in New Mexico).....	\$3, 250
On the line of railroad connecting with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company at Lumberton from El Vado.....	1, 500
On the Capitan branch of the El Paso and Northeastern.....	2, 000
On all broad-gauge switches.....	1, 000
On all narrow-gauge switches.....	800

All calculations per mile above stated shall include and cover all rolling stock, locomotives, and cars of all descriptions, except sleeping cars.

Other values fixed upon the property of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad property as follows:

Castenada Hotel at Las Vegas.....	\$14, 000. 00
Passenger depot at Las Vegas.....	3, 000. 00
Superintendent's house at Las Vegas.....	2, 500. 00
Alvarado Hotel at Albuquerque.....	27, 000. 00
On its machine shops, fixtures, and materials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company at Albuquerque.....	100, 000. 00
On the lots and town property belonging to the Santa Fe Pacific at Gallup....	2, 764. 50

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

	Per acre.
Agricultural land in actual cultivation with permanent water rights, not less than ..	\$15. 00
Agricultural lands actually in cultivation, without permanent water rights, not less than.....	7. 50
Agricultural lands capable of cultivation, but not actually in cultivation, under ditch of artesian belt, not less than.....	5. 00

GRAZING LANDS.

Grazing lands with stock water thereon, by wells or otherwise, so located or situated as to utilize privileges of grazing on Government land.....	1. 25
Grazing lands, so situated or located as to utilize grazing privileges on Government land without stock water.....	1. 00
Grazing lands other than above specified.....	. 30

TIMBER LANDS.

All timber lands within 10 miles of any operated railroad.....	4. 00
All timber lands not above specified.....	2. 50

COAL LANDS.

Coal lands within 10 miles of any operated railroad.....	20. 00
Coal lands more than 10 miles from a railroad.....	10. 00

MINERAL LANDS.

All patented mineral lands, other than coal lands.....	20. 00
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LIVE STOCK.

	Per head.
Stock horses.....	\$7. 50
Saddle horses.....	7. 50
American horses.....	40. 00
American mules.....	50. 00
Common mules.....	15. 00
Stock cattle:	
North of the thirty-fifth parallel.....	10. 00
South of the thirty-fifth parallel.....	8. 00
Cattle, other than range stock.....	15. 00
Common goats.....	1. 00
Improved Angora goats.....	2. 00
Sheep.....	1. 35
Burros.....	2. 00
Swine.....	3. 50

BANKS.

National and other banking stock and surplus at 60 per cent of its par value, and all real estate and improvements belonging to such banks to be assessed as other property in that locality, except banking buildings, where any portion of its capital stock is invested in such building.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

All telegraph lines carrying one wire.....	per mile..	\$50.00
For each additional wire.....	do.....	5.00
Local telephone companies in cities, towns, and villages, for each telephone instrument.....		10.00
For long-distance telephone companies charging rates not to exceed 50 cents per message, one wire.....	per mile..	20.00
For each additional wire.....	do.....	5.00
For long-distance companies, charging rates more than 50 cents per message, carrying one wire.....	per mile..	50.00
For each additional wire.....	do.....	5.00

ANITA J. CHAPMAN, TERRITORIAL LIBRARIAN.

The law library has been improved and added to until now it is a very satisfactory working library. A few of the more important additions are a set of New Hampshire Reports, a reprint of English Reports—these volumes, comprising a full set from the "Yearbooks" down to Law Reports (1865), furnish all that is useful in that line—and an almost complete set of the North Carolina Reports, of which we have received 139 volumes.

We have not yet been supplied with the Louisiana Reports, the other sets of reports being quite complete, with the exception of very rare volumes, which are out of print.

The circulation of reports is not as great as would be desired, owing to the fact that all reports from other States are furnished express paid, while the librarian of the Territory is obliged to forward all volumes collect. It appears to me that there should be some legislation on this subject, in order to enable us to exchange with all the libraries on an equal basis.

The trustees are expecting to soon be in position to purchase text-books, of which there is at present only a meager set of old editions, most of which are of no use at this time. However, the encyclopedias, with their late editions coming out continuously, fill a long-felt want. The library is on the subscription lists for all the important encyclopedias which are now being published.

At the present writing the total number of books in the law library proper is 7,323, and embraces statutes, reports, and digests from every State and Territory in the Union, as well as various English and miscellaneous works.

FRED FORNOFF, CAPTAIN MOUNTED POLICE.

The mounted police department is a new institution in New Mexico. It holds a peculiar position, as we police the entire Territory. Being not restricted by local conditions we are free to carry out the law without fear. In many localities, where the local officers for one reason or another have neglected to enforce the Territorial laws and city ordinances, we have been called upon, and in every case where it was possible to do so have taken into custody the violators.

While sheep, cattle, and horse thieves have not been as active in their operations as in the early days of the Territory, there have been many crimes of this class committed. One of the principal duties of the mounted police is to protect cattle, sheep, and horses. We have been successful in making a great reduction in this class of crime by a vigorous enforcement of the law and by running down many horse and cattle thieves. Undoubtedly the best work of the new department has been along this line.

However, it must not be inferred that the mounted police department has devoted all its energies to the protection of the cattle and sheep industries. A review of the work done during the past three months will show that the policemen have been engaged in taking into captivity men accused of all kinds of crime. Our officers are ever willing to assist the local authorities to apprehend criminals. During the four months I have held the office 50 arrests have been made. Of these 5 were accused of the crime of murder. The others were as follows: Assault with intent to kill, 7; burglary, 2; escaped convicts, recaptures, 2; jail breakers, recaptures, 1; sheep stealing, 4; cattle stealing, 2; horse stealing, 5; flourishing guns, 3; obtaining money or goods under false pretense, 2; fugitives, 1; disorderly conduct, 1; car robbery, 3; dynamiting house, 3; shoplifting, 1; violating city ordinances, 2; other crimes, 6.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the work of the department is somewhat handicapped by the small number of men employed and the lack of funds. The salaries of the men are inadequate. No provision is made for the payment of the expenses incurred by the officers when traveling upon duty.

The force at the present time is composed of the following officers and privates: Captain, Fred Fornoff, Santa Fe; Lieutenant, Cipriano Baca, Socorro; Sergeant, R. W. Lewis, Socorro; Privates, Richard Huber, Santa Fe; Raphael Gomez, Santa Fe; L. F. Avant, capitán; W. E. Dudley, Alamogordo; R. G. Putman, Silver City; Julius Meyers, Albuquerque; Robert Burch, Las Cruces.

The expense of maintaining the department for the four months was \$4,243.55, divided as follows:

Pay roll for April.....	\$916.66	Contingent expenses.....	\$159.53
Contingent expenses.....	59.13	Pay roll for July.....	916.66
Pay roll for May.....	991.66	Contingent expenses.....	99.63
Contingent expenses.....	108.62		
Pay roll for June.....	991.66	Total.....	4,243.55

The contingent expenses include postage, telegrams, stage fare, railroad fare, hotel bills, horse feed, and horse hire.

The report of my predecessor shows that during the twelve months he held the office of captain 72 arrests were made. The cost of maintaining the department for the year was \$13,284.99.

ALPHEUS A. KEEN, SECRETARY CAPITOL CUSTODIAN COMMITTEE.

Meetings of the capitol custodian committee have been held regularly each month. The capitol building and grounds are in good condition and are being scrupulously cared for by the superintendent of the building. The grounds surrounding the capitol building are seeded to blue grass, and the large number of elm and maple trees and shrubbery make of them a very attractive park.

During the past year disbursements have been made by the committee in the care of the building and grounds as follows:

Labor.....	\$3,337.00
Furniture, repairs, and supplies.....	2,192.53
Fuel, light, and water.....	1,074.64
Total.....	6,604.17

DAVID M. WHITE, IRRIGATION ENGINEER.

Under the act of Congress of June 21, 1898, donating lands to the Territory for certain institutions, the following locations have been made, to wit: Water reservoirs for irrigating purposes, 61,540.60 acres.

In accordance with the requirements of section 19, of the Session Laws of 1905 (New Mexico irrigation law), the following notices of the appropriation of water, maps, and plans, and specifications, have been filed in this office, to wit:

NOTICES OF THE APPROPRIATION OF WATER.

- United States Reclamation Service, Hondo project, Chaves County, Hondo River.
- United States Reclamation Service, Carlsbad project, Eddy County, Pecos River.
- United States Reclamation Service, Urton Lake project, Chaves County, Pecos River.
- United States Reclamation Service, Rio Grande project, Dona Ana County, Rio Grande.
- United States Reclamation Service, Las Vegas project, San Miguel project, Sapello River, Gallinas River, San Guijuela Creek, and Arroyo Pecos.
- The Jaritas Ditch and Reservoir Company, Colfax County, Chico Creek and East Jaritas Creek.
- Charles Springer, Colfax County, Cimarron Canyon.
- Ralph C. Ely, Grant County, Mimbres River.
- Mrs. Louise Nagel, Santa Fe County, Arroyo Hondo.
- El Paso and Rock Island Railroad, Guadalupe County, Pintada Canyon.
- El Paso and Rock Island Railroad, Guadalupe County, Gallinas Canyon.
- A. D. Thompson, Colfax County, Una de Gato Creek.

MAPS OF RESERVOIRS.

- Mrs. Louise Nagel, Arroyo Hondo, Santa Fe County; capacity, 20.23 acre-feet.
- El Paso and Rock Island Railroad, Pintada Canyon, Guadalupe County; capacity, 1,333 acre-feet.

El Paso and Rock Island Railroad, Gallinas Canyon, Guadalupe County; capacity, 1,333 acre-feet.

A. D. Thompson, Una de Gato Creek, Colfax County; capacity, 2,663 acre-feet.

A. D. Thompson, Una de Gato Creek, Colfax County; capacity, 522 acre-feet.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

The Rio Mimbres Irrigation Company, Grant County, estimated cost, \$600,000.

Mrs. Louise Nagel, Santa Fe County, estimated cost, \$10,000.

The Hondo project is located on the Hondo River, in Chaves County, a tributary to the Pecos River; the area to be irrigated amounts to about 10,000 acres, most of which has passed from Government ownership by patent. It is intended to construct an earthen dam with a maximum height of 20 feet. The water is to be conveyed through a canal 70 feet wide on the bottom. This project, I understand, has been completed and it is expected that water will be distributed the coming season. Cost about \$225,000.

The Urton Lake project is situated on the Pecos River in Chaves County, near Fort Sumner. It is proposed to divert the waters of the Pecos by means of a dam and a canal about 35 miles long; the water is to be stored in a natural basin lying away from the river. It is estimated that about 60,000 acres can be irrigated under this project at a cost of about \$1,000,000. Actual construction has not, as yet, been commenced.

The Las Vegas project is situated about 5 miles north of Las Vegas. It is proposed to convey the water from the Gallinas and Sapello rivers to a point about 5 miles north of Las Vegas and there impound it by means of a dam across a narrow point in an arroyo. This reservoir will have a capacity of 38,000 acre-feet. The project is still under consideration by the United States Reclamation Service, with every indication that it will be built in the near future.

The Rio Grande project is situated a few miles from Engle on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway, and comprises the construction of a curved dam about 190 feet high to impound sufficient water to irrigate about 200,000 acres of land in the Rio Grande Valley. I understand actual construction on this project will commence this fall. This is what has been known as the Elephant Butte proposition, and which means so much to the towns on the Rio Grande lying to the south of the proposed dam.

The Carlsbad project is situated on the Pecos River in Eddy County and includes the reservoirs and canals at one time the property of the Pecos Irrigation Company. It appears that the floods of 1904 badly damaged the dam at Lake Avalon, the distributing reservoir, and in consequence the system became almost useless. The Government has recently purchased the system, and it is intended to place it in a position capable of irrigating several thousand acres of magnificent land.

The Rio Mimbres Irrigation Company proposes to construct a dam across the Rio Mimbres in Grant County, about 90 feet high, of earth rip-rapped on the water side. It is expected to impound sufficient water to irrigate about 90,000 acres of land. The land to be irrigated at the present time belongs to the Territory, and should this enterprise be carried through to a successful issue, these lands will become highly valuable and will be in great demand. This enterprise deserves all possible encouragement.

The principal irrigation systems in this Territory are situated in the valley of the Rio Grande, the Pecos River, and the Maxwell land grant. Small systems exist on the upper reaches of the valleys of streams having a perennial supply. With a few exceptions, however, the location and construction of ditches and dams has been exceedingly crude and far from complying with scientific methods. I have recently noticed an inclination, however, on the part of those intending to construct irrigation works to apply modern methods that better results may be attained. To this end this office is making every effort by giving information to all who seek it as to the best methods to be adopted.

When it is remembered that almost one-third of the population of this Territory lives on farms, and that farming, with the exception of a few places, can be carried on only by irrigation, it will be realized that the reclaiming of the arid lands of the Territory is of vital importance, and such laws should be passed as will encourage the investment of capital in irrigation works. It is only by such means that we can hope to induce desirable immigration into this Territory, the need of which is generally conceded.

The irrigation law as it is to-day is hardly applicable to conditions existing in this Territory. It seems to have been prepared without regard to the purposes which it was intended to serve, and is but a conglomerate of laws prevailing in different States where conditions are entirely unlike those of this Territory.

The office of Territorial irrigation engineer is one that can do much toward the development of the agricultural resources of this Territory if it be given such power and means as will enable investigations to be made in the line of irrigation.

ARTHUR TRELFOED, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The main industries carried on at this penitentiary consist of the manufacture of building and paving brick, lime, and road building. The proceeds derived from the sale of products are turned into the convicts' earnings fund.

The system in vogue at this institution for the manufacture of clay products is known as the "stiff plastic process." The material used is hauled by wagons from the shale banks, which are situated in the foothills $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the prison, the banks of the pit averaging 12 feet in height, and are capped with a ledge of limestone 2 feet thick, and the working of which requires a great deal of labor on account of the faulty formation and being interstratified with volcanic rock. The upper strata, which is about the same thickness as the lower, is composed of white clay and is used for vitrified brick and blocks. The lower is a yellow shale which, when mixed with 40 per cent adobe clay, is used for building brick. The adobe clay is hauled three-quarters of a mile from the prison.

In this process the material is first ground in a dry pan, after which it is elevated by the means of a cup elevator and passed through a screen to a pug mill, the tailings from the screen being returned to the dry pan. The pug mill might be more properly termed a mixing mill. It is 12 feet long and contains a series of mixing knives by which the clay and water are mixed to a proper consistency. From the pug mill the material passes into the brick machine, where it is compressed by a heavy auger into a solid and continuous column, being forced on to a cutting table through a die of proper size to form the length and width of a brick.

The cutting table is worked by hand and by the means of fine steel wires cuts the column transversely into bricks, making any thickness that may be required. After the bricks are cut into the proper thickness they pass on to a separating belt attached to the cutting table, from which they are taken and placed on the dryer car and run into the dryer.

The dryer is heated by steam and takes from thirty-six to forty-eight hours before the brick is ready to set in the kilns. The capacity of the dryer limits the daily output to about 21,000. We have four down-draft kilns, two large and two small, with a total capacity of 420,000.

The demand for brick, both paving and building, is steadily increasing. Our output is shipped as fast as manufactured and no accumulations are noted.

The increase in the consumption of brick in this Territory shows that the era of brick construction has but begun, and the coming ten years will witness a development in the brick business which will exceed the most sanguine expectations.

In connection with the foregoing we burn a good quality of lime from the stone which caps the shale, and in addition to selling to builders we sell quite a large amount to sheep men for the purpose of dipping.

In addition to the industries just mentioned 20 per cent of the inmates are working on a public highway, known as El Camino Real, which shall extend from the Colorado and New Mexico State line, where the old Barlow and Sanderson stage road, commonly known as the "Santa Fe trail," crossed the State line, running thence in a southerly direction, and following the Santa Fe trail as nearly as practicable to the city of Santa Fe, thence through the southern part of the Territory and terminating at a place known as Anthony, on the State line between Texas and New Mexico.

Revenue from industries of penitentiary from July, 1905, to June, 1906.

	Red brick.	Vitrified brick.	Blocks.	Lime.	Miscella- neous.	Jail prisoners.	United States prisoners.	Shoe- maker.	Total.
1905.									
July.....	\$1,251.70	\$481.17	\$69.00	\$281.79	\$2.50	\$56.50	\$454.70	\$5.50	\$2,602.86
August.....	2,152.70	368.50	11.20	277.23	5.14	62.00	454.70	5.75	3,337.22
September.....	1,639.97	.....	10.00	687.15	20.00	75.00	454.80	6.75	2,893.67
October.....	1,908.23	384.75	86.40	329.57	5.05	77.50	440.90	2.25	3,234.65
November.....	1,080.78	206.12	31.20	206.04	.....	60.00	440.90	.....	2,025.04
December.....	1,278.80	427.00	32.00	152.53	11.00	77.50	440.90	.....	2,419.73
1906.									
January.....	669.20	.....	.....	137.58	.....	77.50	410.75	3.75	1,298.78
February.....	138.60	374.70	19.00	160.02	.....	60.50	371.00	2.00	1,125.82
March.....	1,054.64	732.00	19.60	245.31	.....	77.50	408.75	.....	2,537.80
April.....	1,838.89	85.10	.....	151.36	151.00	88.50	407.13	3.25	2,725.23
May.....	2,632.89	1,074.02	61.80	294.12	5.00	144.00	407.14	5.75	4,624.72
June.....	2,834.61	61.25	.90	232.45	3.50	195.00	407.13	4.00	3,738.84
Total....	18,481.01	4,194.61	341.10	3,155.15	203.19	1,051.50	5,098.80	39.00	32,564.36

Financial statement.

Penitentiary maintenance fund:			
To balance June 30, 1905.....	\$5,883.42		
To amount received from apportionments.....	37,052.40		
By disbursements.....		\$35,624.19	
By balance.....		7,311.68	
	<u>42,935.82</u>	<u>42,935.82</u>	
Penitentiary current expense fund:			
To balance June 30, 1905.....	1,010.13		
To amount received from apportionments.....	14,975.51		
By disbursements.....		13,310.41	
By balance.....		2,675.23	
	<u>15,985.64</u>	<u>15,985.64</u>	
Convicts' earnings fund:			
To balance June 30, 1905.....	380.44		
To amount paid treasurer by H. O. Bursum, superintendent.	28,735.77		
To amount paid treasurer by Arthur Trelford, superintendent.....	5,650.23		
By disbursements.....		34,052.49	
By balance.....		713.95	
	<u>34,766.44</u>	<u>34,766.44</u>	
Permanent improvement fund:			
To balance June 30, 1905.....	114.56		
By disbursements.....		114.11	
By balance.....		.45	
	<u>114.56</u>	<u>114.56</u>	
Penitentiary income fund:			
To balance June 30, 1905.....	23.25		
To amount received from apportionments.....	446.39		
By disbursements.....		469.59	
By balance.....		.05	
	<u>469.64</u>	<u>469.64</u>	
Penitentiary board fund:			
To balance June 30, 1905.....	59.89		
To amount received from apportionments.....	1,541.91		
By disbursements.....		1,159.40	
By balance.....		442.40	
	<u>1,601.80</u>	<u>1,601.80</u>	
Scenic-route fund:			
To balance June 30, 1905.....	18.74		
To amount received from apportionments.....	5,540.00		
By disbursements.....		5,558.74	
	<u>5,558.74</u>	<u>5,558.74</u>	
El Camino Real fund:			
To amount received from taxes.....	5,785.61		
By disbursements.....		855.70	
By balance.....		4,929.91	
	<u>5,785.61</u>	<u>5,785.61</u>	

RECAPITULATION.

To balance June 30, 1905, in all funds:		
Penitentiary maintenance.....	\$5,883.42	
Penitentiary current expense.....	1,010.13	
Convicts' earnings.....	380.44	
Permanent improvement.....	114.56	
Penitentiary income.....	23.25	
Penitentiary board.....	59.89	
Scenic route.....	18.74	
		\$7,490.43
Received from all funds:		
Penitentiary maintenance.....		37,052.40
Penitentiary current expense.....		14,975.51
Convicts' earnings.....		34,386.00
Penitentiary income.....		446.39
Penitentiary board.....		1,541.91
Scenic route.....		5,540.00
El Camino Real.....		5,785.61
		107,218.25
Disbursed from all funds:		
Penitentiary maintenance.....		35,624.19
Penitentiary current expense.....		13,310.41
Convicts' earnings.....		34,052.49
Permanent improvement.....		114.11
Penitentiary income.....		469.59
Penitentiary board.....		1,159.40
Scenic route.....		5,558.74
El Camino Real.....		855.70
By balance June 30, 1906, in all funds:		
Penitentiary maintenance.....	\$7,311.63	
Penitentiary current expense.....	2,675.23	
Convicts' earnings.....	713.95	
Permanent improvement.....	.45	
Penitentiary income.....	.05	
Penitentiary board.....	442.40	
El Camino Real.....	4,929.91	
		16,073.62
		107,218.25
Total amount paid out:		
From appropriations.....		57,092.14
From convicts' earnings.....		34,052.49
		91,144.63

CONVICTS.

	Terri- torial.	United States.	Total.
On hand July 1, 1905.....	216	24	240
Increase during year:			
Sentenced by courts.....	113	8	121
Broke parole and returned.....	1		1
Recaptured.....	6		6
	336	32	368
Decrease during year:			
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	79	8	87
Escaped.....	9	2	11
Pardoned.....	7		7
Died.....	2		2
	97	10	107
On hand June 30, 1906.....	239	22	261

JAIL PRISONERS.

	Territorial.	United States.	Total.
On hand July 1, 1905.....	4	1	5
Received during year.....	11	3	14
Discharged during year.....	15	4	19
On hand June 30, 1906.....	5	1	6
	10	3	13

RECAPITULATION.

On hand June 30, 1906:		
Territorial convicts.....		239
United States convicts.....		22
Territorial jail prisoners.....		10
United States jail prisoners.....		3
Total.....		274
Total average cost per man for feeding for fifty-sixth fiscal year:		
Per day.....		\$0.1463
Per month.....		4.45
Per year.....		53.38

W. G. TIGHT, PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

The commencement exercises of May 11, 1906, closed a very satisfactory year in the history of the University of New Mexico. The total enrollment in all departments was 91. Three years ago there was not a student of college grade, but during the school year of 1905-6, in spite of the fact that three years ago the preparatory course was lengthened from three to four years, there were 35 students of college rank distributed through the four years of the college course, a gain over last year of 9. While this fact is most encouraging, it will be apparent that the addition of these college classes has greatly increased the duties of the teachers.

There were 17 graduates from the several departments, distributed as follows: Preparatory school, 7; normal school, 9; college of letters and science, 1.

The material equipment of the university has been enlarged during the year by the erection of a central heating plant.

The present buildings include the administration hall, which is a large, commodious four-story brick building. The Hadley Climatological Laboratory serves as the home for the science work of the university, and, as you are already aware from former reports, was presented to the university as a gift, largely contributed by Mrs. Walter Hadley, and was established for the exact purpose of investigating the climate of the arid plateau of New Mexico in relation to disease. The gymnasium is a substantial building 30 by 30 feet. It is provided with lockers and dressers. The best of apparatus, which has been added in the past year, is arranged on an outdoor framework of iron. The irrigation reservoir makes a magnificent swimming pool, 120 feet long and 60 feet wide. The ladies' cottage, which was formerly the residence of the custodian, served during the year as a general boarding hall, and for the accommodation of a few young women. The library contains about 7,000 bound volumes and about 2,000 pamphlets.

It will be noted from the catalogue of the university for 1905-6, and from former reports, that from the time of the organization of the university up to the present there has been a rapid increase in the amount and variety of the studies offered and in the standard of entrance requirements. This year has shown a substantial advance along these lines. The requirements for admission to the preparatory school have been brought up to those of the best academies and high schools of the country. No students are now admitted who have not completed the work of the eighth grade of a public school of recognized standing. The preparatory course, which was three years in duration, was increased three years ago by action of the board of regents, on recommendation of the faculty, to four years. Students who complete the preparatory course are now prepared to enter the freshman class of this or any other university in the country. The commercial and normal courses have also been strengthened.

The college course embraces four years of work, as heretofore, but the plan of studies has been so changed that a greater freedom of selection within prescribed limits is granted to the students, thereby tending to adapt the course of study more nearly to the individual characteristics of the student. Two years of a four years' engineering course have been added. The standard of work done in four years in the preparatory school and four years in the college places this university alongside of the State universities in the land.

During the year a large amount of general repair work was done, including outside painting and inside finishing. A boiler house and central heating plant was constructed and placed in operation. The plant has worked most successfully, and the records show a considerable saving in expense for fuel. In compliance with the governor's proclamation, Arbor Day was celebrated by our students, and some one hundred trees were set upon the campus and provisions made for their irrigation.

But little progress has been made in meeting the needs of the university in its growth since my last report to you, and I therefore would repeat my statement of these needs, which are even more pressing than last year.

In pursuance of the instructions of the board of regents, during the summer of 1902 several rooms in the administration hall were furnished for the accommodation of young men, and the cottage which was vacated by the resignation of Mr. Custers, as custodian, in June, 1902, was fitted up for use as a dining hall, and a few rooms on its second floor were furnished for young women. These arrangements were also maintained during the past year.

The rooms given up for this purpose are very greatly needed for recitation rooms, and it is essential that this arrangement be only temporary. All the available rooms are taken, and the dining room is crowded beyond its capacity, about thirty boarders being accommodated at the present time. The success of this experiment is certainly added evidence of the very great need at this school of suitable dormitory quarters.

With the opening of the present school year the demands for enlarged recitation facilities were so imperative that it was found necessary to remove the young men from the room occupied as dormitory quarters in the main building. A large private house near the grounds was leased, and is now occupied by the young men as a dormitory. This very inadequately supplies the needed room.

The regents have under way plans for the erection of two dormitory buildings, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the next school year. This, however, does not relieve the distress of congested recitation rooms.

The limited means available during the past two years for the conduct of the work of the university has greatly hampered its growth and development. The revenue derived from the present appropriation is not adequate, and it is most highly desirable, in fact it is imperative, if the university is to grow, to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing and more exacting population, that the regular income of the university be enlarged.

J. W. WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT ROSWELL MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Attention is directed first to the fact that during the past year the Territory's military school has been twice inspected by officers of the Army; that through their recommendations it has been recognized by the War Department, and an officer of the United States Army has been detailed to act as instructor of military science and tactics. As this institution is not a "land-grant" school it could only secure the benefits of a detail by demonstrating its actual worth as a military training school of high order. This has now been accomplished, and the New Mexico Military Institute is rated in Class A by the United States War Department.

April 11, 1906, Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, then commandant of Fort Wingate, acting under orders of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, commander of the Southwestern Division, inspected this school.

An application was made for the detail of a United States officer; the same received favorable consideration, and on May 22, 1906, Col. W. S. Schuyler, chief of staff of the Southwestern Division, was ordered to inspect this school and to make a report regarding its military, academic, physical, and moral conditions.

We have not received a copy of Colonel Schuyler's official report, but soon after his inspection the following order from the War Department was received:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 130. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 1, 1906.

[Extract.]

17. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved November 3, 1903, Capt. Warren S. Barlow, U. S. Army, retired, is upon his own application detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. Mex.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

HENRY P. McCAIN, *Military Secretary.*

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This order places the New Mexico Military Institute on an equal footing with the leading military schools of the United States, and affords it an opportunity to secure all necessary arms and equipments needed in its military department direct from the United States arsenals without any cost to the Territory or to this institution.

During the last year this institution has grown and improved in all respects. More cadets were received than ever before. More work was accomplished in the academic department, and the discipline and moral condition of the school was most excellent. On account of limited quarters a great many applicants were refused admission. However, new quarters were provided and a greater number were matriculated than ever before. During the summer of 1905 one new building was added, but owing to the fact that larger rooms were needed for the scientific departments only a few more rooms were available for living quarters. Both the chemical and physical laboratories were given better and larger rooms; also the cadet hospital was removed to a better building and supplied with modern equipment.

The buildings, which are eight in number, are all in perfect condition. It is the policy of the school to repaint every two years, and during the summer months all of the buildings and quarters are thoroughly renovated and repaired. During last summer over \$2,000 was expended in plastering, painting, and improving the buildings. About the same amount is to be used this summer for similar purposes. While this system of repairing is a heavy tax on the school's running expenses, it preserves the buildings and adds greatly to the comfort and pleasure of both officers and cadets.

At the close of last session 7 young men were graduated. While this was a smaller class than the one of the year before, it was composed of a splendid lot of young men, and they will no doubt prove a credit to both the Territory and the military institute which prepared them for their life work.

The corps of instructors was increased from 8 to 9, another officer being added to assist with the extra work in the fourth class. Owing to the fact that more new cadets were admitted last session, it became necessary to divide the fourth class into two sections, and this division demanded an additional instructor. All of the officers employed were experienced teachers, graduates of standard colleges, and men who won the confidence of both scholars and patrons.

The military department was in almost perfect condition throughout the entire session, and great credit is due the commandant for the splendid results attained. The battalion, which was composed of 138 men, was divided, as heretofore, into three companies and a band. The cadets were thoroughly drilled in all infantry tactics, lectured in military science, and instructed in general duties regarding discipline and conduct of a soldier. The cadet officers were very efficient and managed their companies with skill. They were also a great help in preserving and enforcing discipline in quarters.

The demand for admission is becoming greater and greater each year, until it seems that this could be made one of the greatest training schools in the Union if sufficient buildings could only be secured. Last session the standard for admission was considerably raised, yet more than 50 applications for admission were refused.

Following is the table of receipts and disbursements from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906. All original bills are required to be itemized and receipted, are carefully filed and preserved, and are subject to inspection at any time.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1905:	
Land sales and leases fund.....	\$2,454.53
Levy fund.....	55.71
Tuition fund.....	4,431.52
Received from Territorial auditor, from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906:	
Proceeds land sales and leases.....	430.15
Proceeds levy.....	13,875.58
Received for tuition, board, etc., from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	25,528.14
Total	46,775.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Tuition (refunded).....	175.00
Maintenance and supplies.....	28,525.23
Advertising.....	\$816.76
Athletic supplies.....	61.65
Commissary.....	8,379.61
Expense.....	885.92
Fuel.....	149.92
Hospital.....	211.11

Maintenance and supplies—Continued.

Insurance.....	\$423. 40	
Laboratory supplies.....	107. 58	
Laundry.....	2,247. 96	
Light.....	687. 14	
Military supplies.....	242. 26	
Office.....	403. 21	
Repairs.....	655. 44	
Salaries.....	7,417. 80	
Stable.....	405. 28	
Wages.....	4,412. 88	
School supplies.....	1,017. 31	
Property.....		\$9,390. 57
Buildings.....	2,438. 95	
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,505. 66	
Improvements.....	2,599. 20	
Library.....	206. 54	
Movables.....	617. 50	
Sewer.....	66. 35	
Tools.....	48. 45	
Waterworks.....	1,158. 43	
Electric-light plant.....	749. 49	
Balance on hand June 30, 1906:		
Land sales and leases fund.....		. 68
Levy fund.....		89. 62
Tuition fund.....		8,594. 53
Total.....		46,775. 63

LUTHER FOSTER, PRESIDENT NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND MECHANIC ARTS.

In many respects the past year has been one of the most noteworthy in the history of the institution. More work was accomplished and the quality was of a higher character. The lowest class of the preparatory department was discontinued at the close of the previous year, making the entrance requirement one grade higher than formerly. While this action had the effect to slightly reduce the enrollment for the past year, the result to the institution as a whole proved beneficial. It brought the institution one step closer to strictly collegiate conditions. It is the desire of the management of the college to dispense with the work that properly belongs to the public schools just as speedily as the educational conditions in the Territory will permit, in order that the whole energy of the college teaching force may be devoted to the higher class of educational work.

The regular graduating class from the four years' courses was the largest that the institution has yet sent out. It contained 11 members, distributed as follows: One from the agricultural course, 2 from the domestic science, 4 from the mechanical engineering, and 4 from the general.

As indicating progress, the attendance is gradually becoming more widely distributed over the Territory. The quantity of work which students are able to accomplish shows a definite increase from year to year, and the quality of the work is also improving. During the past year students were in attendance from the northwest as far as Gallup and Farmington, and across the Territory to the east and southeast as far as Santa Rosa, Roswell, Artesia, and down to Pecos City, Tex.

Outside of New Mexico students were in attendance from the following States: Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Indiana, Missouri, West Virginia, Iowa, Louisiana, New York, and also from Mexico, Porto Rico, Salvador, Central America, and the Philippines. The total number enrolled was 217. Of these, 164 were actual residents of the Territory. The other 53 came from different States and foreign countries.

A larger per cent entered regular college classes, and a greater proportion of the student body came from outside the immediate vicinity of the college and Dona Ana County. This latter fact is made evident by the difficulty that is found in securing suitable rooming and boarding places for those who seek admission.

The general equipment of the college consists of buildings and grounds valued at \$75,000, apparatus and machinery of a value of \$50,000, and a library of nearly 25,000 books and pamphlets worth \$17,000.

The equipment for instruction in agriculture includes a farm of 170 acres, under irrigation, with fields and plots for use in demonstrating methods of producing the various crops adapted to the climate. This department is well equipped with breeds of improved stock,

the latest improved farm machinery, and all that pertains to properly conducting diversified farming operations.

The kitchen laboratory is provided with individual gas stoves on desks fitted with small closed cupboards, containing those cooking utensils of which the students are in constant need, a convenient sink, a refrigerator, cupboards filled with dishes for serving, and all the utensils and conveniences found in the best equipped kitchens. There is also a large range, food charts, and charts illustrating the cuts of meat.

The sewing room is well equipped with all the conveniences necessary to the department—sewing machines, cutting and sewing tables, lap boards, sewing chairs, and cabinets for holding samples of finished work, putting away materials, etc. A fitting room is separated from the main sewing room by portières and furnished with mirror, washstand, couch, and other necessities.

The department library contains many books of reference on all phases of the household, including the latest and best books on dietetics and the best magazines on both domestic economy and domestic art, making altogether a very well-equipped department.

The equipment for instruction in mechanical engineering is quite complete and up-to-date. The boilers, the numerous steam and gas engines, testing apparatus, the Olson testing machine, the dynamo, the motor, and other machinery afford ample opportunity for investigation and practice work in these various lines. The machine shop, the wood-working shop, and the forge department are each completely equipped for the various kinds of work usually offered in such lines.

The departments of biology, chemistry, and mathematics are well supplied with all apparatus desired for the usual class demonstration and student practice.

The equipment for instruction in the various courses offered by the institution as a whole is fully up to that of other institutions of this kind.

W. R. TIPTON, PRESIDENT NEW MEXICO NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The eighth year of the New Mexico Normal University was a very successful one and terminated June 1, 1906, at which time there were reported to the board of regents for graduation 19 students, 16 of whom received their diplomas June 1, and 3 will be graduated at the close of the summer session on August 10, 1906. Of those graduated 4 were from the advanced normal department and 7 from the three-year normal, and 3 finish the three-year normal course at the close of the present summer school.

The total enrollment for the year in all departments, including the 1905 summer school, was 248. Those enrolled in the 1905 summer school were 65, leaving for the regular session a total enrollment of 183, and the average daily attendance was 135.

The enrollment for the school year 1904-5 was from 13 counties in the Territory, while that for the year 1905-6 was from 20 different counties, the counties represented being Union, 3; Colfax, 4; Quay, 1; Santa Fe, 4; Lincoln, 2; Socorro, 1; Rio Arriba, 1; Taos, 3; San Juan, 1; Grant, 4; Sandoval, 1; Dona Ana, 10; Guadalupe, 5; Mora, 3; Roosevelt, 2; Sierra 1; Valencia, 1; Otero, 1; Chaves, 1; San Miguel, 201.

The only counties not represented were Bernalillo, Eddy, McKinley, Torrance, and Luna. The expenses of conducting the institution from September 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906, were as follows:

Salaries to teachers and assistants.....	\$10,899.24
Expended on buildings and grounds.....	572.54
Furniture and equipment.....	166.65
Text-books.....	181.51
Accessions to library.....	158.91
Supplies.....	286.11
Music department.....	604.00
Business department.....	77.00
Insurance, printing, and advertising.....	662.76
Fuel, lights, and water.....	570.52
General expense account.....	1,053.30
Total.....	15,232.54

And the revenues during the same period were as follows:

Territorial treasurer.....	11,473.28
Tuitions and fees.....	1,243.55
Music department.....	703.00
Business department.....	124.00
Rent of text-books and other sources.....	411.67
Total.....	13,955.50

R. P NOBLE, PRESIDENT NEW MEXICO SCHOOL OF MINES.

The buildings of the New Mexico School of Mines, located on a 20-acre tract of land about a mile from the business center of Socorro, cost about \$50,000. The equipment of the school, consisting of the libraries, physical and chemical apparatus, chemical supplies, mineralogical specimens and cases, and machinery, is estimated at \$10,000.

The School of Mines is maintained by an appropriation of \$14,000 a year from the Territorial treasury. There is a small additional revenue from the sale and lease of lands belonging to the institution.

Four distinct curricula are offered at the school: Mining engineering, metallurgical engineering, mining geology, and civil engineering. The courses comprising these curricula are strictly collegiate or technical, and extend through four years. At the completion of the third year the bachelor's degree is conferred, and at the completion of the fourth year the engineer's degree. A preparatory department, or academy, is maintained especially for the benefit of those students whose deficiencies would otherwise prevent their entrance into the institution.

During the last scholastic year 40 students were enrolled. Of these 25 were in the college, distributed as follows: First year, 15; second year, 5; third year, 2; special, 3.

Two students were graduated from the School of Mines at the close of the last scholastic year—Harry J. Hubbard, now in the employ of the Green Gold-Silver Company, in the capacity of mine foreman, at La Navidad mine, Temosachic, Mexico; and Samuel C. Cockerill, now availing himself of the advantages of the Allis-Chalmers scholarship, at Milwaukee, Wis.

The School of Mines gives no diploma of graduation from the academy.

For convenience in reference many of the books of the school are divided into departmental libraries. The total number, however, is about 5,000 volumes, including the valuable Powell Library.

W. E. GORTNER, SECRETARY NEW MEXICO INSANE ASYLUM.

We have had very little acute illness during the past year. The general health of the patients in our care has been most excellent.

Movement of population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in hospital July 1, 1905.....	78	62	140
Admitted from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	19	20	39
Total number treated during the year.....	97	82	179
Recovered.....	4	4	8
Improved.....	3	2	5
Died.....	4	4	8
	11	10	21
Remaining in hospital July 1, 1906.....	86	72	158

The number of chronic cases of insanity is 140 patients, with 18 acute cases of insanity at the present time that we hope may recover.

The capacity of the institution, when taxed to the utmost, is about 168 patients. During the year just past we have been unable to accommodate all that have applied for entrance at times, and have had to refuse admittance to 14 on account of the lack of room. These, when we are able to receive them, are generally forced to remain in the county jails, which is most deplorable, as the wretchedly inadequate quarters and lack of care of persons in this unfortunate condition of ill health tend to make acute cases, that usually yield rapidly to proper treatment, into chronic, making them permanent charges of the Territory when they are admitted.

From time to time as vacancies occur or patients are discharged, their places are immediately filled by cases awaiting admittance.

Our lack of sufficient room to accommodate those that apply for attention has been our greatest difficulty all along, and we have never ceased trying to solve the problem confronting us—that of giving immediate attention to the acute cases and restoring them to healthy minds if possible, thus relieving the Territory of the maintenance of chronic cases, which when admitted remain there for life.

The laundry, sewing room, garden, wards, farm, and grounds afford ample work for about two-thirds of the patients in our care.

Fresh air, and the allowance for every patient of the utmost freedom consistent with safety, in the opinion of the board and the medical superintendent, is the most scientific, humane, and successful treatment as well as a considerable source of revenue to the Territory, in that from the farm and gardens we are able to supply fresh, green vegetables in season and provide a goodly supply for winter use, thus making the diet of the patients consistent with the requirements of a hospital. These would have to be classed as luxuries if purchased in the open market, and could not be included in the regular daily rations.

We have during the past year constructed a reservoir with a capacity of 500,000 gallons of water, the reservoir and pipe line costing \$7,534.24. We expect to save about \$75 to \$100 per month, and this will furnish us with a much better pressure in case of fire. By the boring of another well we think that we should be independent of the city pressure at all times for all purposes.

During the past year we have made a change in our dining room at a cost of \$317.85. The tables have been equipped with knives and forks, linen, and china, presenting a most cheerful and homelike appearance. It is very gratifying to us to note the pleasure and appreciation with which the patients have welcomed this change.

On April 1, 1906, Dr. H. M. Smith took up his residence at the asylum. The board has long felt the urgent need of having a resident physician, and is very much pleased in having secured so competent a man for the arduous work of the superintendent. Temporary quarters were arranged for his use in the building, but the board hopes in the near future to have a house suitable to the needs and a credit to the Territory erected on the ground adjoining the asylum.

PAUL B. DALIES, SECRETARY ORPHAN CHILDREN'S HOME.

Owing to the handsome appropriation made by the legislative assembly of 1905, it has made it possible for the board to add a two-story addition to the building, giving it a fine and elegant appearance. We were fortunate in obtaining an advantageous contract, the workmanship and material of the first-class of their kind and class. The building presents an imposing and striking appearance, and is the admiration of our citizens and strangers who have seen it. The rooms are large and commodious and well adapted to the purposes intended, giving plenty of good light and ventilation.

We shall have money enough to complete the building and beautify the grounds surrounding same, from the recent legislative appropriation, as fast as needed. We may add, however, that our financial condition is good and causes us no embarrassment.

The building is insured for \$10,000 by good first-class insurance companies.

We have received from the Territory, in warrants, as follows:

August 6, 1905, warrant No. 11494	\$188. 07	
November 22, 1905, warrant No. 11744	70. 73	
March 1, 1906, warrant No. 12083	2, 193. 02	
Total.....	2, 451. 82	
Borrowed on loans.....	5, 700. 00	
		\$8, 151. 82

EXPENDITURES.

Contract second story.....	5, 485. 00	
Paid on account of loans.....	1, 200. 00	
Do.....	737. 30	
Interest on same.....	129. 05	
Labor, material, etc.....	115. 79	
Insurance.....	214. 97	
Paid architect for plan.....	170. 00	
		8, 052. 11
Balance on hand June 30, 1906.....		99. 71

S. G. CARTWRIGHT, SECRETARY AND TREASURER NEW MEXICO ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

After an interval of four years, during which the school was closed for want of funds, it was opened September 18, 1905, and continued till May 31, 1906, with an attendance during the year of 15 pupils.

During this period a barn was built at a cost of \$1,400, and a sewer built across the grounds, carrying the sewage of the penitentiary and of the school to a distant point westward in the arroyo, which had heretofore been carried on the surface of the arroyo at the edge of the

road, making a dangerous and offensive discharge in an open channel and threatening the health of the pupils.

The total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year were something less than \$4,000, which, with the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, enabled the board to meet the expenditures of about \$6,500.

Arrangements have been made for the opening of the school about October 1, under conditions which it is believed will contribute materially to the service of the institution to the unfortunates for whom it is intended.

R. H. PIERCE, SECRETARY AND TREASURER NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE
FOR THE BLIND.

Since the last report the members of the board of trustees of the institute have been waiting until more funds became available, as they did not wish to run the institute in debt any further than they were compelled. The contract was let to Mr. S. E. Pelphrey for the finishing of the basement into a kitchen, laundry room, dining room, and storeroom, he being the lowest bidder. This work is about completed.

On May 1 proposals for bids for furnishings and equipment for said institute were advertised in various newspapers. Bids were received on June 11, 1906, and opened by the board of trustees. Mr. T. H. Springer, of El Paso, Tex., was found to be the lowest and best bidder and the contract was awarded to him. A contract was let to Mr. J. E. Crawford for a terreplein around the institute, 16 feet wide and about 2 feet high, for \$55, which has been completed. The board authorized the secretary and treasurer to advertise for bids for fencing the 20 acres belonging to said institute, bids to be received on the 11th day of August, 1906. The board has made a contract with Mr. S. H. Gill as superintendent for one year. Mr. Gill was first assistant superintendent of the Tennessee Institute for the Blind at Nashville, Tenn.

The board expects to have the institute ready to receive pupils some time in September next.

The institute has enough money on hand to pay for all contracts and indebtedness.

PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Besides providing funds for the maintenance of the Territorial institutions, the legislature has for many years made appropriations for private charitable institutions. The total amount of the appropriation for the past fiscal year was \$25,600. The following institutions were appropriated funds:

St. Vincent's Hospital, at Santa Fe	\$3, 600
Grant County Hospital, at Silver City.....	1, 800
Sisters of Mercy Hospital, at Silver City.....	1, 800
Ladies' Hospital, at Deming	1, 800
Eddy County Hospital, at Carlsbad.....	1, 800
Orphan's School, at Santa Fe.....	5, 400
Relief Society, at Las Vegas.....	2, 400
Sisters' Hospital, at Albuquerque	2, 400
Gallup Hospital, at Gallup.....	1, 800
Sisters of Loretto, at Taos.....	1, 800
Women's Board of Trade at Santa Fe, to aid in the construction of a free public library building.....	1, 000
Total.....	25, 600

During the year ended June 30, 1906, St. Vincent's Hospital, at Santa Fe, cared for 118 patients. Of these, 93 were dismissed, 9 died, and 16 were in the hospital on June 30. At the orphanage, run in connection with this institution, 101 children were cared for during the year, 23 were taken from the institution, and 78 were being cared for June 30.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Silver City, treated 48 patients during the twelve months ending June 30. There were 3 patients being cared for at the close of the fiscal year. St. Joseph's Sanitarium at Albuquerque cared for 225 free patients during the year and 353 pay patients. At the beginning of the year there were in the sanitarium 38 patients. Of the whole number (616), 508 were dismissed, 80 died, and 28 were in the hospital at the close of the year.

The Eddy County Hospital, at Carlsbad cared for 33 patients during the year. The Ladies' Relief Society of Las Vegas cared for 126 charity patients and 81 pay patients. On June 30 there were 12 patients in the hospital. There were 30 deaths during the year. The Ladies' Hospital at Deming expended \$3,294.88 in the care of patients during the year. At the Grant County Charitable Hospital 23 charitable patients were received and 77 pay patients. Of the charity charges 15 were discharged, 4 died, and there were 4 remaining at the hospital on June 30.

CHARLES A. WHEELON, SECRETARY BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY.

No licenses have been issued since my report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The board is self-sustaining and derives its revenue in accordance with sections 6 and 7 of chapter 68, Laws of New Mexico, 1905.

I have received many inquiries from practitioners of other States relative to the law governing the practice of osteopathy in New Mexico.

A. J. FISCHER, SECRETARY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Since last report the board has held three meetings, the first at Albuquerque, September 18 to 20, 1905, at which all members were present. Two applicants for registration were examined and granted registration. The most important business transacted at this meeting was the abrogation of rule 4 (which provided that the board grant registration upon diplomas, or certificates from other State boards, if obtained by examination with an average of not less than 75 per cent, and the adoption of a substitute therefor providing that no diplomas or certificates are accepted as sufficient evidence of qualification, but all applicants must pass an examination). This is decidedly a forward step, and much good should result therefrom in keeping out incompetent and illegally registered druggists. Expense accounts, as shown in financial report, were presented, allowed, and ordered paid.

The next meeting was held at Santa Fe, March 12 to 14, 1906, at which all members were present. Six applicants for registration were examined and granted registration. President Ruppe reported his inspection trip to Aztec, Farmington, and San Marcial, and presented expense account, which was allowed and ordered paid. The secretary was instructed to refund registration fee to F. J. Patchin, also to request the Territorial board of health to pay a portion of the expense of the inspection trips made by President Ruppe. The temporary certificate of V. E. Fatheree was ordered renewed to June 1. Expense accounts were presented, allowed, and ordered paid. The last meeting was held at Roswell, May 24 to 26, 1906, and there were present B. Ruppe, G. S. Moore, and A. J. Fischer. Five applicants for registration were examined and granted registration. The secretary was authorized to have necessary blanks and copies of the law printed. The next meeting of the board was ordered to be held at Albuquerque during the fair. Expense accounts were ordered paid.

Financial report.

Balance on hand July 15, 1905.....	\$377. 85
Received for registration.....	320. 00
Received for renewals.....	404. 00
Received for expense (contribution).....	50. 00
Received for fines.....	31. 00
	<hr/>
	1, 182. 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

1905.		
Sept. 19.	B. Ruppe, per diem and postage.....	\$20. 00
	B. Ruppe, balance due on Roswell trip.....	19. 50
	P. Moreno, per diem and mileage.....	28. 50
	E. G. Murphy, per diem and mileage.....	20. 50
	W. C. Porterfield, per diem and mileage.....	28. 50
	A. J. Fischer, per diem and mileage.....	19. 65
1906.		
	Secretary, postage.....	10. 00
Jan. 10.	A. J. Fischer, salary as secretary, 1906.....	50. 00
	B. Ruppe, expense inspection trip to Aztec and Farmington. . .	131. 20
	New Mexican Printing Company, blanks.....	15. 50
	Typewriter supplies.....	4. 75
	J. F. Palmer, attorneys fees.....	25. 00
Feb. 14.	B. Ruppe, expense trip to San Marcial.....	18. 85
Mar. 14.	Fuel.....	1. 00
	W. C. Porterfield, per diem and mileage.....	48. 35
	E. G. Murphy, per diem and mileage.....	22. 70
	B. Ruppe, per diem and mileage and stamps.....	28. 10
	P. Moreno, per diem and mileage.....	45. 00
	A. J. Fischer, per diem.....	15. 00
Apr. 10.	B. Ruppe, refund to F. J. Patchin.....	10. 00
	30. New Mexican Printing Company, blanks.....	18. 25
May 2.	Eagle Printing Company, laws.....	19. 00
	26. B. Ruppe, mileage and per diem (Roswell).....	76. 80
	A. J. Fischer, mileage and per diem (Roswell).....	66. 90
	G. S. Moore, per diem.....	15. 00

1906.		
June 7.	B. Ruppe, trip to Socorro and San Marcial.....	\$18. 45
30.	Eagle Printing Company, certificates.....	5. 00
	New Mexican Printing Company, certificates and tubes.....	9. 75
	Postage.....	5. 00
		\$796. 25
	Balance on hand July 15, 1906.....	386. 60

The number of registered pharmacists in good standing at this date, number who have failed to renew for the current year, number deceased, number dropped for not having paid renewal fee for two years, and number registered from July 15, 1905, to July 15, 1906, are as follows:

Registered pharmacists in good standing.....	124
Failed to renew their certificates for the current year ending May 1, 1907.....	37
Deceased during fiscal year.....	3
Dropped from rolls for nonpayment of renewal fee for two years.....	7
Registered since July 15, 1905.....	27

B. W. BLACK, SECRETARY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Medical licenses issued at December meeting, 1905, 33; vacancies in county health offices were filled as follows: J. M. Shields, Perea, Sandoval County; William H. Burr, Gallup, McKinley County; William MacLake, Silver City, Grant County. May, 1906, medical licenses issued, 47; undertakers' licenses, July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, 5; itinerant licenses none.

CHARLES N. LORD, SECRETARY BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The regular semiannual meeting was held November 6, 1905. Six candidates presented themselves for examination, 5 of whom passed.

The regular annual meeting was held May 7 and 8, 1906. Five candidates were present and took the examination. All passed successfully with one exception, who was granted a permit to practice until the next regular meeting, at which time he is to appear and take those subjects in which he failed at this meeting. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Santa Fe, October 29 and 30, 1906.

Following is a statement of receipts and expenditures at those two meetings:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report.....	\$26. 90
Received from 11 applicants for examination.....	275. 00
Remittance of 1 candidate who did not appear for examination.....	25. 00
Received for 54 renewal certificates.....	162. 00
	488. 90

EXPENDITURES.

Dr. L. H. Chamberlain, traveling expenses.....	84. 45
Dr. F. E. Olney, traveling expenses.....	76. 10
Dr. E. L. Hammond, traveling expenses.....	72. 60
Dr. C. N. Lord, expenses.....	86. 05
New Mexican Printing Company.....	35. 70
Dr. C. N. Lord, secretary, issuing ten certificates.....	10. 00
E. A. Johnston, typewriting.....	2. 00
A. R. McCord, engraving.....	2. 00
Dr. C. N. Lord, secretary, postage on mailing tubes, etc.....	7. 35
Balance on hand.....	112. 65
	488. 90

J. H. SLOAN, SECRETARY REFORM SCHOOL BOARD.

During the fiscal year the board has met three times at Santa Fe and once at El Rito. The meeting held at El Rito was held for the purpose of inspecting and accepting the administration building from the contractor. The building is a very handsome, commodious structure, built of concrete, and will, when furnished, accommodate about 40 inmates, with the necessary officials. For the lack of funds we have not been able to complete and furnish the building for occupancy. During this fiscal year the board has received from the Territorial auditor the following amounts: On January 6, 1906, \$1,239.19, and on May 19, 1906, \$1,373.43. Out of the above amounts the board has paid to Mr. J. A. Laughlin, contractor, \$2,300; and Messrs. I. H. and W. M. Rapp, architects, \$289.30; and Mr. A. De Vargas, traveling expenses for attending meeting of the board, \$19.30; leaving a balance in the hands of the board of \$4.02.

THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

Since the writing of the last report of my predecessor, the Congress of the United States has passed a law providing for the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as one State, under the name of Arizona. The law provides that at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1906, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of each of the said Territories the question:

“Shall Arizona and New Mexico be united to form one State?”

YES.

NO.

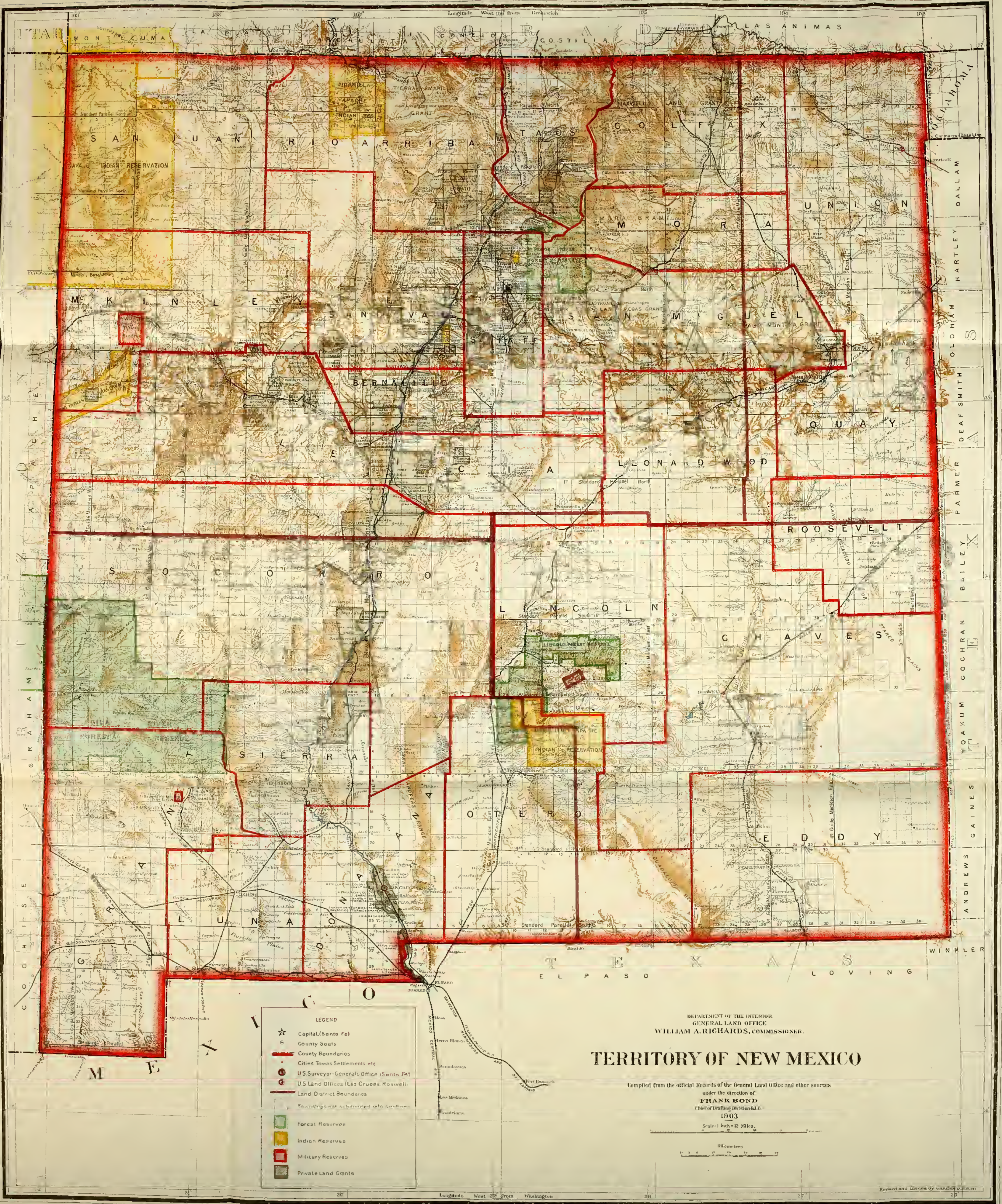
In case a majority of such qualified electors in each Territory who vote on this question shall vote in the affirmative, then the inhabitants of that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico may become the State of Arizona. The law provides for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, which convention shall, in case of such majority vote in both Territories, meet in Santa Fe on December 3, 1906, and draw up a constitution, which constitution shall be submitted to the people of the proposed State for its ratification or rejection. In case of its ratification the constitution is to be submitted to the President of the United States who, if he approve the same, shall issue his proclamation declaring the admission of the proposed State into the Union.

For more than fifty years the people of New Mexico have been eagerly seeking and urgently demanding from the National Congress legislation to enable them to become a self-governing State, and this act which they are now called upon to accept or reject extends to them the first opportunity they have ever had of securing the boon that every free American citizen desires. While it is true that a large portion of the people of this Territory still desire single statehood for New Mexico alone, and believe that they are entitled to it, many of them believe that joint statehood with Arizona is the only kind of statehood they can obtain for many years to come. There are many others who believe that joint statehood with Arizona would be preferable to single statehood. The principal opposition to the bill in New Mexico will probably come from the counties in which a majority of the population is composed of people of Spanish and Mexican descent, the opinion prevailing among them that under joint statehood with Arizona they would be deprived of rights and privileges which they now enjoy. There are, too, a considerable number of people in the American counties who think that any kind of statehood would be inadvisable at the present time. It is probable, however, that a majority of the votes cast upon the question in New Mexico at the November election will be in favor of accepting the provisions of the bill.

Your obedient servant,

H. J. HAGERMAN,
Governor of New Mexico.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.



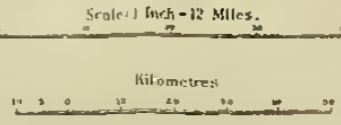
LEGEND

- ☆ Capital (Santa Fe)
- County Seats
- County Boundaries
- Cities Towns Settlements etc
- US Surveyor-General's Office (Santa Fe)
- US 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
 WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources
 under the direction of
FRANK BOND
 Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.
 1903



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Guthrie, Okla., September 15, 1906.

SIR: Complying with your request under date of June 30, 1906, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report concerning the progress and condition of affairs in Oklahoma covering the year ending June 30, 1906.

INTRODUCTION.

Oklahoma comprises 26 counties and the Osage Indian Reservation, covering an area of 38,715 square miles. The population numbers upward of 800,000. Guthrie is the temporary capital and Oklahoma City the metropolis. Twenty-three cities are of the first class, having a population of 2,500 or more. There are over 900 post-offices in Oklahoma. For year ended June 30, 1905, seven towns in Oklahoma had postal receipts exceeding \$10,000, aggregating \$209,917.40, and twelve others exceeding \$5,000. There are over 700 rural free-delivery routes in actual service.

The elevation above the sea level ranges from 700 feet on the east to 4,000 feet on the west. The climate is mild in winter and hot in summer. The rainfall averages 35 inches in eastern, 30 inches in central, and 24 inches in western Oklahoma. The main pursuit is agriculture, there being 143,750 farms in Oklahoma, with a cash value of \$232,081,776, averaging \$1,613 each. The yield of wheat in Oklahoma for season of 1905 was 14,648,602 bushels; corn, 31,091,392 bushels; cotton, 293,772 bales; broom corn, 29,662 tons. The value of all orchard products gathered in Oklahoma during the year 1905 was \$238,698. The value of poultry raised in 1899 was \$1,302,460. Thirteen million seven hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred dozen eggs were produced, valued at \$1,284,414.

Oklahoma has no Territorial bonded debt. The Territory is a land of homes and families. Out of 86,908 families in Oklahoma in 1900, 60,086 owned their own homes. There are 1,503 organized churches. There are 73 flouring mills and 10 cotton-seed oil mills. A cotton mill for the making of cotton goods will be opened for actual operation on January 1, 1907, with \$150,000 capital. There are 280 elevators, located in 117 towns, with total capacity of 3,525,000 bushels. There are 35 fraternal insurance societies. There are 287 Territorial banks.

There are 3,687 teachers in common schools, operating in 3,093 school districts, and 158,322 pupils enrolled. There are 7 Territorial institutions of higher learning, besides private colleges and other institutions. The percentage of illiteracy of population in Oklahoma 10 years of age and over is 5.5, being the same as New York State, the lowest percentage in the United States. The percentage of foreign-born population in Oklahoma is 3.9.

There are 13,381 Indians in the Territory. There are 17 Government schools for Indians in Oklahoma.

The school lands set aside by Congress for use of the schools of the Territory aggregate 3,100,875 acres, valued by a low estimate at \$30,000,000, the income last year from these lands being over \$500,000. The average price paid teachers is a little over \$50.

There are 4 trunk lines of railway, which, taken with small roads in operation, comprise 2,611 miles within the borders of the Territory. There are over 2,600 miles of telegraph lines and over 5,000 miles of telephone lines in Oklahoma.

The tax levy for all Territorial purposes was, for 1905, 6.4 mills, and for 1906, 6.5 mills.

PART I.

ROSTER OF TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Governor: Frank Frantz.

Private secretary to the governor: Orville G. Frantz.

Secretary of the Territory and ex officio lieutenant-governor: Charles H. Filson.

Assistant secretary: Hugh Scott.

Attorney-general: W. O. Cromwell.

Assistant attorney-general: Don Carlos Smith.

Treasurer: C. W. Rambo.

Assistant treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Rambo.

Superintendent public instruction and ex officio auditor: L. W. Baxter.

Deputy auditor: E. P. McCabe.

Secretary school land board and ex officio school land commissioner: Fred L. Wenner.

Assistant secretary: Charles A. Cunningham.

Bank commissioner: Herbert H. Smock.

Deputy bank commissioner: D. J. Moore.

Oil inspector: F. A. Ashton.

Territorial librarian: J. W. Foose.

Adjutant-general: Alva J. Niles.

Grain inspector: Frank Prouty.

Game warden: Eugene Watrous.

Territorial geologist: A. H. Van Vleet.

Territorial school land board: Governor Frantz, Secretary Filson, Auditor Baxter.

Board of equalization: Governor Frantz, Secretary Filson, Auditor Baxter.

Regents of Territorial university: Governor Frantz; G. W. Sutton, Cleveland; D. L. Larsh, Norman; R. E. Wood, Shawnee; H. B. Gilstrap, Chandler; Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma City.

Regents of agricultural and mechanical college: Governor Frantz; Frank J. Wikoff, Stillwater; T. J. Hartman, Deer Creek; H. C. R. Brodhead, Ponca City; W. H. Merten, Guthrie; A. T. Kruse, Geary.

Live stock sanitary commission: Peter A. Becker, Jefferson; Thomas Morris, secretary, Guthrie; G. T. Bryan, Perry.

Board of education of normal schools: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter; Treasurer Rambo; Charles M. Thacker, Mangum; John W. Threadgill, Oklahoma City; G. E. Nichols, Alva.

Board of regents colored agricultural and normal university: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter; Treasurer Rambo; U. C. Guss, Guthrie; E. T. Barbour, El Reno; James Rouse, Cooper.

Territorial board of education: Superintendent Public Instruction Baxter; President D. R. Boyd, Norman; President F. H. Umholtz, Edmond; Prof. O. F. Hayes, Chandler; Prof. J. M. Rule, Hobart.
 Regents of university preparatory school: Governor Frantz; William W. Gregory, Tonkawa; Jeremiah Johnson, Newkirk.

Presidents of the Territorial institutions of learning: D. R. Boyd, Norman, Territorial university; F. H. Umholtz, Edmond, central State normal; T. W. Conway, Alva, northwestern normal; J. R. Campbell, Weatherford, southwestern normal; A. C. Scott, Stillwater, agricultural and mechanical college; J. F. Kelley, Tonkawa, university preparatory school; Inman E. Page, Langston, colored agricultural and normal university.

Board of health: Auditor L. W. Baxter; Dr. J. W. Baker, Enid, superintendent and ex officio secretary; Dr. B. F. Hamilton, Shawnee, president; Dr. E. G. Sharp, Guthrie, vice-president.

Board of pharmacy: F. B. Lillie, Guthrie; A. B. Clark, Watonga; E. E. Howendobler, Perry.

Board of dental examiners: A. C. Hixon, Guthrie; R. H. Pendleton, Norman; A. M. Detrick, Oklahoma City; Fred C. Seids, Perry; D. M. Brenneman, Hobart.

Board of embalmers: A. E. Bracken, Kingfisher; W. K. Patterson, Guthrie; W. E. Harper, Oklahoma City.

Board of osteopathic examiners: Dr. J. A. Price, Perry; Dr. J. W. Slade, Guthrie; Dr. J. M. Rouse, Oklahoma City.

Board of agriculture: R. Kleiner, Wheatland; D. L. Aikins, Medford; A. S. Hankins, Alva; Ewers White, McLoud; W. L. Fullerton, Olustee; Horace J. Newberry, Lone Wolf; C. A. McNabb, secretary, Guthrie.

United States attorney: John Embry.

Assistant United States district attorneys: John W. Scothorn, George A. Outcalt, and L. A. McKnight.

United States marshal: John Abernathy.

Registers and receivers United States land offices: Guthrie, J. J. Boles and William D. Hodge; Alva, George D. Orner and A. J. Ross; Woodward, D. T. Morgan and E. S. Wiggins; El Reno, Thomas R. Reid and James A. Sickles; Lawton, A. C. Maxwell and H. D. McKnight.

United States Indian agents and superintendents: Osage, Ret Milard, Pawhuska; Ponca and Otoe, Hugh M. Noble, White Eagle; Iowa, Sac, and Fox, W. C. Kohlenberg, Sac and Fox Agency; Cheyenne and Arapaho, Maj. George W. Stouch, Darlington; Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, John P. Blackmon, Anadarko; Pawnee, George W. Nellis, Pawnee.

Supreme court: Chief justice, John H. Burford, Guthrie; associate justices, C. E. Irwin, El Reno; B. F. Burwell, Oklahoma City; B. T. Hainer, Perry; M. O. Garber, Enid; J. L. Pancoast, Alva; Frank E. Gillette, Anadarko.

Clerks of court: Supreme court, B. F. Hegler, Guthrie; first district, J. H. Norris, Guthrie; second district, E. M. Hegler, El Reno; third district, Charles E. Hunter, Oklahoma City; fourth district, Charles Watson, Perry; fifth district, Vernon Whiting, Enid; sixth district, Ira A. Hill, Alva; seventh district, N. E. Sisson, Anadarko.

PART II.

Population—Immigration—Commerce—Manufacturing—The crop outlook for 1906—Summary of statistics farm products 1904 and 1905—Oklahoma's agriculture—Nursery inspection—Stock and food fertilizer law—Irrigation—Irrigation in southwestern Oklahoma—Irrigation and reclamation—The Navajo irrigation project—Public highways—Assessment of property and taxation—Value of farm lands—Geology and natural history—Territorial survey commission—The milling industry—Oklahoma granite industry—Forestry—Wichita Forest Reserve—Cleveland (Okla.) oil field—Oklahoma Live Stock Association—Oklahoma Federation of Commercial and Industrial Organizations—Jamestown Exposition—Newspapers—Public and private credit—Public buildings—Internal revenue—Building and loan associations—Cities of the first class—Post-offices in cities of the first class—Counties—Reports United States officers—Territorial election.

POPULATION.

The several acts passed by our legislature providing for the taking of the census have made it the duty of the several assessors, in addition to their duties as such assessors prescribed by law, to make semiannually an enumeration of all persons residing in their respective territory, omitting from the enumeration Indians not taxed or belonging to any tribe or holding tribal relations.

The compensation for this service not being commensurate with the labor necessary to perform the same and the penalty provided for being inadequate to force a compliance therewith, the law has become partially obsolete. Therefore I find it necessary in determining the population of the Territory to compute the same from the scholastic returns, as made by the county superintendents for the purpose of apportioning funds accruing from the rental of the public school lands.

Each year has shown an increase in the number of children of school age throughout the various districts of the Territory. Complete reports for the year 1905 from the several districts of the 26 counties show the total 211,616. The ratio heretofore found to exist between the school population and the total population in many of our cities and school districts is 3.75. Using this ratio and making ample allowances for inaccuracies, adding the usual annual increase of 5 per cent, we would now have a total population amounting to 833,238, exclusive of Indians not taxed, which is estimated to be about 12,000, making a total population in Oklahoma of 845,238. The census returns, however, for the year 1906 only give an aggregate of 652,280 (exclusive of Indians), about one-half of whom are under the age of 21 years.

The number of foreign born is estimated to not exceed 5 per cent. Illiteracy exists, not to exceed 2 per cent, and is confined largely to the old negroes (ex-slaves) and full-blood Indians, the younger element of both races having for many years had the benefit of our free schools.

The phenomenal development of the Territory is largely due to its cosmopolitan population, being made up from the more energetic and thrifty from every State and Territory in the Union and from many foreign countries.

IMMIGRATION.

The increase in population in Oklahoma during the past year has been very remarkable. The prominence of the Territory in the councils of the National Congress has given widespread advertise-

ment of the progress and development of affairs here. The result has been literally a constant tide of immigration into the Territory from almost every State in the Union, until to-day the railroads run regular frequent excursions into Oklahoma and are taxed to their utmost to handle the passenger traffic headed for the new State. Every train that comes into Oklahoma brings land buyers and home seekers.

New towns and cities are springing up and those existing have increased in population. New industries and manufactories have been established requiring skilled and other labor to operate. New residences are building everywhere, in town and country—convincing evidence of the wonderful development of affairs and increase in population through immigration.

COMMERCE.

The railroad and other facilities for handling the products of Oklahoma are increasing in number and efficiency. Fruit raising is extensive, and shipments out of the Territory to every part of the Union have emphasized the importance of this industry. Cement, plaster, granite, coal, hogs, cattle, wheat, flour, corn, oats, cotton, broom corn, and other products have been shipped out of the Territory to every part of the world, while farm implements, road vehicles, pianos, and other manufactured products have been shipped into the Territory. The railroads report both the freight and passenger traffic the heaviest in the history of Oklahoma. They are taxed to their utmost capacity.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufactories of Oklahoma, though of the greatest importance, are as yet in their earliest stage. Eastern capital is finding its way into manufacturing establishments throughout Oklahoma in response to the increasing demand for products of eastern mills. There are at present meat-packing establishments, canning factories, creameries, plow works, sash and door works, cotton-seed oil mills, a cotton mill, carriage factories, iron foundries, cracker and biscuit works, and box factories. Excellent railroad facilities and cheap fuel render Oklahoma an especially attractive field for investment in manufactories.

In 1905, 637 factories had capital employed amounting to \$11,074,267, with an output of \$16,433,430, and employing 3,492 wage-earners. Excellent openings exist everywhere for industrial enterprises.

THE CROP OUTLOOK FOR 1906.

From statistics furnished by the secretary of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture, the following estimate is made of the crop outlook for 1906:

Cotton: Estimated acreage planted spring 1906, 900,000 acres. The growing condition of the crop is average and promises an average production, or not to exceed 300,000 bales. Estimated value of cotton crop for year 1906 is \$15,000,000. Excessive rains will cut the average yield to approximately one-third bale per acre.

Corn: Estimated increase in acreage of corn planted in spring 1906 over that planted in 1905 is 35 per cent, thus making approximately 2,500,000 acres planted to corn in 1906. With an average yield of

50 bushels per acre, Oklahoma's corn crop will equal the enormous figure of 125,000,000 bushels, representing a value of \$37,500,000. Seasonable rains throughout the Territory this year promise to yield the greatest corn crop known in the history of the country.

Wheat: Estimated number of acres sown fall 1905, 1,878,740. Average yield per acre, 14.37 bushels. Harvested, season of 1906, 27,001,976 bushels, valued at \$14,851,087.

Oats: Estimated number of acres sown spring 1906, 601,897. Average yield per acre, 33.57 bushels. Harvested, season of 1906, 20,210,561 bushels, valued at \$6,063,168.

Broom corn: Estimated acreage planted spring 1906, 112,231, acres, showing a decrease of 6.6 per cent from that of 1905. Estimated number of tons produced in 1906, 22,446, valued at \$1,122,300.

Summary for the Territory.

CROP STATISTICS.

	1904.			1905.		
	Product.	Value.	Acres.	Product.	Value.	Acres.
Winter wheat.....bushels	13,067,438	\$12,152,717	1,953,498	14,648,602	\$10,986,451	1,878,740
Corn.....do	21,908,564	8,544,339	1,369,276	31,091,392	12,436,557	1,642,930
Oats.....do	3,573,636	1,286,509	395,882	10,337,007	3,928,063	520,646
Rye.....do	86,234	53,465	47,365	39,636	25,763	13,399
Cotton.....500-lb. bales	253,013	11,385,585	787,009	293,772	14,688,600	820,132
Flax.....bushels	10	10	272			
Kafir corn.....do	3,280,510	1,312,204	334,948	3,780,794	1,512,318	297,286
Milo maize.....do				2,781,504	1,112,602	138,608
Broom corn.....tons	21,374	769,458	123,053	20,662	1,483,100	140,234
Castor beans.....bushels	22,481	22,481	2,508	13,668	13,668	2,549
Cowpeas:						
Hay.....tons				7,360	58,880	11,578
Seed gathered.....bushels				10,375	20,750	
Peanuts.....pounds	207,234	41,446	1,479	957,960	47,898	2,107
Irish potatoes.....bushels	543,832	418,751	11,073	899,644	359,858	16,093
Sweet potatoes.....do	242,406	181,804	3,251	178,131	89,066	3,333
Bermuda grass.....do		1,022				371
Alfalfa hay.....tons	57,027	570,270	51,615	103,764	1,037,640	51,759
Alfalfa seed, thrashed.....bushels				6,701	53,608	
Other tame grasses.....tons	5,822		17,733	13,894		5,606
Native meadow.....do	278,004	1,586,664	284,978	225,160	1,195,270	324,752
Hungarian and millet.....do	39,983		29,577			
Corn, Kafir corn, and cane fod- der.....tons	406,230	1,421,805	217,882			
Sorghum forage.....do				344,721	1,206,523	157,028
Total.....		39,747,508	5,632,421		50,256,615	6,027,151

FARM PRODUCTS.

	1904.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Field crops.....acres	5,632,421	\$39,747,508	6,027,151	\$50,256,615
Gardens.....do		358,272		192,781
Poultry.....do		1,419,961		668,537
Eggs.....do		2,994		892,944
Cheese made.....pounds	24,955		50,192	6,023
Butter made.....do	5,772,062	1,154,410	7,731,969	1,546,394
Milk sold.....gallons	1,174,617	176,194		556,669
Animals fattened and slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....		4,677,201		5,601,403
Wools.....pounds	20,257	3,039	133,298	33,325
Orchard products.....do				238,608
Small fruits.....acres		124,929	12,660	117,392
Wine manufactured.....gallons	78,676		87,524	87,524
Honey.....pounds	13,548	2,032	11,417	2,283
Wood marketed.....do		93,193		67,752
Total.....		47,759,733		60,268,340

Summary for the Territory—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.

	1904.		1905.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	342, 303	\$5, 383, 153	349, 100	\$5, 921, 964
Mules and asses.....	75, 348	1, 719, 734	81, 170	1, 937, 760
Other cattle.....	984, 031	6, 568, 298	929, 064	5, 476, 011
Sheep.....	33, 893	36, 354	36, 082	39, 770
Swine.....	290, 166	500, 706	309, 557	570, 726
Total.....		14, 208, 245		13, 946, 231
Grand total.....		61, 967, 978		74, 214, 571

OKLAHOMA'S AGRICULTURE.

[By C. A. McNabb, secretary Oklahoma Board of Agriculture.]

A comprehensive report of the agricultural prosperity and development of our Territory, now just blossoming into joint statehood with Indian Territory, will doubtless be duly appreciated by all Oklahoma people and will be of general interest to the many persons who are seeking relief from overcrowded communities elsewhere.

It is impossible for any mind to conceive what the development and progress of Oklahoma has been in the seventeen years the sturdy pioneer has been permitted to inhabit this land unless he has been an observing occupant of the country since the memorable 22d day of April, 1889, when about 60,000 brave and determined settlers anchored their prairie schooners on Oklahoma sod. At that time not a foot of soil in the whole Territory had been touched by the plow. Not a habitation was to be seen, save those of a few employees of the single line of railroad that penetrated the country. Not a domestic or farm animal was in all Oklahoma. The number brought in by the first settlers the first trip was limited to the horses and oxen they rode or drove in their search for a satisfactory home. The scarcity of grain feed for several years discouraged the accumulation of any more live stock than was absolutely necessary to supply the demand in the way of team labor and fresh milk.

From this very meager beginning in 1889 we have increased in population until we now have almost 1,000,000 people in Oklahoma Territory—happy, prosperous, peaceable, contented, wide-awake, the most progressive element from all the States. Those who came here in those early days, as those who have come since, came to establish homes. Oklahoma is preeminently a land of homes and families. True to the Oklahoma spirit, we are now ready to put our energies to work to eclipse all previous record-breaking production.

So rapidly do conditions change here that agricultural statistics become old in a few weeks. The productive wealth of Oklahoma soil has increased by leaps and bounds from prairie hay in 1889 to include all of the great farm productions of both the North and the South, the aggregate value of which in the year 1905 was over \$100,000,000. It is conservatively estimated that this high record will be exceeded in 1906 by not less than \$25,000,000. The new crop far outclasses the previous one.

No class of settlers in Oklahoma have prospered to a greater degree than the farmers, a majority of whom came here with little or no

means beyond that of a willingness to work and to endure hardships for the time necessary to subdue the sod and grow a crop. Comfortable and, in some instances, palatial homes have supplanted the dugout and temporary improvements. The barb-wire fence is no longer the only shelter for the stock. Excellent orchards have taken the place of the wild fruits along the creeks, supplying the household with an abundance of choice fruit. Fancy creamery butter is in abundant evidence instead of the oleo we were called upon to eat in the early days a decade ago. Indeed, the Oklahoma farmer has enjoyed a prosperity exceeded by the farmers in no other section of the country. His farm is well stocked with a good grade of domestic animals, and he is ever ready to improve the grade if possible. His family is well clothed and well educated. They enjoy many luxuries not indulged in by the farmers of the East, and, where proper attention has been given to diversification, his lot is indeed an enviable one. As before stated, the list of farm productions includes all that can be grown in the North and the South: Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa, rye, Kaffir, maize, barley, sorghum, millet, Irish and sweet potatoes, peanuts, melons, and fruits of all kinds.

WHEAT.

Wheat has been the leading staple farm crop in Oklahoma from the beginning and, with the exception of two years, has produced bountifully. Notwithstanding the enormous crop harvested in 1906, it will be surpassed in value by the corn crop which, at this writing, is past all possibility of injury from any cause. The value of the wheat crop does not lie exclusively in the grain, but is of almost equal value as fall and winter pasture. The saving of feed through the medium of wheat pasture affords the Oklahoma farmer a decided advantage over his less fortunate northern brothers.

The practice of turning under the wheat stubble early after harvest, planting to cowpeas and following with corn the succeeding year, is not only making itself felt in the yield of wheat, but is adding thousands to our wealth through an increased yield of a better grade of corn and, at the same time, maintaining soil fertility. "Diversification" should be the watchword in every household in Oklahoma.

COTTON.

Cotton is grown in every county in Oklahoma, but the south half of the Territory offers the most favorable conditions for its successful growth. It is being grown more extensively each year in the extreme northern counties, however, and by gradually acclimating it to the northern conditions, the time will come when it will net equally as good returns as are realized farther south. Oklahoma has for some years stood at the head of the list of States in point of yield of cotton per acre and, with the advent of joint statehood, she will be advanced to sixth place in point of total production. With the proper cultivation of the thousands of idle acres in the Indian Territory section of the new State she will cause some of those States yet in the lead to look well to their laurels.

CORN.

Corn was for several years considered a very unsafe and unprofitable crop in Oklahoma. These conditions have changed, however,

and the annual production has been doubling each year for several years past. The 1905 crop, which amounted in round numbers to 65,000,000 bushels, was looked upon as a record breaker, while the crop of 1906, not yet harvested, but at this writing assured, bids fair to exceed 100,000,000 bushels. Diversification, crop rotation, improved seed-bed preparation, more frequent cultivation, and consequent conservation of soil moisture—in short, better farming—has brought about these results to a large extent. The lessons taught and learned through the farmers' institutes have aided very materially along this line.

HAY CROP.

The hay crop of Oklahoma was for some years confined almost exclusively to that of native prairie grass. Clover and timothy were found to be unsatisfactory. The Oklahoma Experiment Station force, however, kept a line of tests going, which eventually established the fact that in alfalfa we had a legume that would afford from three to five times as much hay as red clover would produce in any country, and that as a feed nothing better existed. Recent demonstrations at the experiment station have proven that in Bermuda grass we have timothy outclassed in both yield and quality.

KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir is in a class by itself in Oklahoma. To some extent it is grown all over the Territory, but in the western portion it is now recognized as a standard crop, individual farmers growing as many as 200 acres each year. For some years the crop was somewhat difficult to dispose of, there being no market beyond that created by local feeders. More recently, however, since it has been found to enter into the creation of new brands of breakfast food, it has a ready market at corn values. It never fails to make a good crop, regardless of weather conditions, and the grain has a feeding value about equal to that of corn, while the stover far surpasses corn stover.

The exercise of greater care and better judgment in seed selection and the adoption of improved machinery and methods of handling the crop have materially increased the yield and lessened the cost of production.

OATS.

Oats have long been recognized as a reliable and profitable crop in Oklahoma. With the exception of two or three years, when the crop was seriously injured by rust, which was caused by too much moisture, a fine yield of excellent quality has been realized. The Texas red variety is the one universally grown. Many farmers in different localities report thrashing 100 bushels or more to the acre this year.

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn is a staple crop all over the western half of the Territory. It has not, however, received the consideration it merits at the hands of the farmers. It is a crop that must be handled properly if the top prices are to be realized. Not to exceed 10 per cent of the crop is shed cured, which fact alone means a loss of many thousands of dollars annually, which should and would find its way into the pockets of the growers if they could but be made to realize the fool-

hardiness of their methods. Large crops may be successfully handled in small and inexpensive curing sheds, which would be paid for many times over each year through the medium of increased market price for the product.

The 1905 crop amounted to 22,446 tons.

POTATOES.

Irish and sweet potatoes are grown to the eminent satisfaction of the producer in Oklahoma. Thousands of carloads of these very necessary articles of diet are shipped to the northern and eastern markets annually. Two crops of Irish potatoes are easily grown on the same ground in one season, but this practice is not commended beyond the point of producing the seed necessary to plant the spring crop. The larger growers now follow the practice of planting the ground to cowpeas as soon as the first crop is harvested, later plowing the entire crop under as a fertilizer. By that means as many or more potatoes are produced in one crop than would ordinarily be produced in two crops by any other method.

MELONS.

Oklahoma has proven to be the home of the watermelon. Here they reach a size and flavor unequalled by any other section of the country. At the World's Fair in St. Louis, 1904, many specimens were exhibited weighing from 100 to 117 pounds, which excited the wonder and admiration of the great throng of visitors to the Oklahoma booth. Many carloads are shipped to the eastern and northern markets each year at prices which make the business of growing them very remunerative. The Oklahoma cantaloupe in quality and variety rivals the product of Colorado, Texas, and the Canadian provinces.

FRUIT.

In considering the agricultural greatness of greater Oklahoma, we must not overlook the horticultural division represented in fruits, flowers, and vegetables, for in these we find our greatest pleasure.

I believe I am perfectly safe in saying that on April 22, 1889, there were not one dozen fruit trees that had been planted by the hand of man in all Oklahoma. There were, however, a few orchards on Indian reservations to the east, south and west of it, the planting of which had been induced by Indian agents and army officers. These had proven remarkably productive notwithstanding they had been somewhat neglected or at least had not received the careful consideration they probably would have received at the hands of professional horticulturists. However, the success which had obtained in them and in the orchards of eastern Kansas served to spur the settler to prompt action and the work of tree planting was begun immediately after the opening. The ground on which they were planted in many instances had not been disturbed by the plow, holes being dug in the virgin sod to receive the roots of the young trees. It is needless to say to the experienced horticulturist that fully 90 per cent of the trees thus planted soon succumbed. Undismayed, the operation was repeated as soon thereafter as ground could be broken and put into fair condition, and with more pleasing results.

Early in the history of Oklahoma the horticultural enthusiasts met and perfected the organization of a Territorial horticultural society, which has been maintained to the present time, embracing in its membership many of the largest fruit growers in the two Territories. This organization in cooperation with the agricultural experiment station has materially influenced the planting of varieties suitable to the climate and soil, encouraged the organization of local fruit shipping clubs, preached the gospel of full packages of first-class fruit, and in many other ways contributed to the high degree of success attained in fruit culture. The writer is a charter member of that society and with one single exception has attended every meeting of the society since its organization. Plainly do I recall the arguments offered in support or condemnation of certain varieties of fruits by members whose experience in fruit growing may have been in an adjoining State or in Michigan or New York. These differences all had to be worked out and positive conclusions arrived at without too great delay, as thousands upon thousands of trees were being planted each year. Many appeals were made through the press for the farmers to confine their planting to such varieties as had proven successful in the orchards of adjoining States and in the few scattering bearing orchards of the Indian Territory. The results are pleasing, since all orchards where given the care they should receive are producing highly satisfactory and remunerative crops of the very finest of fruits.

Encouraged by the profuse growth of wild fruits found along the many small streams and in the woodlands the planting continued, with the result that when the first trees began to bear fruit was plentiful enough to supply the local demand and furnish a surplus which was shipped out in carload quantities.

Oklahoma thus early rose to distinction and prominence as a peach country, which reputation she has steadfastly maintained since that time, producing annually, with but few exceptions, bumper crops of as fine peaches as ever graced the table of an epicure, fruit as large as the largest and unequalled in flavor, color, and shipping qualities, bringing the highest prices in the markets of the North and East.

At no time has the planting ceased, in fact, each succeeding year eclipses the one before it in point of number of trees planted. The millions of bearing peach trees in the Territory are now bending with their burden of young fruit and many hundreds of carloads must find a market in the frozen north where peaches do not thrive as a crop.

These conditions apply not alone to Oklahoma but to the Indian Territory as well. The writer has visited orchards in the Indian Territory that are the equal of anything of the kind found anywhere. Peach trees, set 25 feet apart each way eight or ten years ago, with branches now interlacing from 3 to 5 feet, have a growth so dense as to shut out from the earth all sunlight when the trees are in foliage. There are found the oldest orchards of the two Territories, but the acreage devoted to fruit in Oklahoma is considerably in excess of that in the Indian Territory, which is due to several causes, chief of which is the absence of white man's farm holdings. Until quite recent years the titles to all farm lands were vested in the Indians, and, although farmed by the white man, in but few instances did he feel justified in planting orchards on leased lands which he had no assurance of controlling when the trees were old enough to bear.

The world-famous Elberta finds in these Territories its natural environments and grows to its greatest perfection. The major portion of the peach trees now growing are of this valuable variety. Individual specimens of fruit measuring 10 inches in circumference and weighing that many ounces are not uncommon, and, too, grown on trees burdened with all the fruit possible for them to bear. Orchards of from 10,000 to 15,000 trees of this variety are a common sight in Oklahoma.

The peach is but one of the many kinds of fruit which grow to perfection in this young Commonwealth. Apples, although requiring somewhat longer time to come into bearing, are now produced in abundance.

As superintendent of the Oklahoma horticultural and agricultural exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I took pains to compare all varieties of Oklahoma grown apples with the same varieties from other States, and in no instance were the Oklahoma apples equaled in size. When challenged to submit to a test for flavor, I eagerly accepted, and the disinterested judges were never long in determining the contest in favor of Oklahoma. The old theory that northern grown apples possess a higher flavor than those southern grown will not hold good in comparing them with Oklahoma fruit. The famous, yet much abused, Ben Davis apple, which is little more than an excuse for an apple in the north, grown in Oklahoma is scarcely recognizable as being of that variety, so improved is the flavor and quality. Several hundred bushels of this variety, which had been in cold storage for a year, were given away to visitors at the World's Fair, and in many instances the recipients could not be made to believe they were eating the dry, tasteless variety they were so well acquainted with in their northern homes. I do not wish to be understood as offering words of praise for the Ben Davis apple, for my remarks are not so intended. I mention that variety for illustration, simply because it is so widely known and not because of any particular fondness I have for it, especially when Jonathan, Wine Sap, Grimes Golden, Snow, and other highly prized varieties are obtainable. Within the next five years hundreds of carloads of apples will be shipped annually out of Oklahoma to the south and west, where our growers will find one of the very best markets at our door.

At this writing representatives of the largest individual apple grower in the world are at work looking to the establishment in Oklahoma of a commercial apple orchard of a thousand acres or more, which will, no doubt, develop into a pleasing reality within a few months. This Department is offering every aid possible in furthering the success of the project.

Cherries have been grown to a limited extent only. However, enough has been learned to encourage and warrant the planting of a large acreage of this valuable fruit. Great interest is manifested in this crop, and all varieties are being tested, European countries even coming in for a share of the varieties now being tried, some of which give early promise of being valuable acquisitions for this country.

Pears here find their natural habitat and immense crops of the very handsomest of fruit are harvested annually. The chief difficulty encountered by the growers is to prevent the destruction of the trees by the breaking down of the branches under the heavy load of fruit.

The acreage devoted to this fruit is being increased rapidly, preference being given to the Keiffer variety because of its comparative freedom from blight, with Garber as a close second, a variety of somewhat better quality. The trees grow rapidly and early reach the bearing stage. Best results have followed where all cultivation beyond that of mowing ceased after the trees had been planted four or five years.

Greater Oklahoma is primarily a plum country, yet the planting has not reached that stage of development attained by other fruits.

One of the most commendable enterprises engaged in by many Oklahoma farmers is the planting of forest trees, not alone in small numbers around the farm and dooryard, but in forest plantations from 2 to 20 acres, besides good wind-breaks on the south and west sides of the orchards. These plantations are usually dense, trees being set from 4 to 8 feet apart and the soil kept in cultivation for several years, or until the growth is sufficient to shade the ground and prevent the growth of weeds and grass. Preference is usually given to the Black Locust. Some of the older plantations now afford rural telephone poles of the very best sort and fence posts of a high grade, in the sale of which the growers are reaping a rich harvest. A return of \$1,000 per acre or better for a ten-year crop on \$25 per acre land is certainly not to be disparaged. Farmers throughout the prairie sections of the Territory are fast appreciating the profits and benefits to be derived from forest-tree growing, and although the quantity of forest-tree seed planted is doubled each succeeding year the number of trees grown is always short of the demand, large quantities being shipped in from other States.

Central and western Oklahoma offers the greatest natural advantages to American grape culture, where the soil is ideal and little or no damage by rot or other fungous diseases is experienced. The highest ideals will be achieved, however, only when the planter is made to realize the importance of confining his selections to varieties possessing blood of native species indigenous to the South and West. This is perhaps best exemplified in the Munson hybrid, possessing blood of *Vitis lincecummii* (Post Oak grape), which native species is found growing wild in greater Oklahoma and northern Texas, often on high, dry hills, yet under all circumstances showing a luxuriant growth of bright, healthy foliage. The roots of this species have a deep penetrating nature, which is a desirable trait and in evidence in all of its hybrids.

One of the best strawberry-producing sections of the United States is extreme southwest Missouri. A continuation of that belt extends from the northeast corner of the Indian Territory toward the southwest for a distance of 300 miles or more, which is as yet but little developed beyond enough to demonstrate that the production of this grandest of all fruits in a high degree of excellence is not only practicable, but that it will return a handsome profit to the grower who exercises the proper judgment in handling the crop. In the early days in Oklahoma many half-hearted efforts to grow strawberries resulted in failure, and for a time the outlook was anything but encouraging. Later, efforts conducted along sensible lines, wherein the "patch" was not wholly given over to the association of grass and weeds after the harvest, but a thorough system of cultivation maintained throughout the season and proper mulching provided in the early winter, proved beyond question that greater Oklahoma is destined to become in a

few years the greatest berry-growing section of the country. Not only are the yields abundant and the berries large and smooth, but in common with all other kinds of fruit grown in Oklahoma the flavor is beyond comparison. Enough berries are now produced to supply the home demand, which speaks volumes when the unequaled rapidity of increase in population is considered. A few years hence train loads of berries will be shipped from Oklahoma northward in quest of a market.

Blackberries are at home in all portions of the two Territories, but no effort is made to produce a surplus beyond what is required to furnish a bountiful supply for home consumption. Prodigious yields of the Early Harvest variety are reported, which variety seems to meet with more general favor than any other. Growers located near the larger city markets of the Territories realize handsome profits from this crop. The increase in acreage seems to be keeping pace with the increase in population, which is by no means an insignificant item.

At the opening of Oklahoma in April, 1889, the unbroken prairie was a veritable flower garden, a beautiful lawn prepared by a hand greater than that of man, dotted here and there with irregular beds of flowers of various tints and skirted by natural timber bordering the streams. The unbroken prairie yet presents an everchanging hue from early spring till frost lays on its icy hand.

In keeping with nature and the high class of Oklahoma citizenship, flowers in profusion and of all kinds are to be seen and enjoyed, each person apparently endeavoring to outrival his neighbor in the cultivation of that which is beautiful.

LIVE STOCK.

For many years Oklahoma was one vast cow pasture, or, rather, it was subdivided into a number of such pastures, operated under lease from the Indians who claimed title to the land. The acres embraced in some of these leases numbered into the hundreds of thousands, and each pasture was under wire fence.

Prior to the extinguishment of the buffalo it was recognized as their favorite grazing ground by hunters, and there is no doubt that a greater number of these animals met their fate on Oklahoma soil than on any other like area of the country. The immense growth of excellent native pasture grass did not alone furnish the attraction for both the buffalo and the long-horned steer, but the climate, which permitted grazing practically twelve months in the year, was a like incentive. Is it any wonder that under such natural advantages what will constitute the new State of Oklahoma has, in a few short years, surpassed many of the older States in the value of live stock?

The marvelous progress made in the line of increase in live stock in Oklahoma and Indian Territory since 1889, which has but kept pace with all other lines of development, savors of romance. Not until 1890 were there any reliable statistics compiled covering live stock in the Indian Territory, but in the report of the Bureau of the Census for June 1, 1890, which was when Oklahoma was a "yearling," I find that Oklahoma was credited with the following number of head of the various domestic animals: Cattle (all kinds), 126,955; horses and mules, 30,477; swine, 21,962; sheep, 16,565, of which latter

Greer County, then claimed by Texas, furnished more than half, or 9,005. These figures would, no doubt, be greater than would the live-stock enumeration for the Indian Territory have represented at the same time. The same source of information shows that in ten years, or on June 1, 1900, the number of each class had increased in the two Territories to the following: Cattle, 2,859,605; horses and mules, 510,713; swine, 1,049,191; sheep, 81,685.

The Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, recently issued a statement under date of January 1, 1906, giving the number and value of live stock of all kinds by States, with the following figures to the credit of the future State of Oklahoma: Cattle, 2,158,936; horses and mules, 766,027; swine, 1,346,964; sheep, 85,659. The total market value of these animals is placed at the enormous sum of \$91,610,723, representing a thrifty accumulation of about \$5,500,000 per year average for a period of seventeen years by the farmers of this young giant Commonwealth, who, while this great amount was being accumulated, lived on the fat of the land and supplied thousands upon thousands of carloads of animal flesh for the maintenance of human life throughout the East.

Some very effective arguments can be found in comparing our wealth of live stock with that of some of the older Commonwealths which have for years been recognized as live-stock producers of no mean caliber. The same authority from which the foregoing estimate of value is taken reveals the surprising fact that infant Oklahoma exceeds in value of live stock that of Washington by \$61,000,000, that of Oregon by \$56,000,000, Colorado by \$42,000,000, Arkansas by \$39,000,000, Tennessee by \$24,000,000, South Dakota by \$12,000,000, California and Kentucky each by \$10,000,000. It exceeds by \$26,000,000 the combined value of the live stock embraced in the three States Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.

The apparent falling off in number of cattle between 1900 and 1906 might be accounted for by the fact that prior to the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache and Wichita reservations in 1901 these lands were devoted almost exclusively to pasture for range cattle, which were forced out by the advent of the white settler. The present occupants have not accumulated in small bunches as many as were represented in the former vast herds. The same conditions were applicable also to the former Cheyenne and Arapaho country, which was for some years dominated by the cattlemen and their herds to the exclusion of the farmer until within recent years.

The only branch of our live-stock industry for which I feel called upon to apologize is that of sheep husbandry. It is quite apparent that our farmers have not given to this important work the consideration that is due. And why? It is one of those inexplicable things one meets with in a new country. That the conditions for the highly successful prosecution of this branch of agricultural industry are ideal goes without saying, yet we shall probably drag along in the same path for several years, when suddenly the "fever" will break out and Oklahoma will startle the world with her marvelous production of wool and mutton, as she has done in the past in many other lines of agricultural production. At the last annual session of the Oklahoma board of agriculture the subject of sheep husbandry was given a prominent place on the programme, and several farmers whose

experience related back to the chief sheep-producing States from whence they came expressed themselves as being able to produce better lambs for less money in shorter time in Oklahoma than they ever could in the States of their former experience. Some expression of fear is heard lest the flock should be destroyed by dogs and wolves. Such anticipation is really painful. We might, with the same degree of precaution, refuse to grow hogs for fear they might die of cholera.

Many thousands of dollars are spent annually in Oklahoma in destroying crab grass, and many more thousands are lost because crab grass is not destroyed. Especially is this true with its relation to growing corn. If a bunch of sheep were available to turn into the cornfields when crab grass makes its annual appearance after the corn is "laid by" the grass would not only be taken care of, but utilized for the production of wool and mutton and converted into the most valuable fertilizer, which would require no expense in spreading. Experience has amply demonstrated that the sheep do not interfere with the growing nor matured corn, and where this practice is being followed the results are more than pleasing. Fence lines and other waste places provide sheep feed which, if not utilized, will entail a vast expense and effort to keep clean, or, on the other hand, are left to grow up to unsightly weeds which do not contribute either attractiveness or value to the farm.

The usual mild, open winters, coupled with the large acreage of wheat, which affords excellent pasture, at once make Oklahoma an ideal dairy country, and the ever-progressive farmers are fast learning the advantages and handsome profits to be gleaned from this enterprise. The natural advantages just mentioned would, no doubt, in time have induced the development of dairying to its full capacity, but the fact that about \$10,000,000 worth of dairy products from the North are being annually freighted across our Territory into Texas, together with the advent of the hand separator, are causing this branch of agricultural industry to develop with leaps and bounds. Large creameries are building in all communities, and the capacities of those in operation are being constantly enlarged to meet the demands of increased business. Where a few years ago only an occasional batch of cream cans were to be seen at railway junction points, they are now in evidence by the carload.

A specific instance in dairying may be of interest and profit. An Oklahoma farmer has a home herd of 13 cows, from which during the year 1905 the entire product of cream was made into butter. The average number of pounds butter per day was $7\frac{1}{2}$, or 2,737 pounds for the year, for which he received an average price of $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, amounting to a total of \$643.19, or \$54.50 per cow for the year, after adding \$5 per head for the calves. Deducting for feed \$10.95 per head, each cow brought in a net income of \$43.55, not deducting for summer pasture.

Experience will soon demonstrate the importance of careful selection and breeding of the dairy herd and providing an abundant supply of choice milk-producing feed for use twelve months in the year. The benefits, other than the direct return for cream, to be derived from a good dairy herd are many fold. Converting a greater amount of the raw product of the farm into fertilizer to be returned to the soil is in no wise the least of these benefits. Work of this nature soon educates the farmer to adopt a plan of greater

crop diversification, which is, at least, a step toward becoming a farmer in the true sense of the word, instead of remaining a lazy, nonprogressive wheat grower.

Last but not least in the line of live stock in Oklahoma comes that most faithful worker, the hen. Space forbids going into detail in her interests; besides her pace has been too rapid to permit of keeping up statistics compatible with her progress. Carloads of live poultry loading for shipment from the Territory are quite common sights. Great truck loads are discharged from every express train arriving at our larger centers of population. Fancy poultry shows held annually in every town of any importance disclose the fact that our fanciers are satisfied with only the best of all breeds. I feel so utterly incapable of expressing myself in behalf of this great member of the Oklahoma farm family that I must simply doff my hat to her silence.

NURSERY INSPECTION.

[C. A. McNabb, secretary of board of agriculture.]

The second year of the operation and enforcement of the nursery-inspection law has been reached, and its value is now more fully recognized and appreciated. That its value would have been greatly impaired had it not been rigidly enforced is apparent. Several arrests for flagrant and willful violation were made during the year, which served as a check on further attempts along that line and the quitting of our company by a class of leeches in human form who had for some years profited by their nefarious practices in the sale of very questionable nursery stock. The atmosphere surrounding the nursery business in Oklahoma has become more purified, which carries with it a reasonable assurance that the purchaser of nursery stock will now get what he purchases, and that free from dangerous insects and diseases.

In compliance with the law, the Oklahoma board of agriculture, through the entomologist of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, John F. Nicholson, inspected 89 nurseries in Oklahoma in 1906, at an average cost of \$6.50 per nursery, the cost being based on actual expense of travel and maintenance and salary of inspector.

STOCK FOOD AND FERTILIZER LAW.

The stock food and fertilizer law passed by the last legislative assembly went into effect on January 1, 1906. This law requires the manufacturers of all commercial feeding stuffs and fertilizers offered for sale in Oklahoma to file each year with the secretary of the board of agriculture a certificate stating the crude protein and fat content of feed stuffs and the nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid content of fertilizers, accompanied by a fee of \$20 per brand so registered.

Twenty-four manufacturers have filed the required certificates, and others have expressed their intention of so doing as soon as the circumstances are such as to enable them to comply.

In only one instance has there been shown a disposition to disregard the requirements of the law, which case will receive our early and undivided attention, to the end that the dignity of the law will be upheld. An inspector is now in the field selecting samples of the

various brands on the market, which will be analyzed by the agricultural station chemist for the purpose of determining whether or not the claims of the manufacturers are to be relied upon. The results of such analyses will be duly published.

IRRIGATION.

Notwithstanding the excessive rainfall during the summer of 1906 and the consequent lack of need for irrigation in the western portion of the Territory, active work along the line of irrigation plant construction is going on, presumably in conformity with the old time honored teaching, "In time of peace prepare for war." The one which is attracting the greatest amount of public attention at the present time is what is commonly known as the Navajo project. This project is being fathered by the United States Reclamation Service and is located on the North Fork of Red River, which forms the boundary line between Greer and Kiowa counties. It contemplates storing and supplying sufficient water to irrigate 75,000 to 100,000 acres of highly productive soil and will, if carried on to completion, convert what is recognized as a comparatively good agricultural community, yet subject to annoying dry periods, into a veritable garden which will fairly teem with agricultural and horticultural productions of the highest type. Some preliminary investigations are yet to be completed by the Reclamation Service engineers before definite conclusions can be reached. The construction of the dam and main ditches would entail a cost of about \$3,000,000.

Private enterprises of this character are scattered promiscuously throughout the western part of the Territory, whereby tracts ranging from 10 to 1,000 acres of land are fortified against dry weather, and the harvesting of bounteous crops of the very best quality are made reasonably certain. Notably among this number is the plant owned by W. L. Fullerton, of Olustee, Greer County, who has about 1,000 acres under ditch, not all of which is yet in cultivation, however.

IRRIGATION IN SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA.

[W. L. Fullerton.]

Interest in irrigation is steadily growing in this section, even in these years of comparative abundant rainfall.

The most progressive farmers and even residents of our towns and cities are beginning to appreciate the necessity of a constant supply of soil moisture, and especially in the growing of fruits, vegetables, shade, and flowers, and more particularly in truck farming.

While this locality has had an average annual rainfall of 25 inches for the past ten years, it has been so distributed that the above-named crops (and many others) have suffered very greatly in mid-summer and even in the growing proportion of autumn for want of sufficient rainfall.

At these seasons of the year irrigation has never failed to pay a good dividend on money and labor invested in irrigation plants, great or small, wherever intelligently planned and operated.

WATER SUPPLY AND HOW OBTAINED.

Water for the greater number of plants has been procured from wells by means of windmills and lift pumps. Gravity flow systems

from springs and small creeks where practical have proven very satisfactory. The very gentle fall of our largest streams, necessitating the making of high dams or long ditches and in many instances both, has hindered the construction of this class of work, except in a few instances. These have all proven very satisfactory and profitable.

PUMPING BY STEAM AND GASOLINE.

The cost of fuel in the use of steam plants has limited the use of this method of procuring water for irrigation, and the writer's experience would indicate that this class of work to be profitable will have to employ engines and boilers used for thrashing grain or ginning cotton in season, or machinery installed for other purposes than pumping, and then only on a low lift and to grow such crops as will yield a good return in money per acre.

Gasoline power has been used but little here, but has proven quite satisfactory where the lift is moderate and good engine and pumps have been properly installed. For low lifts rotary or centrifugal pumps have proven most satisfactory, especially where comparatively large quantities of water are to be raised, for in such cases, if lift pumps are to be used, pump jacks will be found very necessary, also very hard to keep in order.

KIND OF CROPS GROWN.

Irrigation in this section of Oklahoma has been confined almost exclusively to vegetables, "truck," and other hoed crops, including fruits, shade, and flowers.

METHODS OF APPLYING WATER.

For economy of water and best general results, the "rill system" is used, the crop having first been thoroughly cultivated and furrows made between the rows to be watered, which will guide the water where it is wanted, and prevent it from injuring the crop by coming in contact with the crowns of plants and trees; this also leaves less wet ground to bake after watering has been finished. Land that has been irrigated is promptly stirred as soon as it is dry enough, unless vines or other foliage make it unnecessary or impractical.

KINDS OF SOIL BEST SUITED TO IRRIGATION FARMING.

Dark sandy loam with clay subsoil within 3 to 6 feet of the surface has proven most satisfactory for irrigation farming, though both lighter and heavier soils also with or without clay subsoils have given very satisfactory results, but light soils are very much better after a liberal application of barnyard manure, wheat or oat straw, as they furnish the necessary plant food and improve its mechanical condition, which is equally true of heavy or stiff soils.

The writer has visited numerous irrigation systems in this locality, and has failed to note a single instance where the yield was not good and the proprietor enthusiastic over results, notwithstanding the fact that water usually comes pretty dear here, and that almost every kind of soil is used and very little manure and no commercial fertilizer so far.

KIND OF WATER THAT MAY BE USED.

Any kind of water that is wholesome for live stock has proven to be good for irrigation here, especially where the soil is loose with good porous subsoil. Water from streams carrying large quantities of gypsum in solution has given most excellent results. Land that it has been used on seems to grow better each year, notwithstanding the large yield of vegetables; in some instances three crops a year.

PRACTICAL RESULTS, YIELD, QUALITY, ETC.

The writer has been engaged in irrigation "truck" farming the past eight years. I have employed the "rill system" exclusively on gray sandy loam. Sweet potatoes have been a leading crop, the pumpkin yam and other southern varieties chiefly, though the Jersey and Nansemond are very satisfactory in every respect. All varieties yield very satisfactorily, varying from 150 bushels for late planting to 450 bushels for early planting. I set plants of all kinds at the rate of 30 to 60 a minute with transplanting machines, using three hands to operate same. Yams and sweet potatoes grow in ridges 4 feet apart, which makes irrigation practical after the vines have covered the field.

Onions from seed have responded to irrigation and good culture in a very satisfactory way and are first quality, the yield ranging from 200 to 400 bushels per acre, without fertilizer, bringing an average of \$1 per bushel in local market at wholesale.

Dwarf champion tomatoes have made very good yield of excellent fruit with me, and grow late in the summer and until frost.

Table beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, sweet and hot peppers, radishes, lettuce, mustard, cabbage, horse-radish, sage, watermelons, muskmelons, canteloupes in the vegetable line, and peaches, apricots, cherries, native currants, plums, grapes, and pears have been successfully grown under irrigation. In all cases the quality, as well as quantity, has repaid the grower in a very satisfactory way. The writer has peach trees 14 years old that have missed but one crop of fruit in seven years, and bid fair to continue useful for years to come.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

[H. S. McCowan.]

The work done by the Reclamation Service of the United States in reclaiming arid land in Oklahoma has included experiments made and preliminary surveys undertaken in various parts of Oklahoma, including Beaver, Woodward, Roger Mills, Kiowa, and Comanche counties.

Nothing feasible has been found in any part of the investigations, with the exception of the Navajo project, which has its dam site on the North Fork of Red River between Greer County and Kiowa County.

This project is of unusual magnitude. The dam on bed rock will be 450 feet, and on the surface, between the two mountains, it will be 1,700 feet. The dam will be 65 feet from bed rock to the bed of the river and 65 feet from the bed of the river to the top of the dam. The cost of this dam will be about \$3,000,000. This, if approved by the consulting engineers, would be one of the largest projects in the United States.

It would irrigate from 100,000 to 120,000 acres. The Government has so far approved of it that it has had the preliminary surveys made for the dam and ditches, estimates of the cost and construction, and plane table work done on several townships of the land that is to be irrigated.

This enterprise is to be conspicuous in that it is not to be used in irrigating an arid region, but it is to be used in irrigating land where, although during the spring and early summer there is a sufficient supply of rain to bring almost all crops to the point of fruition, there is still frequently, just at the period of maturing, such a dearth of the water supply that the crop which is ready for the moisture to mature it is blasted because there is not sufficient moisture.

On account of this being an unusual experiment the Government has not been willing to enter upon the constructive work with its usual confidence, and therefore it has established, below the dam site on North Fork of Red River on the Kiowa side, an experimental pumping station for the purpose of making such experiments as may prove quality of water and the quantity necessary for irrigating in a region that can in no sense be called arid. This pumping station is now in operation, and during a recent dry period of this month (August) for several days ran day and night.

It is thought by this method of experimentation to prove with almost perfect accuracy just how much water it will take per acre, and whether there are any ingredients in the water which might injure the soil or plant life. It is thought by the engineers and by the farmers who have used the water for irrigation in a small way that there will be no injurious property in the water to injure either the soil or the plant.

Looked at in a large way without regard to certain unproved details the project, on a whole, appears to have many remarkable advantages. It is a vegetable and fruit country where there is a sufficient supply of water and it is thought by means of this system that all kinds of fruits, melons, vegetables, and other commodities that are grown and canned in the North and shipped into the Southwest for consumption will be produced here, canned at home, and consumed through the local demand.

Also the advantages from the standpoint of the feeding station are unsurpassed. At this time the Texas cattlemen ship their cattle north to Colorado, Montana, and Idaho alfalfa fields and bring them back to Iowa and Illinois and complete the fattening process with corn. When this project is more established the feeding grounds will be at their own door. We have approximately 100,000 acres of alfalfa and clover lands. Many thousand of head of cattle now going to the Northwest would be fed here and shipped back to Fort Worth. The land here is remarkable for its fertility and productive elements, also for its proximity to market and for the mildness of its climate.

The only requirement necessary to make this one of the most productive parts of the United States is a sufficient supply of water, and this is easily secured by holding the flood waters of North Fork of Red River in a basin 13 miles long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide.

There are years in this section when farms enjoy abundant crops, the rainfall being sufficient to mature a large variety of crops planted. These prosperous years act as an injury instead of a benefit to the

farmer. He begins farming each spring with the anticipation that he is to raise a crop which will compare favorably with the large crops that this region has known in the most prosperous years. He does all the preliminary work at a large expense—plants his crops, cultivates them, very frequently only to see them burn up when the hot Texas winds sweep over the prairies, leaving almost as complete devastation as the prairie fires sweeping over unturned grass, so that the people who are attempting to build up this district of Oklahoma are continually kept in a state of uncertainty, hoping each year for a successful season and fearing year to year to make very important improvements lest the season may prove a failure.

It keeps citizenship constantly changing. Men buy in the spring and sell in the fall. They fear often to put in large crops, lest a failure and the consequent loss of the cost of labor might bankrupt them. On account of these things one large successful irrigation project would encourage irrigation in a small way—such as pumping stations, small dams, surface reservoirs—all over this part of the State. The normal development of Oklahoma requires that this one project be carried to completion.

THE NAVAJO IRRIGATION PROJECT.

In a general way what the Reclamation Service has done and proposes for the future is hereby outlined.

In 1902-3 a general reconnoissance was made of all the streams of western Oklahoma. The engineers reported nothing that was considered feasible.

In January, 1905, the chief engineer, wishing to be absolutely certain as to the irrigation possibilities of the State sent a party into the northwest part of the State, and later a second party. They thoroughly investigated the whole country from the Cimarron River to the Red River. Excepting on the latter nothing was found except a few small projects easily within reach of private capital.

On the North Fork of Red River at the Navajo Mountain a good site for a reservoir was found, the dam site being between two granite points.

Subsequent surveys gave the following data: A dam 65 feet high would give a reservoir of 275,000 acre-feet capacity. A distribution ditch 36 miles long would irrigate 35,000 acres in Greer County west of the river. A ditch 58 miles long would irrigate 150,000 acres in Kiowa and Comanche counties. Investigations by the engineer of soils showed a large per cent of salt in the Greer County soils which would be injurious under irrigation, hence it was thought advisable to plan the project for the east side of the river. This project will cost approximately \$3,000,000.

If there is sufficient water supply in years of minimum flow of North Fork of Red River to irrigate 100,000 acres the project would be considered feasible. To determine this point careful gaugings of the streams have been made since April, 1905, and will be continued until several dry years are measured, as it would be manifestly unwise to base estimates on any but a minimum flow.

An experimental pumping plant has been installed and will be used to obtain data as to how much water is needed per acre and how much advantage it is to the farmer to irrigate.

When this information is obtained a safe business proposition can be made to the landowners. They on their part have shown great willingness to cooperate and have an efficient organization ready to enter into contract when the Government is ready.

I need not point out to you the importance of this project to the new State. Any plan that will quadruple the number of families on 100,000 acres gives certainty of crops and mingles with cotton and corn the orchard, garden, and alfalfa meadows. That which will more than triple the price of land and multiply the live stock by ten is surely worthy of the best efforts of every official and citizen of the new State.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The matter of good roads increases in interest and plans are under discussion for active work looking toward the improvement of public highways throughout Oklahoma. Cities and towns, through live commercial clubs, are projecting improvements for high roads in four or more directions leading out into the rural districts, in which plans the farmers are taking interest and lending practical assistance. The importance of this subject can not be overestimated. The widespread activity in this direction is, therefore, encouraging and augurs well for the Territory. As has been well said, "A road is as good as its worst section or its worst condition."

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which will convene at Kansas City in November, in which the discussion of good roads will be an important feature, indicates the intense interest in and earnest desire for improved roads throughout the entire Southwest.

A. C. Titus, writing last year on the subject, says:

Interest in the subject of the betterment of our public highways has grown steadily since the movement first took organized form. Several inter-Territorial good-roads conventions, two good-roads train itineraries, conducted by the National Good Roads Association, and the Road Division of the United States Agricultural Department, agitation of the subject of good roads by the Territorial press, together with the rapidly increasing tonnage of farm products and supplies to be moved, have all contributed to the formation of a strong public sentiment in favor of better roads.

Numerous changes have been made in the road laws by past legislatures in attempting to provide for working the roads of the entire Territory under one general law, but the system in vogue has not given satisfaction in all parts of the Territory, owing to the widely varying conditions existing. While the plan of depending solely upon the poll-tax labor to keep the roads passable seems to meet all the requirements in some sections, the poll tax, with the amount that township boards are authorized to levy, is inadequate to keep the roads in proper condition to carry the traffic of the older counties. The last legislature enacted a law drawn by a joint committee composed of members of the board of agriculture and the Inter-Territorial Good Roads Association, which becomes operative in counties adopting it at special or general elections, and which, it is believed, will be a great improvement over the old system. The law places all highway construction and care under the general supervision of a competent civil engineer, who, as a county official, takes the place of county surveyor. The county is divided into larger road districts, and the road work is done under the direction of a supervisor in each district. The law authorizing township boards to levy a road and bridge tax is repealed in so far as counties adopting this law are concerned, and a special road fund is created by a levy on all taxable property of the county. The poll tax is reduced to \$2, payable in cash, except that it, as well as other road taxes, may be worked out, provided the service rendered is satisfactory to the supervisor.

Petitions are now being circulated in Logan County as a preliminary step to the adoption of this law.

Another result of the good-roads movement, which it is believed will bear good fruit in the future, is the institution of a course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, teaching highway engineering.

The committee also framed a bill providing for the utilization of convict labor in county road work, but the measure failed to pass the council.

A bill to encourage the use of wide tires on wagons and other heavy draft vehicles was also defeated.

Good roads are of highest interest and value to all people in Oklahoma, regardless of a man's business or profession or circumstance. Both farmer and merchant will profit by improvement of public highways. A farm 10 miles from town with first-class roads leading to it from the city is as valuable as a farm 5 miles from town with unimproved roads leading to it.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY AND TAXATION.

As heretofore, property is assessed much below its actual value. The values fixed by the assessors are not over one-sixth, and, in many instances, one-eighth of the true value, while money, bonds, and stocks are frequently not given in at all.

Farm lands have been assessed at an average of \$3.19 per acre, horses at \$16.96, mules and asses at \$23.87, cattle at \$5.89, sheep at \$1.10, swine at \$1.84. The total value of \$96,625,604, as fixed by the assessors and equalized by the board, is not to exceed 16½ per cent of the true value of all property subject to taxation. The actual value is fully \$579,753,624.

The amount of revenue required to be raised for the maintenance of the Territorial government, the educational and other institutions, is \$628,066.95. To raise this amount requires a Territorial levy of 6½ mills, which is divided among the various funds as follows:

Apportionment of taxes.

For general Territorial tax, 1906.....	\$0.0025
Morrill Hall, engineering rooms, gymnasium, and necessary appliances for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, 1906.....	.0003
Additional girls' dormitory, enlargement and equipment of Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston, 1906.....	.00015
For Territorial University, at Norman, 1906.....	.0006
For University Preparatory School, at Tonkawa, 1906.....	.00021
For the Oklahoma University Preparatory School building, at Tonkawa, 1906....	.00038
For the Territorial Normal School at Edmond, 1906.....	.00038
For the Territorial Normal School at Alva, 1906.....	.00038
For the Northwestern Normal School building, at Alva, 1906.....	.0003
For liquidation of certificates of indebtedness of the Northwestern Normal School, at Alva.....	.00025
For the maintenance, repairs, and equipment for the Southwestern Normal School, at Weatherford, 1906.....	.00038
For the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, 1906.....	.00021
For the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, at Langston, 1906.....	.00021
For the Deaf and Dumb School, 1906.....	.00022
For the Territorial board of education.....	.00003
Total levy, 1906.....	.0065

Total assessed valuation and 1906 tax, by counties.

County.	Total valuation.	1906 tax.	County.	Total valuation.	1906 tax.
Beaver.....	\$2,172,464	\$14,121.02	Kiowa.....	\$3,142,483	\$20,426.14
Blaine.....	2,128,371	13,834.41	Lincoln.....	4,153,316	26,996.59
Caddo.....	3,395,372	22,069.92	Logan.....	4,818,683	31,321.44
Canadian.....	3,487,511	22,668.82	Noble.....	2,196,648	14,278.21
Cleveland.....	2,295,330	14,919.64	Oklahoma.....	8,571,757	55,716.42
Comanche.....	4,632,971	30,114.31	Pawnee.....	5,167,774	33,590.53
Custer.....	2,906,544	18,892.53	Payne.....	3,465,713	22,527.13
Day.....	664,259	4,317.68	Pottawatomie.....	4,532,105	29,458.68
Dewey.....	1,322,091	8,593.59	Roger Mills.....	1,900,685	12,354.45
Garfield.....	5,277,441	34,303.37	Washita.....	2,748,616	17,866.00
Grant.....	3,382,808	21,988.25	Woods.....	7,506,982	48,795.38
Greer.....	6,006,538	39,042.50	Woodward.....	3,341,271	21,718.26
Kay.....	4,268,430	27,744.79			
Kingfisher.....	3,139,521	20,406.89	Total.....	96,625,604	628,066.95

Assessment of farm lands, 1906.

County.	Number of acres.	Average value per acre.	Total value as equalized.	County.	Number of acres.	Average value per acre.	Total value as equalized.
Beaver.....	265,707	\$1.72	\$457,015	Kiowa.....	325,415	\$2.92	\$950,212
Blaine.....	285,796	2.42	691,526	Lincoln.....	475,506	3.42	1,626,230
Caddo.....	261,914	3.02	790,980	Logan.....	440,823	3.72	1,639,861
Canadian.....	391,102	3.90	1,525,298	Noble.....	253,620	3.62	918,104
Cleveland.....	326,450	3.82	1,247,039	Oklahoma.....	387,171	3.92	1,517,710
Comanche.....	570,998	2.82	1,610,214	Pawnee.....	209,436	3.83	804,234
Custer.....	454,164	3.00	1,362,492	Payne.....	410,041	3.82	1,566,356
Day.....	102,942	2.00	205,884	Pottawatomie.....	334,998	3.82	1,279,692
Dewey.....	293,889	2.12	623,044	Roger Mills.....	296,451	2.22	658,121
Garfield.....	583,064	3.85	2,244,796	Washita.....	444,979	3.02	1,343,836
Grant.....	541,612	3.62	1,960,625	Woods.....	1,158,996	2.92	3,384,268
Greer.....	837,591	2.92	2,445,765	Woodward.....	583,206	2.12	1,236,397
Kay.....	385,291	4.32	1,664,457				
Kingfisher.....	490,816	3.50	1,717,856	Total.....	11,111,978	3.19	35,472,012

Farm property has increased in value, as shown by the annual assessment, as follows:

Annual assessment of farm property.

1900.....	\$9,875,638	1904.....	\$30,668,770
1901.....	17,280,609	1905.....	33,339,905
1902.....	22,614,650	1906.....	35,472,012
1903.....	27,204,160		

Assessment of live stock, 1906.

Kind.	Number.	Average value.	Total assessed value.
Horses.....	349,100	\$16.96	\$5,921,964
Mules and asses.....	81,170	23.87	1,937,760
Cattle.....	929,064	5.89	5,476,011
Sheep and goats.....	36,082	1.10	39,770
Swine.....	309,557	1.84	570,726

Assessment of town property, by counties, 1906.

County.	Total assessed value of lots.	County.	Total assessed value of lots.
Beaver.....	\$123,398	Kiowa.....	\$607,079
Blaine.....	261,968	Lincoln.....	545,194
Caddo.....	587,679	Logan.....	1,364,484
Canadian.....	576,682	Noble.....	312,796
Cleveland.....	398,837	Oklahoma.....	4,163,105
Comanche.....	672,958	Pawnee.....	481,680
Custer.....	332,623	Payne.....	400,339
Day.....	8,128	Pottawatomie.....	1,387,080
Dewey.....	72,619	Roger Mills.....	258,569
Garfield.....	861,612	Washita.....	282,567
Grant.....	226,355	Woods.....	693,259
Greer.....	804,550	Woodward.....	285,587
Kay.....	785,123		
Kingfisher.....	339,605	Total.....	16,893,876

Total assessment all property, 1906.

Moneys and credits.....	\$3,916,464	Farm lands.....	\$35,472,012
Railroads.....	12,697,782	Town lots.....	16,893,876
Pullman.....	42,858	Live stock.....	13,946,231
Express.....	17,300	Miscellaneous.....	13,198,261
Telegraph.....	174,276		
Telephone.....	267,265	Total.....	96,625,694

By authority of an act providing for the assessment and taxation of express companies doing business in the Territory of Oklahoma, approved March 2, 1905, said companies were taxed as follows:

Company.	Net receipts.	Personal property.	Total.
American.....	\$497.03	\$1,910.78	\$2,407.81
United States.....	836.59	1,537.00	2,373.59
Wells Fargo.....	4,641.85	7,876.22	12,518.07

Three telegraph companies doing business in the Territory of Oklahoma, showing a total mileage of 2,601.35, have been assessed for taxation as follows:

Company.	Mileage.	Amount.
Western Union.....	2,339.26	\$167,197
American District.....	8.75	292
Postal.....	253.34	6,787

VALUE OF FARM LANDS.

The value of farm lands in Oklahoma varies greatly, according to the location thereof, the variety of use put to, and character and extent of improvements thereon. By location is meant the nearness to city and market, railroad facilities, and the character of other lands adjoining. Oklahoma lands adapted to agriculture command good prices, which with every passing year are constantly on the rise. Land which admits of diversification of production is highest in price among farm lands. Good mineral and oil lands are so valuable as not to be priced by the acre at all.

Oklahoma lands are, with the exception of the as yet undeveloped region in western Oklahoma, all suitable for farming. With the serious plans now in active experimental operation for irrigation of western Oklahoma, these lands also may be expected to stand high in value in the near future.

The value of farm lands in Oklahoma ranges from \$18 to \$65, and even higher in a few instances. The average may be said to be about \$30 per acre. Considering the tide of immigration to Oklahoma, it is not unreasonable to predict that the average per acre will rise to \$50 within the next two years, since farm lands in Oklahoma are many of them equal in fertility of soil and abundance of yield to the best farm lands in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio, and, moreover, soon all homestead lands will have been taken up.

The value of mineral and oil lands in southwestern and southeastern Oklahoma are beyond estimate. The coal, iron, oil, and timber lands of Indian Territory are likewise almost beyond computing. Many of these rich fields, where already developed and proved, can not now be purchased at any price, while those lands similar in character located in an as yet undeveloped part of the Territory may be purchased at a remarkably low figure.

The admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, when finally accomplished, will add greatly to the value of all lands throughout the new State.

The following table, compiled from statistics furnished by the registers of deeds in the various counties of Oklahoma, contains information covering farm sales in Oklahoma during the month of April, 1906:

County.	Number of sales.	Total acres transferred.	Total price paid.	Price per acre.		
				Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Blaine.....	78	11,000	\$220,000	\$3.75	\$100.00	\$20.00
Caddo.....	22	3,105	58,520	7.50	36.25	18.85
Canadian.....	17	2,910	67,851	(a)	42.50	23.32
Cleveland.....	28	3,179	72,376	4.00	62.50	22.75
Comanche.....	87	12,463	247,825	7.19	150.00	19.89
Custer.....	31	4,520	63,025	4.37	31.25	13.94
Day.....	18	2,000	.....	3.00	15.00	10.00
Garfield.....	36	5,455	151,276	7.00	54.00	28.00
Grant.....	29	3,784	112,675	12.50	88.64	29.80
Greer.....	90	12,044	223,876	11.00	260.00	18.50
Key.....	24	2,559	119,777	17.50	100.00	46.80
Kingfisher.....	38	4,643	75,827	5.00	300.00	16.35
Kiowa.....	41	6,560	137,500	7.50	46.50	20.95
Lincoln.....	30	.....	300,000	10.00	30.00	20.00
Logan.....	61	4,993	102,625	7.25	96.00	20.35
Noble.....	16	2,025	63,604	13.00	51.25	30.36
Oklahoma.....	.....	4,317	141,450	6.25	647.50	32.77
Pawnee.....	.....	1,040	16,151	10.00	37.50	14.53
Payne.....	34	4,400	95,280	7.50	50.00	21.60
Pottawatomie.....	69	.....	.....	10.00	300.00	.....
Roger Mills.....	40	6,400	160,000	12.50	35.00	25.00
Washita.....	37	3,727	69,310	2.50	200.00	18.59
Woods.....	86	12,520	177,255	3.10	43.75	14.15
Woodward.....	.....	13,463	121,960	3.12	25.00	9.80

^a One-three hundred and twentieth of \$1.

GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

[A. H. Van Vleet, Director Oklahoma Geological and Natural History Survey.]

Speaking in general terms, Oklahoma is a portion of the Great Plains. Geologically it is for the most part included in the so-called Red Beds. The surface is, in general, level, especially in the western portion. Some parts, however, as in the Glass Mountains and the "Gyp Hills," have been eroded so as to form mesas, cliffs, buttes, and canyons, which give these regions a picturesqueness and even a grandeur seemingly impossible in a plains country.

The country slopes to the southeast, so that all of the principal streams and many of the smaller ones flow in this direction. Naming them from the north to the south, the Territory is crossed by the following streams: Arkansas, Salt Fork, Cimarron, North Canadian, South Canadian, Washita, and Red. The Arkansas and South Canadian rise in the Rocky Mountains. The Salt Fork rises in western Kansas, while the others rise in the high plains east of the Rocky Mountains.

All of these streams except the Washita have broad, shallow, sandy beds and low, sandy banks. The presence of this sand is, for the most part, due to the character of the soil. The uplands are largely occupied by the Tertiary. This consists of sand, clay, and gravel arranged more or less indiscriminately.

The water washes out the clay, silt, and fine sand, carrying them into the streams, while the coarser sand and gravel, freed from the clay and silt, have been formed into sand hills by the action of the wind.

As has been stated, the greater part of Oklahoma consists of the Red Beds or Permian. The Carboniferous, or perhaps more accurately what is now known as the Pennsylvanian, is represented in the eastern portion, while the Tertiary lies unconformably over the Red Beds throughout the greater portion of the Territory. This formation, where of sufficient thickness, furnishes an excellent water supply, and the "Tertiary springs" are of great importance.

In western Oklahoma there is an unimportant formation known as the Comanche Cretaceous or shell-rock. This lies probably between the Red Beds below and the Tertiary above. While it is of considerable geologic interest, it yields no products of commercial importance.

In the southwestern part of the Territory is a group of much older rocks, known as the Wichita Mountains. These consist of three kinds of igneous rocks—granite, gabbro, and porphyry; and three classes of sedimentary rocks—the Arbuckle limestone, the Reagan sandstone, and the Viola limestone.

The Wichita Mountains are similar in formation to and perhaps of the same geologic age as the Ouachita group in Arkansas and the Choctaw Nation and the Arbuckle Mountains in the Chickasaw Nation. In each group the central part of the mountains consists of the igneous rocks covered or flanked by the sedimentary rocks. These groups are the results of upheavals. In other words, they have been pushed up through the Red Beds. Since their formation, however, the sedimentary rocks have been, especially in the Wichitas, for the most part eroded or carried away and only the older or igneous rocks remain, so that the peaks consist largely of granite, porphyry, etc.

This group is of interest, especially because of its reputed mineral wealth. Long before this region was thrown open for settlement prospectors searched the mountains for "hidden mines" and "rich leads," which, according to tradition, existed in the mountains. As was to be expected, when the barriers were removed by the Government the region was soon swarming with prospectors and staked off into mining claims.

Although results have been rather discouraging and no mines are yet in continuous operation, the zeal that has overcome seemingly unsurmountable difficulties in other regions exists here and work is continuing with an ardor that is surprising.

The region may be divided into the following districts: Meers, Cache, Oreana, Cooperton, Roosevelt, Wildman, Mountain Park, and Snyder. Mr. Woodruff, of the Territorial University, was appointed by the Territorial geologist to investigate carefully the mining industry in the Wichitas and his summary written November, 1904, is quoted:

The mining industry in the Wichita Mountains is still in the prospecting stage. A conservative estimate places the number of claims located at about 2,500. On many of these claims no work whatever has been done. It is probable that 500 openings are from 10 to 15 feet deep. The number of shafts ranging between 20 and 25 feet does not exceed 100. Possibly 50 are more than 30 feet deep. A few have gone beyond 100 feet and in one case the shaft was more than 200 feet deep.

Two cars of ore have been shipped, one from Wildman district and one from the Oreana district. In addition to these shipments, a number of sample shipments have been made. At this time no ore is leaving the region. In one district a small smelter is being constructed to separate the bullion from the gangue.

The difficulty which has existed between the cattlemen and the homesteaders on one side and the miners on the other seems to be amicably adjusting itself. The attitude of the Federal Government on the timber reserve seems to be indulgent.

A word should be said concerning the damage which unscrupulous assayers have inflicted upon the region. With premeditated purpose they have, in many cases, issued false certificates, thus buoying up hope where it already existed and creating undue excitement. In many cases the unsuspecting miner has been led to continue his search for the metals in the most impossible places. No one thing has contributed more harm to this industry than have these unprincipled assayers.

Development is now in a quiescent state. At the time this investigation was made five prospects were actually being sunk—two in the Meers district, two in the Cache district, and one in the Oreana district.

In cases where it is proposed to hold the claims, the assessment work for the current year has been completed. There is a promise of a large amount of assessment work in each of the districts for the following year. Available funds seem to have been almost exhausted, so that deep prospecting, except in a few cases, is impossible. Many of the individual miners are now engaged in other occupations to provide sustenance for further prospecting. These are said to be hunting a "grub stake." A few companies have sufficient funds for development.

Prospecting is less active than it was a few years ago. The confidence of those who are still following the pursuit in hope of ultimate success does not seem to lessen.

The Red Beds or Permian is by far the most important formation in the Territory, as it is the origin of most of the soil and supplies the salt, gypsum, and most of the clays and building stone, all of much economic importance.

The two products of the Red Beds that are of the most economic importance, and the ones that are claiming the attention of investors, are salt and gypsum.

SALT.

Salt water occurs in deep wells in many parts of the Territory, but the salt of present economic interest comes from springs. The water from these springs, spreading out over the surface and evaporating, has formed what are known as salt plains. There are seven of these of importance. In Woods, Blaine, and Roger Mills counties there is one each. In Woodward and Greer counties there are two each.

In the early history of the Territory these regions all furnished a local supply, but the lack of fuel and means of transportation made the manufacture of salt on a large scale unprofitable.

The amount of brine furnished by the springs of these several regions has never been accurately determined. The flow seems to be quite constant, even in times of drought and shallow wells furnish an abundant supply at all times.

A conservative estimate would place the flow at about 1,000,000 gallons per day. This, taking the average strength of the brine, would yield about 400,000 gallons of salt. With proper development these regions would yield sufficient salt to supply the whole Southwest. This is abundantly proved by recent developments in Blaine County.

For years crude works have been in operation in this county, but lack of transportation and scarcity of fuel made operations on a large scale impossible. When the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific

Railway built through this region, furnishing means of transportation for the salt and coal for fuel, companies were formed for the development of the region. The Oklahoma Salt Company installed a plant, modern in every particular, with elevators and distributing machinery, a boiler capacity of 600 horsepower, and capable of an output of 450 barrels per day.

When shipping facilities are provided, what has been done here can be done in other localities, and the salt industry will become one of the most important ones in the Territory.

GYPSUM.

One of the most extensive gypsum deposits in the world extends from northern Kansas to central Texas. Oklahoma occupies a central position in this region, and its supply of gypsum is practically inexhaustible.

Gypsum, in one form or another, enters so largely into the composition of many manufactured articles that it must now be regarded as one of the essential structural materials of the industrial world.

It furnishes the material for the manufacture of stucco, plaster of Paris, plaster board, hard-wall plasters, staff, wall finishes, etc., while large quantities are consumed in the manufacture of plate glass, Portland cement, terra cotta, pottery, paper, and fireproofing.

At first it was used principally as land plaster. About seventeen years ago its value in the manufacture of wall plaster was recognized, but it is only during the past seven years that its use has increased rapidly. In 1890 there were 182,995 tons sold; in 1898 this had increased to only 291,058 tons, while in 1903, 1,000,000 tons were sold. I have not the exact figures at hand, but the increase since that time has been enormous, and it is largely supplanting all other forms of wall plaster.

It is difficult to estimate the exact amount of gypsum in Oklahoma, and when estimated the figures are so large that the mind fails to grasp their meaning.

The main gypsum deposits occur in four regions: (1) The Kay County region; (2) the main line of gypsum hills extending from Canadian County northwest through Kingfisher, Blaine, Woods, and Woodward counties to the Kansas line; (3) the second gypsum hills parallel with the main gypsum hills and from 50 to 70 miles farther southwest, which extends from the Keechi Hills in southern Caddo County northward through Washita, Custer, Dewey, and Day counties; (4) the Greer County region, occupying the greater part of western Greer County and the extreme southeastern part of Roger Mills County.

Prof. Charles N. Gould, of the University of Oklahoma, who has made a very complete report on the gypsum deposits of Oklahoma, in the second biennial report of the Oklahoma Geological and Natural History Survey, says:

After casting about for some means of estimating the actual amount of available material, the following method was adopted: A ledge of gypsum a foot thick and a mile square was taken as a basis. Counting the specific gravity of gypsum at 2.3, it was estimated that a ledge of this size would weigh 2,024,184 tons, but in making the computation the 24,184 tons were thrown in each time for good measure, and the even number, 2,000,000 tons, was used.

With this amount as a basis, it was simply a matter of estimating the thickness of the ledges and the number of square miles occupied by them. Only ledges known to occur

within 100 feet of the surface were considered, although there are whole counties which are known to be underlaid with gypsum varying in depth from 100 to 1,000 feet.

Following this method of calculation, the approximate of gypsum in Oklahoma, classified by counties, is as follows:

Blaine County.....	2, 500, 000, 000	Kingfisher County.....	50, 000, 000
Caddo County.....	3, 000, 000, 000	Roger Mills County.....	1, 000, 000, 000
Canadian County.....	50, 000, 000	Washita County.....	24, 000, 000, 000
Comanche County.....	200, 000, 000	Woods County.....	14, 000, 000, 000
Custer County.....	6, 000, 000, 000	Woodward County.....	24, 000, 000, 000
Day County.....	500, 000, 000		
Dewey County.....	1, 000, 000, 000	Total.....	125, 000, 000, 000
Greer County.....	53, 000, 000, 000		

Now, when we say that there are a billion tons of gypsum in Oklahoma, it does not convey much intelligence. The mind does not readily grasp such large numbers. Perhaps if I should illustrate it, it would be made easier.

A gypsum mill, such as is found in Oklahoma, can manufacture 100 tons of gypsum into plaster in twenty-four hours. There are five such mills in the Territory. Multiply that number by 20 (that is, put 100 mills at work), let them work day and night, Sunday and week day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. The mills would make 10,000 tons of plaster a day, and in a year would make 3,650,000 tons; or, in other words, a ledge a mile square and less than 2 feet thick would be used up. Now, some ledges are 200 miles long and 40 feet thick, while other ledges 115 feet thick are reported. Divide 3,650,000, the number of tons manufactured in a year, into 125,000,000,000, the total number of available tons in the Territory, and you will find that the mills would have to work something like 40,300 years in order to dispose of the gypsum.

BUILDING STONE AND ROAD MATERIAL.

The variety and quality of Oklahoma building stone as illustrated by the World's Fair collection, now on exhibition at the University of Oklahoma, is a revelation, even to those quite familiar with Oklahoma's resources.

The principal varieties are granite, gabbro, porphyry, limestone, sandstone, and dolomite. The first three are found in the Wichita Mountains, granite being the most abundant. The great value of this stone to the Territory is not yet appreciated. So far it is usually spoken of as a valuable building stone, but I believe its value for road construction, ballast for railroads, bridge material, etc., will far outweigh its value as a building stone. There is material enough when once accessible to make every road in Oklahoma a "good road."

Limestone of good quality is found in the region of the Wichita Mountains; also in Kay County and the Osage Nation.

No extensive limestone quarries that I know of have been opened in the Wichita region, except the Government quarry on the Fort Sill Reservation.

In the northeastern region extensive quarries are operated near Newkirk, Chilocco, Ponca, Pawnee, Ralston, and other places. Stone is being shipped extensively from many of these places, and as the country grows older and the need for stone increases the quarrying industry will become more and more important.

The most abundant stone in the Territory is sandstone. It occurs everywhere, and every county furnishes enough of fair quality to supply local demands. The best stone occurs in the eastern part of the Territory, and extensive quarries are operated near Ralston, Pawhuska, Pawnee, Skedee, Stillwater, Chandler, Shawnee, Oklahoma City, and Tecumseh.

While this brief sketch gives no adequate notion of the value and extent of Oklahoma's building material, it proves that she is exceedingly well supplied.

COAL, OIL, AND GAS.

Coal, oil, and gas, being products so closely associated with the industrial development of any locality, it is not strange that many deep borings have been made and much money spent in the attempt to discover one or all of these. The only outcrop of strata bearing these carboniferous products occurs in the extreme eastern portion. The question to be solved is the thickness of the overlying strata at any point. Coal, oil, and gas have been discovered in many localities, but in no case in paying quantities much west of the Indian Territory line. What future borings may reveal is only a matter of conjecture, but it is safe to say that these products do not occur, unless at great depths, except in the extreme eastern portion. No attempt will be made here to describe the oil regions of eastern Oklahoma and Indian Territory. That they are of great extent and among the most important in the country is well known.

TIMBER AND GRASSES.

Oklahoma is, for the most part, a prairie country. While "native lumber" is produced locally in eastern Oklahoma, there are no lumber areas of sufficient importance to make the lumber industry of more than local importance.

Most of the streams are skirted by the usual western varieties—elm, ash, hackberry, willow, cottonwood, and several varieties of oak and hickory. Cedar occurs in various localities and in the canyons of the "Gyp" country was quite abundant. Most of it was "cut off" by the early settlers for posts and firewood, so that but few cedar canyons remain.

The so-called blackjack covers a large part of the southeastern portion and forms large tracts in other parts of the Territory. This forms an excellent fuel, and the land when cleared is fertile, this being one of the best cotton belts in Oklahoma.

For years before the "opening" Oklahoma was the paradise of the cattlemen. The great variety of native grasses, there being more than 100 now on record, insured good pasturage the year round. The vast area of prairie lands, with, however, sufficient water for the herds, together with the mild winters, gave this country its well-deserved reputation as a stock country.

From its geological position, Oklahoma, as at present outlined, must always remain as it is now, primarily an agricultural country. When, however, Oklahoma is made to include Indian Territory as well, the name is applied to a Commonwealth that for variety of natural resources is almost unparalleled.

TERRITORIAL SURVEY COMMISSION.

[Milton Bryan.]

One of the important acts of the last legislative assembly of the Territory was that creating a Territorial survey commission, of which the governor, the attorney-general, and the secretary of the board of agriculture constitute the members. It is made the duty of the commission to secure the services of the United States Geological Survey for the purpose of making topographical survey of such portions of the Territory as may be deemed necessary, and to this end the commission is authorized to enter into an agreement with the Director of the United States Geological Survey whereby one half of the expense of making such topographical survey shall be borne by

the Territory and the other half by the Federal Government. It is provided that the work of the commission shall be directed first to those areas or quadrangles across or through which flow rivers or other streams having large drainage areas, the flood plains of which are subject to frequent or destructive inundation. A continuing appropriation is made for the Territory's share of the expense of such topographical survey to the amount of \$5,000 per annum, which shall be paid on the order of the commission out of any money in the Territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated.

In the eastern part of the Territory are rivers having large drainage areas, considerable portions of which are subject to destructive inundation, and whose basins contain much of the most fertile soil in Oklahoma. Conspicuous among these rivers are the Deep Fork of the Canadian and Little River, whose flood plains lie chiefly in Lincoln and Pottawatomie counties. Much of the land lying in these river bottoms, while possessing wonderful fertility, is almost valueless by reason of the frequent and destructive overflows of these streams. It is believed that a comprehensive system of drainage will preserve and protect these lands from inundation and thus render valuable large areas of land remarkable for their fertility.

The chief purpose of the act, therefore, is to secure a comprehensive and systematic survey of these river basins, to the end that a complete and effective system of drainage and reclamation may be inaugurated later—a complete survey of the entire flood plains of the stream being considered necessary before a comprehensive system of drainage can safely be attempted. It is expected that Little River in Pottawatomie County and the Deep Fork of the Canadian in Lincoln County will receive the first attention of the topographer, or surveyor, these streams being subject to more frequent and destructive overflows and having larger and more fertile flood plains than any other streams in the Territory. It is expected that when these topographical surveys have been completed through the instrumentality of this commission, further provisions will be made by legislative enactment for the drainage and preservation from overflow of the lands embraced within the flood plains of these and other rivers, and that the final result will be far-reaching and that inestimable benefit will be derived therefrom.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

[C. V. Topping.]

It may be truthfully said that the milling industry of Oklahoma is first in importance in the Territory. Because of conscientious and well-directed effort, installation of the latest and most perfected machinery, together with the best wheat, the flour produced in Oklahoma was awarded the highest prize at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904. Oklahoma flour is sold in the markets of nearly every State in the Union and is in demand in all the foreign markets, where its reputation is well established.

At this time there are 76 mills in operation in Oklahoma, with a total capacity of 15,000 barrels a day of the finished product. Capital represented in this property amounts to over \$3,000,000. In addition to this, 120 country elevators are operated, averaging in cost \$3,500 each.

To say that the milling industry in Oklahoma has kept pace with the development of other interests in the Territory would be extremely

conservative. When it is taken into consideration that seventeen years ago not a grain of wheat, good or bad, was raised in this country, and now the flour manufactured by the most modern methods and machinery in vogue commands the world's highest award, to say that the advancement has been phenomenal could hardly be disputed.

In this day and age, in the evolution of trade and the preparation required to meet competition, concentrated and concerted effort is necessary. Every great industry in the world is represented by an organization of men engaged in that particular business. The Millers' Association of Oklahoma, organized only six years ago, has been instrumental to a considerable degree in aiding its members to the success to which the milling industry has attained. In the matter of freight rates, the influence of the association, judiciously and reasonably but firmly directed, has resulted in a reduction of more than 50 per cent during the brief existence of the association. Its purposes are mutual; its benefits are shared equally by its members. Its aim is to aid wheat growers in Oklahoma to accomplish the highest result in the raising of a superior grade of wheat and the millers in producing an article of flour than which none better can be found in the world.

The following is a list of the mills in Oklahoma, with location:

Name.	Location.	Name.	Location.
Ada Milling Co.....	Ada, Ind. T.	Kaw City Mill and Elevator Co.	Kaw City, Okla.
Apache Milling Co.....	Apache, Okla.	Kingfisher Mill and Elevator Co.	Kingfisher, Okla.
Alva Roller Mills.....	Alva, Okla.	Oklahoma Mill Co.....	Do.
Leger Mill Co.....	Altus, Okla.	Kremlin Mill Co.....	Kremlin, Okla.
Anadarko Milling Co....	Anadarko, Okla.	Lokebo Milling Co.....	Lokebo, Okla.
Whaley Mill and Elevator Co.	Ardmore, Ind. T.	Lawton Mill and Elevator Co.	Lawton, Okla.
Blackwell Mill and Elevator Co.	Blackwell, Okla.	Mingo Roller Mills.....	Mingo, Ind. T.
Bridgeport Milling Co..	Bridgeport, Okla.	Meno Roller Mills.....	Meno, Okla.
Carmen Roller Mills.....	Carmen, Okla.	Mangum Mill and Elevator Co.	Mangum, Okla.
Cestos Milling Co.....	Cestos, Okla.	Manchester Milling Co...	Manchester, Okla.
Custer City Mill and Elevator Co.	Custer City, Okla.	Marshall Milling Co.....	Marshall, Okla.
Chickasha Milling Co....	Chickasha, Ind. T.	Medford Mill and Elevator Co.	Medford, Okla.
Cherokee Milling Co....	Cherokee, Okla.	Norman Mill and Grain Co.	Norman, Okla.
Cordell Gin and Mill Co..	Cordell, Okla.	North Enid Milling Co...	North Enid, Okla.
Dover Milling Co.....	Dover, Okla.	Newkirk Roller Mills.....	Newkirk, Okla.
Durant Milling Co.....	Durant, Ind. T.	Okarche Milling Co.....	Okarche, Okla.
Drummond Mill and Elevator Co.	Drummond, Okla.	Okeene Roller Mills.....	Okeene, Okla.
Duncan Milling Co.....	Duncan, Ind. T.	Oklahoma City Mill and Elevator Co.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Eagle Mills.....	Edmond, Okla.	Acme Milling Co.....	Do.
Canadian County Mill and Elevator Co.	El Reno, Okla.	Plansifter Milling Co....	Do.
El Reno Mill and Elevator Co.	Do.	Pauls Valley Milling Co..	Pauls Valley, Ind. T.
Enid Mill and Elevator Co.	Enid, Okla.	Pawnee Milling Co.....	Pawnee, Okla.
Garfield County Mill and Elevator Co.	Do.	Perry Mill Co.....	Perry, Okla.
Fairview Milling Co.....	Fairview, Okla.	Ponca City Mill and Elevator Co.	Ponca City, Okla.
Foss Mill and Elevator Co.	Foss, Okla.	Pond Creek Mill and Elevator Co.	Pond Creek, Okla.
Garber Milling Co.....	Garber, Okla.	Purcell Mill and Elevator Co.	Purcell, Ind. T.
Geary Mill and Elevator Co.	Geary, Okla.	Stillwater Milling Co.....	Stillwater, Okla.
Harrison Mill and Elevator Co.	Gotebo, Okla.	Thomas Milling Co.....	Thomas, Okla.
Guthrie Milling Co.....	Guthrie, Okla.	Tonkawa Milling Co.....	Tonkawa, Okla.
Model Roller Mills.....	Do.	Shawnee Milling Co.....	Shawnee, Okla.
Helena Milling Co.....	Helena, Okla.	Rea Reed Milling Co.....	Tulsa, Ind. T.
Star Mill and Elevator Co.	Hennessey, Okla.	Sayre Milling Co.....	Sayre, Okla.
Hennessey Roller Mills..	Do.	Waukomis Mill and Elevator Co.	Waukomis, Okla.
Hitchcock Roller Mills..	Hitchcock, Okla.	Weatherford Mill and Elevator Co.	Weatherford, Okla.
Hobart Mill and Elevator Co.	Hobart, Okla.	Walters Mill and Elevator Co.	Walters, Okla.
Ingersoll Roller Mills....	Ingersoll, Okla.	Watonga Milling Co.....	Watonga, Okla.
Independence Mills.....	Independence, Okla.	Yukon Mill and Grain Co.	Yukon, Okla.
Jefferson Mill Co.....	Jefferson, Okla.		

THE OKLAHOMA GRANITE INDUSTRY.

J. W. Ryder, writing last year concerning the granite industry in Oklahoma, says:

Oklahoma possesses untold riches, which are yet only partially developed, in her immense fields of red granite. The Wichita Mountains, which extend in a northwesterly and south-easterly course across the southern part of the Territory, contain immense areas of the finest red granite in the known world. At the extreme northwestern end of the range, at Granite, in Greer County, is the only place where extensive developments have so far been conducted. The town of Granite takes its name from the character of rock in Headquarter Mountain, at the base of which the town is situated. This mountain is, at its extreme height, 920 feet above the level of the town and is 6 miles long and 2 miles wide, and nearly every cubic foot of it is a splendid class of red granite, making what is pronounced by experts and practical granite men from all parts of the globe the largest body of the finest granite in the world. Nearly four years ago the first experiments to determine the value of this stone for monumental and building purposes were conducted at this point, and to-day fully \$150,000 is invested in quarrying and polishing plants, trackage, etc. The industry is still in its infancy, but in spite of the serious handicap of exorbitant freight rates is rapidly taking its place as one of the most important industries in Oklahoma. All prominent buildings in the town are constructed of it, and some splendid specimens of curbing, paving, columns, polished and hammered work are to be seen.

Analysis of this rock, which is of a deep red color, shows it to contain only 1.97 per cent iron, as against 5 to 7 per cent, which is commonly shown by the finest grades heretofore known. This small percentage of iron renders the granite practically free from oxidization and decomposition.

Seven companies are represented on the ground to-day. The Abilene Granite Company, a Kansas and Oklahoma concern, has already invested \$30,000, and is the oldest concern in active operation in the field to-day.

Its plant is fully equipped with an 80-horsepower boiler, 60-horsepower engine, four polishing machines, column cutter, column polisher, overhead trams, air tools, etc., and is the most complete, and, in fact, the only one of its kind, in the West.

The newer companies in the field and their respective investments are as follows: Oklahoma Granite Company, \$20,000 in quarries, air tools, loading derricks, etc. Apache Granite Company, quarries, derricks, etc. This company is now installing a \$5,000 polishing and finishing plant. New State Granite Company, a Fitchburg, Mass., concern, has invested \$5,000, and is now installing a \$12,000 quarrying plant. Red Mountain Granite Company, made up of Charleston, W. Va., capitalists, with actual working capital of \$50,000, owns \$10,000 worth of quarries and quarry lands here and will install a complete plant at an early date. Mount Airy Granite Company, an Indiana concern, has an investment of \$20,000, and is now installing one of the most complete plants in the West. Kansas City Monumental Company has property here valued at \$10,000 and is expected to begin operations at an early date. Balcom & Crawford, of Atchinson, Kans., have an investment of \$3,000 in quarry lands, etc.

It can be readily seen that here is the groundwork for an industry which has not and can not have a competitor between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, and, considering the fact that it is located in the center of the immense and rapidly developing Southwest, it is only a question of a few years when this splendid native building material will enter largely into the construction of not only the public buildings of the new State, as well as furnish curbing and paving for the streets of the southwestern cities, but will furnish imperishable monuments of enduring granite to mark the last resting place of the hardy pioneer and the prominent men whose adventurous disposition and sturdy manhood shall build the grandest and newest State of them all—Oklahoma.

FORESTRY.

J. B. Thoburn, writing last year concerning the forestry of Oklahoma, says:

Oklahoma is rich in its variety of indigenous arborescent flora, which includes about 40 species. Originally the timber growth was confined principally to the valleys of the streams, except very rough lands in the western part of the Territory and large areas of upland in central and eastern Oklahoma having a sandy surface soil which was more or less covered by timber growth, consisting mostly of oak.

While neither the quantity nor the quality of the timber was such as to attract the lumbering interests, the timber resources were of the very greatest value in the settlement and development of the country, furnishing, as they did, fuel, fencing, building material,

and in some instances bridge timber and railroad ties. In the prairie States to the north of Oklahoma hedge fences of Osage orange, or bois d'arc, were quite generally grown, but when this Territory was settled the abundance of good post timber led to the general adoption of the wire fence. In one sense this was not a matter of good fortune, since the hedge fence has an added value as a wind-break.

The only timber that has been shipped from Oklahoma in appreciable quantities is black walnut. The walnut-log industry has been very active since the first settlement of the country, and now, since the trees of merchantable size and quality are becoming scarce, even the stumps are being dug up for shipment. A few shipments of red cedar have been made, being consigned to Germany, where the wood is used in the manufacture of lead pencils.

Several species of exotic trees have been introduced since the settlement of the country, including the catalpa, the black locust, the Russian mulberry, and others of less value and importance. There are doubtless many other species of timber trees that can be profitably introduced in Oklahoma, including some of the conifers, of which as yet only a few have been planted in an ornamental way.

Artificial timber culture has not received the attention which it deserves in Oklahoma. The question of the economic production of a forest crop that will serve to meet the needs of the local population is one that may well challenge the thoughtful consideration of every progressive community. With the nearer approach of the day when the surplus of America's primeval forest, which once seemed inexhaustible, has been appropriated the above question comes home to every landowner, whether he resides within the area which was originally covered by forest or if he dwells out on the wind-swept prairies where trees never grew.

In addition to the necessity of producing timber for use in the arts and operations of civilized life, the forest growth has other and not less intimate relations of which the State as well as the individual should not lose sight. For instance, the timber grown as a shelter belt serves to break the force of the storms, lessen the evaporating effect of hot winds, and to protect beasts and birds in a beneficial way; and all the while it is growing into posts, poles, and firewood, which will be useful on the farm. Again, on steep sloping lands where the soil is apt to wash during torrential rains it is often best to keep the land covered with timber in order to bind the soil and prevent it from washing. The forest thus bears an intimate relation to the problems of drainage, flood prevention, water supply, and irrigation, in all of which in one phase or another the people of Oklahoma are interested.

WICHITA FOREST RESERVE.

Fred Barde last year wrote concerning this reserve as follows:

A historic and picturesque portion of southwestern Oklahoma, comprising a total of 57,120 acres, and known now as the Wichita Forest Reserve, was set aside by proclamation by President William McKinley, July 4, 1901, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes." Since early days the region had been the home of the Kiowa, Comanche, and other Indian tribes. It includes the most notable peaks of the Wichita Mountain Range, which attain a maximum altitude of 2,700 feet above sea level. The reserve is watered by springs and a number of small streams.

Three classes of land, in about equal proportion, are found in the reserve, and are prairie, mountain, and timber land. The prairie land is devoid of timber, covered with grass, and is best adapted to stock raising. The setting aside of the reserve was opposed by cattlemen, whose herds year after year had fattened there since long before Oklahoma was opened to settlement. The mountain land is covered with rock and gigantic boulders, supporting no timber and little grass. On the timber land is a thin stand of post oak. There is little saw timber. The reproduction is good. The growth of timber has been retarded and in many places destroyed by terrific fires that have swept from adjoining prairies.

The reserve is important at present chiefly for the excellent grazing grounds it affords. The forester and custodian, a Federal officer, has authority to permit the grazing of a certain number of cattle. The Federal Government has not begun active work in forest culture in the reserve.

In addition to its segregation for forestry purposes, President Roosevelt, during the last session of Congress, set aside the entire reserve as a national game preserve, in which will be propagated the different kinds of game protected by the Federal Government. As proposed originally, only grouse were to be kept in the preserve, but the Presidential proclamation was general in its scope, and citizens of Oklahoma are hopeful that large game, such as buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope will be given a home there. The preserve is to be inclosed with a game-proof wire fence, which is now building. The forester of the timber reserve serves as custodian of the game preserve.

CLEVELAND OIL FIELD.

[E. M. Riese.]

The developments in the Cleveland, Pawnee County, oil field, show a marked falling off for the year just ended, as compared with the intense activity of the two previous years.

The mid-continent oil field (embracing the State of Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma) produced three years ago an average of 10,000 barrels of oil per day. To-day the same field will produce 80,000 barrels per day, 85 per cent of which is being produced in the future State of Oklahoma.

The transportation and tanking facilities have not been able to keep pace with this immense production, the result of which has been a marked falling off in the price of crude oil and the shutting in of a great many wells.

One pipe line running from Cleveland to the Atlantic seaboard, via Kansas City, Mo., and Whiting, Ind., was completed a year ago, while a second and larger one is now in the course of construction, which will be completed in about two months. This will undoubtedly greatly relieve the situation.

The oil produced in the Cleveland, Okla., field averages in specific gravity from 33° to 41½°, the latter being the highest gravity oil produced (with the exception of a few small wells drilled in the city limits of Muskogee) west of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields.

There are at present 285 oil wells in the Cleveland field, producing 7,000 barrels of oil per day, and 12 gas wells, having a daily capacity of 75,000,000 cubic feet.

For a time an experiment was tried to store oil in earthen tanks, being an excavation in which to store and hold oil for a better market. This was found unsatisfactory, by reason of a large loss by seepage and evaporation. This method has been done away with and at present there are 1,500,000 barrels of oil stored in steel and wooden tanks in this field.

Considerable undeveloped territory will be operated as soon as the market conditions are ripe. The present value of the oil produced here is 45 cents per barrel.

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association represents extensive interests throughout Oklahoma. This organization of live-stock growers and shippers is the fitting local manifestation of a spirit just now increasing in influence throughout the United States. This spirit is for system, the raising of standard by improvement of breed, and the protection of the producer's fair interests.

The growth of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association has been nothing short of marvelous. Originally organized in Woodward County in 1894 in the interest of the large holder—the range cattlemen only—with the sole purpose of protection against lobo wolves, so numerous and so destructive in those days, later including in its function the apprehension of cattle thieves, to-day this vast body, with breadth and variety of purpose, widening influence, and effectual power, holds the cattle industry in its grasp.

The association was scarcely out of its infancy when the coming of the farmer into western Oklahoma, breaking up the vast cattle ranges, witnessed the passing of the "cattle king," as such, and the departure of the original picturesque cow puncher from Oklahoma forever. In their stead has come the farmer—the small cattle owner—and the consequent democratization of the cattle industry. In this fact, the democracy of the cause, lies the hope of the cattle industry and the perpetuation of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. The final safeguard as well as growth of the cattle industry in the Southwest depends in this day upon securing the widespread intelligent interest and practical cooperation of the small owners of live stock everywhere. Once enlist the steady faith and influence of the people throughout Oklahoma and Indian Territory, farmer and merchant alike, and the independence of the cattle owner will be assured. Once accustom the farmer to the value of diversification of production and the presence on his farm of a few well-bred hogs and cattle, raised for market and dairy, and the Oklahoma Live Stock Association will have attained one of its most valued ends.

In 1901 at the El Reno convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association \$1,000,000 worth of cattle was represented. In 1906 at the Oklahoma City convention of the association, whether directly or indirectly, there was represented the \$90,000,000 worth of live stock in the new State to be. The importance of this association is thereby made very evident.

W. E. Bolton, secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, writing last year upon the aims and work of the association, said:

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association has been organized for twelve years and maintains its organization at this time upon a basis of representing values in cooperation and in influencing legislative enactments rather than upon a basis of productive benefits from recovery of strays and errors in shipments.

The branding iron has largely given way to the pedigree book, and a better grade of cattle than has ever before been seen in Oklahoma is now being produced. The association membership on the active list numbers more than at any time in the past six years. The prospects for future benefits was never more flattering than at present, and the association is accomplishing a great good by cooperation and the prevention of theft by assisting in prosecution of criminals.

In the protection and promotion of the live-stock industry three things are of value: First, positive and constructive measures looking to improved quality of stock and increase in number of live-stock owners; second, prompt enforcement of all laws looking to the defense of the live-stock industry against unjust discrimination in freight rates and protection against spread of disease, especially among cattle; third, unanimity of feeling among all live-stock owners looking to the practical cooperation in all, notably the two above, respects. These three things are sought after by the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

OKLAHOMA FEDERATION OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

[A. W. McKeand.]

The Oklahoma Federation of Commercial and Industrial Organizations was organized in 1903 for the purpose of furthering the interests of Oklahoma and Indian Territories in commercial lines, and was composed of leading business men's leagues, commercial clubs, and

chambers of commerce all over the State. The organization has grown, and has on the right side of its ledger creditable accomplishments for the good of the new State.

The officers of the association conceived the idea of sending a special train to Washington during the session of Congress in December, 1905. The train was to be loaded with business men, and not politicians, and their mission to urge statehood. The train left on schedule time and was loaded with 165 of the best and brainiest men of the new State. They were well received along the way, and the secretary has in his possession 164 columns of front-page stories from the best metropolitan papers in the United States concerning this train and its band of workers, each of them talking of Oklahoma and its wonderful growth. This was space that money could not buy, and undoubtedly the new State at large reaped untold benefits from this source.

The federation's last undertaking is to see that the new State is well represented with a splendid line of exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition, in 1907. The work is purely voluntary, funds are being raised and exhibits gathered, and when the exposition opens Oklahoma will not be ashamed of its showing.

The association lately adopted a credit rating for the benefit of the retailers of the new State, compelling the buyer at retail to make the same kind of a statement and guaranty as the retailer makes to his jobber.

These, in brief, are some of the functions of this organization. It is planning to make itself a power along the right lines when our first legislature shall assemble, and will look after the best interests at all times of the business men of the new State.

It is especially interested in a railroad commission for the new State, and will lend its strength to see that practical business men, having some knowledge of rates and railroad matters, are on the first board.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

[A. W. McCand.]

In 1901 the Oklahoma legislature appropriated \$20,000 for an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. In 1903 an additional appropriation of \$40,000 was made. A State building was erected and a full line of exhibits was installed, which resulted in the capture of a large number of medals, while the "bread cast upon the water" has been constantly returning and will for many days to come. Oklahoma has been successful in all the expositions at which she has placed an exhibit and has never failed to carry away her full share of first prizes and gold medals.

Next year (1907) at Jamestown, Va., will be one of the largest expositions ever attempted, and it will be in a part of the country where Oklahoma is least understood and where she needs to put the best foot foremost. It is not possible to have a legislative appropriation, owing to the fact that no legislature will convene in time to give it to us, but the undaunted southwestern push and energy that has made Oklahoma the marvel of the world has taken hold in a popular way and will furnish an exhibit.

The Oklahoma Federation of Commercial and Industrial Organizations has undertaken to finance and push this exhibit, and it will be carried on with the same amount of vim as other projects undertaken by this body. They have gathered some excellent grain

exhibits and are placing in cold storage a great many bushels of extra fine apples, pears, and other fruits, and have completed arrangements with all the fair associations in the new State for the preservation of the best samples of the different classes of grain, and especially toward the gathering of a corn exhibit that will open the eyes of the world.

The exhibit will cover not only the agricultural but all other resources of the new State in a full and complete way. Few people realize the vastness of Oklahoma's resources, but if they will visit Oklahoma at the exposition they can see for themselves. Coming as this exposition does just at the time of the granting of statehood it certainly means that Oklahoma will gain more advertising from it than will any other State having space on the grounds, as the newness of the country and the general advertising already given will attract every one toward the spot where shines the newest and the brightest—the new-born forty-sixth star.

NEWSPAPERS.

Much credit is due the excellent newspapers and periodicals scattered all over Oklahoma for the widespread publicity given the great resources and advancement of the Territory. Their influence in the affairs of this Commonwealth, politically, commercially, and in every other way, is very marked. In the cause of popular education the newspapers and periodicals of the Territory play an important part and bear a high degree of excellence, even to the small country publications.

At the present time there are published in the Territory 29 daily, 293 weekly, 13 monthly, 7 semimonthly, and 4 quarterly publications.

Newspapers published in Oklahoma.

County.	Daily.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.
Beaver.....		12			
Blaine.....		9			
Caddo.....	2	14			
Canadian.....	3	7	1		
Cleveland.....		4	3		1
Comanche.....	3	14			
Custer.....		11			
Day.....		6			
Dewey.....		8			
Garfield.....	3	16	1		
Grant.....		13			
Greer.....		13			
Kay.....	2	11			
Kingfisher.....	1	6			
Kiowa.....	2	11			
Lincoln.....	1	15			
Logan.....	2	15		5	
Noble.....	2	7			1
Oklahoma.....	4	13	1	6	
Pawnee.....		9			
Payne.....	1	9		1	1
Pottawatomie.....	2	14		1	
Roger Mills.....		7			
Washita.....		6			
Woods.....	1	22			1
Woodward.....		21	1		
Total.....	29	293	7	13	4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CREDIT.

The public and private credit of Oklahoma Territory is of the very best. No public bond or security of any kind issued by the Territory or any municipality thereof has ever been repudiated or the interest defaulted. School and municipal bonds and Territorial warrants all sell at a premium and are much sought after by eastern investors. People throughout the east have full confidence in Oklahoma as a place for investment, and farm loans are being made at 5½ and 6 per cent and city loans at 6, 7, and 8 per cent. No other Territory ever was able to secure so much cheap money. Oklahoma farm loans especially rank high in financial circles, several of the largest loan companies stating that they have never had a foreclosure and that out of large numbers of loans there is no interest in default.

Three or four street railway systems, several interurban lines, and numerous electric, gas, and water plants have been financed by eastern capitalists and all have proven such excellent investments that these men and their business associates are anxious for more business of the same kind.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings most urgently needed are a capitol building, building for the school for deaf and dumb, penitentiary, reform school, and insane asylum. The prohibitory clause annually inserted in the appropriation bill by Congress deprives Oklahoma of the right to locate or build any public institution. A tax is annually levied for the Territorial building fund.

A Federal building, located at Guthrie, has just been completed.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

[J. M. Simpson, collector.]

There was collected in Oklahoma Territory during the year ended June 30, 1906, \$78,984.91, as follows:

From sale of beer stamps.....	\$20,665.00
From sale of tax-paid spirit stamps.....	14,642.32
From sale of cigar stamps.....	8,681.47
From sale of tobacco stamps.....	157.32
From sale of documentary stamps.....	2.00
From sale of special tax stamps (licenses).....	33,313.25
Penalties collected.....	1,523.55

There were issued during the year 1,171 special tax stamps to retail liquor and retail malt liquor dealers and 267 licenses to wholesale liquor and wholesale malt liquor dealers.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The legislature of 1905 enacted a law relating to building and loan associations, which act provided the method by which such companies may be permitted to transact business in this Territory and also made certain provisions for the regulation and inspection of such concerns. Foreign building and loan associations under the act mentioned must procure from the bank examiner of the Territory a certificate of

authority to transact business. Before such certificate of authority shall be issued each company seeking a certificate of authority to do business within the Territory must deposit with the treasurer of the Territory annually a good and sufficient bond, in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned that it will fulfill all of its contracts and obligations entered into with the residents of the Territory, this bond requiring to be approved by the Territorial treasurer. A copy of the charter, constitution, and by-laws of each foreign association shall be filed with the bank examiner. There shall be filed semiannually a sworn statement showing the amount of the capital stock, the assets and liabilities, and the kind and character of the same.

The bank examiner may at any time investigate the condition of any building and loan association doing business in the Territory, whether foreign or domestic, and he shall, for the purpose of making such examination, have all the right and powers to do and perform all things necessary to make such examinations as he is now given in examinations for banks in this Territory. A provision is made for revoking the charter of any building and loan company in case of violation of this act.

Since the enactment of the law the Aetna Building and Loan Association, of Las Vegas, N. Mex.; the Midland Savings and Loan Company, of Denver, Colo.; the National Loan and Investment Company, Detroit, Mich., and the Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Mich., have complied with this law, the above-named companies all being foreign corporations. Since the enactment of this law no complaint has been heard of the methods of these various concerns.

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Towns in this Territory having a population of 2,500 or over may, by complying with the law as enacted by the legislature of 1893, become cities of the first class. This act enables them to have a regular municipal form of government, the city being divided into wards, and possessing a mayor, and full quota of officers, elected.

There are twenty-three cities of the first class in Oklahoma. A complete list is given below, together with the name of the county in which it is located:

Cities.	Counties.	Cities.	Counties.
Alva.....	Woods.	Newkirk.....	Kay.
Anadarko.....	Caddo.	Norman.....	Cleveland.
Blackwell.....	Kay.	Oklahoma City.....	Oklahoma.
Chandler.....	Lincoln.	Pawhuska.....	Osage Nation.
Edmond.....	Oklahoma.	Perry.....	Noble.
El Reno.....	Canadian.	Ponea City.....	Kay.
Enid.....	Garfield.	Pond Creek.....	Grant.
Geary.....	Blaine.	Shawnee.....	Pottawatomie.
Guthrie.....	Logan.	Stillwater.....	Payne.
Hobart.....	Kiowa.	Tecumseh.....	Pottawatomie.
Kingfisher.....	Kingfisher.	Weatherford.....	Custer.
Lawton.....	Comanche.		

POST-OFFICES, CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

City.	Receipts by quarters.					Rural free deliveries.	
	Sept. 30, 1905.	Dec. 31, 1905.	Mar. 31, 1906.	June 30, 1906.	Total.	Num- ber.	Total length.
Alva.....	\$2,695.44	\$2,838.58	\$2,944.64	\$2,363.70	\$10,832.36	6	Miles. 168½
Anadarko.....					9,182.98	4	104
Blackwell.....	1,915.13	2,269.62	2,380.26	2,011.65	8,576.66	6	147
Chandler.....	1,558.43	2,245.25	2,715.60	1,751.83	8,271.11	7	170½
Edmond.....	1,145.50	1,087.60	1,131.55	1,098.80	4,463.45	6	168½
Enid.....	5,429.57	6,054.88	6,323.47	5,818.75	23,626.67	8	200
El Reno.....	3,523.72	3,964.08	4,467.12	3,937.67	15,892.59	4	105
Geary.....	931.82	1,128.87	1,308.91	918.12	4,287.72	3	77½
Guthrie.....	7,864.44	9,355.59	8,896.68	9,034.39	35,151.10	10	273½
Hobart.....	1,936.18	2,797.27	2,824.83	2,444.87	10,003.15	3	79½
Kingfisher.....	2,196.16	2,255.40	2,374.63	2,007.57	8,833.76	7	199
Lawton.....	2,990.87	3,597.55	3,914.13	3,666.35	14,168.90	6	164
Newkirk.....	1,453.53	1,599.48	1,765.68	1,482.72	6,301.41	4	110
Norman.....	2,129.27	2,505.09	2,914.58	2,518.41	10,067.35	5	150
Oklahoma.....	6,722.28	32,129.31	32,016.02	31,805.03	122,672.64	11	300½
Pawhuska.....	982.50	1,300.20	1,408.59	1,105.98	4,797.27		
Perry.....	2,403.95	3,246.12	2,524.85	2,144.50	10,319.43	7	187½
Ponca.....	2,165.00	2,618.24	2,516.40	2,172.54	9,472.18	5	124
Pond Creek.....	1,127.93	1,187.18	1,185.83	1,056.74	4,557.68	4	113½
Shawnee.....	5,273.59	6,704.51	7,596.60	6,064.65	25,639.35	6	152½
Stillwater.....	2,011.27	2,562.62	2,589.56	2,154.80	9,318.25	6	150
Tecumseh.....	1,022.93	1,224.98	1,383.12	1,013.57	4,644.60	5	121
Weatherford.....	1,199.45	1,621.39	1,433.66	1,235.49	5,539.99		
Total.....					36,662,060.00	123	3,272½

COUNTIES.

Beaver (estimated population, 35,000):

Cost of court-house.....	\$2,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	5,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	4,500.00
Value of grounds on which buildings are located.....	1,000.00
Value of other property belonging to the county.....	500.00

Blaine (estimated population, 18,000):

Cost of court-house (not yet completed).....	45,000.00
Cost of fixtures, have cash fund for same of.....	5,000.00
Cost of fixtures in old court-house.....	15,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	3,500.00
Value of grounds on which buildings are located.....	3,000.00
Cost of bridges.....	40,000.00

Caddo (estimated population, 31,203):

Cost of court-house and jail.....	45,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	13,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	5,000.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	Donated.
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	25,000.00

Canadian (population of county, as returned by assessors for 1906, 18,899):

Cost of court-house.....	50,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings.....	15,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	2,500.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	9,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	200,000.00
Value of county poor farm.....	5,000.00
Value of stock, implements, etc., on poor farm.....	700.00

Cleveland (estimated population, 18,000):

Cost of court-house and jail.....	52,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	20,000.00
Cost of steel cells.....	5,000.00
Value of ground on which above buildings are located.....	5,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	100,000.00

Comanche (estimated population, 36,263):	
Cost of court-house.....	\$30,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings.....	3,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	12,000.00
Value of ground on which said buildings are located.....	70,000.00
Cost of bridges, by county and Interior Department.....	81,475.00
Custer (estimated population, 16,000):	
Value of court-house.....	3,500.00
Real estate.....	3,000.00
Value of county jail and steel cells.....	6,940.00
Safes and furnishings.....	2,450.00
Bridges.....	50,000.00
Day (estimated population, 12,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	2,500.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	2,500.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	1,500.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	100.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	1,800.00
Dewey (population, 11,943):	
Cost of court-house.....	6,100.00
Cost of furnishings.....	3,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	1,800.00
Value of grounds.....	2,000.00
Cost of bridges.....	35,000.00
Value of other county property.....	150.00
Garfield (population March 1, 30,462):	
Cost of court-house, old one.....	16,000.00
Cost of court-house, new one to be.....	100,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, records, desks, chairs, about.....	25,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells, about.....	2,500.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	100,000.00
Value of county poor farm.....	5,000.00
Grant (estimated population, 17,168):	
Cost of court-house.....	8,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	5,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	6,000.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	20,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	50,000.00
Greer (estimated population, 40,084):	
Cost of court-house (under course of construction).....	100,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	15,000.00
Value of grounds on which above building is located.....	10,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	40,000.00
Kay (population of county, by assessors, 23,377):	
Cost of court-house.....	8,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, etc.....	8,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	12,000.00
Value of court-house grounds, etc.....	2,400.00
Cost of bridges, etc.....	160,000.00
Kingfisher (population, 18,332):	
Cost of court-house.....	29,990.36
Cost of court-house furnishings.....	9,525.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	4,500.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	3,000.00
Cost of steel and wooden bridges.....	65,000.00
Value of county poor farm.....	5,000.00
Kiowa (estimated population, 25,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	30,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	7,500.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	17,500.00
Value of ground on which above buildings are located.....	100,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	22,000.00

Lincoln (estimated population, 35,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	\$2,500.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	10,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	4,000.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	30,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	100,000.00
Value of county poor farm.....	5,000.00
Logan (estimated population, 37,836):	
Cost of court-house.....	15,000.00
Cost of furnishings.....	15,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	15,000.00
Value of ground on which above are located.....	10,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel and wooden.....	150,000.00
Value of orphans' home farm.....	10,000.00
Noble (estimated population, 12,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	6,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	5,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	5,000.00
Value of ground on which above buildings are located.....	10,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel.....	75,000.00
Oklahoma (estimated population, 55,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	102,500.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	10,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	30,000.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	80,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	60,000.00
Value of county poor farm.....	12,000.00
Pawnee (estimated population, 16,266):	
Cost of court-house.....	14,400.00
Cost of court house furnishings.....	8,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	6,000.00
Value of grounds.....	20,000.00
Cost of bridges.....	50,000.00
Value of farm (not poor farm).....	1,000.00
Payne (estimated population, 20,709):	
Cost of court-house.....	4,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings, such as safes, filing cases, records, desks, chairs, etc.....	8,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	4,000.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	3,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	40,000.00
Value of county poor farm.....	6,000.00
Pottawatomie (estimated population, 44,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	24,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings.....	3,500.00
Cost of jail and cells.....	10,000.00
Value of grounds.....	2,000.00
Cost of bridges of all kinds.....	25,000.00
Cost of poor farm and improvements.....	10,000.00
Roger Mills (estimated population, 15,964):	
Cost of court-house.....	2,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings.....	1,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	1,000.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	500.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	5,000.00
Washita (estimated population, 20,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	2,500.00
Cost of court-house furnishings.....	5,000.00
Cost of jail and steel cells.....	1,500.00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	10,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	15,000.00
Woods (estimated population, 48,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	63,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings.....	125,000.00

Woods (estimated population, 48,000)—Continued.

Cost of jail and steel cells.....	\$5,000 00
Value of grounds on which above buildings are located.....	100,000.00
Cost of bridges—steel, iron, and wooden.....	115,000.00
Value of county poor farm.....	5,000.00
Value of other property belonging to the county.....	75,000.00
Woodward (estimated population, 32,000 to 35,000):	
Cost of court-house.....	41,000.00
Cost of court-house furnishings.....	8,965.00
Cost of jail and steel cclls.....	3,672.00
Value of grounds.....	3,000 00
Cost of bridges.....	21,285.00

REPORTS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

The reports of local land officers concerning the public lands within the Territory will be found in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The reports of Indian agents and superintendents of Indian schools within the Territory will be found in the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The report of climate and crop conditions of the Oklahoma section of the Weather Bureau will be found in the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Information in regard to irrigation in the Territory can also be found in the publications of the United States Geological Survey.

TERRITORIAL ELECTION.

The last general election in Oklahoma was held on November 8, 1904. Elected at that time were a Delegate to Congress, 13 members of the council, and 26 representatives, as well as the various county and township officers.

The total vote of the Territory for Delegate to Congress in 1904 was 109,145. Of this number, Bird S. McGuire, Republican, received 51,454; Frank Matthews, Democrat, 49,868; A. S. Loudermilk, Socialist, 4,443; H. E. Straughen, Peoples, 1,836, and Charles Brown, Prohibition, 1,544.

PART III.

Public schools—Common school apportionment for year 1906—Territorial institutions of learning—The University of Oklahoma—Oklahoma University Preparatory School—Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College—Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station—Central State Normal School—Northwestern Normal School—Southwestern Normal School—Colored Agricultural and Normal University—Kingfisher College—Oklahoma School for Deaf and Dumb—The Chilocco Indian Agricultural School and Indian Institute—Oklahoma Historical Society—Reform School—Separate schools—The penitentiary—Insane—Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane—Fort Supply Military Reservation—Churches and fraternal societies—Missions.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[L. W. Baxter, superintendent.]

The enumeration of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 in the Territory for the year ended June 30, 1905, was: Whites, 202,923; colored, 8,693; aggregating 211,616.

The enrollment in the public schools for the same period was: Whites, 152,889; colored, 5,433; aggregate, 158,322.

The number of organized school districts was 3,093. The number of schools taught was 3,190, and the total number of days schools were taught was 317,433.

The daily average attendance for males was 45,437; females, 44,801; aggregating 90,238.

There were 3,144 schoolhouses, valued at \$2,593,848.03. One hundred and twenty-one were erected during the year at a cost of \$155,236.27.

Teachers' certificates were issued to the number of 3,372.

The total number of teachers employed was 3,687, of whom 1,269 were males and 2,418 females.

The receipts from all sources for school purposes aggregated \$1,816,002.22; and there was expended for all purposes \$1,488,109.88.

COMMON SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT FOR THE YEAR 1906.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, there was apportioned among the common schools the sum of \$338,585.60, as follows:

County.	Scholastic population.	January 15.	July 26.	Total.
Beaver.....	3,748	\$5,434.60	\$562.20	\$5,996.80
Blaine.....	5,267	7,637.15	790.05	8,427.20
Caddo.....	8,173	11,850.85	1,225.95	13,076.80
Canadian.....	5,987	8,681.15	898.05	9,579.20
Cleveland.....	7,019	10,177.55	1,052.85	11,230.40
Comanche.....	11,292	16,373.40	1,683.80	18,067.20
Custer.....	5,939	8,611.55	890.85	9,502.40
Day.....	2,977	4,316.65	446.55	4,763.20
Dewey.....	4,963	7,196.35	744.45	7,940.80
Garfield.....	9,177	13,306.65	1,376.55	14,683.20
Grant.....	6,079	8,814.55	911.85	9,726.40
Greer.....	12,898	18,702.10	1,934.70	20,636.80
Kay.....	8,490	12,310.50	1,273.50	13,584.00
Kingfisher.....	6,406	9,288.70	960.90	10,249.60
Kiowa.....	6,231	9,034.95	934.65	9,969.60
Lincoln.....	11,779	17,079.55	1,766.85	18,846.40
Logan.....	9,824	14,244.80	1,473.60	15,718.40
Noble.....	4,225	6,126.25	633.75	6,760.00
Oklahoma.....	13,468	19,528.60	2,020.20	21,548.80
Pawnee.....	5,770	8,366.50	865.50	9,232.00
Payne.....	8,090	11,730.50	1,213.50	12,944.00
Pottawatomie.....	15,583	22,595.35	2,337.45	24,932.80
Roger Mills.....	5,593	8,109.85	838.95	8,948.80
Washita.....	7,462	10,819.90	1,119.90	11,939.20
Woods.....	15,571	22,577.95	2,335.65	24,913.60
Woodward.....	9,605	13,927.25	1,440.75	15,368.00
Total.....	211,616	306,843.20	31,742.40	338,585.60
Apportionment per capita.....		1.45	.15	1.60
Total amount in treasury.....		307,136.16	31,767.75	
Total amount apportioned.....		306,843.20	31,742.40	338,585.60
Balance in treasury.....		292.96	25.35	

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

There are seven institutions of higher learning supported by the Territory.

The university is located at Norman, in Cleveland County, while the university preparatory school is located at Tonkawa, in Kay County. The Agricultural and Mechanical College is located at Stillwater, in Payne County, and the Colored Agricultural and Normal University is located at Langston.

There are three normal schools, viz, the Central State, at Edmond; the Northwestern, at Alva, and the Southwestern, at Weatherford.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

[David R. Boyd, president.]

The State University of Oklahoma is the head of the public school system of the Territory. It was founded by the State in order to provide the young men and women of the Territory with a school in which they might do advanced academic and professional work. It begins where the high school leaves off, and its training is founded upon that got in the secondary public schools. A sense of this close connection between the public schools and the university determines in large measure the requirements for admission to the university, its spirit, and course of study.

The control of the university is intrusted to a board of regents, consisting of the governor of Oklahoma, *ex officio*, and of five members appointed by the governor.

THE SCHOOLS.

The university is made up of the following schools: The college of arts and sciences, the school of medicine, the school of applied science, the school of pharmacy, the school of mines, the school of fine arts, and the preparatory school.

The college of arts and sciences embraces an undergraduate course, chiefly elective, and a combined course in collegiate and medical studies. Both courses lead to the bachelor degree.

The school of medicine covers the first two years' work of a regular four-year course in medicine, and prepares the student to enter the third-year class in other medical colleges.

The school of applied science covers four years' work in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering and leads to the degree of bachelor of science in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering.

The school of pharmacy covers two years' work and leads to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist.

The school of mines covers four years' work and leads to the degree of bachelor of science in mining.

The school of fine arts embraces (a) a course in music, drawing, and public speaking; (b) an advanced course in music, drawing and painting, and public speaking; (c) a graduate course in piano, voice, and violin.

The preparatory school offers a four years' course, leading to the college of arts and sciences.

FOUNDATION.

The university is founded upon the authority of an act of the legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, entitled "An act to locate and establish the University of Oklahoma." The act provided that when \$10,000 and 40 acres of land should be given to the Territory by the city of Norman the school should be located at that place. These requirements having been met, the university was established at Norman in 1892.

The law then proceeds to state more explicitly the scope and purposes of the school, as follows:

(6787) SEC. 9. The object of the University of Oklahoma shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of learning connected with scientific, industrial, and professional pursuits, in the instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and also the fundamental laws of the United States and this Territory in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

(6788) Sec. 10. The college department of arts shall embrace courses of instruction in mathematical, physical, and natural sciences with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics, engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture, and commerce, and such branches included in the college of letters as shall be necessary to proper fitness of pupils in the scientific and practical courses of their chosen pursuits, and in military tactics; and in the normal department the proper instruction and learning in the theory and art of teaching in the common schools; and as soon as the income of the university will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts shall be expanded into district colleges of arts, and shall embrace a liberal course of instruction in languages, literature and philosophy, together with such courses or parts of courses in the college of arts as the regents of the university shall prescribe.

(6789) Sec. 11. The university shall be open to female as well as to male students, under such regulations and restrictions as the board of regents may deem proper, and all able-bodied male students of the university in whatever college may receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the Territory.

INCOME.

The university is supported out of the general revenues of the Territory. The legislature of 1905 set apart the sum of \$50,000 a year for two years to provide a general maintenance fund for the university. In addition to this, section 13 in each township in what is known as the Cherokee Outlet, and in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita country opened to settlement in 1901, has been reserved for university, normal school, and agricultural college purposes. The lands so reserved are leased for the benefit of the schools named, and bring to the university at present about \$9,000 a year.

SITUATION.

Norman, the seat of the university, is the county seat of Cleveland County. It is an excellent town of 3,500 inhabitants, situated 18 miles south of Oklahoma City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, in approximately the geographical center of the two Territories. The winters are mild and the climate is preeminently healthful. The citizens of Norman are from all parts of the United States and are united in their hearty sympathy with educational matters.

THE GROUNDS.

The university campus, comprising 60 acres, lies at a slight elevation overlooking the valley of the South Canadian River. The grounds have been divided into six quadrangular plots, with drives. Four of these quadrangles will be given over to the buildings, one to athletics, and one is unassigned at present.

THE BUILDINGS.

University Hall.—Built in 1902-3, at a cost of \$70,000, contains the offices of the president, secretary, registrar and regents, with suites of recitation rooms, offices, society halls, etc. It is built of buff brick with terra-cotta trimmings and basement of planed limestone, in the Renaissance style of architecture. Formal entrance into this building took place March 15, 1903.

Science Hall.—The old Science Hall, with all its contents, was burned on the night of January 6, 1903. This was the first building on the campus and was completed in 1894. Among the contents destroyed were university and private scientific collections, an excellent library of 12,000 volumes, fixtures, furniture, physical and chemical apparatus.

The new Science Hall is a gray pressed-brick structure, 63 by 125 feet, with limestone trimmings. More particular description of it will be found under the description of the laboratories of chemistry, biology, and geology. Occupation of this building took place in September, 1904.

Carnegie Library.—The library building is a gift from Andrew Carnegie, esq. It is built of gray brick, and has two stories and a basement. The general reading room and offices are on the first floor. On the second floor is a large room for general meetings, together with three seminary rooms. In the rear is a large stack annex, fitted with sheet-metal stacks. For the present the women's gymnasium occupies the basement. The building was opened to use in January, 1905.

Gymnasium.—The university management has recognized physical training as an essential part of the work of the university. In the summer of 1903 a new gymnasium 55 by 100 feet was built. This is divided into six rooms. The main hall, 20 feet high, has 3,200 square feet of unobstructed floor space. The locker room accommodates 500 individual lockers. The bathroom adjacent is fitted with spray and shower baths and supplied with hot and cold water. The director's office and an individual exercising room occupy the east end. The building is equipped throughout with all the essentials of a good gymnasium.

The women's gymnasium occupies the entire basement of the new Carnegie Library. The main room, 12 feet high, contains 4,000 square feet of floor space. The east wing, 30 by 40 feet, is used as a locker and bathroom. The locker room is provided with 4 dressing rooms, each containing 20 lockers. The dressing rooms connect with 12 individual shower and spray baths, supplied with hot and cold water.

Shops.—The engineering work is carried on in two frame buildings, one of which has been erected during the past year. The shops and mechanical or testing laboratory are housed in these buildings.

Anatomical laboratory.—This building, consisting of a large dissecting room, a class room, and a library, and a store and preparation room, lies west of the workshops. It was especially constructed for work in human anatomy.

A smaller building adjacent to the anatomical laboratory is used for taxidermy and as a general preparation shop for museum material.

THE LABORATORIES

Abundant opportunities are provided for practical instruction in the laboratories of the university in chemistry and pharmacy, physics, biology, geology, and experimental psychology.

Chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories.—These laboratories comprise 10 rooms in the basement of Science Hall.

Biological laboratories.—These laboratories comprise the whole of the first floor of Science Hall, exclusive of the lecture hall, a separate building for anatomy, and a separate building, consisting of a store-room and a large workshop for taxidermy and the preparation of class and useful material.

Geological laboratories.—The geological laboratories comprise 8 rooms on the upper floor of Science Hall.

Psychological laboratory.—The laboratory for experimental psychology is in University Hall, and consists of a lecture room, a room for general experiments, and a dark room for experiments in the sense of vision. The equipment is adequate for a thorough study of the phenomena of sensation, and during the present year a course in the phenomena of movement will be provided for. All of the apparatus is of the best type and manufacture, so that while it is used in regular courses of instruction it is also suitable for research.

THE LIBRARY.

The library, including departmental collections and Government publications which come to the university as a Government depository, numbers about 12,000 volumes. Selection of the books has been made with much care; the results of building up a library in a very short time with definite ideas in mind are evident. The Dewey decimal classification is followed. The catalogue is of the classed form, with the two divisions—the author and title, and the classified. The cataloguing is being done as rapidly as may be, using the Library of Congress printed cards supplemented by typewritten cards. The following classes have been catalogued so far: Philosophy, religion, sociology, philology, art, American literature, American history, American biography, French history, and a greater part of all other classes. Instruction in the use of the catalogue and of various indexes and library aids is given.

The library receives many of the more important general and departmental magazines and most of the newspapers of Oklahoma, together with several of the larger dailies from various parts of the United States. Back files of the magazines, indexed in Poole, are being added as rapidly as funds will permit.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The work in physical training is carried on in two well-equipped gymnasiums—one for men and one for women. The men's gymnasium is a frame building, 100 by 55 feet. It is well ventilated and embodies the essential features of a modern gymnasium. The equipment is of the best material and includes horizontal and parallel bars, flying and traveling rings, climbing ropes and pole, giant stride, vaulting horse and springboard, suspended ladder, wrestling and tumbling mats, pulley weights, single and double sticks, wands, clubs, dumb-bells, fencing foils, punching bag, boxing gloves, medicine ball, and basket balls. The anthropometric room has an excellent equipment, including machines for determining the health and strength of an individual. The locker rooms are supplied with lockers accommodating 284 students at one time. The lockers, for the most part, are made of sheet steel with open-mesh sides and backs, making them hygienic. Bathrooms open directly from the locker rooms and are fitted with spray and shower baths supplied with hot and cold water.

The women's gymnasium in the basement of Carnegie Library is fitted with various essential machines and with special Swedish apparatus, such as chest bars, booms, and ladders. The locker and bathrooms are arranged for convenience and privacy. Hot water is

supplied to the baths by the central heating plant as well as by an auxiliary heating furnace when the central heating system is not in operation.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Bulletin.—The official publication of the university, appearing quarterly, in March, June, September, and December. The object of the University Bulletin is twofold: To set before the public information about the work of the different departments of the university, and to provide a way to publish departmental reports, papers, theses, and the like. Two such reports have been already published, as follows: A list of the ferns and flowering plants of Oklahoma, by A. H. Van Vleet, Ph. D., May, 1901; Invertebrate paleontology of the Red Beds, being an advance bulletin of the first biennial report of the geological survey of Oklahoma, by J. W. Beede, Ph. D., 1902.

The News-Letter.—The News-Letter is a semimonthly publication established by the board of regents and intended to give official information concerning the work of the university.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK.

Under the head of university extension work there is offered to the Oklahoma public a number of lectures and addresses on subjects of popular interest by members of the university faculty. These addresses have been prepared for delivery before commercial clubs, county normal institutes, high schools, teachers' associations, women's clubs, reading circles, literary clubs, farmers' associations, or popular audiences.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Religious exercises, consisting of scripture readings, singing, and prayer, are held every school day in the university chapel. Although attendance is voluntary, the meetings are very largely attended by the student body, and the purpose of cultivating the moral, religious, and social spirit of the university is heartily recognized.

TUITION.

Tuition is free in all departments of the university except in the school of fine arts.

THE UNIVERSITY DEGREE A DIPLOMA TO TEACH.

Under certain restrictions a degree granted by the university gives the holder the right to teach in the public schools of the Territory. The law covering this point is as follows:

(6789) SEC. 11. * * * After any person has graduated at the university and after such graduation, has successfully taught a public school in this Territory for sixteen school months, the superintendent of public instruction shall have authority to countersign the diploma of said teacher, after such examination as to moral character, learning, and ability to teach as to said superintendent may seem proper and reasonable. Any person holding a diploma granted by the board of regents of the Territorial university of Oklahoma shall, after his diploma has been countersigned by the Territorial superintendent of public instruction as aforesaid, be deemed qualified to teach any of the public schools of the Territory, and such diploma shall be a certificate of such qualification until annulled by the superintendent of public instruction.

ENROLLMENT.

The following is a summary of the enrollment for 1905-6, as shown by the catalogue for 1906-7:

College of art and sciences:	
Graduate students.....	5
Seniors.....	20
Juniors.....	24
Sophomores.....	33
Freshmen.....	57
Special students.....	13
Total.....	152
School of pharmacy:	
Second year.....	12
First year.....	27
Special students.....	4
Total.....	43
School of medicine:	
Second year.....	4
First year.....	9
Special students.....	3
Total.....	16
School of mines.....	
	8
School of applied science:	
Second year.....	6
First year.....	20
Total.....	26
School of fine arts:	
Graduate student.....	1
Seniors.....	3
Juniors.....	6
Sophomores.....	8
Freshmen.....	6
Preparatory and special students.....	109
Total.....	133
Preparatory school:	
Fourth year.....	19
Third year.....	43
Second year.....	65
First year.....	82
Special students.....	20
Total.....	229
Commercial course.....	
	32
Grand total.....	
	648
Counted twice.....	
	48
Total enrolled to March 1, 1906.....	
	600

OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

[J. H. Kelley, president.]

The Oklahoma University Preparatory School is situated at Tonkawa, a rapidly growing town of about 2,500 inhabitants, in the southwestern part of Kay County, on the Hunnewell branch of the Santa Fe Railway. The town is built on an elevation in the Salt Fork Valley, is surrounded by some of the finest agricultural land in Oklahoma, has an abundant supply of excellent water, is in a healthful locality, and is in every respect an admirable place for the location of a Territorial school.

The school at Tonkawa was founded by legislative enactment in 1901. It is thus a State preparatory school, and in that fact is unique. It is strictly a secondary school, having for its primary purpose the fitting of young men and women for higher education. But that it should be the "college" of a large number of the students is inevitable. Its curriculum is therefore planned to give instruction in all the branches taught in the best secondary schools of the country.

A certificate of graduation from the common schools of Oklahoma, or other satisfactory evidence of having completed the eighth-grade work, will admit students to the first-year work. Students may be admitted by examination covering the common school branches and by certificate of work done in other reputable schools of similar rank.

The running expenses of the school have thus far been adequately provided by legislative enactment. It also shares with the university at Norman one-sixth of the rental of section 13, reserved for higher education, and is entitled by the statehood bill to 150,000 acres of public land, the proceeds from which will increase with the development of the country. By special enactment of the Fifty-ninth Congress the institution was granted section 33, adjoining the town of Tonkawa on the north. The proceeds from this section are to be used only for building purposes.

The school now has two buildings besides the heating plant. The first building, opened in the fall of 1902, was for four years the only one. It is 54 by 96 feet, constructed of limestone and pressed brick, and is admirably adapted to its purpose. On the first floor of this building are now located the departments of domestic science and manual training; the second floor contains several fine recitation rooms; the third is devoted to the commercial department, and the fourth is used for music rooms and society halls.

The legislature of 1905 appropriated \$60,000 for an additional building. This structure, to be opened to students September 4, 1906, is a model of school architecture and is modern in every particular. It contains an auditorium, having a seating capacity of 1,000; a drill hall, also suitable for a gymnasium; well fitted bathrooms; science laboratories; art room; library; offices and class rooms.

The preparatory courses offered by the school are grouped under the names of classical, modern language, scientific, commercial, and manual training. Each of these programmes of study gives the maximum amount of work in the subjects suggested by the heading, but each course covers four years and prepares for the university. The elective system is used to a considerable extent, the object being to take into account all kinds of talent and to interest, if possible, all classes of students.

Besides the regular required and elective courses, the school offers a business course of one year and a stenographic course covering the same length of time. These courses are as thorough as the time given them will allow, and they are justly popular, especially with the more mature students, whose school days are limited.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, is given free to all who manifest a talent for it. Very good instruction in expression and public speaking may also be had.

The newly organized departments are those of scientific physical training, providing for all forms of indoor and outdoor athletics; domestic science and sewing, and manual training, which has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the patrons, who appreciate the importance of such training in an agricultural community.

In the summer of 1904 the board of regents added the military department, and in September the Government detailed an officer to take charge of the work. This department has constantly increased in efficiency. The preparatory school bears the distinction of having the only school detail in Oklahoma.

Tuition is absolutely free in all departments.

The enrollment has more than doubled since the opening of the school in 1902, being over 400 in 1906. The teaching force, at first numbering 7, now consists of 20 competent instructors. The increased facilities in room, equipment, and teachers are expected to attract a much larger number of students during the year opening September 4, 1906.

The school has already done notable work in arousing educational sentiment in northern Oklahoma. Its graduates are filling responsible positions on the farm, in the office, and in the schoolroom, or else they are pursuing their education in the universities and colleges of the Commonwealth. The school is helping them to find the good in themselves. It is, moreover, reaching the farmer boys and girls whose opportunities have not been the best and whose needs the town high schools, in their crowded condition and with their less flexible organization, can not supply half so well.

The experiment being tried by Oklahoma in its State preparatory school deserves, and will repay, the interested attention of educators throughout the country.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

[A. C. Scott, president.]

This institution is located at Stillwater, Payne County. It is one of the so-called "land-grant" institutions, established in every State and Territory by an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and certain subsequent and supplementary acts. It is maintained both by the nation and the Territory, the former, broadly speaking, providing instruction and the appliances therefor, and the latter providing the buildings. The annual income from the Government is at present \$44,500; but of this only \$22,500 is available for academic work, the remaining \$22,000 going to the experiment station for experimentation and the publication of results. The income from the Territory is \$17,500, provided by a levy on the taxable property of the Territory for purposes of general maintenance, and \$2,500 for the manufacture and free distribution of vaccine by the experiment station.

In addition to these sources of income the law sets apart to this institution one-seventh of the income derived from the rental of lands granted to the Territory for the benefit of the higher institutions of learning. This amounts to about \$9,000. There are also other receipts, derived from incidental and laboratory fees, farm products, etc., amounting in all to about \$10,000. It will thus be seen that the total annual income of the college and station is about \$75,000. This amount will be somewhat increased hereafter by reason of certain Federal legislation, enacted during the past year, which will be subsequently referred to.

The building equipment of the college, including buildings now under construction and nearing completion, represents a valuation of about \$200,000, and the teaching equipment a valuation of \$150,000. The college and experiment station farm of 1,000 acres, representing practically all classes of Oklahoma soils, is worth, exclusive of buildings, \$30,000.

The past year has been one of marked growth, both in the scholastic work of the college and in the expansion of its material equipment and resources. The faculty consists of 30 members. Nine hundred and six students were enrolled during the year, though it should be added that 397 of these were in attendance but a short time, in connection with a short course in stock judging and seed selection. Sixteen students were graduated from the regular courses with the degree of bachelor of science, and 14 from the business department. The increased attendance was chiefly in the regular collegiate classes, and it may be predicted with certainty that in a very few years the graduating classes will number 50 or more members. Continued reports of the notable success of the graduates of the college in technical, scientific, and commercial lines of activity constitute a gratifying feature of the work.

Certain provisions of the statehood bill have added greatly to the resources and the permanent endowment of the college. By one of these 250,000 acres of land are granted for its benefit, and by a fortunate provision it was made the duty of the proper authorities to select these lands upon the passage of the bill. While in a sense this is refuse land, still it represents a market value of \$500,000. It may be sold or leased, and the obviously right policy would seem to be to sell such small and scattered tracts as can not be advantageously leased and can be sold to adjoining owners, and to retain the portion in large and compact bodies. By the terms of the statehood bill also section 13 in Greer County has been added to the educational institutions' endowment, increasing that grant to about 321,000 acres. These lands are probably worth \$10 per acre. The rentals from them hereafter, under the provisions of the statehood bill, will be divided into three parts, instead of seven, as at present, one-third to go to the university and the University Preparatory School, one-third to the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Agricultural and Normal University, and one-third to the normal schools now established and hereafter to be established.

The building equipment of the college has been practically doubled during the year, if Morrill Hall, which will be ready for occupancy throughout the coming year, be taken into account. The new shop building is constructed of brick and stone, and contains the lecture

rooms, drawing rooms, and office of the department of civil engineering, a testing laboratory, a blacksmith shop, and a foundry. A part of this building is also devoted to the gymnasium, thoroughly equipped, and furnished with suitable dressing and bathing facilities. Morrill Hall, so named by the legislative assembly in honor of Senator Justin S. Morrill, is a three-story building, the first story faced with white Indiana limestone and the others with red pressed brick of first quality. Its general dimensions are 76 by 166 feet. It contains the administrative and business offices of the college and station, and offices, lecture rooms, and laboratories for the department of animal husbandry, agronomy, horticulture, and agricultural chemistry. It is a fire resisting building, and contains fire proof vaults on the first and second floors. The cost of the shop building and gymnasium, including heating plant, furniture, and equipment, is about \$17,500, and of Morrill Hall about \$75,000.

The courses of instruction were practically unchanged during the past year. The courses leading to the degree of bachelor of science are as follows: General science course, with majors in chemistry, biology, or botany; agricultural course, including agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, and dairying; and the engineering courses—mechanical, electrical, and civil. The school of agriculture and domestic economy is a two years' course of twenty weeks each, beginning about October 15 and closing about March 15 of each year, in agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, dairying, farm machinery, steam engines and boilers, etc., and domestic economy (for young women), with incidental instruction in the common branches. It is particularly designed for young men and women who expect to stay on the farm and who are unable to avail themselves of a full college course. During each of the three years of its existence over 100 young men and women have enrolled for its work. No more valuable work is given in the institution, but it is a feature of education which makes its way somewhat painfully and requires constant promoting.

The business course is continued on the existing basis, with constantly increasing enrollment. The short course in general agriculture and dairying will hereafter be merged in the school of agriculture and domestic economy. The short course in stock judging and seed selection, held from January 9 to 16, attracted nearly 400 farmers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and enlisted the interest and enthusiasm of all. Besides the regular instructors, specialists from the Department of Agriculture at Washington and elsewhere were secured and their services added greatly to the value of the course.

In addition to the regular courses leading to a degree, above mentioned, a new course, to be known as the science and literature course, has been established and will be in operation during the coming year. It is designed for students who do not desire to specialize so closely as those who pursue the more technical courses, and is stronger than these courses in language, literature, history, etc. It affords young women, moreover, the opportunity, while taking the general work, to specialize in the various lines of domestic economy.

Altogether the year has been one of distinct advancement, and the outlook could not well be more promising.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

[John Fields, director.]

PURPOSE OF THE STATION.

Each State and Territory has one experiment station established under the act of Congress of March 2, 1887, which provided for an appropriation of \$15,000 per annum to each station. The expenditure of this money is limited to certain purposes and is supervised by the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture. In general it must be used in study and investigation which will benefit agriculture in its broadest sense. The discovery of new scientific truths which relate to agriculture and the application of existing knowledge to agriculture in Oklahoma is the business of this experiment station.

In recent years many States have supplemented the Federal fund by additional appropriations. Increasing demands made on the various stations throughout the United States induced Congress to provide additional funds. The new act of Congress provides for an ultimate increase of the Federal appropriation for each experiment station to \$30,000 per annum. The initial appropriation of \$5,000 was not available during the past fiscal year, but recent legislation has so amended the law that \$7,000 will be received by the station during the current year.

The teaching of these discoveries is a function of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, of which the experiment station is a department. But through the publications of the station, consisting of at least four bulletins and a report each year and monthly press bulletins, the information which the station secures and the knowledge of methods of farming in Oklahoma which it develops are at the disposal of every citizen of the Territory. These are sent free to all who request them. They should be saved for reference and should be in the library of every Oklahoma farmer.

PRINCIPLES—NOT RULES.

Many fail to use the results of the station's experiments through misunderstanding the way in which they are conducted. They fail to appreciate the fact that there can be no rules for farming, but that there are general principles of wide application which should be studied and put into practice. All, of course, know that a method of preventing a disease of cattle which will be effective in Payne County will be equally effective in Greer and Beaver counties. Those who study methods of feeding understand that the underlying scientific principles do not vary with the longitude. A chemical analysis made here is as useful as if made on the farm where the results of the analysis are put in use. The life history of an insect or the facts about a disease of plants are in general the same in all localities. All of these things are studied by the station, and the wide application of the results is generally recognized.

But there is still too prevalent a tendency to disregard the results of experiments with farm crops and fruits conducted on the station farm. Some farmers in the township in which the station is located join with others living in western counties in refusing to study the results of field experiments and to apply the principles deduced

“because the soil and the climate are so different.” And in the same townships many other farmers report great success by applying the principles of crop production recommended by the station to their own special conditions, adapting their application to the varying circumstances. In an increasing degree Oklahoma farmers are students of scientific principles instead of followers of rules

In all of its work the experiment station takes into consideration the whole Territory, the widely differing conditions of soil and climate, especially as to rainfall, and the futility of any attempts at formulating fixed rules of farming. It is also materially aided by successful farmers in every county, who furnish the station with valuable information. In addition, some member of the station staff visits each county nearly every year, observing and studying agricultural practices and talking with the farmers.

INFLUENCE OF STATION WORK.

The station has exerted a wide influence upon agricultural practice in Oklahoma. It is difficult to be specific without either underestimating this influence or becoming liable to the imputation of vain boasting. In a few lines, however, the results have been marked. There is no question but that the results of the experiments with wheat have been widely applied. It is conservative to estimate that 20 per cent of the wheat growers have improved their methods because of the station's work in this line. This is particularly noticeable with reference to time of plowing and time of seeding. The work with varieties of wheat has been useful but of limited application, because of the station's inability to supply the demand for seed of the best-yielding varieties. In one case Weissenburg seed wheat was sold to a farmer in Kay County, where wheat is an important crop. This season the acreage of this variety there is quite considerable and a still larger acreage of it will be sown this fall.

The results of experiments in pasturing wheat through three years have been closely followed by wheat growers. Another year's results will soon be published.

In the use of manure on wheat land little progress seems to have been made, notwithstanding the fact that the experiments show an increase of 60 per cent during six years as the result of a moderate application of manure.

With reference to cowpeas, the station started at the very beginning and attempted to popularize this crop, but the conditions were such that the people could not take hold of it and much of the effort seemed to have been wasted. But in recent years the practice of the station in following wheat with cowpeas is rapidly coming into general use. The effect of this will be, in time, to discourage continuous wheat growing on the same soil, and already a strong tendency in that direction is evident. But the station has apparently failed to convince many growers of early potatoes that they are making a mistake by growing a second crop of potatoes the same year on the same land, and that they should use cowpeas as a renovating crop to follow the early crop of potatoes. A few farmers who follow this plan report it as being quite profitable.

In fruit growing, perhaps more than in any other line of the station's work, its recommendations have been largely followed. In

the fall of 1899 a suggested list of varieties for Oklahoma was issued, and this has been supplemented from time to time by later and corrected lists. Local nurserymen have used the recommendations of the station as to varieties, and farmers and fruit growers have followed its suggestions as to location, method of planting, care, and cultivation of orchards.

Potato growing has received a considerable share of attention, and Bulletin No. 52 on this subject has served as a guide to many new to this crop on a commercial scale. This bulletin was based upon experiments made here and upon the practical experience of potato growers in the neighborhood of Shawnee, where potato growing on a commercial scale was first established in Oklahoma. The horticulturist visited numerous potato fields at digging time in two seasons and thus supplemented the results of the work here. While the station did not develop anything particularly new, it did determine the value of many varieties and the culture methods which may be expected to average best in results.

The limited amount of work which the station has done in selecting the seed of black-capped white Kaffir corn for large heads and uniformity in height of stocks so that the heads may be harvested by machinery has been put to practical use by many farmers in western Oklahoma. Kaffir corn gives promise of being developed in a few years into a crop for which there is a good market.

Other examples of the practical utility of the work of the station might be given, but these will serve to show the manner in which the station has sought to fill its place in the agriculture of Oklahoma and to indicate future possibilities of usefulness.

COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS.

A number of investigations are practically completed and await only available time for preparation for printing and funds to cover the cost of publication. Among these are the results of a thrice-repeated experiment in fattening steers, comparing corn meal and Kaffir meal, alfalfa hay and Kaffir stover; further study of the use of cotton-seed products in fattening steers, and additional experiments in feeding cotton-seed meal and Kaffir meal to hogs.

The results of several years' experiments with cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, sorghum, oats, barley, emmer, and rape are practically ready for publication.

A comprehensive study of the chemistry of Kaffir corn has been in progress for some time and the work is about completed.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS.

With additional funds and land varying from the best creek bottom to the thinnest upland, the station is now in a position to take up experiments that were formerly impossible. Chief among these is work with corn and cotton, looking toward the developing of strains of standard varieties well adapted to Oklahoma conditions.

Provision has also been made for the beginning of experiments in feeding dairy cows, the station having built up a small dairy herd from scrub cows purchased locally.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The mailing list has grown so that an edition of 25,000 copies of each publication is required to supply the demand. A great deal of the time of the station staff is occupied in replying to the voluminous correspondence. But this work furnishes a means of making the station's work useful and is very important. The bulletins, and especially press bulletins, have been designed to answer the most important questions, and these have effected a great saving of time in furnishing information to inquirers.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The station has continued cooperation with the board of agriculture in farmers' institute work, supplying eight different speakers, from one to four of whom attended twenty-two meetings. In all, the time of one man for sixty-three days was spent in this work. These meetings each year become more valuable and increase in interest. The system should be extended to township organization whenever feasible. The station can not possibly extend its work along this line unless specific funds are provided for the purpose.

In the fall of 1905 the station supplied judges for five county fairs, the expense in each case being paid by the fair association.

BULLETINS ISSUED.

The following bulletins were issued during the year:

No. 68, December, 1905. Soil Inoculation; Tubercle-forming Bacteria of Legumes. (A popular edition of this bulletin, bearing the same number, was also issued.) A statement of the present status of soil inoculation and report of examination of commercial cultures of bacteria.

No. 69, December, 1905. Small Fruits: Varieties and Culture, Diseases and Insects, and Their Treatment. A summary of the results of experiments with blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, and currants, and directions for combating the common insects and fungi.

No. 70, April, 1906. Hardy Bermuda Grass. A brief statement of the characteristics of different varieties of Bermuda grass, with cultural directions.

No. 71, June, 1906. Alfalfa. Brief cultural directions and reports of yields of alfalfa hay on upland soil.

No. 72, June, 1906. Tests of Dips as Lice Killers, Killing Texas Fever Ticks. A report of tests of commercial coal-tar dips and kerosene emulsion in ridding stock of lice, and directions for eradicating the Texas fever tick.

Press Bulletins, Nos. 122 to 133. These were issued monthly, and sent only to newspapers.

Circular No. 5, March, 1906. Use of Artificial Impregnator in Horse Breeding. Issued in a limited edition and sent only to those who requested it.

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

Morrill Hall will be completed by October 1, 1906. It will provide suitable quarters for the departments of agronomy, animal husbandry, chemistry, and horticulture, and will also contain the busi-

ness offices. The college now owns 1,000 acres of land, presenting a great variety of soil types. This farm is maintained by the college, the station paying only such expenses as arise from specific experiments.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

During the year the station distributed, without charge, 84,720 doses of vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle. This distribution has been quite effective in preventing loss of young cattle, and it is estimated that not less than \$100,000 per annum has been actually saved to the farmers and stockmen through this one branch of the station's work.

Hardy Bermuda grass roots have been distributed to more than seven hundred farmers. This distribution seemed desirable because of the marked superiority of the variety growing here to that which is produced from seed.

The entomologist inspected nurseries for the board of agriculture and is continuing the work this season.

CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

[F. H. Umholtz, president.]

LOCATED AND ESTABLISHED.

The Central State Normal School of Oklahoma was located and established at Edmond by legislative enactment in 1890, upon the conditions—which were promptly met—that Oklahoma County donate \$5,000 in bonds and that the town of Edmond donate 40 acres of land for a school site. Two thousand dollars additional in bonds was donated by the town.

Edmond is a thriving city of more than 2,500 inhabitants, situated about midway between Guthrie and Oklahoma City, and preeminently distinguished for its healthfulness and for the beauty of its surroundings. It is distinctively a college town, its citizens having established homes here largely because the town is free from many of the vices commonly prevalent in county-seat towns.

BUILDINGS.

The original structure of the normal school, built of brick, was completed in 1893; the wings, built of stone, were erected in 1894 and 1895. The entire building contains 16 class rooms, gymnasium, two bathrooms, and a large room for manual training.

To relieve the crowded condition and to increase the facility for instruction the legislative assembly of 1903 made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the erection of an additional building. The plans of the new building are in accord with the highest attainments possible in modern educational facilities. The structure, built of pressed brick and stone, is three stories high and contains the following rooms: An assembly hall of 800 seating capacity; two cloak rooms (with toilet) adjacent to assembly hall; two laboratories, reception hall, president's office, regents' room, library, reading room, and thirteen recitation rooms. This constitutes the main building and is especially adapted to normal school purposes.

A central heating plant has also been erected by which both the other buildings are heated throughout with steam. This building is located about 200 feet away from either building, thus removing all danger from fire or explosion. This steam plant also furnishes water for the lavatories, toilet rooms, and baths of the other buildings.

LIBRARY AND LABORATORIES.

The library and the reading room of the Central State Normal School are furnished with the best books and current magazines that can be secured. These are open to all students every day except Sunday.

The laboratories—chemical, physical, physiological, and biological—are well supplied with modern appliances for scientific experimentation and investigation.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

In connection with the Central State Normal School there is maintained a well-equipped training school, furnishing ample opportunity for practice in teaching on the part of those about to graduate from this institution, as well as others who are seeking professional excellence.

In addition to the facilities for professional training mentioned above there are maintained excellent literary societies, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association rooms, an orchestra, and a lecture course of unsurpassed attractiveness.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The manual training department established two years ago has fully met the most sanguine expectations. The scope of this department was greatly enlarged the past year, so as to give the greatest possible opportunity for development in this important field of work.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

A room 60 by 60 feet, well lighted and ventilated, has been provided for a gymnasium, and has been equipped with all the modern appliances for physical culture, together with necessary adjuncts, bathrooms, lavatories, and lockers. Cleanliness and physical vigor on the part of every student is thus made possible and is emphasized by the institution.

DIPLOMA.

The diploma given to the student upon graduation is a life certificate, valid in all schools of the Territory.

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

The table given below will indicate briefly the history and growth of the Central State Normal School:

President.	Year	Enrollment in normal school proper.	Enrollment in lower grades.	Total enrollment.
Richard Thatcher.....	1891-92	62		62
Do.....	1892-93	101		101
George W. Winans.....	1893-94	116		116
E. R. Williams.....	1894-95	161		161
Edmund D. Murdaugh.....	1895-96	156		156
Do.....	1896-97	174		174
Do.....	1897-98	180	71	251
Do.....	1898-99	178	72	250
Do.....	1899-1900	176	146	322
Do.....	1900-1901	183	154	337
Frederick H. Umholtz.....	1901-2	289	195	484
Do.....	1902-3	471	287	758
Do.....	1903-4	539	222	761
Do.....	1904-5	728	175	903
Do.....	1905-6	804	176	980

Owing to the fact that we are about to enter statehood and the further fact that a large part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations will thus naturally become contributing territory to this institution, it is quite probable that the enrollment for the ensuing year will reach 1,200. More than 100 students have within the past ten years completed the normal school course of study, and hundreds of others are now teaching in the Territory who have received a partial training in this school. About one-half the students who attended this institution the past year expect to teach in some of the schools of the Territory next year. Therefore, more than 400 schools will be directly benefited through the efforts of the normal school the past year. It will be seen from these facts that the institution is subserving the ends for which it was established.

FACULTY.

The faculty for 1905-6 consisted of 30 members, all of whom are men and women of special training, education, and teaching ability who take a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the student.

PURPOSE.

The function of the normal schools is to prepare young men and young women to teach, and they must prepare them thoroughly and masterfully to teach whatever is to be taught in the public schools. Whatever is put into the public schools, and therefore into the State, must first be put into the normal schools. This, then, is the high function of the normal schools, and no low-grade, slipshod, unprofessional work can be tolerated here. The scientific spirit, so ripe everywhere to-day, must govern here as in the other professions. The child in the rural school needs the skillful touch of the trained master as much as does the child of the city school. And withal the higher type of learning required of the high school teacher and of the city superintendent can not be ignored by the schools that profess to train the teachers of the Commonwealth for their important work.

The teacher of our youth must know more than mere technical grammar, botany, and geometry, just as a medical student requires a much broader, a more elaborate knowledge of physiology than is taught in the high school, or even in the university or college; so the pedagogical student must have a broader knowledge and a deeper professional insight into the intricate subjects he is to teach than the institutions of general education can offer. In short, the mere smell of scholasticism is not sufficient; he must know something of society and of the business world in order that he may know adequately what to teach and how to teach the youth who are to constitute the citizenship of the State.

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

[T. W. Conway, president.]

The Northwestern Normal School was founded by an act of the legislative assembly of 1897, and was the second one of the normal schools to be established in Oklahoma. The first session of school was opened September 20, 1897, in the Congregational Church, with an enrollment of 55 which increased to 166 before the close of the first school year. On the 10th of March, 1898, the board of education for normal schools let the contract for the present building.

The attendance has grown from year to year until the last school year has had 765 different students in actual attendance at some time during the year. The requirements and demands of this school were such that the capacity of the present building was inadequate and the last legislative assembly gave an appropriation of \$50,000 to be used in the erection and equipment of a science hall and library building. The plans are now being prepared for such a building to be completed early in the spring of 1907.

The new building when completed will adequately accommodate all of the science departments, library rooms, training department, besides giving ample room for a well equipped gymnasium.

It is the purpose to make the new building compare favorably in design and equipment, with the present building, which is recognized as one of the most magnificent buildings in the West. It will occupy a commanding position on the campus, 200 feet west of the present building and at the head of Seventh street.

The manual training and musical departments that are now in rented or temporary buildings will be installed in the old building in rooms now occupied by the science departments, library and training school.

The Northwestern Normal School from the first has maintained all the necessary departments of a modern normal school and has been improving each department from year to year until now the school will compare favorably with the most efficient schools in the United States.

The latest of the departments to receive special attention and emphasis has been the manual training department, which was specially organized two years ago, since which time it has been developing power and popularity and is now recognized as one of the most essential departments in connection with the school. It is the aim to thoroughly equip the manual training department with all modern appliances, including domestic science just as soon as the

new building is completed, so that the rooms in the old building can be secured.

During the past several years an attempt has been made to direct all physical sports and games by individual members of the faculty, so that the physical development may go hand in hand with the growth of the mind. It has been at times a pretty severe task and one that taxed the resources of the faculty to its limit. Very fair results have been secured in all physical training but the results have not been commensurate with the great efforts put forth, owing to the lack of systematic direction and oversight. A man has been selected to take charge of all physical culture work, and hereafter, under wise and judicious supervision of a trained person, the best results in the harmonious development of mind and body may be reasonably expected.

The training department during the past year has grown in efficiency and popularity until now it fulfills the purpose for which it was created. This department is awakening in the student a just appreciation of the work of the teacher and arousing in him the spirit of service of the true teacher. This department of the normal school is made professional, not by the exclusion of primary and common school branches, but by the inclusion of the professional study of the same. All the common branches are studied in their direct relation to the teaching process, and in this way correct methods of teaching are acquired, besides giving a more comprehensive view of the scope and meaning. In this department every pupil is a student teacher; he must think the object as the learner thinks it; he must also think the process by which the learner knows, and he must think the means the teacher is to use to cause the learner to take the steps of the process.

Here is where he puts into practical operation those philosophical and elemental principles that he has learned in his study of the art of teaching, school supervision, school law, history of education, and philosophy of education.

The demand has been so great for trained teachers for the past two or three years that the department of training is not able to send forth material fast enough to accommodate the many calls that are made for skilled teachers.

The school faculty now consists of 26 members, all thoroughly prepared by experience and education to give excellent service to the State.

SOUTHWESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

[J. R. Campbell, president.]

The Oklahoma Southwestern State Normal School was opened in September, 1903. At the beginning there was established ten departments—psychology and education, history and civics, mathematics, English language and literature, ancient and modern languages, science, drawing and art, elocution and physical training, vocal and instrumental music, and a training school, consisting of one teacher with kindergarten and first grade.

At present the work has become so heavy that the department of science has been divided into three departments, consisting of physics, chemistry, and agriculture; biology; and physical geography, physiography, geology, astronomy, and taxidermy. The introduction of

agriculture into the regular work of the normal has proved to be one of the most promising features of the school. The demand for agriculture, as well as for manual training, is increasing constantly. The department of languages has been divided into the departments of Latin and of modern languages, respectively. The demand for German, French, and Spanish is increasing yearly. There is now a regular department of manual training, which is becoming very popular in the institution. This department is united with the physical training for men, under one instructor. The training school has been increased by one teacher, who has charge of the first, second, and third grades. Since the opening of the school it has offered a commercial course, which was popular, though this course has now been abandoned. Commercial subjects will be offered as before, but they will hereafter be considered as a part of the academic work of the school and not as a separate course.

There are now twenty regular instructors in the school, besides a secretary and a librarian, an increase of nine members since the opening of the normal.

One important difficulty which has confronted the institution is the scarcity of high schools for preparing the students for the courses of the normal. There are few villages and towns in the section which maintain any sort of a high school course. It is quite impossible for young men and women to get the preparatory work in the high schools because they are so few in number. To meet this need, at the outset, three years were given to the preparatory work, thus making the normal course cover a period of seven years. But the rural schools are increasing greatly in efficiency of work done. Better teachers are taking the places of the inefficient ones and the grade of work is becoming more and more satisfactory. At the beginning of the third year of the school the first year of the preparatory work was dropped. At the same time a graduate year was added to the courses offered. High schools are now being established in the surrounding villages, and their courses coordinate with those of the normal. From the present outlook in a few years they will do practically all of the work now being done by the subnormal department. It is the desire of the management of the normal that such shall be the case. Only enough preparatory students are desired as will be necessary to carry on a model high school department for the benefit of students who are to go out into the high schools of the State as instructors.

The demand for special training in the music and art departments has exceeded all expectations. Since the opening of the normal these departments have been crowded to overflowing. In the music department only piano and voice training are offered. There is a constantly increasing demand for training in stringed as well as wind instruments.

The school year consists of forty weeks, divided roughly into three terms, besides a summer term of six weeks. During the summer term the regular work of the normal institute course is offered, with an examination at the close. This examination is given by the State board of education, and the certificates granted are valid in any county of the State. Besides the regular institute course work, work is given in the regular courses of the normal. The number of teachers coming to take the normal credit work during the summer term is increasing yearly.

During the year 1903-4 the enrollment was 327 in the departments of the normal and 29 children in the training department. In 1904-5 the enrollment was 404 students and 35 children in the training school. In September, 1905, the first year of the subnormal department was discontinued, and no students were received into the normal who had not finished the eighth grade of the public schools. In spite of this fact there were enrolled during 1905-6 416 students. A conservative estimate for 1906-7 would be at least 500.

The interest of the surrounding country in the Southwestern Normal School is increasing yearly. High schools are coordinating their courses with those of the normal, so their students may enter with advanced credits. Teachers in the rural schools are training their pupils so they may enter the normal without examination. Many of the teachers themselves are spending a part of each year at the normal, besides taking special reading courses *in absentia*. Even boards of education are beginning to demand normal-trained teachers for their schools, and often send direct to the normal for teachers.

The first class to be graduated from the regular normal course was the class of 1905. There were two members of the class each bringing advanced credits from other schools. The class of 1906 consisted of three members. The class of 1907 will be the first composing students who have finished all their work at the Southwestern Normal School. All other classes have brought credits from other institutions. There has been one graduate from the music department and a score or more who have completed the commercial course since the normal started.

All rooms of the buildings are in constant use. During the past year the heating plant was moved from the basement of the main building to another erected for the purpose. This has proved very satisfactory for various reasons. It has made possible the heating of ten basement rooms which were formerly of little service. Six of the rooms are now used for recitation rooms and laboratories, while others are converted into bathrooms for both men and women.

Every prospect is favorable for the success of the Southwestern Normal School educationally. The people of the southwest are enthusiastic for the education of their children and are determined to build up a strong educational center which will insure to them intelligent manhood and womanhood.

COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

[Inman E. Page, president.]

The Colored Agricultural and Normal University was established by the legislature of 1897 for the purpose of giving to the negro educational advantages similar to those offered to the white people at the normal schools, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Territorial University. It was located at Langston after its citizens and those in its vicinity donated 40 acres of land.

The school was opened in the fall of 1898 with 4 teachers and 41 students. One building, consisting of four recitation rooms, had been erected, but it was not completely equipped for the reason that only \$5,000 had been appropriated for all purposes by the legislature,

which had acted on the supposition that for a number of years the attendance would be small and that consequently the needs would be few.

Nearly eight years have passed since the work of the institution began. The enrollment at the close of the last school year was 334. The number of teachers and officers was 17. The following departments were in operation: The elementary normal college preparatory, collegiate, agricultural, and domestic. All these departments were well equipped with the necessary furniture, apparatus, and machinery. The main building has been more than doubled in size. A dormitory for the accommodation of 100 girls has been erected, and another for the accommodation of over 100 more is rapidly approaching completion. A dormitory for the accommodation of 150 young men has been erected. A residence has been provided for the president on the grounds of the university, in order that the students in the dormitories may be under his immediate supervision. A boarding department has been established, which furnishes board, including fuel and light, for \$6 a month, and arrangements have been made to enable the young women to do their own laundry work. A mechanical building has been erected with a sufficient number of rooms to make it possible to give instruction in mechanical drawing, woodworking, blacksmithing, machine and foundry work. A barn, costing over \$3,000, has been erected and the farm has been supplied with horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry. Several wagons have been made for the use of the farm by the young men in the mechanical department, and the necessary farming implements have been purchased. The number of acres has been increased from 40 to 160.

The students who reside on the university grounds do all the work connected with the dormitories and the principal part of the work in the boarding department. Besides giving proper attention to their normal and academic work, all students are required to learn some handicraft. They devote one hour and thirty minutes each day to these industrial exercises, and many of them have become so proficient in the mechanic arts that they have been employed to erect buildings under the direction of the superintendent of the mechanical department. The girls in cooking, sewing, and millinery are making similar progress, and some are already earning a livelihood by following the trades which they have learned in the domestic department of the institution. It is gratifying to me to be able to report that both young men and women have elected the work of the agricultural department, and that they realize the importance of this kind of education in the present period in the history of their people.

Emphasis is placed not only upon the work of the various industrial departments, but also upon that of the normal department in which the Territory is fitting young men and women to teach in the public schools which are conducted for the elementary education of the race. The law creating this institution makes the diploma which is given to the graduates of this department a certificate which entitles its holder to the privilege of teaching in the schools of Oklahoma for a period of five years without further examination. This provision has served as an inducement to a number of candidates for positions in the schools to avail themselves of the instruction given in this department. Already four classes have completed its course, and

their members have easily found employment, and, as a rule, have given satisfaction.

Students who enter the institution for the purpose of taking the courses which are offered the college preparatory and the collegiate departments receive no less attention than those who enter to take other courses, and thus far those who have done so have made a record which fully justifies the legislature in making provision for the higher education of the negro.

KINGFISHER COLLEGE.

[J. T. House, president.]

This institution, observing the choicest traditions of a long line of American colleges remarkable for intellectual achievement, is not an educational experiment. It is not a technical school nor a manual training school nor a normal institute nor a university. It seeks to be in every respect a broad-gauged, thorough champion of the college idea—that of liberal training for the sake of character development.

The college is now in its twelfth year. It is well equipped with buildings, library, laboratories, etc., has a faculty of twelve members, and an enrollment in its student body of about 200.

The management of the institution has been so constantly in receipt of letters from prospective students inquiring for opportunity to work their way in college that a strong effort is now making to meet the demand. The college has now nearly 300 acres of land, upon which are young fruit trees, alfalfa, etc. With this as a basis it is proposed to develop dairying, market gardening, and other industries that will give employment to students outside of school hours.

Kingfisher has been the beneficiary of the famous philanthropist, Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago. Through him the college has received \$100,000 endowment and is about to receive an additional sum.

A distinguished citizen of Kingfisher, Ex-Governor Seay, is deeply interested in helping poor boys and girls to an education. He is planning to do this through the college and it is believed that he will shortly find a way to fulfill his desire.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

[H. C. Beamer, superintendent.]

The school opened September 1, 1905, with a fair number of pupils enrolled. The number varied but little from that of the previous year, but individual cases show gratifying improvement.

The aim and endeavor of the management to take charge of and instruct all deaf children of the Territory of suitable school age are frequently defeated by parents or guardians keeping them at home to work, and also by the unwillingness of parents to be separated from their children. It is a matter of regret that many over whom we have no control are thus deprived of the advantages furnished by the school. If we had a compulsory school law in some of the rural districts it would aid us greatly. The parents fail to realize the fact that an education is much more necessary to a deaf child than it is to one who hears. Because a child is deaf parents and friends should not give up all thought of instruction and discipline.

The same teachers were retained, three having served four years and one two years in the school. They, as well as others connected with the school, have been of great service to us in building up and carrying on the work successfully.

The school work in general during the year was very satisfactory. The success attained indicated certain, steady progress in all branches.

Besides the school work the girls were taught mending, sewing, embroidery, and general housework. The boys have the care of the school buildings and their dormitories; also have a carpenter shop and tools, lumber, etc., furnished them to draw out their ingenuity. Some show quite a good deal of skill.

Outdoor amusements are furnished for all—baseball and croquet for the older ones, while the smaller ones have wagons, dolls, etc., for their amusement. Physical culture is given the boys and girls on the grounds in the open air for their health and the development of their bodies.

The general health of the pupils this year has surpassed that of any preceding one, there being no sickness of any account and no deaths. The pupils have shown great interest and made good advancement in their school work, the most having passed in their June examination. They have their grade cards, showing their promotion to their several grades at the commencement of the next year.

The following is a list showing number of pupils from the several counties enrolled:

Beaver.....	1	Logan.....	9
Blaine.....	2	Noble.....	3
Caddo.....	2	Oklahoma.....	3
Canadian.....	3	Pawnee.....	4
Cleveland.....	1	Payne.....	3
Comanche.....	4	Pottawatomie.....	7
Custer.....	1	Roger Mills.....	1
Day.....	1	Washita.....	1
Garfield.....	3	Woods.....	5
Greer.....	5	Woodward.....	6
Kingfisher.....	3		
Kiowa.....	9	Total.....	80
Lincoln.....	3		

From information obtained there should be upward of 100 deaf mutes of school age in Oklahoma Territory.

Mr. H. C. BEAMER,

Superintendent Oklahoma School for Deaf.

SIR: The class-room work of this school for the past two years has been good, and the results are encouraging. Our aim has been to develop the minds and morals of our pupils, so as to prepare them for family and citizenship responsibilities.

In three years our most advanced grade will be prepared for Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., which was founded and is maintained for deaf students by the National Government. This certainly speaks well for the work of a school only 8 years old.

During the first four or five years of our course special lessons in language and numbers, which have been prepared by the teachers of our own school and by teachers of leading eastern schools, are used. After that books which are used in public schools are used by us.

Respectfully submitted.

PEARL H. DUNHAM, *Principal.*

GUTHRIE, OKLA., July 27, 1906.

Mr. H. C. BEAMER,

Superintendent Oklahoma School for Deaf and Dumb, Guthrie, Okla.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to inform you that the general health of the children during the year was excellent, there being no sickness of any consequence. Aside from a few cases of la grippe and bad colds there is nothing worthy of mentioning.

Permit me to take this occasion to say that in my opinion the superior health of these children is due in a very large measure to the painstaking care and constant attention bestowed upon them by Mrs. Beamer.

During the nine years of your superintendency of this school there has been only three deaths, and when it is considered that you have had some very frail children to care for this fact is remarkable.

The sanitary arrangements of the school are good; the ventilation all that could be desired, and you are not overcrowded. Therefore, sir, permit me to congratulate you upon the successful closing of the present school year.

Yours truly,

J. W. DUKE, *Visiting Physician.*

THE CHILOCCO INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND INDIAN INSTITUTE.

[S. M. McCowan, superintendent.]

The Chilocco Indian Agricultural School was opened for pupils in 1884 at Chilocco. The reserve contains 8,960 acres of good agricultural land, situated in Kay County and running along the Kansas State line, east and west, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. About 3,000 acres of this tract is under cultivation, the rest being in meadow or pasture land. The per capita appropriation provides for an enrollment of 700 pupils, but the average attendance generally runs from 20 to 60 over this number. These pupils are from many States and Territories and represent some 40 different tribes.

Chilocco has about 40 buildings and is known as the best-equipped institution in the Indian service for imparting practical agricultural knowledge to the Indian pupil. The principal crops are wheat, corn, oats, broom corn, sorghum, millet, blue grass, alfalfa, prairie hay, and garden products. A large beef and an extensive dairy herd is maintained. The school dairy produces about 10,000 gallons of milk each quarter. Splendid peach, apple, apricot, plum, and cherry orchards and a large, well-equipped poultry yard are features of the school. These, with the nursery and vineyards, afford practical instruction in these industries so closely allied to all farm work.

While the agricultural instruction, stock raising, dairying, etc., are Chilocco's leading features, training along all other industrial lines is given the students. Boys are taught carpentry, cabinet-making, blacksmithing, wagon making, painting, paper hanging, show and harness making, printing, plumbing, machine work, stone and brick laying, steam and electrical engineering, etc. Girls are trained in the knowledge of domestic art, such as sewing, baking, cooking, laundering, housekeeping, nursing, etc. The departments and shops are all equipped with modern and up-to-date machinery, and are in charge of competent instructors. Some 70 people make up the school faculty.

The literary course is designed to give a thorough grammar school training. Music and military tactics are included in the course. There is a school library of over 1,500 volumes, especially selected to meet the requirements. Religious instruction, while nonsectarian, is not neglected, and the object of the school is to graduate young men and women with well-formed characters, as well qualified as possible—industrially, mentally, and morally—for successful

competition with the youth of any race or color. Athletics—baseball, football, tennis, basket ball, etc.—is encouraged, but no attempt is made to organize professional teams. The school has a fine trained concert band, which is in demand at neighboring towns and which has an international reputation.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs established this year at this school, to be opened September 1, 1906, a normal training department, where may be prepared and educated advanced Indian young men and women to pass civil-service examinations and be qualified to become teachers in day and reservation schools throughout the service. A business course is a part of this normal training.

One of the leading features of Chilocco's methods of instruction is its experimental plots and individual gardens. The plots are about 1 acre in size and are arranged side by side along McCowan avenue for over a mile. Each student in the senior grades has charge of one of these plots and is required to make weekly observations of his experiment and to note all conditions relative to growth, weather, insects, etc.; also at harvesting time to make written report of these observations and experiments. Pupils in the literary work each have a garden plot in season in connection with their class-room work in nature study and plant growing.

The school, under the management and supervision of Superintendent McCowan, has progressed and grown to such an extent that, in size and equipment, it is now second to none in the Indian service. During the past year many improvements have been made, of which might be mentioned the following: Shop equipment, thoroughbred cattle and hogs, brooding and incubator houses in poultry yard, stone cottage for the assistant superintendent, new creamery, agricultural experimental laboratory, granitoid walks, curbing, fountains, etc.

The yearly appropriations for the school provided for by Congress are from \$140,000 to \$180,000.

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[W. P. Campbell, custodian.]

The collection of this society is in the Carnegie Library building, an absolute fireproof structure, at Oklahoma City. The collection occupies a floor space of 2,500 feet, and the estimated bulk (including furniture) is 22,000 pounds.

The last territorial legislature appropriated \$4,000 for the biennial period of 1905-6, which has enabled the society to make flattering progress. The prime feature of the collection is, perhaps, the newspaper files of the Territory, there being at this date 2,200 bound volumes, with 521 publications coming regularly, to be bound as fast as they accumulate. These files are daily consulted and will grow in value.

There are, besides, a valuable array of manuscripts, unbound pamphlets, public documents of both Territories, bound books of various character, including works of local authors, relics, curios, photographs, etc. The latest accessions include the large silk banner of Theodore Roosevelt, used on President Day at St. Louis, 1904; the visitors' records in the Oklahoma Building at St. Louis and Chicago; large banner used by Captain Payne while exploiting this region before it was opened to settlement; a number of books and pamphlets printed in the Indian languages—Cherokee and Creek;

three bound volumes, containing an aggregate of 287 publications from various States, each replete with write-ups by various editors during the national editorial excursion here in June, 1905.

In response to request, a majority of the members of the Fifty-ninth Congress furnished the society with autographs and photographs to be placed in the statehood alcove of this society. The various pens used in the free homes bill are the property of the society, a donation from ex-Delegate D. T. Flynn.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Oklahoma is without a reform school for youthful offenders against the law. An act was passed in the legislature of 1905 authorizing the governor to "enter into a contract with responsible parties within the boundaries of Oklahoma for the safe-keeping, careful rearing, and education of youthful offenders, who may have been found guilty of violation of law, or are found to be incorrigible by some court." An appropriation of \$5,000 was also made for carrying this act into effect.

This sum was found to be wholly inadequate for the purpose intended, since some fifty or more of the inmates of the penitentiary at Lansing belong properly in a reform school. It has not been deemed prudent and possible under existing circumstances and conditions to enter into a contract with private persons for the safe-keeping and education of the youths above named. The citizens of Anadarko, in Caddo County, sought to have the institution located adjoining that city, on ground occupied by the Indian agency, and if not required for the use of the agency have intended to petition Congress to set apart this land for the purposes of a reformatory.

The Territory is much in need of an institution of this kind, since the sentencing of a mere boy, as often happens, subjects him to associations in the penitentiary that are degrading and morally wrong, totally blunting whatever high sensibilities remain in the boy's nature, thus destroying his chances for usefulness when released from prison. The environment of a State prison is inconceivably demoralizing to the tender nature of an erring boy, and a reform school should be established by the State at the next meeting of the legislature.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Separate schools for white and colored children are maintained by strict legislative provision. The legislature of 1901 enacted a separate school law, which begins:

In all counties separate schools for white and colored children are hereby established, and such schools shall be permanently maintained, and the board of county commissioners shall annually levy a tax on all taxable property in their respective counties sufficient to maintain said separate schools.

This law not only prohibits the attendance of negro children at white schools, but prevents effectually the attendance of white children at negro schools. Every child, whatever its race, is assured of school advantages, the law requiring it. Wherever there is a negro child in a school district provision must be made for its common school education by the establishment and maintenance of a school, employment of a teacher, or sending of the child, at the district's expense, to an adjoining district or to the Territorial school for negroes in Langston. A white child is provided for likewise.

PENITENTIARY.

Oklahoma has no penitentiary of its own. Contract is held with the authorities of Kansas for the care and keeping of Oklahoma prisoners in the Lansing prison, 40 cents per day for each prisoner being paid by the Territory for that purpose.

The following statement is submitted by Warden Haskell:

Number over 18 years of age.....	369
Number under 18 years of age.....	18
Total number, June 30, 1906 (males, 380; females, 7).....	387
Number received during the year.....	147
Number discharged during the year.....	180

Occupation of prisoners: Coal mining, manufacturing of binding twine and furniture, tailoring, cooking, and farming.

INSANE.

Oklahoma's insane are cared for by private contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, located at Norman, Okla. The Territory pays \$200 per annum for each patient. It was intended, by virtue of the act of the last legislature locating the insane asylum at old Fort Supply Military Reservation, to move the patients to the new institution within the year. However, an injunction was granted by the district court, preventing the removal of the patients, and the necessary repairs and preparation of the buildings were stopped. The injunction is still in effect, pending the decision of the supreme court of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company still has the care of Oklahoma's insane.

OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

[D. W. Griffin, M. D., resident physician.]

At the close of the year ended June 30, 1905, there were domiciled in the institution:

Males.....	289
Females.....	173
Total.....	462
Received during the year:	
Males admitted on commitments.....	178
Females admitted on commitments.....	94
Males returned from parole.....	17
Females returned from parole.....	10
	299
Total treated during the year.....	761

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died.....	25	14	39
Discharged.....	122	60	182
Out on parole.....	8	10	18
Escapes.....	4	2	6
Total decrease.....	159	86	245
On hand June 30, 1906.....	315	201	516

Of the 516 patients on hand, the causes assigned are as follows:

Heredity.....	187	Syphilis.....	6
Ill health.....	45	Senility.....	21
Privation.....	12	Domestic trouble.....	6
Unknown.....	29	Paralysis.....	7
Epilepsy.....	70	Injury to head.....	1
Imbecile.....	68	Childbirth.....	7
Idiocy.....	29	Narcotism.....	2
Work and worry.....	14		
Intemperance.....	10	Total.....	516
Masturbation.....	2		

Ages and number of males and females admitted.

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under 16.....	3	6
Between 16 and 30.....	55	27
Between 30 and 40.....	50	25
Between 40 and 50.....	42	20
Between 50 and 60.....	25	13
Between 60 and 70.....	13	4
Over 70.....	6	6
Age not known.....	1	3
Total.....	195	104

Grand total, 299.

Number of patients from counties.

County.	Number.	County.	Number.
Beaver.....	4	Kiowa.....	9
Blaine.....	6	Lincoln.....	21
Caddo.....	16	Logan.....	33
Canadian.....	31	Noble.....	10
Cleveland.....	24	Oklahoma.....	64
Comanche.....	20	Pawnee.....	20
Custer.....	10	Payne.....	25
Day.....	4	Pottawatomie.....	43
Dewey.....	9	Roger Mills.....	7
Garfield.....	15	Washita.....	19
Grant.....	11	Woods.....	26
Greer.....	15	Woodward.....	13
Kay.....	31		
Kingfisher.....	30	Total.....	516

Number and causes of deaths during year.

Cause.	Number.	Cause.	Number.
Exhaustion.....	7	Appendicitis.....	1
Consumption.....	3	Heart disease.....	1
Old age.....	14	Chronic diarrhoea.....	1
Epilepsy.....	3	Burns.....	1
Paralysis.....	5	Brain syphilis.....	1
Cancer of stomach.....	1		
Typhoid fever.....	1	Total.....	39

The sanitarium is located 1 mile east of Norman, Okla., on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, on 50 acres of land, part of which is used as a garden for the benefit of the inmates, part for a walk, the rest being planted in shade trees which are several years old and give a complete shade where planted. This grove is partially converted into a park—the parade ground for the benefit of the patients—where they are allowed to go morning and afternoon of

every day when the weather is suitable. Benches and walks are provided, and inmates are allowed their discretion in enjoying these while in the parade ground.

During the year many improvements have been made. We have constructed additions to both our male and female hospitals, 50 feet by 30 feet each, that will accommodate 40 patients; repairs and whitewashing have been kept up where needed; all wards have been painted, and our new laundry building, to replace the one burned, is well on the way to completion.

FORT SUPPLY MILITARY RESERVATION.

The history of the proposed removal of the Hospital for the Insane from Norman to Fort Supply is related fully by the last annual report of the governor of Oklahoma, as follows:

By act of Congress of February 8, 1899, that portion of the Fort Supply Military Reservation remaining under the control of the Federal Government was set apart to be used by the Territory of Oklahoma for the purposes of an insane asylum.

The land (1,760.25 acres) thus set apart included the buildings and waterworks and sewerage systems of said reservation. The seventh legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma, by joint resolution, accepted the reservation from Congress under the conditions of the Congressional act, which provided that the authority to use the buildings and grounds might be revoked at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

After the passage of this act by the seventh legislative assembly, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transferred the reservation to the custody of the Territory of Oklahoma. The seventh legislative assembly provided that the asylum should be located at Fort Supply as soon as a railway—steam or electric—should be built to that place.

The eighth legislative assembly passed an act repealing the law passed by the seventh legislative assembly, and provided for the removal of the asylum from Norman, Okla., to Fort Supply as soon as the buildings could be repaired and the proper arrangements made for the transfer.

The eighth legislative assembly made an appropriation of \$85,000 for the maintenance of the insane for the year 1905, and \$50,000 for maintenance for the year 1906. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made by the eighth legislative assembly for repairs on the buildings at Supply.

Under the act passed by the eighth legislative assembly two trustees were appointed, who, with the governor, constitute the board of managers of the insane asylum. An architect was employed to prepare plans and specifications and the board proceeded to advertise for bids.

The members of the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, who have a contract with the Territory for keeping the insane, commenced an action in the courts to enjoin the Territory from carrying out the provisions of the act passed by the eighth legislative assembly, claiming that it was at variance with an act of Congress which restrains the Territory from making provision for any public building. Later Judge Hainer, sitting as a district judge in Logan County, Okla., issued an order restraining the Territory from proceeding to carry out the act of the eighth legislative assembly and from expending public moneys for repairs or otherwise on the buildings at Fort Supply. The decision of the court was to the effect that the act of the eighth legislative assembly was in violation of a Congressional restriction, which prohibited the location of any public buildings in Oklahoma during the years 1905 or 1906. The Territory has appealed from the decision of the district court to the supreme court. The case is now pending in the supreme court.

The eighth legislative assembly greatly handicapped the Territory by making an appropriation which was inadequate for repairing the buildings at Fort Supply, and also by making an inadequate appropriation for maintenance for the years 1905 and 1906. Under the present contract the cost of keeping the insane reached something over \$22,000 for each quarter. The \$85,000 appropriated will not be sufficient to maintain these unfortunate wards of the Territory under the contract system, and in my judgment it would not be sufficient to maintain them even were the asylum conducted under the direct supervision of the Territory, and it is a foregone conclusion that the \$50,000 appropriated for the year 1906 will be wholly inadequate.

The appropriation of \$25,000 made by the legislature for repairing the buildings at Fort Supply was wholly inadequate. When the trustees for the asylum advertised for bids, although the bids were never formally passed upon, as an injunction had been granted

restraining the trustees from proceeding with the work, yet it was ascertained that the bids would have ranged all the way from \$90,000 to \$125,000.

Whatever may be the result in the supreme court when a hearing is had on the appeal, it is evident that an increased legislative appropriation will have to be made before the buildings at Fort Supply can be prepared in a proper manner for taking care of the insane. The members of the board of trustees have also decided to submit the matter to Congress and try to have the former Congressional restriction against the Territory erecting a public building removed.

CHURCHES AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Oklahoma is well supplied with churches, nearly every denomination being represented. The various church societies have furnished me the following statistics. Many fine church edifices are to be found in some of our cities.

The west is a fertile field for the fraternal society. All of the old orders are represented, and in some localities have beautiful and costly homes. Most of the existing orders have reported their membership and amount of property owned. Below will be found a table containing them:

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Number of church buildings.....	19
Value of church property in all.....	\$69,000
Number of rectories.....	9
Number of organized missions.....	20
Number of other regular stations.....	16
Number of communicants.....	961
Number of clergy.....	9
Number of Sunday schools.....	15
Membership of Sunday schools.....	338

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Number of church buildings.....	185
Value of church buildings.....	\$352,800
Number of parsonages.....	93
Value of parsonages.....	\$12,700
Church membership.....	17,278
Number of ministers who are pastors.....	167
Number of local preachers not pastors.....	100
Number of organized missions.....	2
Number of Sunday schools.....	232
Number of Epworth leagues.....	155
Number of Junior leagues.....	56
Membership of Sunday schools.....	18,000
Membership of Epworth leagues.....	4,000
Membership of Junior leagues.....	1,900

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Number of church buildings.....	299
Number of parsonages.....	159
Value of church buildings.....	\$396,258
Value of parsonages.....	\$111,137
Church members.....	33,520
Number of ministers.....	200
Number of organized missions.....	711
Number of Sunday schools.....	330
Membership of Sunday schools.....	24,702
Number of Epworth leagues.....	150
Membership of Epworth leagues.....	4,482

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Number of church buildings.....	57
Value of church buildings.....	\$152,000
Number of manses.....	19
Value of manses.....	\$36,000
Church membership.....	5,000
Number of ministers.....	55
Number of organized churches.....	70
Number of Sunday schools.....	63
Membership of Sunday schools.....	5,500

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Number of churches.....	440
Number of church buildings.....	165
Value of church buildings.....	\$260,000
Number of parsonages.....	30
Value of parsonages.....	\$36,000
Church membership.....	21,000
Number of ministers.....	400
Organized missions.....	200
Sunday schools.....	200
Membership of Sunday schools.....	15,000
Number of Baptist Young People's Union organizations.....	85
Membership of Baptist Young People's Union organizations.....	1,800

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Number of church buildings.....	72
Value of church buildings.....	\$100,000
Number of parsonages.....	37
Value of parsonages.....	\$29,600
Church organizations.....	80
Membership.....	2,600
Number of ministers.....	57
Number of Sunday schools.....	116
Membership of Sunday schools.....	5,800
Number of Christian Endeavor societies.....	26
Membership.....	846

FRIENDS.

Number of church buildings.....	15
Value of church buildings.....	\$20,000
Number of parsonages.....	10
Value of parsonages.....	\$7,500
Church membership.....	2,000
Indian members.....	300
Indian missions.....	5
Number of ministers.....	25
Number of Sunday schools.....	30
Membership of Sunday schools.....	1,500

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Number of organized churches.....	402
Number of church buildings.....	187
Value of church buildings.....	\$350,000
Church membership.....	26,000
Number of ministers.....	180
Number of Sunday schools.....	248
Membership of Sunday schools.....	23,000
Number of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.....	76
Membership of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.....	2,521

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishop.....	1
Churches.....	60
Priests.....	35
Chapels.....	7
Stations visited.....	100
New residences for priests.....	3
Church membership.....	20,000
Academies.....	3
Colleges for boys.....	1
Schools for boys and girls.....	20
Schools for colored.....	2
Convents.....	17
Monasteries.....	1
Hospitals.....	1
Number of Sunday schools.....	30
Membership of Sunday schools.....	2,000

MEMBERSHIP OF COLORED CHURCHES.

Missionary Baptist.....	8,682
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3,640
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	820
Methodist Episcopal Church (colored wing).....	840
Primitive Baptist.....	486
Colored Presbyterian.....	141
Congregational.....	412
Church of God.....	201

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Number of societies.....	209
Number of members.....	7,306
Number of junior societies.....	62
Number of members.....	1,860
Total number of societies.....	271
Total membership.....	9,166
New societies organized during year ending June 30, 1903.....	44

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Number of Sunday schools.....	1,453
Number of officers and teachers.....	7,391
Number of scholars.....	48,986

Fraternal organizations.

Name of order.	Organi- zations.	New organi- zations.	Members.	New members.	Value of property.
Masons.....	141	15	6,777	837	.....
Knights Templar.....	13	3	607	68	.....
Eastern Star.....	58	12	2,878	300	\$2,250.87
Odd Fellows.....	229	22	13,000	1,291	194,000.00
Rebekah lodges.....	155	29	7,654	1,121	8,000.00
Ancient Order United Workmen.....	105	4	3,810	782	125.00
Knights of Pythias.....	63	3	3,250	425	3,500.00
Woodmen of the World.....	116	12	4,636	1,287	.....
Grand Army of the Republic.....	84	7	1,854	249	2,085.00
Confederate Veterans.....	36	2	1,516	78	.....
Order of Elks.....	7	.....	1,071	233	39,430.20
Women's Christian Temperance Union.....	110	20	1,200	300	.....
Women's Federated Clubs.....	82	13	2,000	300	1,000.00
Women's Relief Corps.....	39	2	890	36	1,800.00
Ladies of the Maccabees.....	25	8	531	297	28,625.00
Scottish Rite Masons.....	1	.....	1,009	139	115,000.00

MISSIONS.

The industrial schools maintained by various religious denominations are mentioned below, together with their location:

- Cache Creek, boarding (Reformed Presbyterian), Anadarko.
- Mary Gregory Memorial (Presbyterian), Anadarko.
- Methvin, boarding (Methodist), Anadarko.
- St. Patrick's, boarding (Catholic), Anadarko.
- St. John's, boarding (Catholic), Pawhuska.
- St. Louis, boarding (Catholic), Pawhuska.
- St. Benedict's Academy (Catholic), Sacred Heart.
- St. Patrick's, boarding (Catholic), Anadarko.
- St. Mary's Academy (Catholic), Sacred Heart.
- Friends' Mission, Tecumseh.

PART IV.

Territorial secretary—Territorial treasurer—Territorial auditor—Territorial superintendent of public instruction—Territorial attorney-general—Territorial adjutant-general—Territorial bank commissioner—Territorial oil inspector—Territorial grain inspector—Territorial librarian—Territorial game warden—Territorial insurance commissioner—Board for leasing school lands—Board of agriculture—Live stock sanitary commission—Board of railway assessors—Board of equalization—Board of health—Board of asylum trustees—Board of pharmacy—Board of dental examiners—Board of osteopathic examiners—Board of embalmers.

TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

[Charles H. Filson.]

During the past year there have been issued 919 notarial commissions, distributed among the various counties as shown below:

Beaver.....	32	Grant.....	19	Payne.....	22
Blaine.....	20	Greer.....	58	Pottawatomie.....	40
Caddo.....	50	Kay.....	49	Roger Mills.....	28
Canadian.....	24	Kingfisher.....	18	Washita.....	19
Cleveland.....	16	Kiowa.....	33	Woods.....	49
Comanche.....	97	Lincoln.....	33	Woodward.....	44
Custer.....	22	Logan.....	40		
Day.....	12	Noble.....	20	Total.....	919
Dewey.....	14	Oklahoma.....	91		
Garfield.....	31	Pawnee.....	38		

Number of commissioners for Oklahoma in other States and countries.....	2
Number of notarial commissions issued during the year ended June 30, 1906.....	919
Number of requisitions granted.....	51
Number of requisitions honored.....	28
Number of corporations chartered.....	1,285

Amount collected in fees and turned into Territorial treasury.

Received from insurance.....	\$20,782.32
Received from corporations, notaries, and miscellaneous items.....	12,382.95
Total.....	33,165.27

Classified list of corporations chartered.

Churches.....	133	Mills and elevators.....	26
Banks.....	59	Miscellaneous.....	832
Mining and oil.....	130		
Railroads.....	35	Total.....	1,285
Telephone.....	70		

TERRITORIAL TREASURY.

[C. W. Rambo, treasurer.]

Below is given a statement showing the amount of taxes collected, by counties, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906; also a statement showing the receipts from sources other than taxation, together with a list of Territorial depositories and amount of securities furnished by each.

Amount of taxes collected, by counties, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Beaver.....	\$13,200.75	Oklahoma.....	\$45,075.29
Blaine.....	13,169.74	Payne.....	22,176.60
Canadian.....	20,511.20	Pawnee.....	23,212.32
Cleveland.....	13,767.83	Pottawatomie.....	25,683.86
Custer.....	14,618.22	Roger Mills.....	10,359.77
Dewey.....	6,734.33	Washita.....	16,119.34
Garfield.....	29,447.92	Woods.....	44,161.37
Grant.....	18,591.11	Woodward.....	18,376.35
Greer.....	37,212.15	Day.....	3,092.96
Kay.....	27,084.59	Comanche.....	27,464.78
Kingfisher.....	20,058.79	Caddo.....	17,867.39
Lincoln.....	25,450.54	Kiowa.....	19,318.42
Logan.....	30,138.97		
Noble.....	18,114.72	Total.....	561,009.31

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

J. R. Campbell (proceeds from sale of stove).....	\$15.00
William Grimes, secretary of Oklahoma.....	13,467.90
Charles H. Filson, secretary of Oklahoma.....	18,542.27
Paul F. Cooper, bank commissioner.....	4,500.00
J. W. Foose, Territorial librarian.....	1,047.68
F. A. Ashton, coal-oil inspector.....	6,935.74
Common school fund (leasing board).....	323,419.59
Public building fund (leasing board).....	76,400.00
Common school indemnity (leasing board).....	6,056.04
College fund (leasing board).....	76,350.00
Greer County, sections 13 (leasing board).....	6,200.00
Greer County, sections 33 (leasing board).....	4,800.00
Interest on daily balances.....	17,559.07
Condemnation school lands.....	800.80
Northwestern Normal School (music department).....	551.25
Southwestern Normal School (music department).....	627.00
Central Normal School (music department).....	858.20
United States, for agricultural and mechanical colleges.....	25,000.00
The National Bank of Boyertown, interest refunded.....	9.00
I. E. Page, president Langston College, amount overpaid Hollingsworth.....	8.75
I. E. Page, proceeds from sale of cotton (agricultural department).....	14.02
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, reclamation for broken furniture.....	30.79
Governor T. B. Ferguson, proceeds from sale of stove.....	4.00
W. B. Kendall, county treasurer, interest on Territorial funds while in his hands.....	1.32
Snyder & Brown (advertising).....	54.50
C. W. Rambo, amount to correct interest on warrant.....	3.60
W. O. Cromwell, rebate in case of Territory v. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.....	.70
Condemnation sections 33 fund.....	50.00
Total.....	583,307.22

Enumeration of Territorial depositories, with the amount of securities furnished by each.

Guthrie National Bank	\$104,916.65
National Bank of Commerce	100,925.84
Guthrie Savings Bank	23,213.87
Logan County Bank	17,916.19
Western National Bank (Oklahoma City)	103,213.06
American National Bank (Oklahoma City)	22,969.80
State National Bank (Oklahoma City)	21,172.35
Oklahoma City National Bank	25,567.90
Chandler National Bank (Chandler)	12,936.00
State National Bank (Shawnee)	27,851.12
First National Bank (Edmond)	11,542.85
First National Bank (El Reno)	26,210.22
First National Bank (Weatherford)	13,490.75
First National Bank (Watonga)	18,338.08
First National Bank (Newkirk)	18,703.63
First National Bank (Kingfisher)	36,700.00
Farmers' National Bank (Ponca City)	15,000.00
Pawnee National Bank (Pawnee)	28,257.00
Citizens' National Bank (El Reno)	11,119.14
Citizens' Bank of Mulhall	5,408.29
Tonkawa State Bank (Tonkawa)	5,266.76
National Bank of Pond Creek	4,593.78
First National Bank (Arapaho)	18,171.23
Garfield Exchange Bank (Enid)	9,977.07
Alva National Bank (Alva)	25,236.28
First National Bank (Geary)	4,015.63

Statement showing the balance on hand at close of business on May 31, the amount received and paid out from June 1 to June 30, and the balance on hand at close of business on June 30, 1906.

General revenue fund	\$22,363.66
Common school fund	16,888.51
Common school indemnity fund	6,113.11
Public building fund	447,306.69
University, Agricultural and Mechanical College and Normal School fund	5,980.03
University fund	620.84
University fund tax, 1903	490.48
University fund tax, 1904	703.96
University fund tax, 1905	5,578.86
University fund tax, 1906	12.07
University lease fund	101.29
University building fund	4,611.58
University equipment fund tax, 1903	74.85
University equipment fund tax, 1904	165.60
Normal School fund	1,896.21
Normal School fund tax, 1903	1,753.26
Normal School fund tax, 1904	4,479.75
Normal School fund tax, 1905	5,449.12
Normal School fund tax, 1906	7.78
Normal School building fund	6,441.99
Normal School lease fund	823.24
Northwestern Normal School fund	5,627.83
Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1903	6,095.54
Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1904	3,924.67
Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1905	3,368.51
Northwestern Normal School fund tax, 1906	7.78
Northwestern Normal School building fund	15,564.70
Northwestern Normal School lease fund	8,884.83
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund	65.58
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund tax, 1903	364.47
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund tax, 1904	1,026.75
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund tax, 1905	4,465.54
Colored Agricultural and Normal University fund tax, 1906	4.28
Colored Agricultural and Normal University lease fund	734.67

Colored Agricultural and Normal University building fund.....	\$1,509.32
Colored Agricultural and Normal University girls' dormitory fund.....	1,811.61
University Preparatory School fund.....	129.15
University Preparatory School fund tax, 1903.....	2,641.73
University Preparatory School fund tax, 1904.....	2,712.54
University Preparatory School fund tax, 1905.....	843.91
University Preparatory School fund tax, 1906.....	4.28
University Preparatory School lease fund.....	8,444.92
University Preparatory School building fund.....	10,970.65
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund.....	44.07
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund tax, 1903.....	51.75
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund tax, 1904.....	912.85
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund tax, 1905.....	1,704.19
Agricultural and Mechanical College levy fund tax, 1906.....	4.28
Agricultural and Mechanical College building fund.....	12.52
Agricultural and Mechanical College Morrill Hall fund.....	4,227.10
Southwestern Normal School fund tax, 1903.....	2,079.77
Southwestern Normal School fund tax, 1904.....	8,649.70
Southwestern Normal School fund tax, 1905.....	3,996.83
Southwestern Normal School fund tax, 1906.....	7.78
Southwestern Normal School lease fund.....	1,097.92
Southwestern Normal School beautifying fund.....	550.66
Southwestern Normal School building fund.....	1,647.85
Deaf and Dumb School fund.....	1,685.84
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1903.....	761.54
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1904.....	3,683.55
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1905.....	946.94
Deaf and Dumb School fund tax, 1906.....	4.28
Blind School fund.....	7,219.82
Board of education fund.....	2,621.06
Greer County sections 13 fund.....	22,653.39
Greer County sections 33 fund.....	20,230.68
Condemnation school lands fund.....	21,174.73
Library fund.....	1,206.64
Bond interest fund.....	8,048.97
Interest land-lease fund.....	1,818.53
Statutes and session laws fund.....	117.00
Condemnation sections 13 fund.....	1,238.24
Condemnation sections 33 fund.....	2,622.57
Permanent school fund.....	100.00
Total.....	<u>732,587.18</u>
Balance on hand June 1, 1906.....	754,850.58
Amount received from all sources from June 1 to June 30.....	15,275.94
Total.....	<u>770,126.52</u>
Amount paid out from June 1 to June 30.....	37,539.34
Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1906.....	732,587.18
Total.....	<u>770,126.52</u>
The funds are deposited in the following banks:	
Capitol National Bank, Guthrie.....	\$158,634.59
Less outstanding checks.....	6.99
	<u>158,627.60</u>
Guthrie National Bank, Guthrie.....	84,225.04
National Bank of Commerce, Guthrie.....	75,508.34
Guthrie Savings Bank, Guthrie.....	18,653.76
Logan County Bank, Guthrie.....	14,755.06
Western National Bank, Oklahoma City.....	66,478.96
American National Bank, Oklahoma City.....	19,406.91
State National Bank, Oklahoma City.....	17,513.10
Oklahoma City National Bank, Oklahoma City.....	21,301.02

Chandler National Bank, Chandler.....	\$12,315.43
State National Bank, Shawnee.....	27,301.58
First National Bank, Edmond.....	10,738.01
First National Bank, El Reno.....	21,903.01
First National Bank, Weatherford.....	9,460.94
First National Bank, Watonga.....	17,589.23
First National Bank, Newkirk.....	18,372.31
First National Bank, Kingfisher.....	27,557.22
Farmers National Bank, Ponca City.....	15,431.22
Pawnee National Bank, Pawnee.....	25,309.04
Citizens National Bank, El Reno.....	10,107.94
Citizens Bank of Mulhall, Mulhall.....	5,029.85
Tonkawa State Bank, Tonkawa.....	2,326.79
National Bank of Pond Creek, Pond Creek.....	5,237.91
First National Bank, Arapahoe.....	13,078.27
Garfield Exchange Bank, Enid.....	9,177.90
Alva National Bank, Alva.....	25,168.74
Not deposited.....	12.00
Total.....	732,587.18

The differences in the balances as shown by our statement and those of the banks arise from the fact that checks have been issued which have not been presented for payment.

TERRITORIAL AUDITOR.

[L. W. Baxter.]

Statement of warrants.

Fund.	Issued July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.	Outstanding July 1, 1906.	Fund.	Issued July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive.	Outstanding July 1, 1906.
General revenue.....	\$332,469.22	\$590,330.76	Northwestern Normal School:		
Agricultural and Mechanical College:			Building.....		\$40,057.04
Building.....	594.27		Land lease.....	\$7,206.95	
Land lease.....	10,970.96		Old tax levy.....		5.00
Old tax levy.....		2.05	1903 tax levy.....	1,073.25	43.61
1903 tax levy.....	2,817.78		1904 tax levy.....		6.57
1904 tax levy.....	1,869.76		1905 tax levy.....	30,000.00	10,916.22
1905 tax levy.....	17,500.00	6,812.77	Southwestern Normal School:		
Board of education.....	1,066.68		Building.....		90.10
Central Normal School:			Beautifying.....	638.73	
Land lease.....	12,471.83		Land lease.....	9,909.62	
Old tax levy.....		18.08	1903 tax levy.....	1,155.91	5.74
1903 tax levy.....	5,447.48		1904 tax levy.....		5,820.37
1904 tax levy.....		720.00	1905 tax levy.....	30,000.00	11,422.60
1905 tax levy.....	30,000.00	12,444.56	University:		
Colored Agricultural and Normal University:			Building.....		
Building.....	1,242.84		Land lease.....	19,890.70	119.55
Land lease.....	11,742.53	22.47	Old tax levy.....		12.00
Old tax levy.....	109.55	8.50	1903 tax levy.....	23.97	
1903 tax levy.....	1,604.70	3.00	1904 tax levy.....	3,242.23	65.00
1904 tax levy.....	2,158.09	315.00	1905 tax levy.....	49,939.83	21,070.07
1905 tax levy.....	17,500.00	9,515.88	University equipment:		
College for Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.....	25,000.00		1903 tax levy.....	3,863.10	56.50
Common school.....	323,133.60		1904 tax levy.....	3,759.02	
Common school indemnity.....	5,808.92		University Preparatory School:		
Deaf and dumb:			Land lease.....	2,705.27	
Old tax levy.....	5,444.70		Old tax levy.....		
1903 tax levy.....	5,416.42		1903 tax levy.....	1,106.82	
1904 tax levy.....	1,224.40		1904 tax levy.....		
1905 tax levy.....	11,715.73		1905 tax levy.....	17,415.39	5,873.19
Library.....	1,153.20	91.40	1905-6 building.....	46,906.80	35,190.17
			Total.....	1,057,240.25	751,038.20

THE OKLAHOMA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[L. W. Baxter, superintendent of public instruction.]

The Oklahoma public schools have made commendable progress the past year. The growth has been steady, quiet, and yet effective. Teachers are better qualified and better paid; old buildings have been repaired and new ones built; the schoolrooms and school grounds have been beautified; school district officers have manifested an increased interest; the public at large are more deeply enthused and more persistently determined that every school shall be properly equipped and supplied with a thoroughly qualified teacher; gradation is more perfect, and instruction more scientific and effective. Thus the fruitage is rich and abundant, promising much for the future.

The educational system properly divides itself into three divisions: The grades, the high school, and the higher education represented by the State institutions.

Oklahoma has established one State university, one agricultural and mechanical college, three State normal schools, one university preparatory school, and one colored agricultural and normal university. During the past year three institutions were attended by 4,334 students, at a cost to the State of \$368,668.63. Each school has splendid buildings, excellent equipment, and a strong faculty of energetic and conscientious workers.

Numerous private colleges and denominational schools have sprung up in various localities and have generally succeeded in building up good schools. Some especially have taken high rank and are doing the very highest grade of work.

In a few short years the young men and women who are now going out from these institutions of learning will control the destiny of the future commonwealth.

The high schools, "the university of the masses," is growing in favor each year. There are now over 75 schools in the Territory doing high school work. Under the county high school law, two counties, Logan and Woods, have established county high schools. The first has just completed its third year with an enrollment of over 400; the latter, its first year, with over 100 students. Both institutions are well organized, well equipped with excellent buildings and most competent faculties. Both high schools are most liberally patronized by the rural districts, thus elevating, enriching, and dignifying country life.

But after all the common school is the school of the masses, "the anchor and hope of a free people." Oklahoma is divided into convenient and accessible school districts 3 miles square. Thus every boy and girl has a school brought to his doorway. These schools are taught by properly certificated teachers. The course of study is prescribed by the State board of education. This course of study articulates with the high schools and the State institutions. The articulation is so perfect that a pupil may begin in the most distant rural school and graduate at any of the State institutions without a break.

The schools are supported principally by levies made on the taxable property of the Territory. For the year ended June 30, 1905, the total amount expended for school purposes was \$1,488,109.88. New buildings have been erected during the year in every part of the

Territory. The present value of buildings and grounds is \$2,593,848.03. The enumeration of school children between the ages of 6 and 21 years was: Males, 108,721; females, 102,895; total, 211,616. The enrollment was: Males, 81,540; females, 76,782; total, 158,322. The daily attendance of all pupils was: Males, 45,437; females, 44,801; total, 90,238. All of these were increases over the preceding year.

The number of teachers employed were: Males, 1,269; females, 2,418; total, 3,687. The average wages of teachers holding first-grade certificates was \$50.44 per month. The demand for well-equipped teachers in every part of the Territory is on the increase. The efforts put forth by our teachers to better prepare themselves is not exceeded by any other body of teachers. The introduction of the nationalized Illinois course of study has greatly facilitated uniformity and given definiteness to the work. The plan of the rural school graduation has been in operation for several years and has proven a great incentive to the children of the rural schools to complete the work of the grades and receive a diploma. Very many of these boys and girls are greatly encouraged to go to the higher schools. Since the adoption of this plan 6,425 pupils have passed these examinations successfully.

The schools are supported by taxation and rentals from the school lands donated by the General Government for educational purposes. Each school district is allowed to levy 20 mills on the assessable property of the district for school purposes annually, while the school-land rentals aggregated \$338,585.60, and amounted to \$1.60 per capita for the common schools, being an increase over the preceding year of \$0.28 per capita.

The county superintendents fix the boundaries of the various school districts to suit the convenience of the people. In many localities the people are forming consolidated districts and organizing a graded or union school with two or more teachers. The tendency is toward consolidation with transportation of pupils. This will be one of the radical improvements in our school system in the near future.

County superintendents report healthy associations of teachers in every county where monthly meetings are held during the sessions of the schools. They have reported numerous visits made by them to the various district schools, where advice, encouragement, and lectures have been given by them to teachers, pupils, and patrons. A county normal institute has been held in each county lasting from four to six weeks during the summer. Instruction and lectures were given by licensed instructors and conductors examined by the State board of education. The persons teaching in these normals are generally members of the faculties of some of the State institutions, city superintendents, high school principals or teachers, thus insuring the best talent. A small enrollment fee of \$1 is charged for four weeks of instruction, and this, with the examination fees collected during the year, pay the expenses of these schools. In some instances the county commissioners aid the institute by a donation of \$100 from the funds of the county.

The teachers of the Territory held their annual association or convention at Enid during the holidays. Over 600 teachers enrolled, besides the many visitors that attended. Many prominent speakers and lecturers from abroad were present and addressed the convention.

The next meeting will be held at Shawnee. A joint session with the teachers of the Indian Territory has been arranged, and the two associations will be united.

The separate school law, requiring a separate school for the white and colored youth, continues to be popular with the people of both races. The school in the district where the pupils of either race are in the minority is called the separate school. These separate schools are maintained by taxation of the entire county wherein they are located.

Kindergarten schools are maintained in the cities of the first class in accordance with a late law and are becoming very popular. The State normal schools also maintain kindergartens for the training of teachers.

The moral and humane law passed by the last legislature is receiving support and is being generally observed. Teachers are endeavoring to find the best means of complying with the observance of the law. Associations of noble men and women are being formed for the teaching of its principles.

The crowning glory of American statehood is its public schools, and the people of Oklahoma are not behind, but are leaders in the idea of education. Our population, being made up of the most energetic people from every State in the Union and the entire civilized parts of the earth, it follows that they are profoundly interested in the cause of education, and firmly believe it to be the only means for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuation of American manhood.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

[W. O. Cromwell, attorney-general.]

The volume of work in the office of the attorney-general during the first half of the past year showed a slight increase, and the office was able, with the usual force, to keep the same from accumulating. Since the passage of the enabling act, approved June 16, 1906, the numerous inquiries and additional work of a legal nature necessarily devolving upon an office of this sort has materially increased. While it is true that no legal obligation devolves upon the office, as at present constituted, to express opinions upon matters governing affairs over in the Indian Territory, yet no good reason can be assigned for refusing to aid, so far as possible, in informing those who are sufficiently interested to make requests as to the character of constitution most advisable for the new State.

Under the laws of the Territory as now constituted the attorney-general is required to appear for the Territory and prosecute all proceedings, civil or criminal, in the supreme court in which the Territory is an interested party. It is also the duty of the attorney-general, at the request of the governor, to prosecute those criminal or civil cases on behalf of the Territory in which it may appear that his services are needed. He is required, under the law, to advise county attorneys and to give written opinions to the heads of all departments or either branch of the legislature when requested so to do in writing. In addition to these general duties imposed upon this office there are many special acts requiring the attorney-general to look after specific matters.

The volume of criminal business has not, we are pleased to say, increased during the last year, but, on the contrary, has decreased. We look upon this as a very healthful condition and as showing a desire upon the part of the citizens of the Territory to keep rather than to break its laws.

The civil litigation in which the Territory is interested in the various courts has rapidly increased within the past year. Suits growing out of the failure of the Capitol National Bank of this city have been thus far successfully carried on, the original amount of the judgment obtained against the American Bonding Company, which was surety for the bank, being \$244,053.21. This case was tried in the district court of Logan County. Judgment for the full amount was awarded and time taken by the defendant company to perfect an appeal to the supreme court. The appeal has not yet been filed in the supreme court and is therefore undetermined.

The usual number of habeas corpus cases have been brought by persons incarcerated in the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kans., where the Oklahoma prisoners are kept under contract with the said State.

There are twenty-six counties in Oklahoma, each having a county attorney authorized to call upon the attorney-general for advice pertaining to the duties of the offices, and the majority of these officers have found it necessary within the past year to ask for but few opinions from this office. Fewer opinions have been asked for from this office by county attorneys than during the preceding year. This can be accounted for, however, by the fact that the county attorneys were newly elected at the election occurring November 4, 1904, and during the first year were naturally more or less new to the office, and, in fact, some of the most important laws now upon the statute book were placed there by the legislature of 1903, which made it necessary for county attorneys to ask freely for an interpretation of those laws by this office.

One of the most important cases now pending in the supreme court of the Territory is the case involving the removal of the Hospital for the Insane to the Fort Supply Military Reservation near Woodward, in Woodward County, Okla., the insane of the Territory having previously been cared for at the Sanitarium in Norman, Cleveland County, Okla., which is operated by the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company. The case was submitted at the January, 1906, term of the supreme court, but no opinion has been handed down by that tribunal.

Considerable business has been transacted in the United States circuit court of appeals in criminal cases appealed from the supreme court of our Territory.

The several habeas corpus cases have entailed a large amount of work and necessitated a number of trips to Leavenworth, Topeka, and St. Louis, some being brought in the district court of Leavenworth County, Kans., others in the United States district court for the district of Kansas, and still others begun in the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis. The Moran case, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, is the most important criminal case now on the docket of this office.

The most important civil case is the case of the Territory of Oklahoma *v.* The American Bonding Company of Baltimore, mentioned heretofore, in which the district court of Logan County gave judg-

ment for the full amount for which the Territory sued. As the bank has paid dividends, the claim of the Territory has been materially reduced, and now, less interest, is only about half of the amount for which claim was originally made.

This office is pleased to state that, so far as requests from the heads of the different departments of the Territorial government for opinions from this office relative to departmental duties are concerned, the work has not increased, except from the departments of the Territorial secretary and the Territorial treasurer.

So far as we are able at present to judge, there will be a heavy increase in the work in this department incident to the organization and putting into operation of a State form of government.

THE MILITIA.

[Alva J. Niles, adjutant-general.]

The militia of Oklahoma is composed of a highly intelligent class of young men, as is shown by the official reports of United States army officers who have inspected it. Though there is much room for improvement, it has been through the efforts of these young men that Oklahoma has to-day one of the best organized and disciplined organizations of citizen soldiers in the United States.

The law known as the "Dick bill," which was enacted by Congress in 1903, provided that—

In organization, armament, and discipline the organized militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, shall be the same as that which is now provided for the regular and volunteer armies of the United States within five years from the date of the approval of this act.

In complying with this law much progress has been made, and it may be said that with a few exceptions the Oklahoma militia now conforms with the provisions of that act.

From the appropriation of \$1,000,000, provided for by the Dick bill for arming the militia, there was set aside last year for the Oklahoma militia the sum of \$13,103.13, and this year, by reason of an increase by Congress in the national appropriation, Oklahoma receives the sum of \$26,206.26, with the provision that at least \$6,551.56 of that amount shall be used in establishing rifle ranges. The balance of the allotment, \$19,654.70, will be used for providing other necessary equipment.

While the National Government is doing its full share in providing arms and equipment for our militia, it is a matter of deep regret that our own local law is not as responsive to it as it is believed it should be in the way of appropriating money to provide for the proper care of this equipment and for putting it to proper use. Our Territorial appropriation for armory rent for the several organizations, including light, fuel, etc., only allows \$20 per month to each organization for the first three months of the year and \$15 per month for the remaining nine months, which amount is entirely inadequate for the purpose for which it is intended, and in several of the organizations the members are compelled to pay as much as \$15 each month from their own personal funds, in addition to the amount paid by the Territory, in order that they may be enabled to provide a suitable armory in which to properly care for the many thousands of dollars' worth of supplies and equipment furnished them by the United States Government.

The Oklahoma troops will all attend and participate in the maneuvers with the Regular troops at Fort Riley, Kans., this year for the first time, and they will also be represented by a rifle team in the national rifle competition, which is to be held at Seagirt, N. J., beginning September 4 next, the expense of both sending the troops to Fort Riley and the sending of the rifle team to Seagirt to be paid by the National Government. Much interest is being shown and much work is being done by every member of the guard preparing it for the maneuvers, and it is believed that more good will be accomplished there by reason of their coming in close contact with the troops of the Regular Army than at any previous encampment.

During this year the following organizations have been disbanded or transferred:

Company C, First Infantry, stationed at Pond Creek, disbanded for the reason that it fell below the standard in efficiency, and for the further reason that its strength fell below the minimum required by law.

The Hospital Corps, stationed at Woodward, was transferred to El Reno, for the reason that the latter place offered better opportunities for the building up and maintenance of a better organization.

Troop A (cavalry), stationed at Edmond, and commonly known as "Troop A Band," was transferred to the First Infantry and designated the "First Infantry Band." This transfer was made for the reason that the so-called Troop A was armed with musical instruments and had no resemblance of a troop of cavalry, though it was and is an excellent band, and as the First Infantry was without a band it afforded an excellent opportunity to make the transfer.

Company C has been reorganized at Shawnee and promises to be one of the best organizations in the guard.

On March 1, this year, Capt. Alva J. Niles, at that time captain and quartermaster, First Infantry, was appointed adjutant-general.

Since that time many changes of much importance have been made in the guard. Prior to March 1 all blankets, ponchos, messing outfits, and equipments of a similar character were kept stored in the adjutant-general's armory, except when in use by the troops at encampment, about six days each year, but it was considered greatly to the advantage of the service to have these equipments with the several organizations at all times where the men could learn how to use and care for them themselves, as they would have to do were they called into actual service. They were issued and distributed accordingly.

A thorough system for the examination of commissioned officers has been introduced, and its effect is very noticeable, even at this early date. All candidates for commissions and for promotion are required to undergo a written examination and make a satisfactory showing before the examining board before receiving their commissions. For the purpose of instructing the officers under them each major has been assigned to command of his respective battalion and permitted to conduct correspondence with them direct, though all letters are required to be in triplicate—one copy for the adjutant-general and one for the colonel in command. The majors conduct the most of their school of instruction by correspondence, submitting field problems for their company officers to work out in their own way and requiring them to submit their solutions by a given date.

This system of instruction is proving highly satisfactory to all concerned. The expense of conducting it is all borne by the officers themselves.

There has been a slight reduction in the strength of the guard in the past few months, which is explained by the following extract from an order published to the commands on June 13, this year, and directed to the colonel in command of the First Infantry:

You are directed to issue orders to the company commanders of your command to call upon each member of their company in person and ascertain whether or not he expects to attend camp this year, and if any of them find that they can not attend, for business reasons or otherwise, then they must make application for a discharge immediately, as the law, which requires every officer and enlisted man to attend encampment, unless he is specially excused by the governor, will be strictly enforced hereafter. You will instruct your company commanders to fully inform the members of their command of this fact, that they may have an opportunity to obtain an honorable discharge in case they do find that they will be prevented from attending encampment.

The reduction caused by the above order is only slight, for the reason that in nearly every case new men have enlisted to take the place of those who have applied for a discharge, and it is expected to have 100 per cent attendance at the maneuvers this year. Heretofore the average has been less than 75 per cent. The above order was necessary in order to insure a full attendance, but unfortunately it has compelled a few very good men to leave the guard, some for the reason that their business would not permit them leaving home for so long a time, and many for the reason that their employers will not permit them to leave their work. It is a lamentable fact that Oklahoma has a few business men who, either for lack of patriotism or other reasons, will not grant the few days' leave to their clerk to attend these encampments, yet this class of business men are usually the first to call upon the militia for protection when their lives or their property are in danger. In many cases the clerk goes to camp anyway, and in most cases he is discharged by his employer for doing so. It is not intended to subject any of those business men to unjust criticism, but it seems that it should be a duty they owe to themselves and to their country to grant any man in their employ a few days each year in which to attend camp, in case he is a member of the militia, where he could receive instructions in preparing himself to perform the duties which would be imposed upon him in case he should be called into actual service.

All enlisting will be suspended on August 1 until after the return from the maneuvers, in order that all new recruits recently enlisted can receive proper drilling and training in preparing them for their duties at maneuvers. If enlisting were continued until September 1, it is believed the total strength of the guard would reach 1,000, but it is considered to the good of the service to suspend enlisting on August 1 in order that a more efficient body of troops can be taken to camp.

The total strength of the militia at the present time is 772 officers and men, of which 95 per cent would respond to a call to arms in case of domestic emergency. They are distributed as follows:

General staff.....	7
Regimental field officers.....	5
Regimental staff officers.....	6
Battalion staff officers.....	6
Medical officers.....	3

Regimental noncommissioned staff.....	2
Battalion noncommissioned staff.....	3
Company A, First Infantry, Guthrie.....	47
Company B, First Infantry, Chandler.....	71
Company C, First Infantry, Shawnee.....	53
Company D, First Infantry, Blackwell.....	48
Company E, First Infantry, Pawnee.....	45
Company F, First Infantry, Watonga.....	52
Company G, First Infantry, Hennessey.....	37
Company H, First Infantry, Edmond.....	55
Company I, First Infantry, Alva.....	51
Company K, First Infantry, Enid.....	50
Company L, First Infantry, Perry.....	47
Company M, First Infantry, Oklahoma.....	60
Engineer Corps, Lawton.....	43
Hospital Corps, El Reno.....	20
Signal Corps, Blackwell.....	32
Band, Edmond.....	29
Total.....	772

Official roster.

Name.	Rank.	Station.
Governor Frank Frantz.....	Commander in chief.....	Guthrie.
Brig. Gen. Alva J. Niles.....	Adjutant-general and chief of staff, ex officio quartermaster-general, commissary-general, paymaster- general, and chief of ordnance.	Do.
Col. Samuel Bittings.....	Inspector-general.....	Enid.
Maj. Harry W. Pentecos.....	Judge-advocate-general.....	Guthrie.
Maj. John W. Duke.....	Surgeon-general.....	Do.
Capt. Seymour Foose.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Watonga.
Capt. Leslie G. Niblack.....	do.....	Guthrie.
Capt. Henry R. Hoffman.....	do.....	Oklahoma City.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Col. Roy Hoffman, commanding.....		Chandler.
Lieut. Col. Charles West.....		Enid.
Maj. Elta H. Jayne.....		Edmond.
Maj. Ralph Ramer.....		Oklahoma.
Maj. Jacob C. Herr.....		Chandler.

REGIMENTAL STAFF, FIRST INFANTRY.

Maj. F. H. Racer.....	Surgeon.....	Woodward.
Capt. Charles Barrett.....	Commissary.....	Shawnee.
Capt. Mont F. Highley.....	Adjutant.....	Oklahoma.
Capt. Samuel H. Harrelson.....	Quartermaster.....	Do.
Capt. Job Ingram.....	Chaplain.....	Kingfisher.
First Lieut. Ross Way.....	Battalion adjutant.....	Walter.
First Lieut. Walter Ferguson.....	do.....	Shawnee.
First Lieut. John C. Pinson.....	do.....	Chandler.

INSPECTORS OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Capt. A. L. Emery.....	Inspector of rifle practice.....	Watonga.
First Lieut. Orville G. Frantz.....	Assistant inspector of rifle practice.....	Guthrie.

UNASSIGNED.

Second Lieut. Oliver J. Perren.....		Pond Creek.
Second Lieut. John J. Davis.....		Prague.
Second Lieut. Lewis E. Martin.....		Chandler.
Second Lieut. Mark W. Tobin.....		Lawton.

Official roster—Continued.
NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	Station.
Andrew W. Wickline.....	Sergeant-major.....	Oklahoma City.
Ira A. Lookabout.....	Quartermaster-sergeant.....	Watonga.
Ralph H. Day.....	Battalion sergeant-major.....	Oklahoma City.
Oscar Rea.....	do.....	Chandler.
Elisha M. Castleberry.....	do.....	Edmond.
James L. Wilson.....	First color sergeant.....	Alva.
Frank L. Martin.....	Second color sergeant.....	Chandler.

COMPANY OFFICERS, FIRST INFANTRY.

Name	Organization.	Station.
Capt. George E. Dunnica.....	Company A.....	Guthrie.
First Lieut. Charles S. Curran.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. John C. Gilbert.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Bennet G. McCoy.....	Company B.....	Chandler.
First Lieut. Roy H. Dawson.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Samuel J. Foster.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. E. R. Waite.....	Company C.....	Shawnee.
Capt. Eltie Wright.....	Company D.....	Blackwell.
Second Lieut. Dwight Randall.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. James M. Grimsley.....	Company E.....	Pawnee.
First Lieut. Henry Sternberg.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Albert T. Wilson.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Arthur L. Edgington.....	Company F.....	Watonga.
First Lieut. Walter A. Ferguson.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Stephen A. Hamilton.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. John P. Alley.....	Company G.....	Hennessey.
Second Lieut. Jesse J. Combes.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. C. B. Blake, jr.....	Company H.....	Edmond.
Second Lieut. Francis Coram Oakes.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Gus Hadwiger.....	Company I.....	Alva.
First Lieut. Arthur J. Lewis.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Charles L. Reed.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Benjamin F. Lewis.....	Company K.....	Enid.
First Lieut. Howard Carter.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Winfield Scott.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Herman F. Wetzel.....	Company L.....	Perry.
First Lieut. Robert E. Delaney.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. John J. Rubash.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Fred W. Hunter.....	Company M.....	Oklahoma City.
First Lieut. Robert L. Carle.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Ellis Stephenson.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Frank Ben King.....	Engineers.....	Lawton.
First Lieut. Frank Levant Ketch.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Samuel Irad McElhoes.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Fred H. Clark.....	Hospital Corps.....	El Reno.
First Lieut. Hugh Scott.....	do.....	Do.
Capt. Frank H. Robertson.....	Signal Corps.....	Blackwell.
First Lieut. Edward A. Lentz.....	do.....	Do.
Second Lieut. Fred N. Irby.....	do.....	Tonkawa.

BANKING.

[Herbert H. Smock, bank commissioner.]

Consolidated statement of the condition of all the Territorial banks in the Territory of Oklahoma at the close of business May 24, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$8,316,992.88
Overdrafts.....	324,184.88
Bonds, warrants, and securities.....	305,128.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	647,723.47
Other real estate owned.....	66,290.52
Due from banks.....	3,705,996.19
Cash.....	936,181.80
Cash items.....	202,873.62
Total.....	14,505,371.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$2,934,700.00
Surplus fund.....	361,266.03
Undivided profits.....	480,016.17
Individual deposits.....	\$9,121,819.28
Certificates of deposit.....	1,151,423.70
Cashiers' checks.....	72,846.19
Due to banks.....	247,429.07
 Total deposits.....	 10,593,518.24
Bills payable.....	110,880.34
Bills rediscounted.....	24,990.58
 Total.....	 14,505,371.36
Total number of banks reporting.....	283
Average reserve held..... per cent..	46
Reserve required..... do.....	20 and 25
Per cent of capital and surplus to deposits.....	31

Number and capital of banks doing business in the Territory of Oklahoma on the 30th day of June, 1906.

	Capital.		Capital.
86 banks.....	\$5,000	2 banks.....	\$12,000
1 bank.....	5,500	2 banks.....	12,500
1 bank.....	6,000	17 banks.....	15,000
1 bank.....	7,000	6 banks.....	20,000
1 bank.....	7,500	16 banks.....	25,000
1 bank.....	8,000	2 banks.....	30,000
147 banks.....	10,000	1 bank.....	40,000
1 bank.....	10,200	2 banks.....	50,000
1 bank.....	10,500		

Average capital employed, \$10,342.

During the year ended June 30, 1906, the number of Territorial banks increased 30, the capitalization increased \$443,500, the loans increased \$2,048,900, and deposits increased \$2,200,408.

The department examined 262 banks during the year ended June 30, 1906, and collected fees amounting to \$4,075, which were turned over to the territorial treasurer.

During the year ended June 30, 1906, 53 new banks were organized under the Territorial banking laws. During the same period 12 Territorial banks nationalized, 10 liquidated or merged with other banks, and 1 bank has closed. The banking field in Oklahoma is well covered at the present time.

It is believed that our banks, and the methods employed by this department in their supervision, will compare favorably with those of other and older States, and our banking laws above the average in point of safeguarding the interests of the public.

NATIONAL BANKS.

There were 113 national banks in operation. The required reserve is 18.62 per cent. The actual reserve on hand is 32.93 per cent.

OIL INSPECTION.

[F. A. Ashton, inspector.]

	Barrels furnished by Waters-Pierce Oil Co.		Barrels furnished by other companies.		Fees received.	Paid to Territorial treasurer.	Deputies' fees.
	Oil.	Gas.	Oil.	Gas.			
Altus.....	747	380			\$117.20	\$87.90	\$29.30
Anadarko.....	1,178	820	12	13	207.30	155.48	51.82
Alva.....	1,082	1,512	30	21	268.20	202.15	67.05
Blackwell.....	2,075	2,114			418.90	314.18	104.72
Carmen.....	1,356	1,108	7		254.20	190.65	63.54
Canton.....			112	8	18.00	13.50	4.50
Chandler.....	1,459	608	55	5	215.80	161.85	53.95
Cherokee.....			84	30	17.10	12.82	4.28
Clinton.....	2,522	951			357.40	268.06	89.34
Cordell.....			130	46	26.40	19.80	6.60
Cement.....			17	3	3.00	2.25	.75
Cushing.....	581	20			62.60	46.95	15.65
Custer City.....			140	30	25.50	19.13	6.37
Davidson.....			59	1	9.00	6.75	2.25
Enid.....	3,195	3,486	434	105	747.40	560.55	186.85
El Reno.....	1,263	1,014	212	30	264.00	198.00	66.00
Elk City.....			90	11	15.15	11.36	3.79
Erick.....			152	26	26.70	20.03	6.67
Eldorado.....			40	18	8.70	6.53	2.17
Fairview.....	50	16			9.00	6.75	2.25
Frederick.....	237	25			39.30	29.48	9.82
Geary.....	958	989			194.70	146.03	48.67
Guthrie.....	3,200	1,878			507.80	380.85	126.95
Guymon.....	458	218	50		108.90	81.68	27.22
Gage.....	65				9.75	7.31	2.44
Hennessey.....	735	477	14	10	124.80	93.60	31.20
Hobart.....	1,768	1,438	200	84	366.45	274.54	91.61
Hooker.....			5	3	1.20	.90	.30
Jefferson.....	730	648		15	140.05	105.29	34.76
Kingfisher.....	697	735		4	143.80	107.85	35.95
Lawton.....	1,246	1,058	550	210	345.95	259.49	86.49
Longdale.....			52	8	9.00	6.75	2.25
Mangum.....	1,461	645			210.60	157.96	52.64
Medford.....			36	43	11.85	8.89	2.96
Mountain View.....	187	12	41	19	38.85	29.14	9.71
Newkirk.....	982	737	103	16	196.50	147.38	49.12
Norman.....	360	371			73.50	55.13	18.37
Oklahoma City.....	3,991	4,777	1,198	758	1,113.65	835.24	278.41
Okeene.....	734	614			134.80	101.10	33.70
Pawnee.....	1,079	901	176	51	232.05	174.04	58.01
Perry.....	863	858			172.10	129.08	43.02
Ponca City.....	616	736	53	5	143.90	108.23	35.67
Prague.....			8	1	1.35	.99	.36
Sayre.....	1,013	340			144.05	108.04	36.01
Shawnee.....	3,642	2,025	1,801	110	824.88	618.66	206.22
Shattuck.....	65				9.75	6.31	2.44
Snyder.....	101		216	71	59.55	44.66	14.89
Stillwater.....	1,434	733	17	6	230.15	172.61	57.54
Stroud.....	125	10	12		23.05	17.29	5.76
Waurika.....	1,326				132.60	99.45	33.15
Weatherford.....	801	616		1	145.35	109.01	36.34
Wellston.....			6	1	1.05	.79	.26
Woodward.....	2,050	921			298.40	223.80	74.60
Waynoka.....	124	70			29.10	21.83	7.27
Total.....	46,550	33,861	6,112	1,762	9,288.13	6,966.10	2,322.03

This report shows that there were inspected from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906, 46,550 barrels of oil, 33,861 barrels of gasoline (for the Waters-Pierce Oil company), and 6,112 barrels of oil, and 1,762 barrels of gasoline (for other companies), making a total of 88,385 barrels inspected during the year. There were 18,039 more barrels of oil handled than of gasoline.

There has been collected as fees during the year \$9,288.13, and of this amount \$2,322.03 has been paid to deputies, the balance, \$6,966.10, being turned into the Territorial treasury.

There are 27 deputies in the Territory, and the average fee paid to each during the year was \$86.

There have been eight oil companies doing business in Oklahoma during the last year, namely: Waters-Pierce Oil Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Richardson-Gay Oil Company, Corsicana, Tex.; Muskogee Oil Company, Muskogee, Ind. T.; Burrows Oil Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. R. Harris, Hobart, Okla.; Red River Oil and Supply Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Uncle Sam Oil Company, Kansas City, Kans.; and National Oil Company, Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

[C. F. Prouty, inspector.]

Report of cars inspected during period from February 26, 1906, to June, 1906, inclusive.

Total number of cars inspected (305, at 35 cents per car)	\$106.75
Paid deputy inspectors for inspecting 305 cars, at 20 cents.....	61.00
Chief inspector received on salary.....	45.00
Total.....	106.75

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

[J. W. Foose, librarian.]

The library has been placed in more commodious quarters, thereby rendering it more convenient and comfortable and increasing its patronage to fully three times that of previous years. It is generally used by the lawyers throughout the Territory.

We have added 80 new shelves and 72 new Globe-Wernecke book-cases to accommodate the accessions of this year. A newly-fitted directors' room for the judges of the supreme court, a reading room and librarian's office, the English reports complete, the American and Century digests, together with a full list of late text-books, constitute the most valuable acquisitions of the last year.

Volume 14 of the Oklahoma reports has been issued, 1,000 copies of which have been received by the library for sale and distribution. The sales of our publications have doubled in the last year.

The library and fixtures, including the Oklahoma publications on hand for sale, have a value of \$70,000, on which is carried an insurance of \$35,750.

There are 8,288 volumes on the shelves at this time, being an increase of 886 over the number at this time last year.

We have received during the past year the following volumes:

By purchase.....	715
By donation.....	1
By exchange with other States.....	170
As a depository for United States documents.....	210

We have now on hand Oklahoma publications numbering 7,090.

GAME AND FISH.

[Eugene Watrous, game and fish warden.]

The matter of compiling this report has been a difficult one owing to the fact that there have been so many changes among the deputy county wardens, on whom I depended for information as to the work done by them. Some resigned, others changed place of residence without making any report. A few yet remain to be heard from in

response to circular letter issued by this office some three months ago asking report from each and every deputy warden. The following is complete as far as possible to obtain:

Number of arrests.....	22
Number of prosecutions.....	16
Number of convictions.....	13
Amount of fines.....	\$1,340
Number of jail sentences.....	2
Number of quails seized.....	17,650
Number of prairie chickens.....	100
Number of nets and seines seized.....	6
Cases pending on appeal.....	2

The above includes work done by deputies of the different counties throughout the Territory and reported to this office.

Following are the receipts and disbursements of this office alone:

Received in cash, portion of fines allowed by law.....	\$140.00
From sale of game, by order of court.....	125.00
Total.....	<u>265.00</u>

Expenses:

Railroad fare, hotel and other traveling expenses while in performance of official duties.....	187.00
Printing and stationery.....	75.00
Postage.....	25.00
Special deputy hire.....	10.50
Drayage and other incidentals.....	10.25

Total.....	<u>307.75</u>
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Game confiscated and not sold was donated for charitable purposes. A quantity, however, unfit for use was buried.

This office has commissioned during the past year 23 deputy county game and fish wardens. A majority of these wardens, while looking after the enforcement of the game and fish laws, have received no compensation for their services. Those who were successful in apprehending and causing the arrest and conviction for violation of the game and fish laws, received for such services only such portion of the fine and property confiscated as provided by law, which, as a matter of fact, did not cover cost of making such arrest and prosecution, calculating from a reasonable valuation of time and traveling expenses.

Under these conditions it has been difficult to get good service. The framing of the present law was done, no doubt, with good intentions, but it lacks very much in efficiency to meet the requirements to successfully protect our game and fish.

Since my appointment to the office of game and fish warden I have gone over and made a careful study of the entire Territory as to the natural conditions and resources as a game and fish harbor and the kinds contained therein. We find the entire Territory a natural and ideal habitation for the Bob White and prairie hen. The jack rabbit and cotton tail abound in most parts, wild turkey and deer are quite numerous in the hilly portions, and are becoming more so every year. Our mild winters are favorable to the game birds, and the numerous streams make it possible for easy propagation of nearly all kinds of fish adapted to ponds and small rivers. The song bird and the non-game bird are becoming more numerous with the development and planting of trees throughout the prairie districts of the Territory.

Oklahoma to-day is the sportsman's paradise, and with proper protection to the game can always be maintained as such. To successfully accomplish this a new game law must be enacted. Some of the principal features differing from our present law are: A gun license, bag limit, change in dates for open season for certain kinds of game, imprisonment penalty for violations (prohibiting spring shooting and sale of water fowls), and a provision for transporting of game for propagating purposes.

The first item is of most importance for the reason that in this manner a fund can be created, without any appropriation or direct taxation, to be used in defraying the expenses of maintaining the office of game and fish warden and employing deputy wardens to assist in enforcing the law. In this manner only can the work be done successfully. A gun license can be imposed, small enough so that no one would object to paying it, yet large enough to make the work self-supporting. In fact the adoption of the license system has practically solved the question of raising funds for enforcing the game laws, or at least has shown how game protection may be made self-supporting. Five years ago comparatively few States had adopted the system of hunting licenses. Now thirty-six States require non-resident, and sixteen require resident hunters to secure license. In nine States—Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Kansas, Washington, and Wisconsin—the game wardens department is at present maintained without special appropriation or the cost of a dollar to the general taxpayer of the State, and in some cases the receipts from licenses are more than sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the department. Thus at the close of the year 1905 the balance in the game-protection fund of Missouri was more than \$40,000, while that of Illinois was nearly \$100,000.

There is no reason why this plan should not work in Oklahoma even to a further purpose than protecting the game we now have. In this manner funds can be raised to establish game refuges in one or more parts of the State for the purpose of propagating different kinds of game birds which we do not now have, but which are known to be adapted to our climate and conditions. With proper management Oklahoma can be made the banner game State of the Union.

By close inquiry we find the Bob White more numerous throughout Oklahoma this season than for several years. There are two reasons for this: First, on account of our last winter being very mild, none perished from exposure; and secondly, on account of the rigid prosecution among market hunters, not so many were killed during the last season. There is no reason why the timber portion of Oklahoma can not be stocked with Mongolian and English pheasants, grouse, and other game birds, the cost of establishing and care taking of which can be paid out of the game protection fund created by the gun-license system.

In conclusion, while it is true that Oklahoma has in the past years permitted the wanton destruction of game, it is a gratifying fact that there remain sufficient numbers which will rapidly multiply if only granted the protection provided for in the proposed new game law

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

[Charles H. Filson, secretary, ex officio insurance commissioner.]

The business transacted by the several fire, life, and casualty insurance companies licensed to do business in Oklahoma for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is quite satisfactory, and shows that the business done in Oklahoma has been of a profitable character.

The total amount of premiums collected by the fire companies in 1905 was \$1,011,193.91; losses incurred, \$319,650.82; the amount of risks written by all companies was \$81,352,219.52.

The life insurance companies in Oklahoma for 1905 wrote risks amounting to \$8,366,589.61, upon which they collected premiums aggregating \$825,010.27, having paid in losses \$116,432.08.

The fact that every strong company in the United States is represented in Oklahoma, and that the number of companies licensed to transact business of insurance in this Territory is shown by the reports to be greater than in many of the surrounding States, indicates a very high degree of confidence in the integrity of our citizenship and a desirable class of property.

SCHOOL LANDS

[Fred L. Wenner.]

One of the greatest problems confronting the people of the new State of Oklahoma will be that of the proper disposition of the large area of land granted to the State for educational and other purposes.

The original act opening Oklahoma to settlement reserved in all that portion of the territory then thrown open sections 16 and 36 in each Congressional township for the benefit of the public schools of the future State of Oklahoma. Each successive act providing for the opening of Indian or other lands made similar reservations, and the acts opening the Cherokee Strip, the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita reservations, as well as the act attaching Greer County to Oklahoma, made additional reservations of sections 13 and 33 in each township, the former for the benefit of the higher educational institutions of the Territory and the latter for public building purposes.

The statehood enabling act makes additional grants of a certain specified acreage of land to each of the higher educational institutions, making a grand total of land reserved for educational and other purposes in the new State of 3,100,875 acres. Other Territories have allowed their school lands to lie idle until statehood was attained and then often sold them for a mere pittance and afterwards lost a large part of the proceeds by bad investments or improper safeguarding of the funds.

Oklahoma, as a Territory, has from the first leased her school and other reserved lands, bringing into the school and other funds a constantly increasing revenue and causing the lands to be improved and developed. It now remains for the State to decide whether these lands shall be sold or not; and, if so, to provide for a proper investment and protection of the proceeds. The lands reserved for the State, if placed on the market at this time, would bring approximately \$29,000,000, and in addition to this the State has \$5,000,000 in cash given by the statehood bill in lieu of the common school lands

in the Indian Territory. This immense fund would be divided for different purposes about as follows:

Common school fund.....	\$22,000,000
College fund.....	8,000,000
Public building fund.....	4,000,000
Total.....	34,000,000

Surely this is a magnificent endowment.

The acreage of lands as reserved in the Territory previous to the passage of the statehood bill, divided in their proper classifications, was as follows:

	Acres.
Common school land.....	1,413,803
College land.....	322,007
Public building land.....	315,065
Total.....	2,050,875

Of the common school lands, 1,199,151 acres are regular 16 and 36 sections and 214,651 acres are indemnity lands secured in lieu of sections 16 and 36 which were lost to the Territory for various reasons. Sections 13 and 33 in Greer County have heretofore been classified separately, having originally been reserved for such purposes as the State legislature should specify, but under the provisions of the enabling act sections 13 in Greer County are declared to be reserved for the higher institutions of learning and sections 33 for public building purposes, and hence are no longer classified separately.

All of these lands are now under lease, and it is provided in the enabling act that if the State decides to sell them they must be sold at a public sale with the preference right to the lessee to take the land at the highest bid. The land and the improvements are to be appraised separately, and if the lessee does not elect to take the land at the highest bid the person securing it must pay to the lessee the appraised value of the improvements. In no case is any land to be sold for less than the appraised value. The proceeds of the sale of the common school lands must be invested and forever remain intact as a fund for the benefit of the public schools of the Territory, only the income to be used. The proceeds from the sale of sections 13, or college lands, must also be invested by the State, the income alone to be used for the benefit of the educational institutions, the same to be divided as follows: One-third of the proceeds to the university and the university preparatory school, one-third to the normal schools, and one-third to the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Colored Agricultural and Normal University. The proceeds from sections 33, or public building lands, shall be apportioned and disposed of for the erection of such charitable and penal institutions and other public buildings as the State legislature may see fit.

The lands granted to the higher educational institutions under the provisions of the enabling act are in area as follows:

	Acres.
Oklahoma University.....	250,000
Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	250,000
Normal schools.....	300,000
University Preparatory School.....	150,000
Colored Agricultural and Normal University.....	100,000
Total.....	1,050,000

These lands are not under lease and no restrictions are placed on their sale. Under the provision of the act granting these lands it was provided that they should be selected from the remaining public domain lying within the Territory by the board for leasing school lands. It was only by prompt action and a careful search of the records of all the land offices of the Territory that the Department was able to find sufficient lands to fill the grant, and their selection completely exhausted the public domain, so that Oklahoma will enjoy the unique distinction of being admitted as a State without any public domain lying within her borders. Much of this land selected for the colleges is of an inferior quality, being small tracts which have been passed over by settlers or the land in the extreme western portion of Beaver County; but, having control of the land in large areas, the State by proper administration can lease or sell these lands to good advantage.

Oklahoma first began leasing her reserved school lands in 1891, Congress at that time passing an act authorizing the governor of the Territory to lease these lands for the benefit of the school fund. The income the first year was less than \$5,000, but so rapidly has the area of land to be leased and the value of same grown that this income had increased to the sum of \$537,486.36 for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The school-land department has grown from this small beginning until to-day it is the largest department of Territorial business, employing an office force of eight persons and from two to eight or ten persons in the field.

Under an act of Congress of date March 4, 1894, the leasing of the school and other reserved lands was placed in the hands of a board composed of the governor, secretary of the Territory, and superintendent of public instruction. The governor being designated as ex officio chairman, upon him falls the greater responsibility for the administration of this very important department of the Territorial government.

Renting land to nearly 10,000 lessees, collecting rentals averaging \$1,800 a day, looking after the protection of the land from timber and mineral depredations, settling the many disputes and controversies coming up almost daily over the possession of certain lands, classifying and appraising the land and issuing new leases on the same every three years, makes this a very important department, requiring careful supervision and active executive management. The members of the board designated by law are all officials having other duties that require practically all of their time and attention, hence they elect a secretary upon whom devolves the management of the department working under a set of rules formulated by the board according to the act of Congress. The secretary thus becomes the executive head with authority to act upon all matters coming within the scope of the rules. Appeal can be taken from any action of his directly to the board by any person interested and all matters not specifically covered by the rules come directly before the board for action. When the enormous value of the lands, together with the large amount of funds handled each year is considered in connection with the many other duties required, it is readily seen that the position of secretary is a very important trust and one of great responsibility.

In addition to the lands the improvements thereon, though recognized as the property of the lessee, come more or less under the jurisdiction of the department for the reason that the Territory has a lien upon same for any past due rentals. These improvements are valued at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The department has constantly on hand 18,000 or 20,000 notes aggregating in amount \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

The net proceeds of the department, less expenses of every kind during the past year, apportioned by funds, were as follows:

Common school fund.....	\$301,026.81
Colleges.....	79,329.61
Public building.....	79,339.58
Common school indemnity.....	42,466.80
Greer County 13.....	6,790.37
Greer County 33.....	4,977.45
Total.....	513,930.62

Of these funds the receipts from the common school fund and 85 per cent of the receipts of the common school indemnity fund were distributed to the various school districts throughout the Territory per capita of school population. Fifteen per cent of the common school indemnity fund was paid directly to the school districts from which it was received. The entire receipts of the college fund were divided among the seven educational institutions of the Territory and the public building and Greer County 13 and 33 funds were turned over to the Territorial treasurer to be held by him for the State. The gross expenses of the department during the past year were \$23,500.99, or less than 4½ per cent of the receipts; but deducting from this gross expense \$5,029 of fees collected by the department leaves a net expense of \$18,471.99, or 3½ per cent of the receipts. The total net receipts of the different funds from first leasing up to June 30, 1906, were as follows:

Common school fund.....	\$1,970,702.91
Common school indemnity fund.....	161,519.02
College fund.....	451,264.68
Public building fund.....	446,366.54
Greer County 13 fund.....	23,903.51
Greer County 33 fund.....	20,903.62
Total.....	3,074,560.28

Under the present rules the school and other reserved lands lying east of range 14 are leased in quarter-section tracts, with an occasional 80-acre lease. West of range 14 the land has always been leased in such sized tracts as was deemed for the best interests of the school fund and the community. In former years most of the western land was leased in large areas for grazing purposes only, but the increased demand for land and the gradual pushing west of the agricultural line have caused these large leases to be cut into smaller tracts. It is now the exception for any lessee to have more than one section and even a majority of the section leases have been cut up into half-section or quarter-section tracts.

There are a few large cattle ranges still located on school land, but these are also being gradually cut into smaller tracts, and the day is fast coming when practically all leases even in the western part of the Territory will be for less than one section. Where the land is suitable

for agricultural purposes the board has encouraged the cutting up of the leases into smaller areas, but in the present great demand for land in the western part of the Territory there is a danger of going to an extreme in this matter, the State being really caused a loss by the cutting of inferior land into quarter-section tracts and attempting to use the same for general agricultural purposes. Where the land is rough and adapted only for grazing it is deemed best to keep the leases in section tracts at least. In Beaver County the section leases are not divided into smaller tracts, unless the land by inspection is found to be agricultural land and adapted to general farming purposes.

A careful inspection of every quarter-section of land is being made and recorded in the office, together with a plat of same and its value, and a full report as to whether it is adapted for agricultural or grazing purposes.

During the past year there has been very little trouble in regard to timber depredations upon the school lands, the prompt action of the previous year in the prosecution of offenders and confiscating timber having put a stop to stealing of walnut and other valuable timber from the land. The department has had considerable trouble, however, with persons who insisted in staking off and filing on mineral claims upon the school and other reserved lands. These parties were first content with staking off their claims and making a filing on same with the register of deeds, but later in the winter, encouraged by the proposed Warren amendment to the statehood bill, some of these mineral claimants went upon a section of valuable oil land near the town of Cleveland, erected a derrick and prepared to drill for oil. It was necessary for the secretary of the board and his special agents to go and take personal possession of the lands, eject the intruders, and tear down and remove the derrick. The elimination of the Warren amendment from the statehood bill and the insertion of the provision for leasing land for mineral purposes has put a stop to the invasion of the lands for mineral claims and it is expected that the State will soon reap a large revenue from these mineral leases.

The provision for leasing is somewhat indefinite and it is feared that according to the wording the lands can not be leased for mineral purposes until the State government has taken full charge. If this be the case, the State will suffer a large loss in the interim by the drainage of oil and gas from beneath the school lands by wells which have been put down adjoining the same. One of the first acts of the State government should be to lease all of the lands possible for mineral purposes and also to condemn and sell a large amount of valuable walnut timber which is now standing upon the school lands and which has reached its maturity and is in many cases deteriorating in value.

The present rules governing the department give general satisfaction and under the provisions of the statehood bill they are ratified by Congress and are to remain in full force until the State legislature makes other provisions. These rules have grown up as the result of many years of experience in leasing the lands and with the extension of the time of lease from three to five or ten years and a few minor changes they could not be improved upon. Under the rules each lessee has a preference right to renew his lease at its expiration at the appraised rental fixed by the board. This rental is based upon

the appraised value of the raw land, each tract of land to be leased being appraised as near as possible at its actual selling value as raw land, and the rental fixed at about 4 per cent of this actual value. The lessee who has lived on the land, improved it and given it good care, is granted a reduction below the 4 per cent, and the nonresident who has not improved the land for a home or given it the best of care is charged an increase above the 4 per cent. In case of the death of a lessee his lease and lease right is considered a part of his estate and so administered. Lessees can transfer their leases to other persons promptly and effectively; can borrow money by giving an assignment for security which is filed with the department, and are granted all other reasonable privileges. Every possible effort is made to protect them in their rights and interests in the land and in their improvements thereon.

The preference right to release, coupled with the preference right to purchase, guaranteed in the enabling act, gives the lessee a permanent interest in the land under lease to him and he continues a permanent lessee or transfers said interest to others as he sees fit. There are very few forfeitures of leases and practically no loss to the Territory from failure of lessees to pay rentals.

The following tables show the receipts and expenditures of the school land department during the past year; total receipts and expenditures of each fund; the net receipts for each year from the beginning; apportionment of school fund by counties the past year; and other valuable statistical information relating to the lands and the work of the department:

Receipts and expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1906.

On hand June 30, 1905.....		\$986.38
Received from June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....		537,486.36
		<hr/>
Total.....		538,472.74
Expenses for the year.....	\$23,500.99	
To the Territorial treasurer.....	498,118.85	
Returned to applicants.....	56.75	
Balance on hand.....	16,796.15	
		<hr/>
Total.....		538,472.74

Receipts and expenditures for each fund for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Common school:		
Cash received.....		\$315,181.88
Expenses.....	14,120.32	
Returned to applicants.....	34.75	
Net receipts.....	301,026.81	
		<hr/>
		315,181.88
College:		
Cash received.....		82,633.22
Expenses.....	3,283.61	
Returned to applicants.....	20.00	
Net receipts.....	79,329.61	
		<hr/>
		82,633.22
Public buildings:		
Cash received.....		82,623.19
Expenses.....	3,283.61	
Returned to applicants.....	2.00	
Net receipts.....	79,337.58	
		<hr/>
		82,623.19

Common school indemnity:		
* Cash received.....		\$44,812.45
Expenses.....	\$2,345.65	
Net receipts.....	42,466.80	
		<hr/> 44,812.45
Greer County:		
Section 13—		
Cash received.....		7,024.27
Expenses.....	233.90	
Net receipts.....	6,790.37	
		<hr/> 7,024.27
Section 33—		
Cash received.....		5,211.35
Expenses.....	233.90	
Net receipts.....	4,977.45	
		<hr/> 5,211.35

Total receipts and expenditures of each fund to June 30, 1906.

Common school:		
Cash received.....		\$2,116,093.38
Expenses.....	\$139,571.66	
Money returned to applicants.....	5,818.81	
Net receipts.....	1,970,702.91	
		<hr/> 2,116,093.38
Colleges:		
Cash received.....		480,567.04
Expenses.....	27,535.20	
Money returned to applicants.....	1,767.16	
Net receipts.....	451,264.68	
		<hr/> 480,567.04
Public buildings:		
Cash received.....		475,018.87
Expenses.....	27,472.24	
Money returned to applicants.....	1,180.09	
Net receipts.....	446,366.54	
		<hr/> 475,018.87
Common school indemnity:		
Cash received.....		172,320.08
Expenses.....	10,798.56	
Money returned to applicants.....	2.50	
Net receipts.....	161,519.02	
		<hr/> 172,320.08
Greer County:		
Section 13—		
Cash received.....		25,523.99
Expenses.....	1,703.98	
Money returned to applicants.....	16.50	
Net receipts.....	23,803.51	
		<hr/> 25,523.99
Section 33—		
Cash received.....		22,607.60
Expenses.....	1,703.98	
Net receipts.....	20,903.62	
		<hr/> 22,607.60
Grand total of all funds:		
Cash received.....		3,292,130.96
Expenses.....	208,785.62	
Money returned to applicants.....	8,785.06	
Net receipts.....	3,074,560.28	
		<hr/> 3,292,130.96

Notes on hand.

	Number.	Amount.
Common school fund.....	11,935	\$753,222.75
College.....	2,610	160,716.47
Public buildings.....	2,747	165,017.42
Common school indemnity.....	2,362	104,245.45
Greer County:		
Section 13.....	264	11,874.00
Section 33.....	279	11,330.00
Total.....	20,197	1,206,406.09

Net proceeds from leasing school lands.

1891.....	\$4,536.82	1900.....	\$177,190.24
1892.....	21,346.13	1901.....	213,303.67
1893.....	19,164.67	1902.....	435,915.85
1894.....	45,989.98	1903.....	322,880.54
1895.....	88,627.97	1904.....	335,780.00
1896.....	71,740.68	1905.....	419,197.28
1897.....	98,467.81	1906.....	513,928.62
1898.....	173,442.83		
1899.....	133,047.19	Total.....	3,074,560.28

Common school apportionment for the year 1906.

[\$1.60 per capita.]

County.	Scholastic population.	Amount apportioned.	County.	Scholastic population.	Amount apportioned.
Beaver.....	3,748	\$5,996.80	Kiowa.....	6,231	9,969.60
Blaine.....	5,267	8,427.20	Lincoln.....	11,779	18,846.40
Caddo.....	8,173	13,076.80	Logan.....	9,824	15,718.40
Canadian.....	5,987	9,579.20	Noble.....	4,225	6,760.00
Cleveland.....	7,019	11,230.40	Oklahoma.....	13,468	21,548.80
Comanche.....	11,292	18,067.20	Pawnee.....	5,770	9,232.00
Custer.....	5,939	9,502.40	Payne.....	8,090	12,944.00
Day.....	2,977	4,763.20	Pottawatomie.....	15,583	24,932.80
Dewey.....	4,963	7,940.80	Roger Mills.....	5,593	8,948.80
Garfield.....	9,177	14,683.20	Washita.....	7,462	11,939.20
Grant.....	6,079	9,726.40	Woods.....	15,571	24,913.60
Greer.....	12,898	20,636.80	Woodward.....	9,605	15,368.00
Kay.....	8,490	13,584.00	Total.....	211,616	338,585.60
Kingfisher.....	6,406	10,249.60			

Amount of distribution each year.

(COMMON SCHOOL FUND.)

Year ending June 30—	Number of children.	Amount per capita.	Total amount.	Year ending June 30—	Number of children.	Amount per capita.	Total amount.
1892.....	31,920	\$0.83	\$21,662.60	1900.....	114,737	\$1.13	\$129,652.81
1893.....	43,939	.56	20,416.86	1901.....	128,797	1.20	150,201.92
1894.....	74,384	.72	45,858.48	1902.....	145,131	1.84	266,638.74
1895.....	77,770	.69	54,665.65	1903.....	178,964	1.02	181,828.88
1896.....	88,093	.62	53,591.43	1904.....	191,459	1.15	220,177.85
1897.....	88,745	.86	76,853.00	1905.....	204,739	1.32	270,177.85
1898.....	90,585	1.34	121,883.90	1906.....	211,616	1.60	338,585.60
1899.....	101,474	.97	98,428.78				

Acreage of reserved lands by counties.

County.	Common school.	Common school indemnity.	College, section 13.	College indemnity in lieu of section 13.	Public building, section 33.	Public building indemnity in lieu of section 33.	Total.
Beaver.....	207,271.84	15,078.63		2,560.00		1,640.00	226,550.47
Blaine.....	32,172.42		236.88		1,988.95	640.00	35,038.25
Caddo.....	45,801.36	5,190.00	16,863.02	8,600.00	17,460.40	4,200.00	98,114.78
Canadian.....	31,254.55	640.00	640.00		2,187.40		34,721.95
Cleveland.....	16,752.58						16,752.58
Comanche.....	62,978.59	18,630.63	25,034.87	12,800.00	27,559.48	15,640.00	162,643.57
Custer.....	34,560.00	4,480.00	1,920.00			1,440.00	42,400.00
Day.....	38,069.80	640.00					38,709.00
Dewey.....	33,630.20	4,720.00					38,350.20
Garfield.....	38,400.00		19,200.00		17,802.07		75,402.07
Grant.....	38,400.00		19,200.00		19,215.95		76,815.95
Greer.....	64,936.41	21,154.67	32,080.45	10,834.42	30,836.21	10,783.00	170,625.17
Kay.....	24,677.61		11,693.43		14,077.45		50,448.49
Kingfisher.....	31,632.48						31,632.48
Kiowa.....	40,120.78	15,077.67	18,824.20	16,080.00	17,280.02	12,320.00	113,702.67
Lincoln.....	32,515.72	68,160.00					100,675.72
Logan.....	26,230.00						26,230.00
Noble.....	15,300.00		7,680.00		7,454.00		30,494.00
Oklahoma.....	24,587.70	26,399.91					50,987.61
Pawnee.....	16,747.38		5,511.00		6,133.38		28,391.76
Payne.....	26,811.76		3,758.38		2,852.37		33,422.51
Pottawatomie.....	19,529.56	6,800.00					26,409.56
Roger Mills.....	41,728.27	3,300.00					45,088.27
Washita.....	36,120.02		2,560.00				38,680.02
Woods.....	97,693.48		50,490.45		46,092.92		194,276.85
Woodward.....	121,160.21	24,240.00	61,440.00		57,462.00		264,302.21
Total.....	1,199,151.72	214,651.51	277,132.69	44,874.42	268,402.60	46,663.00	2,050,875.94

Number of lessees and their holdings.

County.	Quarter section.	Half section.	Three-quarter section.	Lessees holding 4 sections or more.			Total number lessees.	Total number sections.	
				1 section.	2 sections.	3 sections.			
Beaver.....	42	31	9	134	14	3	9 lessees hold 131½ sections.	242	335.25
Blaine.....	225							225	56.25
Caddo.....	614							622	153.50
Canadian.....	203							203	50.50
Cleveland.....	105							112	26.25
Comanche.....	818	55	4	16	1	1		893	271.75
Custer.....	87	41	3	22				153	65.75
Day.....	11	12	1	48	2			74	61.50
Dewey.....	45	32	6	27		1		111	61.75
Garfield.....	475							475	118.75
Grant.....	479							479	119.75
Greer.....	342	113	12	74	2	1	3 lessees hold 21 sections.	547	265.75
Kay.....	321							321	80.25
Kingfisher.....	199							200	49.75
Kiowa.....	244	106	9	44	2	2		407	174.75
Lincoln.....	678							678	169.50
Logan.....	161							163	40.25
Noble.....	199							199	49.75
Oklahoma.....	326							326	81.50
Pawnee.....	213							215	53.25
Payne.....	209							209	52.25
Pottawatomie.....	160							191	40.00
Roger Mills.....	41	29	2	40			1 lessee holds 5¼ sections.	113	72.00
Washita.....	78	33	4	23				138	62.00
Woods.....	860	34	6	58	3	2		963	307.00
Woodward.....	120	125	10	214	14	2	7 lessees hold 50¼ sections.	492	405.00
Total.....	7,253	611	66	700	38	12	20 lessees hold 214 sections.	8,751	3,223.75

In addition to above there are about 150 lessees of 80-acre tracts and 150 lessees of lots on additions to town sites located on school lands, making the total number of lessees in excess of 9,000.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

[C. A. McNabb, secretary.]

Early in the year 1905 the office of this department was moved into more commodious quarters, which at the time promised to be sufficient for some years, but the increased volume of work, files, records, and office equipment have made deep inroads on the available space, until the need of larger quarters is already apparent.

The correspondence from the office has been very large during the past year and is increasing steadily. It now requires a mighty effort on the part of the present force to keep up the work, and if the present rate of increase is maintained and the work is to be kept up to its present standard it is inevitable that the office force will have to be increased soon after the first of the year 1907.

With the increased work which will come with statehood and the doubling up of the territory to be covered at least three more clerks must necessarily be employed.

The labor of collecting and compiling crop statistics, which has been undertaken by this department within the past year for the first time, is being ably handled by the present statistical clerk, J. E. Woodworth, but no one who has not had some experience along that line can realize what difficulties are met with in getting the machinery into the proper working order for the collection of data that is reliable. Our aim is to be conservative in our estimates and claims, and we have used our best endeavors to instill that principle into those who have so kindly consented to make reports to this office.

We know that in some instances our figures have been much too low and that they have not expressed the true conditions in some counties, but our figures were based upon acreage reports certified up to this office by the county clerks, which represents the most reliable method of obtaining official and correct data. In no instance have our estimates for any locality or for the Territory as a whole been overdrawn. We solicit the aid and cooperation of all interested persons in arriving at reliable conclusions. The truth is good enough for Oklahoma.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Although the work along the line of farmers' institutes in Oklahoma is yet in its infancy, it can be truly said it has assumed proportions in many of the counties that compare favorably with institutes held in the older States where they have been held for some years, and, too, where they have been fostered by lavish expenditure of public funds. Lack of sufficient appropriation has hampered the secretary in this branch of his labors, yet 23 of the 26 counties of the Territory have regularly chartered institute organizations which hold frequent sessions attended by many farmers who recognize the value of the lessons to be learned there and who are ever ready to put into practice the lessons taught. The press has rendered much assistance in calling attention to these institutes and in arousing the people to the

necessity for better education on the subjects with which they are coming in daily contact on the farm. Their words of encouragement have strengthened the agricultural sentiment for improved methods and more thorough work.

Applications for institute lecturers are becoming so frequent that the secretary has found it quite impossible to meet the demand. There is sufficient call along this line, if met, as it certainly should be, to occupy the entire time of a thorough, live, institute man. That great good would result from the spreading of the gospel of improved agriculture there is no question. This class of meetings is especially instituted as a medium through which to reach the farmer who has passed the age when he can attend an agricultural college or other institution.

It is the purpose to take the latest discoveries or developments in scientific agriculture and place them before the farmer in such a manner that they may be thoroughly understood; also to give the farmers the practical experience of those who have been most successful in agricultural lines and the stimulation resulting from contact with each other and discussion of their work. An endeavor is made at all times to have the subjects taken up of practical interest to the localities in which the meetings are held.

Arrangements have been perfected for holding a two days' institute in each of the 26 county seats of the Territory in the fall of 1906 on a scale somewhat more elaborate than has yet been undertaken.

PUBLICATIONS.

This department has from time to time during the past year sent out brief crop bulletins in limited numbers. We hope to be able to issue a regular quarterly publication after the first session of our new State legislature, which we have reason to believe will make an appropriation enabling us to supply this much-needed article. This publication will contain information along the line of agriculture that will enable the farmer to arrive at a better understanding of those things which relate directly to his business and add materially to his prosperity.

This issue of our biennial report is limited to 2,500 copies because of lack of funds to print a greater number. That this number will be woefully inadequate to meet the demand for it there is no doubt, but we must keep our expenditures within the bounds of appropriations.

OKLAHOMA LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

[Thomas Morris, secretary.]

The law creating the live-stock sanitary commission as it now exists was passed by the legislative assembly in 1901.

Ample provision was made for the protection of the live stock of the Territory from contagious diseases and power given the commission to make rules and regulations for their enforcement.

The rich native grasses which cover the whole of the Territory make cattle raising the chief live-stock industry. Also, owing to our close proximity to the South, the tick or Texas fever is the principal disease with which we have to contend. In order to protect our native cattle from this disease, quarantine lines have been established to prevent southern cattle from coming in. Also strict rules

were made for the enforcement of this quarantine, and no cattle are admitted except under the strictest supervision.

For the enforcement of these laws we have a force of seven inspectors whose duty is to look after the health of the live stock and to prevent the introduction and spread of disease.

In addition to the work as above outlined, we began last year a systematic investigation of parts of the Territory where infection still exists with the view of placing additional areas above the Federal line. In prosecuting this work we began a range inspection by townships of the country adjoining and below the Federal line. In this work every pasture was visited and inspection made. Where infection was found the cattle were quarantined and owners were compelled to disinfect them.

As a result of this work, a large part of Caddo and Kiowa counties was placed above the line and all restrictions were removed from Washita and Roger Mills counties.

The Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, has taken up the work of tick extermination in the different States in connection with their sanitary boards, and we now have seven Federal inspectors working jointly with our own force in range inspection, and, judging from the work so far accomplished, we shall be able to make a great deal better showing this year than last.

Cattle mange has been prevalent for some years in Woodward and Beaver counties. By dipping all infected and exposed cattle in lime and sulphur dip we have eliminated the disease in Woodward County and are pursuing the same course in Beaver County with excellent results.

Owing to our mild climate and the fact that cattle do not have to be closely stabled, we have no trouble with tuberculosis and do not believe the disease exists in the Territory.

The time of the State veterinarian is mostly taken up looking after glanders and other diseases in horses, although frequent calls have been made to look after hydrophobia and black leg. Glanders has been quite prevalent during the past year, but we now seem to have the disease under control. Since last report three horses have been condemned and killed on account of being affected with glanders, and one jack on account of *maladie du coit*.

A number of cases of hog cholera or swine plague were reported during the past year. These outbreaks all originated with or were disseminated by hogs shipped from other States. On account of this we were compelled to make a rule requiring that all hogs shipped into the Territory be accompanied by a bill of health showing that they are free from disease.

There have been less violations of the law than in former years. Fifteen arrests were made during the past year which resulted in 4 convictions, 3 acquittals, and 8 grand jury indictments awaiting the action of the district court.

We also have a law requiring that all animals, the flesh of which is to be sold for food, shall be inspected before slaughter and all unhealthy animals condemned. This law is a protection to the people and is growing more popular every year. The work is done by local inspectors in more than 300 cities, towns, and neighborhoods, who collect a small fee for each animal inspected. During the year

ending June 30, 1906, these inspectors reported the inspection and slaughter of 36,943 cattle, 48,399 hogs, and 476 sheep and goats. Forty-three head of cattle and 45 hogs were condemned as being unfit for food.

The following are the expenditures of the board during the past year:

Per diem and mileage of members of the board.....	\$411.71
Secretary's salary.....	1,200.00
Contingent (office expenses).....	597.21
Inspectors' salary and expenses.....	10,000.00
Live stock killed (indemnity).....	719.00

BOARD OF RAILWAY ASSESSORS.

At the annual meeting of the board of railway assessors, which is composed of the governor, secretary, and auditor of the Territory, the various railway, telegraph, and telephone companies were assessed as follows:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe:	
Main line.....	\$5,600
Kiowa division.....	3,700
Hutchinson and Southern.....	3,000
Tonkawa division.....	3,000
Eastern Oklahoma—	
Newkirk-Shawnee branch.....	3,600
Guthrie branch.....	3,000
Cushing branch.....	2,700
Seward branch.....	3,000
St. Louis and San Francisco:	
Texas and Oklahoma main line.....	5,200
Oklahoma City and Western—	
Oklahoma City to Lawton.....	3,000
Lawton to Texas line.....	2,800
Blackwell branch.....	3,000
Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern—	
Choctaw Northern Crossing.....	3,000
From Crossing to Texas.....	2,800
Arkansas Valley and Western.....	2,900
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific:	
Main line.....	5,400
Enid and Anadarko.....	3,500
Billings branch.....	3,400
Guthrie branch.....	3,000
Mangum line.....	3,800
Faxon line.....	2,500
El Paso line.....	3,000
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf:	
Main line to Geary.....	5,200
From Geary to Texas line.....	3,500
Tecumseh line.....	3,000
Choctaw Northern.....	3,700
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Western.....	2,500
Grade.....	400
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient:	
Completed to Fairview.....	3,000
Fairview to Oakwood.....	2,500
South of Oakwood.....	2,000
Grade.....	400
Ungraded right of way.....	100
Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma:	
Main line.....	3,700
Wybark branch.....	2,800
Guthrie branch.....	2,800
Shawnee branch.....	2,900

Fort Smith and Western.....	\$2,900
St. Louis, El Reno and Western.....	2,600
Denver, Enid and Gulf:	
Guthrie to Enid.....	2,900
Enid to Nashville.....	2,400
Nashville to Cherokee.....	2,200
Grade.....	400
Ungraded right of way.....	100
Midland Valley:	
To Pawhuska.....	2,500
To Foraker.....	2,000
Grade.....	400
Ungraded right of way.....	100
Guthrie, Fairview and Western:	
Grade.....	300
Ungraded right of way.....	100
Denver, Kingfisher and Gulf:	
Grade.....	200
Ungraded right of way.....	100
Shawnee Traction Company.....	5,000
Guthrie Street Railway Company.....	9,225
Oklahoma City Street Railway Company.....	49,130

On motion, the rolling stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, and St. Louis and San Francisco was assessed as follows:

Locomotives.....	\$3,000
Passenger cars.....	2,000
Tourist and emigrant cars.....	2,000
Mail, baggage, and express cars.....	1,500
Refrigerator and fruit cars.....	210
Steam-shovel, steam-derrick cars.....	2,000
House cars.....	175
Pile driving cars.....	1,500
Cattle cars.....	175
Platform cars.....	130
Cabooses.....	300
Hand cars.....	12
Push cars.....	10
Standard Pullman cars.....	6,000
Coal cars.....	150

On motion, the rolling stock of the Denver, Enid and Gulf, Fort Smith and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, St. Louis, El Reno and Southwestern, and Midland Valley was assessed as follows:

Locomotives.....	\$1,800
Passenger cars.....	1,200
Tourist and emigrant cars.....	2,000
Mail, baggage, and express.....	900
Refrigerator and fruit cars.....	210
House cars.....	175
Cattle cars.....	175
Platform cars.....	130
Cabooses.....	200
Hand cars.....	12
Push cars.....	10
Standard Pullman cars.....	6,000
Coal cars.....	150
Steam-shovel, steam-derrick cars.....	2,000
Pile driving cars.....	1,500

All tools, materials, and all other personal property were assessed as returned. All section houses and stock yards were assessed as returned. All railroad telegraph wires were assessed at \$52 per mile for first wire and \$12 for each additional wire.

All office furniture, switch boards, supplies, instruments, etc., were assessed as returned.

All sidetracks were assessed at \$2,000 per mile.

On motion, the express companies were assessed as follows:

American Express Company was assessed, personal property as returned, net receipts as returned.

United States Express Company, personal property as returned, net receipts as returned.

Wells Fargo Express Company, personal property as returned, net receipts 50 per cent of receipts as returned.

On motion, the telephone companies were assessed as follows:

Class 1, \$35 per mile for the poles and first wire, \$5 per mile for each additional wire.

Class 2, \$30 per mile for poles and first wire and \$5 per mile for each additional wire.

Class 3, \$25 per mile for poles and first wire, \$5 per mile for each additional wire.

Class 4, \$20 per mile for poles and first wire, \$5 per mile for each additional wire.

Class 5, \$15 per mile for poles and first wire, \$5 per mile for each additional wire.

Class 6, \$10 per mile for poles and first wire, \$5 per mile for each additional wire.

Office furniture, switch boards, instruments, batteries, and buildings were assessed as returned.

On motion, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, and the American District Telegraph Company were assessed at \$52 per mile for poles and first wire and \$12 per mile for each additional wire.

Office furniture, switch boards, tools, and material, instruments, batteries, etc., were assessed as returned.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

[L. W. Baxter, secretary.]

The Territorial board of equalization met in the office of the auditor at 10 o'clock a. m., July 11, 1906.

Present: Governor Frank Frantz, president of the board; Secretary of the Territory Hon. Charles H. Filson, and Auditor L. W. Baxter, secretary of the board.

The secretary of the board presented the various exhibits with equalizations; which, after examination and discussion, were adopted by the board.

On motion, the following changes in values, with the exception of moneys and credits, were ordered made:

County.	Increase.	Decrease.	County.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Beaver.....		8	Kiowa.....		8
Caddo.....	4		Lincoln.....	4	
Canadian.....	7		Logan.....		5
Cleveland.....	12		Payne.....		9
Day.....		10	Pottawatomie.....	8	
Dewey.....	7		Roger Mills.....		4
Grant.....	20		Washita.....		9
Greer.....		17	Woods.....	7	
King & Sher.....	12		Woodward.....	8	

On motion, levies for the year 1906 were made, as shown in the apportionment of taxes, for the various funds.

The auditor was ordered to forward the foregoing equalizations, with the various levies, to the county clerks.

On motion, the secretary was ordered to report the tax levy, with the amount of taxes due from each county, to the Territorial treasurer.

On motion, the board adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Dr. J. W. Baker, secretary-superintendent.]

The health of the general public of Oklahoma is better than at this time last year. The superintendents of public health of the various counties report a less amount of sickness than last year, with no epidemics of any nature existing during the past year. During the year past we have had a number of cases of smallpox, but not enough to call an epidemic. There have been at various times over the Territory during the past year some cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and chicken pox, but they have been recognized by the physicians in charge of the cases and have been promptly reported to the county health officer and placed in quarantine and a further spread of the disease prevented. In September and October of last year the board feared that we might be in some danger from parties leaving the fever districts of the South and coming to this Territory, so at a meeting of the board it was decided, with the advice of the attorney-general of the Territory, to place a quarantine restriction on the east and south borders of the Territory as a measure of precaution for the people of Oklahoma.

For the year ending June 30, 1906, there were 99 applicants before the Territorial examining board for examination for license to practice medicine and surgery in this Territory. There were 69 of that number attained the grade required by the board for license to practice medicine and surgery and 30 who failed to make the necessary grade to entitle them to license to practice in this Territory.

During the past year there were no applicants for examination to entitle them to practice midwifery in this Territory.

The action of the last legislature in creating an examining board of embalmers takes this branch of work out of the hands of the Territorial board of health by creating a separate board.

As to fees received by this board, there are no fees except those as allowed by the statutes, which are as follows: \$800 allowed the secretary as salary; \$300 as a contingent fund; and \$200 as clerk hire. At the last meeting of the legislature the appropriation committee allowed the board of health as follows: Salary, \$600; contingent fund, \$200; clerk hire, \$200. Of the contingent fund, this office expended, in excess of the amount allowed by the legislature, \$104.72. The other fees of the office are as follows: President, as salary and traveling expenses, \$100; vice-president, as salary and traveling expenses, \$100, together with the fees received for examination of applicants, which amounts to \$499 for the past year, which latter amount is shared equally by the president and vice-president.

In regard to prosecutions by this board for violations of the law governing the practice of medicine and surgery, there have been

prosecutions for violation in the following counties: Kay, Canadian, Custer, Cleveland, Beaver, Woods, Grant, and Pottawatomie. The only convictions that were secured were in Grant and Beaver counties. We have had considerable trouble in attempting to enforce the law governing the practice of medicine and surgery, owing to the fact that the county officers seem to pay little attention to our demands for them to aid us in enforcing the law.

The number of registered physicians in the books of registration are 2,980, and there is probably less than one-half this number engaged in the actual practice in this Territory. Almost every State is represented in this number.

The personnel of the county superintendents is as follows:

H. K. Wilson, Enid, Garfield County.	A. O. Pierson, Woodward, Woodward County.
C. F. Rutledge, Alva, Woods County.	D. W. Durrett, Pawnee, Pawnee County.
C. W. Fisk, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County.	D. F. Janeway, Stillwater, Payne County.
G. G. Munger, Oklahoma, Oklahoma County.	D. C. Adams, Taloga, Dewey County.
C. F. Cotteral, Guthrie, Logan County.	J. M. Bonham, Hobart, Kiowa County.
C. R. Hume, Anadarko, Caddo County.	L. S. Munsell, Beaver, Beaver County.
T. H. Brewer, Lawton, Comanche County.	A. H. Bungardt, Cordell, Washita County.
G. H. Nieman, Ponca, Kay County.	J. H. Baugh, Meeker, Lincoln County.
D. D. Brengle, Perry, Noble County.	R. F. Koons, El Reno, Canadian County.
K. G. Gosson, Custer, Custer County.	Hunter Montgomery, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County.
A. L. Edgington, Watonga, Blaine County.	M. H. Levi, Elk City, Roger Mills County.
C. C. Newman, Grand, Day County.	R. C. Baker, Granite, Greer County.
C. S. Bobo, Norman, Cleveland County.	
H. H. Hulén, Pond Creek, Grant County.	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

[L. W. Baxter, clerk.]

The bill accepting the offer made by Congress to the Territory of Oklahoma and granting to the Territory the Fort Supply Military Reservation and the buildings thereon for the purpose of an insane asylum, and providing for the care of the insane of the Territory of Oklahoma, was approved by the governor on March 1, 1905.

This bill provides that—

the control of the hospital, the care and preservation of all property shall be vested in a board of trustees, consisting of the governor, as ex officio chairman, and two suitable persons of different political affiliations appointed by the governor with the approval of the council.

The governor duly appointed Hon. Otto A. Shuttee, of El Reno, and Hon. Edgar B. Marchant, of Aline, Okla. This board met regularly in the office of the governor on May 1, 1905, and organized at that time.

The board visited Fort Supply on May 4, 1905, and carefully inspected the buildings and premises. The board also elected a superintendent, who should take charge the latter part of the month. An architect was employed, who visited the premises and prepared plans and specifications for converting Fort Supply Reservation into a hospital for the insane.

Later a steward was elected, advertisements for repairing the buildings published, and a board of examiners appointed and confirmed. At this juncture the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company appealed to the court for an order restraining the board from making any improvements at Fort Supply. The district court granted a temporary injunction. The matter is still pending in the courts.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF PHARMACY.

[F. B. Lillie, secretary.]

The board of pharmacy consists of three members appointed by the governor.

During the year just closed the board has held four regular meetings for the examination of candidates for the practice of pharmacy in Oklahoma. At these regular meetings a total of 125 candidates have been present for examination, 48 of whom have passed and received certificates of registration. Last year 79 candidates took the examination and 43 passed, showing a notable increase in the number of candidates and a greater test of qualifications.

Eighty-three candidates have made application for registration upon diploma, and 75 of these have been registered, making a total of 123 registered during the year. But a small portion of those who secure registration upon diploma have as yet come to Oklahoma, but many of them are young men who are looking this way and only awaiting an opening. The majority of them are looking for an opportunity to embark in business for themselves.

Our law permits the registration of graduates of pharmacy from such colleges and schools as the board may recognize, but requires four years of practical experience outside of the college course. Our own school of pharmacy, however, is exempted from this provision, and the board is required to register graduates of the pharmacy department of the university at Norman upon presentation of diploma with one year practical experience.

On October 17 a special meeting of the board was held to report on grades of examination held October 10 and to consider other matters, among which was the application of the Alva Normal School to have their graduates of the pharmacy department recognized by the board for registration without examination. The secretary had been ordered to examine the course of study and to secure all needed information. After having done so he found the educational qualifications met all the requirements of the board, and their diplomas were duly accepted by the board as evidence of qualification to practice pharmacy without examination.

The general advance all along the line in pharmacy legislation is for better educated men, and several of the States now require candidates for full registration as pharmacists to be graduates of colleges of pharmacy before they can become candidates for registration upon examination.

There are 110 towns and post-offices in Oklahoma where merchants are selling patent medicines and ordinary household drugs, not poisonous, in connection with their general business for the convenience of the public. All these merchants are requested to furnish evidence of good moral character and reliability before permit is issued, and are also requested to make the same affidavit as to the use of intoxicants and opiates. Class A permits are issued only upon evidence of satisfactory experience and reliability. The most of the drug stores conducted under class A permits are by physicians. There are 107 towns and post-offices where stores are operated under class A permits.

The secretary has issued during the year 36 class A permits to persons to conduct drug stores in towns of less than 300 inhabitants

where there is no registered pharmacist, and 27 class B permits to merchants in towns where there is no registered pharmacist.

The following is a financial report for the year ended June 30, 1906:

Total receipts for examinations, dues, licenses, permits.....	\$4,394.00
Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....	242.76

4,636.76

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of the secretary.....	\$500.00
Salary of stenographer.....	480.00
Expenses of secretary's office, including stationery, printing, rent, board expenses, etc.....	816.98
Per diem and traveling expenses of board members.....	2,202.24
Attorneys' fees, Pratt food case.....	337.54

4,336.76

Balance on hand, July 1, 1906..... 300.00

The pharmacists of Oklahoma have taken no backward step during the past year. At their regular annual meeting, held in Guthrie May 8 to 11, there was a very enthusiastic gathering. Prominent men in the profession were present and made interesting addresses on scientific and educational subjects. To keep those interested and benefited who can not attend the meeting, the complete proceedings of the association together with the annual report of the secretary of the board of pharmacy, are published, and every registered pharmacist is supplied with a copy without expense.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

[A. C. Hixon, secretary.]

The legislature of 1905 passed an act regulating the practice of dentistry, which was approved by the governor and went into effect June 1.

The law provides for the appointment by the governor of 5 legal practitioners of dentistry who have resided in Oklahoma for a period of at least two years. Quarterly meetings are held for the examination of candidates. The law was most carefully drawn, and provides for the registration of all licensed dentists in their respective counties by the county clerks. The board is given power to prosecute all parties who practice or attempt to practice dentistry without having complied with the provisions of the law.

Out of the funds coming into the possession of the board each member of the board shall receive as compensation the sum of \$5 per day for each day actually engaged in conducting examinations, and in addition shall be entitled to mileage at the rate of 3 cents per mile for all distances necessarily traveled in going to and coming from meetings of the board, and shall be entitled as well to the legitimate expenses incurred by him while going to and from and attending meetings of the board. No part of said compensation, mileage, or expenses shall be paid out of the Territorial treasury.

The number of dentists licensed to practice in Oklahoma to date is 472. Amount collected in fees during the year, \$779; disbursements, as per vouchers, \$715.45; amount on hand, \$63.55.

The board held three meetings during the year.

There were five prosecutions during the year, three of which resulted in the parties being fined the minimum under the law, and the other two leaving the Territory before trial.

The percentage of dentists registered that are graduates is about 90, as compared with 10 per cent nongraduates. I will say that the registered dentists of Oklahoma compare favorably with those of any other State in the Union as regards proficiency, reliability, etc.

OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINING BOARD.

[J. A. Price, secretary.]

The board met the first Tuesday in July, 1905. At this meeting 10 passed the required examination and were granted certificates to practice in the Territory. The second meeting of the board was held the first Tuesday in January, 1906. Six applicants were successful in meeting the professional requirements and were granted certificates, making a total for the year of 16 granted certificates.

Total number in the Territory at present holding certificates from the board is 71. The board has collected in fees \$160. Each member of the board is allowed a fee of \$10 per day and necessary expenses for each and every day actually spent in official duty. The secretary receives a fee of \$25 per annum for his services.

The board is pleased with the professional ability of those coming to the Territory the past year, and feel that they will add to the efforts the board has put forth to give to the people of Oklahoma osteopathy in its purity. We have largely succeeded in driving from our borders the many pretenders and fakes who have infested the Territory in the past.

Requests are constantly coming from our smaller towns and rural districts to send them a good osteopathic physician, and we regret very much that we have not been able to comply with many of these requests, for the reason that we have not the supply to meet the demand.

Osteopathy the past year has made a most splendid growth and is gaining the favor and loyal support of intelligent people in most every community. The board has endeavored to be loyal to its trust, but in a new country like this, with its most phenomenal development, it necessarily requires great effort and diligence to keep any line of progress perfectly straight.

Each applicant to practice osteopathy is required to pass an examination in the following branches or subjects: Anatomy—descriptive, regional, and applied; physiology; pathology; histology; organic and inorganic chemistry; physiological chemistry; urinalysis; toxicology; hygiene; principles of osteopathy; practice of osteopathy; osteopathic technique; physical diagnosis; minor surgery; symptomatology; obstetrics, and gynecology.

The board endeavors to sound thoroughly the moral as well as the professional standing of each applicant, believing a high moral tone is absolutely indispensable to the physician's professional life.

BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

[Arthur E. Bracken, secretary.]

The board consists of three members: W. K. Patterson, president; W. E. Harper, vice-president, and Arthur E. Bracken, secretary. The present board was organized on April 10, 1905. Since that time

we have issued 78 licenses in lieu of board of health license as provided by law, and 94 by examination; total, 172.

We have adopted the rules as provided by the National Association of Baggage-men and the different State boards of health in regard to the transportation of corpses. We have so far had but little trouble in getting the undertakers to realize the necessity of a very high regard for our law and regulations. Our aim is to have the standard of efficiency as high as it possibly can be made.

PART V.

Railways—Railways chartered—Telegraph and telephone.

RAILWAYS.

Every county in Oklahoma has some railway property listed for taxation. Markets, north, south, east, and west, are within easy reach, affording a great advantage for our surplus products.

Of the fourteen railways reporting, two, the Denver, Kingfisher and Gulf and the Guthrie, Fairview and Western, report only right of way.

There are 2,872.15 miles of main line, 443.54 miles of sidetrack, and 26.40 miles of street railway, divided as follows:

Name of road.	Main track.	Side track.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	611.09	128.93
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	915.26	144.72
St. Louis and San Francisco.....	619.66	90.79
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	236.13	36.35
Denver, Enid and Gulf.....	95.31	12.88
Fort Smith and Western.....	61.54	5.63
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient.....	188.74	12.27
Midland Valley.....	83.16	6.48
St. Louis, El Reno and Western.....	41.01	5.49
Guthrie Street Railway.....	5.85	.....
Oklahoma City Street Railway.....	15.71	.....
Shawnee Street Railway.....	4.84	.....
Denver, Kingfisher and Gulf (right of way only).....	13.50	.....
Guthrie, Fairview and Western (right of way only).....	6.75	.....

Considerable activity is anticipated in railroad construction the coming year. The abundant crops, the added manufacturing and extended agricultural interests, have caused many improvements in sidetrack and station facilities, as well as of roadbeds, for the increased traffic.

New mileage for the year will approximate 300.

RAILWAYS CHARTERED.

Following is a list of the railways chartered by the Territorial secretary during the past year, together with the amount of their capital stock and names of incorporators:

Name of road.	Capital stock.	Incorporators.
Southwestern Rwy. Co.....	\$100,000	George Northrup, John Carson, W. W. Graves, C. B. Felder, G. Martin, E. P. Holmes, R. E. Miller.
Oklahoma City, Denver and Gulf R. R. Co.	19,425,000	C. G. Jones, J. L. Wilkin, Ed Overholzer, G. W. Carrico, R. J. Edwards.
Oklahoma City Terminal Association.	150,000	T. D. Turner, W. W. Bierce, A. H. Classen, G. B. Stone, J. H. Wheeler, R. J. Edwards, J. H. Johnson, G. C. Sohlberg, J. L. Wilkin, J. M. Owen, John W. Shartel.
Oklahoma Electric Rwy. Co..	250,000	Alfred Hare, E. H. Milburn, E. F. Fullerton, E. J. Dickerson, Chas. Blickensderfer.
Oklahoma Western R. R. Co.	8,000,000	Geo. W. Graham, Paul D. Howes, S. S. Selig, Sol Fichtenburg, J. A. Stine, J. A. Hartshorn, H. A. Hoch.
Pauls Valley Rwy. Co.....	5,000,000	J. C. Amendt, W. M. Freeman, A. Pennie, S. J. Garvin, J. C. Hylarger, J. B. Thompson, A. P. Williams, John Upshaw, P. J. Stovall.
Pueblo, Oklahoma City and New Orleans Rwy. Co.	3,000,000	J. H. Wheeler, W. C. Burke, R. A. Woolridge, Geo. H. Dodson, John H. Wright
Wichita Mountains Traction Co.	250,000	W. R. McKnight, John A. McKeene, E. A. Coulter, C. L. Johnston, Guy H. Parker.
Texas, Oklahoma and Northwestern Rwy. Co.	2,500,000	A. H. Huston, Jno. Devereux, C. E. Carpenter.
Colorado, Oklahoma and Southern Rwy. Co.	5,000,000	W. L. McClung, Geo. H. Rice, J. S. Houston, Chas. E. Shaw, E. S. Bronson, B. F. Waggener, M. A. Nichols, Henry Roh.
Tulsa, Texas and Gulf Rwy. Co.	10,000,000	L. Howard Lee, John W. Helt, Warren K. Snyder, M. H. Smythe, D. B. Merry, M. S. Lee, H. W. Pentecost.
Tulsa, Turnerville and Texas.	3,500,000	Fred E. Turner, V. N. Sayre, W. S. Harsha, Philip B. Hopkins, J. W. McNeal, Wm. M. Spurlock.
Clinton, Cheyenne and Canadian Inter-Urban Rwy. Co.	1,000,000	C. S. Gilkerson, L. L. Collins, R. V. Converse, L. W. Pate, W. T. Bonner.
Newkirk, Tonkawa and Southern Electric Rwy. Co.	1,500,000	Thomas S. Smith, M. P. Brown, J. S. Kerfoot, E. G. Warfield, H. E. Elder.
Guthrie, Shawnee and Shreveport R. R. Co.	9,000,000	W. S. McCaull, J. G. Trimble, L. Underwood, George E. Smith, George F. Riehl, Chas. L. Hill, George C. Cowles, F. L. Williams, Don C. Smith.
Colorado, Oklahoma and New Orleans R. R. Co.	20,000,000	W. S. McCaull, Geo. C. Cowles, M. N. Tomblin, Geo. F. Riehl, C. B. Kelsea, L. Underwood, Richard L. Dryer, J. G. Trimble, A. Chaplin.
The Davis and Turner Falls R. R. Co.	50,000	R. H. Wilkin, A. L. Welsh, J. W. Grant, Robt. Chowning, W. L. Demeey, John Watts.
Kansas City, Galveston and Mexico Rwy. Co.	100,000,000	G. V. Pattison, H. W. Pentecost, L. E. Pentecost, N. D. McGinley, L. R. Pentecost.
Kansas City, Tulsa, Texas and Gulf Rwy. Co.	10,000,000	L. Howard Lee, W. H. Sweeall, Warren K. Snyder, D. B. Merry, J. W. Helt, M. S. Lee, E. T. Likes.
Canadian Midland R. R. Co..	40,000,000	George M. Paschal, G. F. H. Barber, Guy C. Robertson
Coalgate, Sulphur and Western Rwy. Co.	200,000	Robert S. Thacker, J. S. Little, Jay Sherman, G. M. Weems, F. Fields, W. A. Lovejoy, G. M. Nicholson.
The College City Southern Rwy. Co.	500,000	E. T. McKnight, F. G. Woodward, W. B. Taylor, H. R. Kent, J. B. Doolin.
The Winnepeg and Galveston R. R. Co.	50,000,000	A. H. McMahan, W. M. McGibbon, W. O. Jones, F. C. Spaulding, H. S. Goodrich, J. A. Koontz, Benj. F. Hegler, jr.
Frisco, Oklahoma City and Texas R. R. Co.	2,000,000	D. T. Flynn, C. B. Ames, R. M. Campbell, C. R. Gray, L. F. Parker, A. Douglas, W. B. Drake.
Colorado, Texas and Mexico R. R. Co.	75,000,000	Morris R. Locke, John M. Blackburn, R. C. Echols, H. M. Ferguson, T. N. Slater, G. W. Boyd, A. M. Stewart.
Kansas Union Traction Co..	1,000,000	Wm. J. Jones, C. N. Petty, M. E. Williams.
Wichita Mountain and Orient Rwy. Co.	5,000,000	H. A. Loyd, Wilford M. Smith, J. E. Thomas, E. M. Hall, Chas. A. Rising.
Lawton, Denton and Dallas Electric Rwy. Co.	250,000	S. E. McCully, Chas. Henderson, J. T. Chambers, J. W. Lowery, S. P. Iles, W. O. Allen.
Shawnee-Tecumseh Traction Co.	500,000	Alfred Hare, Grace Carleton, S. P. Maury, J. H. Woods, G. S. W. Brubaker, A. M. Wallace, John W. Jones.
Oklahoma and Texas R. R. Co.	5,000,000	G. B. Stone, Wm. W. Bierce, H. W. Prouty, H. R. Nickerson, Eugene Willoughby.
The Verdin Electric Co.....	10,000	Samuel Black, C. E. Ingelhart, Roy Black.
Enid Street Rwy. Co.....	200,000	P. J. Goulding, H. H. Champlin, J. M. White, Frank Bradford, W. S. Spencer.
The Oklahoma and Panhandle Rwy. Co.	3,000,000	Claude Miller, R. E. Dunlap, H. T. Kimble, J. C. McClay, J. G. Adkins, A. C. Fagan, R. R. McCaniel, M. C. LeMaster, J. S. Wood, C. C. Hightower.
Pueblo, Oklahoma and New Orleans Rwy. Co.	3,500,000	R. A. Woolridge, W. C. Burke, J. E. Carson, Geo. H. Dodson, Warren K. Snyder.
Oklahoma, Texas and Gulf R. R. Co.	7,000,000	R. K. Wootten, C. A. Hubes, F. R. Wildman, L. B. Corner, E. A. Williams, R. B. Budge, F. P. Bath, J. W. Buckman.

Total capitalization of railroads chartered during year, \$388,585,000.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Two companies, the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph, have extensive systems throughout the Territory.

Among the telephone companies now doing business in the Territory, the Pioneer has the most extensive system. Mr. John M. Noble, general manager, makes the following statement relative to the condition of the Pioneer company:

The Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company now owns and has in operation a system of 95 telephone exchanges and approximately 15,500 miles of toll-line wire strung on 3,500 miles of toll-pole line. A greater portion of these lines are copper metallic circuits, and are giving good service to 550 cities and towns in the two Territories. This is an increase of about 35 exchanges and 3,500 miles of toll-line wire in the past year, and an increase of 200 toll stations reached by this company's lines. The company, through its lines, reached probably 200 toll stations on the lines of other companies.

The company has strictly modern exchanges in Alva, Atoka, Bartlesville, Durant, Hugo, Medford, Newkirk, Perry, Pond Creek, Shawnee, South McAlester, Spiro, Tulsa, and Vinita; and is now engaged in making modern and up-to-date its exchanges in Chickasha, Elk City, El Reno, Enid, Guthrie, Hobart, Lawton, Oklahoma City, Ponca City, and Wilburton.

The company has expended in the past year \$440,000 in the construction and reconstruction of exchanges, and \$227,000 in the construction and reconstruction of toll lines in the two Territories, probably 60 per cent of this being in Oklahoma.

It is probably not known by the public, but is a fact nevertheless, that Oklahoma has more and better telephone facilities in proportion to its population than any other State in the Union. This company's system of toll lines traverses or touches every county in Oklahoma Territory excepting three.

Mr. J. F. Bezdecheck, auditor of the Topeka and El Reno Telephone Company, makes the following report:

At the present time we have approximately 1,150 miles of toll-line circuit, most of which is metallic, 150 miles being copper.

We have exchanges at El Reno, Chickasha, Lawton, Anadarko, Hobart, Mountain View, Clinton, Elk City, Sayre, Arapahoe, Bridgeport, Weatherford, and Cement, with subscribers aggregating 3,000.

We contemplate copper toll-line circuits from the principal towns over our system to El Reno, connecting with the Pioneer Telephone Company, thereby giving our cities communication with all important points in Oklahoma and surrounding States.

Mr. M. M. Davis, secretary of the Oklahoma Rural Telephone Company of Enid, reports as follows:

Incorporated February 15, 1904. Mileage, none.	Miles.
Report to Territorial auditor, February 1, 1905.....	71½
Report to Territorial auditor, February 1, 1906.....	286½

Gain for year, February 1, 1905, to February 1, 1906.....	215
Constructed since report of February 1, 1906.....	100
Contemplated for this year (estimated), balance of 1906.....	75

Exchanges: Carrier, Lahoma, Barr, Drummond, Fairmont, Breckenridge, Bison, Douglas, Coldwater, Covington; one now building at Marshall. We use the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company's exchanges at Enid and Waukomis.

All exchanges are connected by toll lines and are free to all stockholders of the company. All subscribers are stockholders. Rate for business, residence, and party line is 50 cents per month. There are about 800 telephones in the system, and access to 3,000 by exchange with other companies. The company is mutual and is not run for profit.

Besides the above mentioned there are many private or neighborhood concerns in operation, 162 of which have reported to the auditor's office.

PART VI.

Oklahoma—The big pasture opening—The struggle for statehood—The enabling act.

OKLAHOMA.

[Fred L. Wenner.]

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

Contrary to the usual precedent in the organization and admission of the other States of the Union, Oklahoma, the last Commonwealth carved from the great Louisiana Purchase, has not been repeatedly diminished in size by the cutting off of territory, but rather has grown and expanded from a small and insignificant beginning to its present standing and magnitude.

Early in the last century enthusiasts in Congress and elsewhere dreamed of founding somewhere in the Great West an Indian empire, believing that a certain portion of the then unoccupied domain which stretched far to the west of the Mississippi should be set aside as a home for all the Indian tribes of the nation. The idea was that these tribes could be moved from various parts of the country and located in this reserve territory which in time would become a great Indian State. When in 1834 the Creeks and Seminoles were brought west and located in the Indian Territory, they were assigned land extending west to the one hundredth meridian. In 1866 a further treaty was made with these Indians under the provisions of which they surrendered all land west of their present home reservations, the Government declaring its intention of settling friendly tribes of Indians on this land. This intention was carried out as regards most of the area surrendered, but there remained, however, in the eastern portion of these surrendered Creek and Seminole lands an area of country almost triangular in form and embracing over 2,000,000 acres, which was never assigned to any Indian tribe.

In the sixties Col. R. T. Van Horn, representing the Kansas City, Mo., district in Congress, introduced a bill in the Thirty-ninth Congress providing for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, the same to embrace these unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory, the name Oklahoma, meaning "Red Man's Land," being suggested by Col. Silas C. Boudinot, a Cherokee lawyer then in Washington. The bill received very little encouragement in Congress, however, and nothing much was heard of the matter for the space of ten years or more.

In the early eighties an agitation for the opening of these 2,000,000 acres of land, which came to be known as Oklahoma, was begun, and strong pressure was brought upon Congress to have them declared open for settlement. Capt. David L. Payne and other westerners took the ground that this land was public domain and subject to settlement, and made repeated raids into the land, establishing settlements and locating farms and even building towns. Again and again they were removed by the military authorities only to make another invasion, and finally as a result of their raids and the agitation kept up throughout the entire West, a rider was attached to the Indian appropriation bill on March 4, 1889, providing for the opening of the Oklahoma country. In accordance with the provisions

of this act, the President issued a proclamation fixing the date for the opening, and on April 22 occurred the first great race for homes, an event which will live long in the history of the nation.

Never before had such a sight been seen; a wilderness peopled, a Commonwealth created, cities built up in a single day. On that first day 100,000 or more settlers poured into Oklahoma, and within a week the country that had so long been held by herds of cattle became an active, aggressive agricultural community. For more than a year the people lived without any laws except the few general Federal statutes which are in force on all public domain. The communities, however, were governed by common consent in a way that has never been surpassed in any new country in the world—life and property were fully protected, public enterprises encouraged, and general progress made every day from the first.

On June 6, 1890, Congress passed the act creating the Territory of Oklahoma, making six counties out of the original Oklahoma—Logan, Payne, Kingfisher, Canadian, Oklahoma, and Cleveland, and adding to the Territory the country known as "No Man's Land," creating of it the seventh county of Beaver. This was a neutral strip of land, 167 miles in length and $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, located between Kansas and Colorado on the north, Texas on the south, Indian Territory on the east, and New Mexico on the west, which had never been a part of any State or Territory of the Union. Many settlers had located on this land, and in 1886 they organized themselves into a Territory called "Cimarron," elected a legislative assembly, a Delegate to Congress, and Territorial officers. No attention was paid to this action, however, by the National Congress, but in 1887 a bill was passed attaching "No Man's Land" to Kansas. This, however, was vetoed by the President, and the strip remained without the bounds of any State or Territory and with no laws in force until it was attached to Oklahoma in the organization of the Territory in 1890.

The six original Oklahoma counties have all had additions made to their territory, Beaver County alone remaining the same, and nineteen other counties have been from time to time created by the various acts of Congress, which provided for the opening of the different Indian reservations within the Territory.

On September 19, 1891, the Iowa, Sac and Fox, and Pottawatomie reservations joining original Oklahoma on the east were opened for settlement, the counties of Lincoln and Pottawatomie being created therefrom.

On the 19th of April, 1892, the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations, comprising 4,297,771 acres and lying immediately to the west of the Oklahoma country, was opened to settlement, and from them were created the counties of Blaine, Custer, Dewey, Day, Roger Mills, and Washita.

The next addition to the settled area of the Territory was made on the 16th day of September, 1893, when the Cherokee Strip was opened for settlement. This was a strip of land extending from the Cherokee Nation west to "No Man's Land" and Texas, being about 58 miles wide and containing an area of 6,014,293 acres. This land had once been guaranteed to the Cherokee Indians as a perpetual hunting outlet to the western border of the United States, but the great hunting

grounds are no more, and the Indian no longer used the outlet, so it was turned over to satisfy the ever-increasing demand of the white man for more land. Out of the area of the Cherokee Outlet were carved the counties of Pawnee, Noble, Kay, Grant, Garfield, Woods, and Woodward.

On the 23d of May, 1895, the Kickapoo Indian Reservation, containing 206,662 acres in the eastern portion of the Territory, was opened to settlement. These lands were located within the organized counties of Oklahoma, Lincoln, and Pottawatomie, and as about half of the land was taken as indemnity school land by the Territory there was not much of a rush by settlers.

By virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Greer County, which embraced an area of 1,511,576 acres and had been considered a part of the State of Texas, was, on the 16th day of March, 1896, added to Oklahoma. This county had been organized for many years and a large portion of it was already settled at the time it came into the Territory as a part of this rising young Commonwealth.

There were no more additions to the settled and organized area of the Territory until the 6th day of August, 1901, when the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache, and Wichita reservations, lying to the southwest and comprising almost 4,000,000 acres, were opened to settlement and became a portion of the Territory, the counties of Caddo, Comanche, and Kiowa being created and organized at that time. At this opening for the first time the race for homes was eliminated and a plan of registration and drawing substituted, each person desiring a home being compelled to register and a public drawing taking place in which the lucky numbers secured the homesteads.

In 1904 the Otoe, Ponca, Missouri, and Kaw reservations were attached to Oklahoma by an act of Congress, becoming additions to Kay, Noble, and Pawnee counties. The Indians belonging to these tribes, however, absorbed all the land in these reservations and there was no land opened to white settlers. By the provisions of the statehood bill, the Osage Reservation, which remained the only unorganized portion of the Territory, was organized as Osage County and the lands of the tribe are now being allotted to them.

This completes the organization and growth of Oklahoma as a Territory, but the enabling act passed by Congress and signed by the President of the United States on June 16, 1906, creates the State of Oklahoma, embracing all of the Territory of Oklahoma as well as such of the Indian Territory as was left after Oklahoma was originally taken from it.

THE BIG PASTURE OPENING.

The last great Oklahoma opening will occur in October or November next and will differ materially from all those preceding. At the first openings of Oklahoma lands to settlement, the prizes went to those who had the swiftest horses or by other means were enabled to be on the ground first. At the last opening held, when the great Kiowa, Comanche and Apache, and Wichita reservations were opened to settlement, the land was given to those who drew the lucky numbers at a public drawing, but in this final distribution of homes from the Indian lands money will determine—the land in every case being awarded to the person who will pay the most for it.

When the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache treaty was made it was provided that before the reservation of these Indians were thrown open to settlement pastures aggregating 480,000 acres should be set aside for the permanent use of the Indian tribes. As a result of this provision four such pasture reserves were designated, aggregating 480,000 acres as agreed upon. Pasture reserve No. 1, more commonly known as the big pasture, and made famous by being the scene of the great wolf hunt by President Roosevelt and party in 1905, was located in the southern part of Comanche County, bordering the Red River on the south and containing about 400,000 acres. Pasture reserve No. 2 was located in the southern part of Caddo County, with a small portion of it extending over the line into Comanche County; pasture reserve No. 3, in the eastern part of Comanche County, and pasture reserve No. 4, in the western part of Kiowa County, the three pastures aggregating about 80,000 acres. Adjoining pasture reserve No. 3, in the eastern part of Comanche County, was a wood reserve for the Fort Sill military post, containing 25,000 acres.

By the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 6, 1906, these four pastures and the wood reserve will be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President of the United States within six months of the date of the passage of the act. This law provides that the land shall be sold to the highest bidder in quarter-section tracts, no land to be sold for less than \$5 per acre; the terms of sale to be one-fifth cash, the balance to be paid in four equal annual installments, any failure to meet the payments when due forfeiting the purchaser all his rights. All successful bidders must go upon the land within six months and reside there for five years, as required by the homestead laws of the United States, unless permission be granted them to commute sooner. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make rules and regulations regulating the sale, and it is announced that the land will be awarded upon sealed bids.

Considerable land in pasture reserve No. 3 is under lease, and by the provisions of another act of Congress the lessees on this reserve have the preference right to purchase the land held under lease by them at the appraised value. In the "big pasture" persons purchasing land under lease must accept same subject to the conditions of the agricultural leases now in force, and before the sale takes place between three and four hundred allotments will be made to Indian children born in the last five years.

The land in these reserves is of a varied character. Along the streams can be found some of the very best of bottom lands, and there is a large amount of first-class level prairie land which will make the best of farms. There are other large areas of rolling, diversified prairie which will make good average farms, much of it being especially adapted to fruit raising. Some of the land is sandy and not desirable, and there are a great many tracts that are not worth the \$5 per acre minimum price fixed thereon. The land is so diversified in character that any person who contemplates bidding upon a piece should visit the land and examine it carefully before submitting his bid.

The Government will lay off three or four Government town sites in the big pasture, and there will be many good business openings in these towns. The opening of these lands will put over 3,000 fam-

ilies as actual settlers on the farm and grazing lands, and probably bring 10,000 to 15,000 people permanently into the towns within the pasture land and on the border thereof.

THE STRUGGLE FOR STATEHOOD.

The struggle of Oklahoma for recognition and admission as a State has been a long and arduous one. In all, thirty bills have been introduced in Congress providing either for joint statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territories or for separate statehood for one Territory or the other.

During the first year after the opening of Oklahoma, even before the Territory had been officially created, the people met, declared themselves entitled to admission into the union of States and memorialized Congress for action looking to that end. The first Oklahoma statehood bill was introduced in the House by Hon. D. A. Harvey, who was the first Delegate elected to Congress from the Territory, the same being introduced in the first session of the Fifty-second Congress. This bill, providing for statehood for Oklahoma alone, attracted very little attention and was never reported on by the Committee on the Territories—in fact, it is generally conceded that the committee never had a session to consider the bill. The same bill was introduced in the Senate at the next session of Congress and also died in the Committee on Territories of that body. In the next Congress a bill introduced by Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on the Territories, was reported favorably. Other bills were introduced from time to time, but no decided action was taken until in 1901, when the House passed a bill introduced by Representative Knox, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on the Territories. This bill died in the Senate, as there seemed to be an impression largely prevalent at that time that the Indian Territory was not ready for statehood, and the majority of both Houses of Congress were of the opinion that the two Territories should be united and admitted as one State. From this time on the fight was vigorously waged for the admission of the two Territories as one State, a minority in both Territories still advocating, however, the admission of Indian and Oklahoma Territories each as a separate State.

For the past four years the fight for the admission of Oklahoma has been retarded by being complicated more or less with the admission of New Mexico and Arizona. There was a strong sentiment in Congress for the admission of the four Territories at one time, and because of the opposition to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona the admission of Oklahoma was greatly retarded. Everybody conceded that Oklahoma and Indian Territory were entitled to admission, but they were compelled to wait until the sentiment was strong enough to pass a bill including New Mexico and Arizona.

In the last Congress, it will be remembered, a bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory was passed by both Houses, but failed in conference because of the differences between the Senate and the House upon the question of admitting the other two Territories. The long struggle came to an end, however, the 14th day of June,

1906, by the passage of an act providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territories as the State of Oklahoma, as well as for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, if the people of those two Territories should so desire. This bill, copy of which is hereto appended, was signed by the President and became a law on June 16, and the preliminary work incidental to the full admission of the new State is already in progress and being carried forward as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK FRANTZ,
Governor of Oklahoma.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

An Act To enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, as at present described, may adopt a constitution and become the State of Oklahoma, as hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That nothing contained in the said constitution shall be construed to limit or impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians of said Territories (so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished) or to limit or affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights by treaties, agreement, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this Act had never been passed.

SEC. 2. That all male persons over the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the United States, or who are members of any Indian nation or tribe in said Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and who have resided within the limits of said proposed State for at least six months next preceding the election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for said proposed State; and all persons qualified to vote for said delegates shall be eligible to serve as delegates; and the delegates to form such convention shall be one hundred and twelve in number, fifty-five of whom shall be elected by the people of the Territory of Oklahoma, and fifty-five by the people of Indian Territory, and two shall be elected by the electors residing in the Osage Indian Reservation in the Territory of Oklahoma; and the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma shall apportion the Territory of Oklahoma into fifty-six districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, except that such apportionment shall include as one district the Osage Indian Reservation, and the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma shall appoint an election commissioner who shall establish voting precincts in said Osage Indian Reservation, and shall appoint the judges for election in said Osage Indian Reservation; and two delegates shall be elected from said Osage district; and the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and two judges of the United States courts for the Indian Territory, to be designated by the President, shall constitute a board, which shall apportion the said Indian Territory into fifty-five districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and one delegate shall be elected from each of said districts; and the governor of said Oklahoma Territory, together with the judge senior in service of the United States courts in Indian Territory, shall, by proclamation in which such apportionment shall be fully specified and announced, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said proposed State at a time

designated by them within six months after the approval of this Act, which proclamation shall be issued at least sixty days prior to the time of holding said election of delegates. The election for delegates in the Territory of Oklahoma and in said Indian Territory shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates of all persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma regulating elections for Delegates to Congress. That the election laws of the Territory of Oklahoma now in force, as far as applicable and not in conflict with this Act, including the penal laws of said Territory of Oklahoma relating to elections and illegal voting, are hereby extended to and put in force in said Indian Territory until the legislature of said proposed State shall otherwise provide, and until all persons offending against said laws in the election aforesaid shall have been dealt with in the manner therein provided. And the United States courts of said Indian Territory shall have the same power to enforce the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, hereby extended to and put in force in said Territory, as have the courts of the Territory of Oklahoma: *Provided, however,* That said board to apportion districts in Indian Territory shall, for the purpose of said election, appoint an election commissioner for each district who shall distribute all ballots and election supplies to the several precincts in his district, receive the election returns from the judges in precincts, and deliver the same to the canvassing board herein named, establish and define the necessary election precincts, and appoint three judges of election for each precinct, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, which judges may appoint the necessary clerk or clerks; that said judges of election, so appointed, shall supervise the election in their respective precincts, and canvass and make due return of the vote cast, to the election commissioner for said district who shall deliver said returns, poll books, and ballots to said board, which shall constitute the ultimate and final canvassing board of said election, and they shall issue certificates of election to all persons elected to such convention from the various districts of the Indian Territory, and their certificates of election shall be prima facie evidence as to the election of delegates: *Provided further,* That in said Indian Territory and Osage Indian Reservation, nominations for delegate to said constitutional convention may be made by convention, by the Republican, Democratic, and People's Party, or by petition in the manner provided by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma; and certificates and petitions of nomination in said Indian Territory shall be filed with the districting and canvassing board who shall perform the duties of election commissioner under said law, and shall prepare, print, and distribute all ballots, poll books, and election supplies necessary for the holding of said election under said laws. The capital of said State shall temporarily be at the city of Guthrie, in the present Territory of Oklahoma and shall not be changed therefrom previous to anno Domini nineteen hundred and thirteen, but said capital shall, after said year, be located by the electors of said State at an election to be provided for by the legislature: *Provided, however,* That the legislature of said State, except as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of the public business of said State at said capital, shall not appropriate any public moneys of the State for the erection of buildings for capitol purposes during such period.

SEC. 3. That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of said Oklahoma Territory on the second Tuesday after their election, excluding the day of election in case such day shall be Tuesday, but they shall not receive compensation for more than sixty days of service, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed State, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall, and is hereby authorized to, form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide in said constitution—

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, and that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

Second. That the manufacture, sale, barter, giving away, or otherwise furnishing, except as hereinafter provided, of intoxicating liquors within those parts of said State now known as the Indian Territory and the Osage Indian Reservation and within any other parts of said State which existed as Indian reservations on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and six, is prohibited for a period of twenty-one years from the date of the admission of said State into the Union, and thereafter until the people of said State shall otherwise provide by amendment of said constitution and proper State legislation. Any person, individual or corporate, who shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, or otherwise furnish any intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale, and wine, contrary to the provisions of this section, or who shall, within the above-described portions of said State, advertise for sale or solicit the purchase of any such liquors, or who shall ship or in any way convey such liquors from other parts of said State into the portions hereinbefore described, shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by fine not less than fifty dollars and by imprisonment not less than thirty days for each offense: *Provided*, That the legislature may provide by law for one agency under the supervision of said State in each incorporated town of not less than two thousand population in the portions of said State hereinbefore described; and if there be no incorporated town of two thousand population in any county in said portions of said State, such county shall be entitled to have one such agency, for the sale of such liquors for medicinal purposes; and for the sale, for industrial purposes, of alcohol which shall have been denaturized by some process approved by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and for the sale of alcohol for scientific purposes to such scientific institutions, universities, and colleges as are authorized to procure the same free of tax under the laws of the United States; and for the sale of such liquors to any apothecary who shall have executed an approved bond, in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, conditioned that none of such liquors shall be used or disposed of for any purpose other than in the compounding of prescriptions or other medicines, the sale of which would not subject him to the payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States, and the payment of such special tax by any person within the parts of said State hereinabove defined shall

constitute prima facie evidence of his intention to violate the provisions of this section. No sale shall be made except upon the sworn statement of the applicant in writing setting forth the purpose for which the liquor is to be used, and no sale shall be made for medicinal purposes except sales to apothecaries as hereinabove provided unless such statement shall be accompanied by a bona fide prescription signed by a regular practicing physician, which prescription shall not be filled more than once. Each sale shall be duly registered, and the register thereof, together with the affidavits and prescriptions pertaining thereto, shall be open to inspection by any officer or citizen of said State at all times during business hours. Any person who shall knowingly make a false affidavit for the purpose aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of perjury. Any physician who shall prescribe any such liquor, except for treatment of disease which after his own personal diagnosis he shall deem to require such treatment, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each offense by fine of not less than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any person connected with any such agency who shall be convicted of making any sale or other disposition of liquor contrary to these provisions shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year and one day. Upon the admission of said State into the Union these provisions shall be immediately enforceable in the courts of said State.

Third. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title in or to any unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian, tribe, or nation; and that until the title to any such public land shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the jurisdiction, disposal, and control of the United States. That land belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the limits of said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the land belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use.

Fourth. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Oklahoma shall be assumed and paid by said State.

Fifth. That provisions shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control; and said schools shall always be conducted in English: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools: *And provided further*, That this shall not be construed to prevent the establishment and maintenance of separate schools for white and colored children.

Sixth. That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 4. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this Act the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said proposed State for its ratification or rejection at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, at which election the qualified voters for said proposed State shall vote

directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made to the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma, who, with the chief justice thereof and the senior judge of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the governor of Oklahoma Territory and the judge senior in service of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form, and if the provisions in this Act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election; and thereupon the proposed State of Oklahoma shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this Act, on an equal footing with the original States. The original of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, and the election returns, and a copy of the statement of the votes cast at said election, shall be forwarded and turned over by the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma to the State authorities of said State.

SEC. 5. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the defraying of the expenses of the elections provided for in this Act, and said convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, and the disbursements of the money appropriated by this section shall be made by the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma.

SEC. 6. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, the said State of Oklahoma shall be entitled to five Representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States, to be elected from the following-described districts, the boundaries of which shall remain the same until the next general census:

That district numbered one shall comprise the counties of Grant, Kay, Garfield, Noble, Pawnee, Kingfisher, Logan, Payne, Lincoln, and the territory comprising the Osage and Kansas Indian reservations.

That district numbered two shall comprise the counties of Oklahoma, Canadian, Blaine, Caddo, Custer, Dewey, Day, Woods, Woodward, and Beaver.

That district numbered three shall (with the exception of that part of recording district numbered twelve, which is in the Cherokee and Creek nations) comprise all the territory now constituting the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole nations, and the Indian reservations lying northeast of the Cherokee Nation, within said State.

That district numbered four shall comprise all that territory now constituting the Choctaw Nation, that part of recording district numbered twelve which is in the Cherokee and Creek nations, that part of recording district numbered twenty-five which is in the Chickasaw

Nation, and the territory comprising recording districts numbered sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-six, in the Indian Territory.

That district numbered five shall comprise the counties of Greer, Roger Mills, Kiowa, Washita, Comanche, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie, and the territory comprising recording districts numbered seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

And the said Representatives, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, shall be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; and until said officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of such constitution and the said State is admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers of Oklahoma Territory shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said Territory.

Sec. 7. That upon the admission of the State into the Union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township in Oklahoma Territory, and all indemnity lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, are hereby granted to the State for the use and benefit of the common schools: *Provided*, That sections sixteen and thirty-six embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grant nor the indemnity provisions of this Act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, nor shall land owned by Indian tribes or individual members of any tribe be subjected to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this Act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain: *Provided*, That there is sufficient untaken public land within said State to cover this grant: *And provided*, That in case any of the lands herein granted to the State of Oklahoma have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Oklahoma for the purposes specified in this Act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this Act.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million dollars for the use and benefit of the common schools of said State in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six, and other lands of the Indian Territory. Said appropriation shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States at such time and to such person or persons as may be authorized by said State to receive the same under laws to be enacted by said State, and until said State shall enact such laws said appropriation shall not be paid, but said State shall be allowed interest thereon at the rate of three per centum per annum, which shall be paid to said State for the use and benefit of its public schools. Said appropriation of five million dollars shall be held and invested by said State, in trust, for the use and benefit of said schools, and the interest thereon shall be used exclusively in the support and maintenance of said schools: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or affect any Act of Congress relating to the Sulphur Springs Reservation as now defined or as may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it or any other lands embraced in the State hereafter set aside by Congress as a national park, game preserve, or for the preservation of objects of archæological or ethnological interest; and nothing contained in this Act shall interfere with the rights

and ownership of the United States in any land hereafter set aside by Congress as national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or in the said Sulphur Springs Reservation, as it now is or may be hereafter defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, shall be exercised by the United States, which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same; but nothing in this proviso contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said Sulphur Springs Reservation or national parks, game preserves, and other reservations hereafter established by law, of civil and criminal processes lawfully issued by the authority of said State, and said State shall not be entitled to select indemnity school lands for the thirteenth, sixteenth, thirty-third, and thirty-sixth sections that may be embraced within the metes and bounds of the national park, game preserve, and other reservation or the said Sulphur Springs Reservation, as now defined or may be hereafter defined.

SEC. 8. That section thirteen in the Cherokee Outlet, the Tonkawa Indian Reservation, and the Pawnee Indian Reservation, reserved by the President of the United States by proclamation issued August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, opening to settlement the said lands, and by any Act or Acts of Congress since said date, and section thirteen in all other lands which have been or may be opened to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, is hereby reserved and granted to said State for the use and benefit of the University of Oklahoma and the University Preparatory School, one-third; of the normal schools now established or hereafter to be established, one-third; and of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Colored Agricultural Normal University, one-third. The said lands or the proceeds thereof as above apportioned shall be divided between the institutions as the legislature of said State may prescribe: *Provided*, That the said lands so reserved or the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be safely kept or invested and held by said State, and the income thereof, interest, rentals, or otherwise, only shall be used exclusively for the benefit of said educational institutions. Such educational institutions shall remain under the exclusive control of said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes, or the income or rentals thereof, shall be used for the support of any religious or sectarian school, college, or university.

That section thirty-three, and all lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, heretofore reserved under said proclamation, and Acts for charitable and penal institutions and public buildings, shall be apportioned and disposed of as the legislature of said State may prescribe.

Where any part of the lands granted by this Act to the State of Oklahoma are valuable for minerals, which terms shall also include gas and oil, such lands shall not be sold by the said State prior to January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen; but the same may be leased for periods not exceeding five years by the State officers duly authorized for that purpose, such leasing to be made by public competition after not less than thirty days' advertisement in the manner to be prescribed by law, and all such leasing shall be done under sealed bids and awarded to the highest responsible bidder. The leasing shall require and the advertisement shall specify in each case a fixed royalty to be paid by the successful bidder, in addition to any bonus offered for the lease, and all proceeds from leases shall be covered into the

fund to which they shall properly belong, and no transfer or assignment of any lease shall be valid or confer any right in the assignee without the consent of the proper State authorities in writing: *Provided, however,* That agricultural lessees in possession of such lands shall be reimbursed by the mining lessees for all damage done to said agricultural lessees' interest therein by reason of such mining operations. The legislature of the State may prescribe additional legislation governing such leases not in conflict herewith.

SEC. 9. That said sections sixteen and thirty-six, and lands taken in lieu thereof, herein granted for the support of the common schools, if sold, may be appraised and sold at public sale in one hundred and sixty acre tracts or less, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of the said State may prescribe, preference right to purchase at the highest bid being given to the lessee at the time of such sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of such schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe, be leased for periods not to exceed ten years; and such lands shall not be subject to homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 10. That said sections thirteen and thirty-three, aforesaid, if sold, may be appraised and sold at public sale, in one hundred and sixty acre tracts or less, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of said State may prescribe, preference right to purchase at the highest bid being given to the lessee at the time of such sale, but such lands may be leased for periods of not more than five years, under such rules and regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, and until such time as the legislature shall prescribe such rules these and all other lands granted to the State shall be leased under existing rules and regulations, and shall not be subject to homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for designated purposes only, and until such time as the legislature shall prescribe as aforesaid such lands shall be leased under existing rules: *Provided,* That before any of the said lands shall be sold, as provided in sections nine and ten of this Act, the said lands and the improvements thereon shall be appraised by three disinterested appraisers, who shall be nonresidents of the county wherein the land is situated, to be designated as the legislature of said State shall prescribe, and the said appraisers shall make a true appraisement of said lands at the actual cash value thereof, exclusive of improvements, and shall separately appraise all permanent improvements thereon at their fair and reasonable value, and in case the leaseholder does not become the purchaser, the purchaser at said sale shall, under such rules and regulations as the legislature may prescribe, pay to or for the leaseholder the appraised value of said improvements, and to the State the amount bid for the said lands, exclusive of the appraised value of improvements; and at said sale no bid for any tract at less than the appraisement thereof shall be accepted.

SEC. 11. That an amount equal to five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State shall be paid to the said State, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest only of which shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said State.

SEC. 12. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the Act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to said State, and in lieu of any claim or demand of the State of Oklahoma under the Act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to said State of Oklahoma, the following grant of land is hereby made to said State from public lands of the United States within said State, for the purposes indicated, namely: For the benefit of the Oklahoma University, two hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the University Preparatory School, one hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, two hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, one hundred thousand acres; for the benefit of normal schools, now established or hereafter to be established, three hundred thousand acres. The lands granted by this section shall be selected by the board for leasing school lands of the Territory of Oklahoma immediately upon the approval of this Act. Said selections as soon as made shall be certified to the Secretary of the Interior, and the lands so selected shall be thereupon withdrawn from homestead entry.

SEC. 13. That said State when admitted as aforesaid shall constitute two judicial districts, to be known as the eastern district of Oklahoma and the western district of Oklahoma; the said Indian Territory shall constitute said eastern district, and the said Oklahoma Territory shall constitute said western district. The circuit and district courts for the eastern district shall be held one term at Muscogee, one term at Vinita, one term at Tulsa, one term at South McAlester, one term at Chickasha, and one term at Ardmore, each year, and the circuit and district courts of the western district shall be held one term at Guthrie, one term at Oklahoma City, and one term at Enid, and one term at Lawton, each year, for the time being. And the said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. There shall be appointed a clerk for each of said districts, who shall keep his office at Muscogee and Guthrie, respectively, for the time being. The regular term of said courts shall be held at the places designated in this Act, at Muscogee on the first Monday in January and at Vinita on the first Monday in March and at Tulsa on the first Monday in April; at South McAlester on the first Monday in June; at Ardmore on the first Monday in October; at Chickasha on the first Monday of November; at Guthrie on the first Monday in January; at Oklahoma City on the first Monday in March; at Enid on the first Monday in June, and at Lawton on the first Monday in October, in each year, and one grand jury shall be summoned in each year in each of said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The

marshal, district attorney, and clerk of each of the circuit and district courts of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States in other districts of the United States; and that the laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma, as far as applicable, shall extend over and apply to said State until changed by the legislature thereof.

SEC. 14. That all prosecutions for crimes or offenses hereafter committed in either of said judicial districts as hereby constituted shall be cognizable within the district in which committed, and all prosecutions for crimes or offenses committed before the passage of this Act in which indictments have not yet been found or proceedings instituted shall be cognizable within the judicial district as hereby constituted in which such crimes or offenses were committed.

SEC. 15. That all appeals or writs of error taken from the supreme court of Oklahoma Territory, or the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, previous to the final admission of such State shall be prosecuted to final determination as though this Act had not been passed. And all cases in which final judgment has been rendered in such Territorial appellate courts which appeals or writs of error might be had except for the admission of such State may still be sued out, taken, and prosecuted to the Supreme Court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals under the provisions of existing laws, and there held and determined in like manner, and in either case the Supreme Court of the United States, or the United States circuit court of appeals, in the event of reversal shall remand the said causes to either the State supreme court or other final appellate court of said State, or the United States circuit and district courts of said State, as the case may require: *Provided*, That the time allowed by existing law for appeals and writs of error from appellate courts of said Territories shall not be enlarged hereby, and all appeals and writs of error not sued out from the final judgments of said courts at the time of the admission of such State shall be taken within six months from such time.

SEC. 16. That all causes pending in the supreme and district courts of Oklahoma Territory and in the United States courts and in the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or affecting ambassadors, ministers, or consuls of the United States, or of any other country or State, or of admiralty or of maritime jurisdiction, or in which the United States may be a party, or between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants from different States; and in all cases where there is a controversy between citizens of said Territories prior to admission and citizens of different States, or between citizens of different States, or between a citizen of any State and citizens or subjects of any foreign State or country, and in which cases of diversity of citizenship there shall be more than two thousand dollars in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit or district court for final disposition: *Provided*, That said transfer shall not be made in any case where the

United States is not a party except on application of one of the parties in the court in which the cause is pending, at or before the second term of such court, after the admission of said State, supported by oath, showing that the case is one which may be so transferred, the proceedings to effect such transfer, except as to time and parties, to be the same as are now provided by law for the removal of causes from a State court to a circuit court of the United States; and in causes transferred from the appellate courts of said Territories the circuit court of the United States in such State shall first determine such appellate matters as the successor of and with all the power of said Territorial appellate courts, and shall thereafter proceed under its original jurisdiction of such causes. All final judgments and decrees rendered in such circuit and district courts in such transferred cases may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States or by the United States circuit court of appeals in the same manner as is now provided by law with reference to existing United States circuit and district courts.

SEC. 17. That all cases pending in the supreme court of said Territory of Oklahoma and in the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory not transferred to the United States circuit and district courts in said State of Oklahoma shall be proceeded with, held, and determined by the supreme or other final appellate court of such State as the successor of said Territorial supreme court and appellate court, subject to the same right to review upon appeal or error to the Supreme Court of the United States now allowed from the supreme or appellate courts of a State under existing laws. Jurisdiction of all cases pending in the courts of original jurisdiction in said Territories not transferred to the United States circuit and district courts shall devolve upon and be exercised by the courts of original jurisdiction created by said State.

SEC. 18. That the supreme court or other court of last resort of said State shall be deemed to be the successor of said Territorial appellate courts and shall take and possess any and all jurisdiction as such, not herein otherwise specifically provided for, and shall receive and retain the custody of all books, dockets, records, and files not transferred to other courts, as herein provided, subject to the duty to furnish transcripts of all book entries in any specific case transferred to complete the record thereof.

SEC. 19. That the courts of original jurisdiction of such State shall be deemed to be the successor of all courts of original jurisdiction of said Territories and as such shall take and retain custody of all records, dockets, journals, and files of such courts except in causes transferred therefrom, as herein provided; the files and papers in such transferred cases shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit or district court, together with a transcript of all book entries to complete the record in such particular case so transferred.

SEC. 20. That all cases pending in the district courts of Oklahoma Territory and in the United States courts for the Indian Territory at the time said Territories become a State not transferred to the United States circuit or district courts in the State of Oklahoma shall be proceeded with, held, and determined by the courts of said State, the successors of said district courts of the Territory of Oklahoma and United States courts for the Indian Territory, with the right to prosecute appeals or writs of error to the supreme court of said State, and

also with the same right to prosecute appeals or writs of error from the final determination in said causes made by the supreme court of said State of Oklahoma to the Supreme Court of the United States, as now provided by law for appeals and writs of error from the supreme court of a State to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 21. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and five Representatives to Congress, and shall constitute the Osage Indian Reservation a separate county, and provide that it shall remain a separate county until the lands in the Osage Indian Reservation are allotted in severalty and until changed by the legislature of Oklahoma, and designate the county seat thereof, and shall provide rules and regulations and define the manner of conducting the first election for officers in said county. Such State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union and the election for State officers held, as provided for in this Act. The State legislature when organized shall elect two Senators of the United States, in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States, and the governor and secretary of said State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and said Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States. And the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by said constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such State officers; and all laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma at the time of the admission of said State into the Union shall be in force throughout said State, except as modified or changed by this Act or by the constitution of the State, and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within said State as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 22. That the constitutional convention provided for herein shall, by ordinance irrevocable, accept the terms and conditions of this Act.

SEC. 23. That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, as at present described, may become the State of Arizona, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 24. That at the general election to be held on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and six, all the electors of said Territories, respectively, qualified to vote at such election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention for said Territories. The aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and ten delegates, sixty-six of which delegates shall be elected to said convention by the people of the Territory of New Mexico and forty-four by the people of the Territory of Arizona; and the governors, chief justices, and secretaries of each of said Territories, respectively, shall apportion the delegates to be thus elected from their respective Territories, as nearly as may be, equitably among the several counties thereof in accordance with the voting population as shown by the vote cast for Delegate in Congress in the respective Territories in nineteen hundred and four.

That at the said general election and on the same ballots on which the names of candidates to the convention aforesaid are printed, there

shall be submitted to said qualified electors of each of said Territories a question which shall be stated on the ballot in substance and form as follows:

“Shall Arizona and New Mexico be united to form one State?”

Yes.

No.

Electors desiring to vote in the affirmative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word “Yes,” and those desiring to vote in the negative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word “No” in the form above prescribed. The governors and secretaries of the respective Territories shall certify and transmit, as soon as may be practicable, the results of said election each to the other and likewise to the Secretary of the Interior, and if it appears from the returns thus certified that a majority of the qualified electors in each of said Territories who voted on the question aforesaid at such election voted in favor of the union of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, then, and not otherwise, the inhabitants of that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as at present described may become the State of Arizona as hereinafter provided; but if in either of said Territories a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question aforesaid at such election shall appear by such certified returns to have voted against the union of said Territories then, and in that event, section twenty-three and all succeeding sections of this Act shall thereafter be null and void and of no effect, excepting that the appropriation made in section forty-one hereof shall be and remain available for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incurred on account of the election of delegates to the convention and the submission of the question aforesaid.

The governors of said Territories, respectively, shall, within thirty days after the approval of this Act, by proclamation in which the aforesaid apportionment of delegates to the convention shall be fully specified and announced and the aforesaid question to be voted on by the electors shall be clearly stated, order that the delegates aforesaid in their respective Territories shall be voted for and the question aforesaid shall be submitted to the qualified electors in each of said Territories as herein required at the aforesaid general election. Such election for delegates shall be conducted, the returns made and the certificates of persons elected to such convention issued, as near as may be, in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territories, respectively, regulating elections therein of members of the legislature: *Provided*, That if it appears from the returns that a majority of the qualified electors in the Territory of Arizona who voted on the question at the election voted in favor of the union of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, then, and not otherwise, the secretary or other proper officer of said Territory of Arizona into whose hands the result of said election finally comes, shall immediately transmit and certify the result as to the election of delegates to the convention to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe, and if it appears from the returns from the election held in New Mexico that a majority of the qualified voters aforesaid voted in favor of joint statehood, then in that event the secretary of said Territory of New Mexico shall make up a temporary roll of the convention from the certified returns from both of said Territories, and he shall call the convention to order at the time herein required, and said conven-

tion when so called to order and organized shall be the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. Persons possessing the qualifications entitling them to vote at the aforesaid general election shall be entitled to vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution if submitted to the people of said Territories hereunder, and on the election of all officials whose election is taking place at the same time, under such rules or regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this Act.

SEC. 25. That if a majority in each of said Territories at the election aforesaid shall vote for joint statehood, and not otherwise, the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, in the city of Santa Fe therein, at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, December third, nineteen hundred and six, but they shall not receive compensation for more than sixty days of service, and after organization shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed State that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State—

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; and that polygamous or plural marriages and the sale, barter, or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians are forever prohibited.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, except as hereinafter provided, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and such Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the said State from taxing, as other lands and other property are taxed, any lands and other property owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any Act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation

by said State so long and to such extent as such Act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Arizona and of said Territory of New Mexico shall be assumed and paid by said State, and that said State shall be subrogated to all the rights of indemnity and reimbursement which either of said Territories now has.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control; and that said schools shall always be conducted in English: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools.

Fifth. That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that ability to read, write, and speak the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be a necessary qualification for all State officers.

Sixth. That the capital of said State shall temporarily be at the city of Santa Fe, in the present Territory of New Mexico, and shall not be changed therefrom previous to anno Domini nineteen hundred and fifteen, but the permanent location of said capital may, after said year, be fixed by the electors of said State, voting at an election to be provided for by the legislature.

SEC. 26. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this Act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said proposed State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, which shall be not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days from the adjournment of the convention, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and for or against any provisions thereof separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made by the election officers direct to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe; who, with the governors and chief justices of said Territories, or any four of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the said canvassing board shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form, and if the provisions in this Act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of the votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances from said board, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon the proposed State shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this Act, under the name of Arizona, on an equal footing

with the original States, from and after the date of said proclamation.

The original of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, and the election returns, and a copy of the statement of the votes cast at said election shall be forwarded and turned over by the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico to the State authorities.

SEC. 27. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to two Representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representatives, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, and also all other State and county officers, shall be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, and the State is admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers of said Territories, respectively, including delegates to Congress, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said Territories until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 28. That upon the admission of said State into the Union there is hereby granted unto it, including the sections thereof heretofore granted, four sections of public land in each township in the proposed State for the support of free public nonsectarian common schools, to wit: Sections numbered thirteen, sixteen, thirty-three, and thirty-six, and where such sections or any parts thereof have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any Act of Congress other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken; such indemnity lands to be selected within said respective portions of said State in the manner provided in this Act: *Provided*, That the thirteenth, sixteenth, thirty-third, and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this Act, but other lands equivalent thereto may be selected for such school purposes in lieu thereof; nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants of this Act, but such reservation lands shall be subject to the indemnity provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or affect any Act of Congress relating to the Casa Grande Ruin as now defined or as may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it, or any other lands embraced in the State hereafter set aside by Congress as a national park, game preserve, or for the preservation of objects of archaeological or ethnological interest; and nothing contained in this Act shall interfere with the rights and ownership of the United States in any land hereafter set aside by Congress as national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or in the said Casa Grande Ruin as it now is or may be hereafter defined or extended by law, but exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, shall be exercised by the United States, which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same; but nothing in this proviso contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said Casa Grande Ruin, or national parks, game preserves, and other reservations hereafter established by law, of civil and criminal processes lawfully issued by the authority of said State; and said lands shall not be subject at any time to the school grants of this Act that may be embraced within the metes and bounds

of the national park, game preserve, and other reservation, or the said Casa Grande Ruin, as now defined or may be hereafter defined; but other lands equivalent thereto may be selected for such school purposes hereinbefore provided in lieu thereof.

SEC. 29. That three hundred sections of the unappropriated non-mineral public lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions, as provided in this Act, are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting legislative, executive, and judicial public buildings in the same, and for the payment of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor.

SEC. 30. That the lands granted to the Territory of Arizona by the Act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An Act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the proposed State to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-five sections, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory of Arizona may be selected by the said State. In addition to the foregoing, and in addition to all lands heretofore granted for such purpose, there shall be, and hereby is, granted to said State, to take effect when the same is admitted to the Union, three hundred sections of land, to be selected from the public domain within said State in the same manner as provided in this Act, and the proceeds of all such lands shall constitute a permanent fund, to be safely invested and held by said State, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this Act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

SEC. 31. That nothing in this Act shall be so construed, except where the same is so specifically stated, as to repeal any grant of land heretofore made by any Act of Congress to either of said Territories, but such grants are hereby ratified and confirmed in and to said State, and all of the land that may not, at the time of the admission of said State into the Union, have been selected and segregated from the public domain, may be so selected and segregated in the manner provided in this Act.

SEC. 32. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said State. And there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million dollars for the use and benefit of the common schools of said State. Said appropriation shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States at such time and to such person or persons as may be authorized by said State to receive the same under laws to be enacted by said State, and until said State shall enact such laws said appropriation shall not be paid. Said appropriation of five million dollars shall be held inviolable and invested by said State, in trust, for the use and benefit of said schools.

SEC. 33. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes may be appraised and disposed of only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the income from which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than ten years, and such common school land shall not be subject to preemption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 34. That in lieu of the the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the Act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to the proposed State, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said State under the Act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the said State, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said State, save as heretofore made, the following grants of land from public lands of the United States within said State are hereby made, to wit:

For the establishment and maintenance and support of insane asylums in the said State, two hundred thousand acres; for penitentiaries, two hundred thousand acres; for schools for the deaf, dumb, and the blind, two hundred thousand acres; for miners' hospitals for disabled miners, one hundred thousand acres; for normal schools, two hundred thousand acres; for State charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, two hundred thousand acres; for agricultural and mechanical colleges, three hundred thousand acres: *Provided*, That the two national appropriations heretofore annually paid to the two agricultural and mechanical colleges of said Territories, respectively, shall, until the further order of Congress, continue to be paid to said State for the use of said respective institutions; for schools of mines, two hundred thousand acres; for military institutes, two hundred thousand acres.

SEC. 35. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this Act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the said State, by a commission composed of the governor, surveyor-general, and attorney-general of said State; and no fees shall be charged for passing the title to the same or for the preliminary proceedings thereof.

SEC. 36. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this Act; but if any portion thereof shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State, by the commission provided for in section thirty-five hereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof.

SEC. 37. That the said State, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute two judicial districts, to be named, respectively, the eastern and western districts of Arizona, the boundaries of said districts to be the same as the boundaries of said Territories, respectively, and the circuit and district court of said districts shall be held, respectively, at

Albuquerque and Phoenix for the time being, and the said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary the same as other similar judges of the United States, payable as provided for by law, and shall reside in the district to which he is appointed. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at said Albuquerque and Phoenix in said State. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in said districts, at the places aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and one grand jury shall be summoned in each year in each of said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, respectively.

SEC. 38. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of said Territories, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district courts, respectively, hereby established within the said State or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district, and State courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme courts of the said Territories as to all such cases arising within the limits of embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme courts of the said Territories mentioned in this Act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States or to the circuit court of appeals as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

SEC. 39. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territories at the time of the admission into the Union of the said State, and arising within the limits of such State, whereof the circuit or district courts by this Act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively,

shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said Territories, respectively; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territories at the time of the admission of such Territories into the Union, arising within the limits of said State, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district Territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district, and State courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of the State shall be pending, in any Territorial court in said Territories shall abate by the admission of such State into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district, or State court, as the case may be: *Provided, however,* That in all civil actions, causes, and proceedings in which the United States is not a party transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon cause shown by written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

SEC. 40. That the constitutional convention shall by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and two Representatives in Congress, at the time for the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; one of which Representatives shall be chosen from a Congressional district comprised of the present Territory of Arizona, to be known as the First Congressional district, and the other from a Congressional district comprised of the remainder of said State, to be known as the Second Congressional district; but the said State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this Act. In case the constitution of said State shall be ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said Territories voting at the election held therefor as hereinbefore provided, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble at Santa Fe, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of the proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law, and when such State is admitted into the Union, as provided in this Act, the Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of State officers; and all laws of said Territories in force at the time of their admission into the Union shall be in force in the respective portions of said State until changed by the legislature of said State, except as modified or changed by this Act or by the constitution of the State; and the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said States as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 41. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the elections and conventions provided for in this Act; that is, the payment of the expenses of holding the election for members of the constitutional convention and the submission of the question of joint statehood and the election for the ratification of the constitution, at the same rates that are paid for similar services under the Territorial laws, respectively, and for the payment of the mileage for and salaries of members of the constitutional convention at the same rates that are paid the said Territorial legislatures under national law, and for the payment of all proper and necessary expenses, officers, clerks, and messengers thereof, and printing and other expenses incident thereto: *Provided*, That any expense incurred in excess of said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by said State. The said money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be forwarded, to be locally expended in the present Territory of Arizona and in the present Territory of New Mexico, through the respective secretaries of said Territories, as may be necessary and proper, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of this Act.

Approved, June 16, 1906.

COLORADO

K A N S A S

NEW MEXICO



OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Compiled from the Official Records of the General Land Office and
 from data on file in the Executive Office of the Territory,
 to accompany the Annual Report of the
GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY,

1906

Compiled
 under the direction of
FRANK BOND,
 Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.

Scale of Miles

LEGEND

- ★ Capital (Guthrie)
- County Seats
- County Bdys.
- ⊙ U.S. Land Offices
- Indian Reserves
- Military Reserves
- Forest Reserve

REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE TERRI-
TORY OF NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, N. MEX., *September 15, 1906.*

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 a copy of the fourteenth annual report of this office to the governor of New Mexico, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

PRESENT CONDITIONS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY IN NEW MEXICO.

The coal-mining industry in New Mexico during the past fiscal year has shown a steady growth, as indicated by the increased production—the increase being 254,636 tons, or 17.29 per cent greater than the preceding fiscal year. While this increased production is an assurance of the vigorous condition of the business, yet the increase of tonnage conveys but a meager idea of the progress of the coal-mining industry in this Territory. Enormous sums of money are being invested in the development of the coal fields and in equipment and building of railroads for transportation of the coal and coke produced. Nor are these great investments and developments of the mines the sole evidence of healthy progress; another, of equally great if not greater importance, is the steady demand and growing markets for the product of the mines.

In Colfax County especially, the enormous areas of coking coal have attracted investors, and every acre of coal lands in the county is eagerly sought after by willing purchasers. The Dawson Fuel Company is increasing the equipment upon its mines as fast as men and material can be secured. This company, which will soon take rank as one of the largest coal and coke producers of the United States, has an assured market for every pound of its production, supplying the copper mining and smelting plants of the Phelps, Dodge Company, which company also controls the coal mines. The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company has acquired title to the coal areas of the Maxwell land grant. The magnitude of this single coal field may be realized when compared with the great coal fields of Pennsylvania. The area of this single ownership is fully 50 per cent greater than the combined area of all the anthracite-coal fields of Pennsylvania, and five times as large as the entire Connellsville basin. The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway Company is building a line of railroad, 120 miles in length, to connect with the Colorado and Southern at Des Moines, N. Mex., 80 miles to the east, and to extend west

from the mines 40 miles to the gold-mining camps in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, N. Mex. As the operated mines of this company at Van Houten and Blossburg, N. Mex., now have railroad connections with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the new railroad will form another outlet for the product of these mines and place the mines in touch with new markets. This company is also opening another extensive coal mine at Koehler, south of the Van Houten mines.

The Yankee Fuel Company and associated companies are opening a very extensive field upon Johnson and Barela mesas. The coal from this field has been much sought after for many years for domestic use, but the production was much restricted by lack of transportation facilities. The problem of transportation for the product of these mines has now been solved by the building of the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad, which is now in constant operation hauling coal from the Yankee mines. The Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern connects with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at Raton. Two other railroads are under construction to give a direct outlet to new markets for the production of the Yankee mines. These new railroads are the Santa Fe, Raton and Des Moines Railroad, which will connect with the Colorado and Southern at Des Moines, N. Mex., and the Santa Fe, Liberal and Englewood Railroad, also under construction, will have a length of 231 miles, connecting with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad at Liberal, Kans., and with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at Englewood, Kans., and running thence to Woodward, Okla., opening new markets for the products of these mines.

In Socorro County the Carthage Fuel Company has reopened the Hilton, Government, and Bernal mines, upon which operations were suspended pending result of litigation over the right of way for a railroad to the mines. The litigation has been satisfactorily settled and the suits dismissed. The New Mexico Midland Railroad has been completed and is in operation between the Carthage mines and San Antonio, N. Mex., at which latter named point it connects with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. These mines will have a largely increased capacity during the ensuing fiscal year.

At all of the coal mines of New Mexico, the demand has largely exceeded the production, except in McKinley County. In McKinley County the producing capacity of the mines is far in excess of the demand. It is in this county that the competition of fuel oil is most felt. The cheap fuel oil of California has been substituted for coal upon the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad from San Francisco, Cal., to Seligman, Ariz., a length of 770 miles of road, and also upon the branch from Los Angeles to Barstow, Cal., 141 miles, and upon other coast lines where New Mexico coal was used; and oil is also used in many industries and for domestic purposes in many localities of California where coal was formerly used. And yet, with this formidable competitor in the field of consumers, the production of coal from McKinley County shows a very fair increase, and had transportation facilities been available during the winter months to supply the California markets, the production of McKinley County would have shown a much larger gain for the past fiscal year. This indicates that the settlement of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and development of their resources has created a demand which at present com-

pensates for the lost markets to the railroads and in California, and which will in the near future furnish a home market for a large proportion of New Mexico's coal production. The development of the vast mining resources of Arizona and old Mexico are largely dependent upon the cheap coal of New Mexico.

Coal mining is destined to become one of the chief industries of New Mexico, and it is safe to say that within the next five years it will have made a strong race for first place as to value of production. At the present time fuel oil from the oil wells of California and Texas is replacing coal upon the railroads of California, Arizona, and Texas, to the almost complete exclusion of coal, and to some extent for manufacturing purposes. The demand for New Mexico coal has thus been lessened to the extent of 1,000,000 tons per annum, approximately. On the other hand, the mines have not been fully equipped and developed, nor have the transportation facilities been adequate to supply the demand during the fall and winter months when the consumption of coal is greatest. Coke from Eastern States and from England has been used at the smelters of Arizona and Mexico, because of the lack of facilities for production of coke at the mines of New Mexico. All these obstacles and hindrances now seem certain of being remedied within a few years, upon the completion of new railroad connections and the construction of many new coke ovens now under way. The manufacture of coke will largely increase the output from the coal mines and give employment to many more people. Continued development of the resources of California and the Pacific coast States, as well as New Mexico, Arizona, and old Mexico, will insure an increased demand and permanent market for New Mexico coal on a scale of greater magnitude than most people foresee. Nor can the influence of the Panama Canal, when completed, be overlooked. Through the harbors of California vast tonnage will be transported via the canal, and the New Mexico fields will furnish the nearest available coal supply for the vessels engaged in this traffic.

During the past three years many shipments of coal were made from the Colfax County, N. Mex., mines to various points in Oklahoma and Kansas, the New Mexico coal being preferred to the product of mines closer to these markets; and New Mexico coal commanded a sufficiently higher price to compensate for the difference in cost of transportation on the longer haul from New Mexico mines. This will indicate a good future market in that direction for the coal from this Territory, when the new railroads, now under construction, are completed and the haul shortened, leaving a better margin for both the coal-mine operator and the railroad transporting the product to these new markets. Favored by location, near the markets of old Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and California, as well as the local demand, in all of which markets New Mexico coal is protected from competitors by reason of distance of other mines from these markets, New Mexico is thus assured of a good market for its great coal resources.

For extent of area, thickness of coal seams, good roof and floor, absence of gas, freedom from heaving bottom, absence of water, which if present, would necessitate powerful pumps; in fact, for all favorable conditions which go to make up a desirable coal-producing field, New Mexico is far ahead of any State or Territory in America, and consequently the coal fields can be more profitably operated.

During the past fiscal year there were 2,290 men and 64 boys directly employed at the coal mines, an increase of 247 men and 12 boys over the number employed during the preceding fiscal year. The above figures only indicate the number of persons directly employed at the mines, but four times that number are indirectly employed, in furnishing timber for the mines, maintaining hotels, boarding houses, mercantile establishments, railroad employees directly employed in the transportation of coal to market, and in various needs incidental to the mining of coal. There were 9 fatal accidents during the fiscal year, a percentage of 0.382 or 3.82 for each 1,000 persons employed in the mines. Hereinafter will be found tables of statistics showing tonnage produced, etc.

Herein below will be found a brief description of the Coal Measures in the various counties of the Territory:

The McKinley and San Juan County coal fields comprise an area extending from the Zuni buttes on the south to La Plata, on the Colorado line, 125 miles in a straight line. In width it will average 10 miles, giving a total area of 1,250 square miles or 800,000 acres. This area is underlaid by several coal seams of good workable thickness, ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 feet in thickness.

In the Gallup coal field, McKinley County, there are two series of coal seams, known as the "upper" and "lower" Coal Measures. These Coal Measures are separated by about 400 feet of sandstone, slates, shale, and clays.

In the upper Coal Measures six coal veins have been exploited, and five of these proven to be valuable producing seams. Commencing with No. 1 vein, which outcrops near the Gallup and Weaver mines, the coal seam is found with varying depth of cover, due to the accidents of erosion. This vein is 6 feet in thickness, but mixed with bands of shale and bone, rendering it of little value in the immediate locality where exposed.

Passing down through 21 feet 5 inches of sandstone, fire clay, and shale, we encounter No. 2 vein. This vein is from 3 to 5 feet in thickness, is clean coal, and has a good sandstone top. Between this vein and the next below is 36 feet of sandstone, fire clay, and shale. This seam, known as No. 3 vein, is never less than 4 feet in thickness and frequently attains a thickness of 6 feet. The coal of this seam is of good, clean character, free from bone, and with a good sandstone roof and floor. This floor of hard sandstone is 6 feet in thickness and below it lies No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ vein. This vein is from 5 to 9 feet in thickness. In the Weaver mine this vein has been worked extensively and has a good sandstone roof and floor.

Sixteen feet of sandstone intervenes between No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ seam and No. 4 vein below. No. 4 vein has a thickness of 3 to 5 feet of coal of good, clean quality, and has a good sandstone roof.

Below No. 4 vein 21 feet of sandstone, shale, and fire clay is passed through, when No. 5 vein, the bottom coal seam of the upper Coal Measures of the Gallup district, is found. This vein, where opened in the workings of the Gallup mine, is never less than 5 feet in thickness, and in many places in the mine reaches 7 to 8 feet in thickness.

The Clark Coal Company's mine is also located upon these upper Coal Measures, but only one of the coal seams has thus far been exploited in this mine.

Between the upper and lower Coal Measures of the Gallup district there occurs about 400 feet of sandstones and fire clays, with a few small seams of coal. The first or top vein of the lower series is known as the "Crown Point" vein. This vein is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet in thickness, and has been developed in several different mines, embracing several miles of area. It has been worked in the Crown Point, Thatcher, Otero, and Catalpa mines. The coal is of good quality and is clean.

The Thatcher, or No. 2 vein of the lower measures, lies next below the Crown Point vein and at varying distances from the vein above. In one part of the Catalpa mine the Crown Point and Thatcher coal veins lie close one on top of the other, so that the parting can scarcely be distinguished. Six or 7 miles to the north, in the Thatcher and Otero mines, the same coal seams are about 35 feet apart. The Thatcher coal seam is from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet thick and is a good quality of coal. It has been worked in several mines of the district.

The Black Diamond, or No. 3 vein of the lower Coal Measures, lies about 40 feet below the Thatcher seam. It was worked extensively in the Black Diamond and Sunshine slopes, and is worked in parts of the Thatcher. This vein is from 5 to 7 feet in thickness and produces an excellent quality of coal.

The Otero, or No. 4 vein of the lower measures, is found at a depth of about 35 feet below the Black Diamond coal seam. It has been extensively worked in the slopes of the Otero and Rocky Cliff mines. It is from 3 to 6 feet in thickness and furnishes a good grade of coal.

The Gallup and Weaver mines and the Clark Coal Company's mine are opened in the upper Coal Measures, and all of the workable seams of both the upper and lower Coal Measures will be found in the areas controlled by these properties, but it will be centuries hence ere the vast reserves of coal in the upper measures will be exhausted, and it will become necessary to tap the lower Coal Measures in these mines.

There is considerable difference of opinion among local coal operators as to the identification of the several coal seams of the lower measures as found in the different mines, but from all the data obtainable the foregoing is probably a close approximate to the relative positions of the various coal seams.

Of course, it must be taken into consideration that the coal seam as found in the one mine may be of contemporaneous origin with the coal seam that is called by the same name in another mine, and yet it may not be continuous between these mines, but may be segregated bodies of coal of identical age and origin.

It must be remembered that the basins or swamps in which these vast bodies of carbonaceous material were deposited, while on a scale of greater magnitude than the swamps of to-day, were subject to like conditions of higher and lower ground or basins, and yet there was sufficient high ground to cut these several depressions off from each other, and thus segregate the different portions of what would have been one vast and continuous coal seam. This, together with such rolls and faults as are incident to the movements which have occurred in the earth's crust, would render positive identification of the several coal seams quite difficult in openings considerable distances apart in the different mines except by an expert geologist, who might be able to determine their relationship by some fossil or fossils peculiar to that seam alone and belonging in no other coal seam.

Herein above has been described the existence, and demonstration by development and production, of eight workable seams of coal of the most economical thickness for production of cheap coal, as seams having a thickness of 5 to 6½ feet have been proven to be the most profitable to operate. Still below these at least one coal seam has been shown by diamond-drill boring to have a thickness of 5 feet. Borings show 17 seams in all the upper and lower Coal Measures, 9 of which are proven to be above 3½ feet in thickness and some reaching a thickness of 7 to 8 feet. When the market demands the product, all nine of the coal seams mentioned can undoubtedly be profitably worked. In fact, eight of them are now, or were recently, being operated as the demand required, and it is highly probable that some of the remaining eight coal seams in this field will prove to be of workable thickness; but, basing our estimates upon only one workable coal seam of an average of 5 feet in thickness, and assuming that the other veins will offset the area to be deducted for eroded canyons, faulted and broken ground, calculating 100 tons per acre for each inch in thickness of the vein, or 6,000 tons per acre, the number of tons of coal in this field would be 4,800,000,000.

The Colfax County coal field embraces an area commencing in T. 28 N., R. 19 E., and running thence northeast to T. 31 N., R. 26 E., a total length of about 45 miles, with an average width of 12 miles, or an area of 540 square miles—345,600 acres. There are several coal seams in this field, two of which have been exploited and show an average thickness of 6 feet each. Basing the estimate of coal in the field upon one vein only and offsetting the other by faults, rolls, and erosions which may be encountered in the other seam, calculating 100 tons per acre for each inch in thickness of one of these veins, we have as a result, for one vein of 72 inches covering the acreage above stated, a total of 2,488,320,000 tons. Colfax County holds first place among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico, having produced 1,121,824 tons net during the past fiscal year—64.967 per cent of the total net product of the Territory. The coals of Colfax County are all excellent coking coals. The mines of this county are supplied with better transportation facilities than those in other counties of the Territory, there being two competing railroads into this section of New Mexico and two other railroads now under construction.

The Santa Fe County coal field is much disturbed, broken, and faulted by igneous uplifts, overflows, and intrusions. Hence it is difficult to make even a close approximation of the workable area in this field. Commencing near the northern base of the Sandia Mountains, in Bernalillo County, running thence north about 20° east, passing through disturbed and broken country, with segregated patches of coal lands for a distance of 25 miles, we reach the more compact yet somewhat disturbed section where are located the mines of Madrid and Waldo, generally known as the Cerrillos mines. Within this area is included the coal fields of Sandoval County. Along this course, as well as at Madrid and vicinity, are found isolated areas of an excellent quality of anthracite coal, much of it equal to the best Pennsylvania anthracite. These are sometimes of considerable extent, as at Madrid where the Lucas mine, now known as the Cerrillos Anthracite, produced steadily for fifteen years. The Cerrillos Anthracite mine was abandoned during the past fiscal year, but a company, known as Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Company, was recently incorporated for the purpose of developing other areas

of anthracite and bituminous coals in this field. The topography of this immediate vicinity would indicate that there is here an area of 2 miles square of unbroken and undisturbed ground in which would be found a valuable body of anthracite, containing in all probability at least a million tons. As the anthraciting of this coal is due to the near approach of the intrusive igneous sheet, and as the course of the intrusive is relatively erratic as to the distance maintained from the coal seam, the metamorphism has occurred in segregated sections as the lava sheet intruded more closely to the coal seam. A reasonable calculation of the aggregate tonnage of anthracite coal which can be profitably mined from these sections would be 4,000,000 tons. Continuing our course from the present center of operation of these measures, we find the field interrupted for a distance of about 15 miles by the uplift of the Glorieta range of mountains.

In T. 16 N., R. 12 E., the coal is again found, extending through an area of 15 miles in length and 6 miles in width, but considerably broken.

Estimating the distance from the north end of the Sandia Mountains, in Bernalillo County, thence across Santa Fe County in a northeasterly direction to Porvenir, in San Miguel County, we have a total length of 50 miles, from which, deducting the interruption of the Glorieta Mountain Range, there remains 35 miles in length by 4 miles in width, or 140 square miles. Allowing for the uncertain and broken condition of 70 per cent of this territory as unavailable for profitable mining, there is yet 42 square miles of available coal lands. There are several coal seams underlying the major part of this area. At least two of these veins are of sufficient thickness to be profitably operated, having a thickness of from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with an average thickness of about 40 inches each. Again, basing the estimate upon one vein of 40 inches, the amount of available coal underlying this 42 square miles, or 26,880 acres, at 4,000 tons per acre, equals 107,520,000 tons. In such broken ground a positive and definite determination as to quantity can not be made, but it is certain that the above approximation is conservative. During the past ten years over 1,000,000 tons have been produced from an area one-half mile square of this field at Madrid, and from only one of the coal seams, the other being untouched.

The topography and geological features of the Coal Measures of Lincoln County are of such character that the boundaries of the field are difficult to define. The country is broken and faulted, cut by igneous dikes, and in places the coal altered by action of lava sheets. While the area is quite extensive in which coal is known to lie, yet the ground is so very badly broken and disturbed that much of it can not be profitably mined until prices are much higher and coal more scarce in other fields. It is uncertain at best—any estimate which can be made of the available coal in these measures—but the tonnage may be safely placed at 1,000,000 tons.

Development upon the mines at Coalora, or Capitan, as the camp is more generally known, has shown such serious disturbances of the Coal Measures as to preclude mining of the coal at a price low enough to compete with other coals in the market. Only one mine is being operated, and that only worked to supply the local demand. The White Oaks mines will probably prove more permanent than have the Capitan mines, but at present there is no transportation facilities and only one mine is operated, and that on a small scale for local consumption.

The coal fields of Rio Arriba County embrace an area commencing at Azotea, a station of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, on the east and extending west along the Colorado line to the San Juan River, which forms the northern portion of the western boundary line of the county, a distance of 40 miles in length by an average width of at least 12 miles south of the Colorado line. Uplifted areas at intervals to the south have interrupted the continuity of the Coal Measures in this direction, but prominent outcrops of coal appear from 30 to 50 miles south of Monero and to the east and southeast 25 miles distant from Monero upon the Tierra Amarilla grant. The coals of Rio Arriba County, where developed along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, have proven to be of an excellent coking character, producing a strong coke with good cellular structure.

From a casual inspection of the formation it appears that these coal fields might be classed as an eastern division of the San Juan County Coal Measures, and are probably of contemporaneous origin. There are three coal seams in these fields, which are, respectively, 48 inches, 40 inches, and 36 inches in thickness. The 48-inch vein and the 40-inch vein have been worked to a depth of 1,200 feet and 600 feet on slope, respectively. Operation of the thicker seam was suspended because creeping of the floor rendered it expensive to keep entries open. Only the 40-inch seam is now worked. Computing the total area at 400 square miles, allowing one-fourth of area for interruption of formation by uplifts or dikes, there would be 300 square miles, or 192,000 acres. Basing calculation upon the one seam now operated, 40 inches in thickness, or 4,000 tons per acre, would show an available body of 768,000,000 tons.

Socorro County has heretofore been credited with a coal-bearing area of 1,000 acres only, but a very much larger area of coal land has been developed in southern Valencia County and northern Socorro County. This area is estimated at 20 miles in length by 10 miles in width, or 200 square miles, about half in each of the counties named. The thickness of the coal seam developed runs from 48 to 66 inches.

At Carthage, near San Antonio station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, there are four producing mines in operation.

The area of this field as far as developed is about 1,000 acres; thickness of seam, 50 inches; quantity of coal that can be mined, 5,000,000 tons. Add to this the field above mentioned, adjoining Valencia County, amounting to 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres, with an average thickness of one coal seam of 50 inches, or 5,000 tons per acre, which would give 320,000,000 tons, making, together with the Carthage field of 5,000,000 tons, a total of 325,000,000 tons. As in the other fields adjacent to the Socorro-Valencia County fields, it is far more than probable that there are several workable coal seams in this area.

On top of the Caballo Mountain Range, a few miles west of Engle station, in Socorro County, are some patches of coal, but of little or no value except as an indication that coal may underlie the extensive valley at the eastern base of the mountains. The coal here found is probably a continuation of the Carthage coal seams, and other parcels of coal land of valuable dimensions may be found in the intervening space.

Near Engle station and upon Salado Creek are found isolated patches of coal, but thus far no producing mines have been developed.

For many years it has been current rumor throughout New Mexico that there were valuable coal fields in Valencia County, but it was only recently that the value of these coal lands has been demonstrated. From reliable information obtained there are 100 square miles of valuable coal lands, being a part of the coal field and similar in every respect to that described above as extending south into Socorro County. This would give Valencia County an available supply of 320,000,000 tons. There are said to be other valuable coal areas as yet untouched in Valencia County. Many thousand acres of this land have been filed upon as coal lands at the United States land office during the past two years.

Coal areas of New Mexico and available tonnage of coal which can be profitably mined.

Field.	Area.	Thick-ness of coal seam.	Tonnage available.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	
McKinley and San Juan counties.....	800,000	60	4,800,000,000
Colfax County.....	345,600	72	2,488,320,000
Santa Fe County.....	26,880	40	107,520,000
Lincoln County.....			1,000,000
Rio Arriba County.....	192,000	40	768,000,000
Socorro County.....	55,000	50	325,000,000
Valencia County.....	64,000	50	320,000,000
Total.....	1,493,480		8,809,840,000

In addition to the coal fields above named there are several isolated areas of coal lands, but of undetermined extent. In the vicinity of the village of Cebolleta and Chavez Mesa, in Valencia County, there are two workable seams of coal, one 4 feet and the other 5 feet in thickness. Thousands of acres of coal lands have been located along the boundaries of Santa Fe and Bernalillo counties, and much of it entered at the land office at Santa Fe, but this is probably the area already credited to the Santa Fe County coal field.

There is another New Mexico coal area reported by the U. S. Geological Survey in "The Rocky Mountain Coal Fields," extract from twenty-second annual report of the Survey, 1900-1901, called the Gila River area. There is some misinformation in regard to such an area, and the thickness of the coal seam, which is quoted at 16 inches. At a point about 5 miles north of Silver City there is a seam of anthracite coal from 1 to 2½ inches thick, from which several sacks of coal were dug for blacksmithing purposes when Silver City was first settled. This is the only coal of any value whatever known of in the locality described.

The coals of New Mexico occur in the Cretaceous system. Prof. J. F. Kemp, of Columbia University, has assigned them the following geological order in his new work, "Kemp's Non-Metallic Minerals," for the advance sheets of which the writer acknowledges his obligation:

System.	Series.	Stage.	Fields.
Cretaceous	{ Laramie.....	Laramie.....	Raton; Mora; Jarillosa?; Carthage?; White Oaks in part.
		{ Fox Hills.....	Cerrilles; Tejon?; White Oaks in part; a probably also La Plata; Mount Taylor; Gallup. They are Montano.
	{ Montana.....	Pierre.....	No coal.

a A lower seam at White Oaks, N. Mex., is believed to be Fox Hills.

The Coal Measures of New Mexico are in many places uplifted, tilted, and broken by igneous dikes, intrusive sheets, and by disturbing influences of the more recent action of volcanoes, which has covered the Coal Measures with extrusive sheets of lava, as on the Johnson and Barela mesas in Colfax County. But the larger proportion of the coal areas of New Mexico are comparatively undisturbed and have every condition favorable to profitable coal mining.

As shown herein above, present development would certainly indicate a total area of 1,493,480 acres of coal land in New Mexico, with a total available tonnage of 8,809,840,000 tons. Situated as these vast coal reserves are, near the median line between the diversified industries of the east and west coasts, it is quite apparent that they will soon play an important part in the commercial economies of the nation.

The economical interchange of the products of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is dependent upon the coal of New Mexico for cheap transportation across the great plains of the West and over the mountain passes of the Pacific coast ranges.

COLFAX COUNTY.

Colfax County continues to increase the lead it has had over other coal-producing counties of New Mexico. During the last fiscal year Colfax County has made a new record, having passed the million-ton mark with a gross output of 1,141,491 tons and a net output, shipped from the mines, of 1,121,824 tons, an increase of net product over the preceding fiscal year of 241,437 tons. Colfax County shipped 64.9 per cent of the total net product of the Territory.

In addition to the coal shipped from the mines more than 100,000 tons of coke was produced and it is certain the production of coke will be increased at least 100 per cent during the ensuing fiscal year.

It can be conservatively estimated that the mines of Colfax County will have an increased production of 50 per cent during the ensuing fiscal year and fully 100 per cent in the following year, when the equipment of the mines now projected and under construction have been completed.

The coal fields of Colfax County embrace the largest undisturbed area of coal lands in North America, and probably the greatest undisturbed coal field in the world.

These coal seams are of especially great value on account of their excellent coking qualities, the constantly increasing demand for coke assuring a certain market for the production of the mines. The manufacture of coke is an important factor in the profitable operation of these mines, as the slack coal can be washed and utilized at the coke ovens, whereas in mines producing noncoking coal the hoisting and getting rid of the slack is an item of expense when it can not be utilized. Ere many years have passed Colfax County will be famous the world over for its wonderfully productive coal mines and large tonnage of coke manufactured, the coke being in great demand at the large smelters at El Paso, Tex., Douglas, Clifton, and Globe, Ariz., and Cananea, Nacosari, and many other mining camps in Old Mexico. In fact this demand for coke has been so great that orders for hundreds of thousands of tons have been declined because of insufficient equipment to make the necessary production.

DAWSON MINES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6.

[Dawson Fuel Company, owner and operator; E. L. Carpenter, general manager, El Paso, Tex.]

The Dawson mines are located in secs. 1 and 2, T. 29 N., R. 20 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mines are situated about 35 miles southwest from Raton, Colfax County, N. Mex. The Dawson Railroad, a railroad built for the transportation of coal from these mines, connects with the Rock Island Railroad at Tucumcari, N. Mex., the distance being 168 miles. The railroad crosses the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe at French station, 22 miles east of Dawson. Regular connections are made with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway trains at this point, when trains are on time. There is also first-class passenger accommodation on the Dawson Railway, connecting at Tucumcari with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific trains east and west.

There are known to be three coal seams of workable thickness in the Dawson Coal Measures. Only one seam is now worked, the thickness of which varies from 6 to 11 feet, with a thickness of 8 to 9 feet predominating. The thickness of vein in No. 1 mine is 11 feet; in No. 2 mine, 8 feet. In No. 2 mine there is a shale parting 2 inches in thickness at about 2 feet from bottom of vein. The thickness of vein in No. 3 mine is the same as in No. 2, with similar conditions as to shale parting.

The coal lies nearly horizontal, with little if any broken ground or disturbance of the formation. It is safe to presume that these workings are upon the same coal seam that is being operated by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company in the camps at Koehler and Van Houten, 6 and 12 miles distant, respectively, to the north. The Dawson Fuel Company owns 45,000 acres of land underlaid by this great coal seam, and contains several other coal seams, some of which are of workable thickness. The system of working is by double main, drift entries, double cross entries, room and pillar. The main entries upon mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been driven about 3,000 feet each, mine No. 4 about 1,200 feet, and mines Nos. 5 and 6 were each about 200 feet on June 30.

The mines are ventilated by two 24-foot Vulcan exhaust fans. Two Cole 15-foot straight-vane fans are now being erected and two additional fans en route, to be erected at mines Nos. 5 and 6.

Steam and electricity are used to supply power for operating. There are 9 engines in use, with a total efficiency of 1,125 horsepower, distributed as follows: Generators, 510; fans, 120; washer, 370; lights, 25; box-car loader, 100. In addition to this there are 5 locomotives for hauling from the mine to the tippie, as follows: One 28-ton Porter, one 20-ton Vulcan, one 18-ton Lima, and two 16-ton Porters.

The electric system carries 220 to 250 volts—440 amperes. The machinery was manufactured by the General Electric Company. Eight motors are employed in haulage from the partings inside the mines to the partings outside, where the trips are made up and hauled by the locomotives to the tippie. These motors are of the following makes: Two 10-ton, one 15-ton, and one 6-ton Westinghouse motors, and two 8-ton and two 10-ton Jeffrey motors. At present the product from mines Nos. 1 and 2 are hauled, by the locomotives mentioned above, about one mile to a double trestle, with two tipples and two chutes for loading railroad cars. In connection with the tipples there

are stationary and shaking screens for sizing coal for domestic and other purposes; also moving slate-picking table. Alongside the tipples and chutes is located the washery, where slack or other coal is automatically transferred from the screens and chutes, washed, and loaded into the lorries to be dumped into the coke ovens, situated within a distance of a few hundred yards from the washery. The washery has a capacity of 1,000 tons in ten hours, and is equipped with jigs and the necessary auxiliary machinery to operate them.

Mines 1, 2, and 3 have been in operation for some time. In order, however, to relieve the tramway and to increase the output from mines 1 and 2, advantage is being taken of the main entry in old No. 5 mine, connecting No. 3 mine with this old entry, and from the mouth building a short tramroad to the railroad track, erecting at that point a new tipple. This improvement should be in operation by September 1.

Two miles up Vermejo Canyon a new mine, No. 5, is being opened on the right side of the canyon, which will ultimately connect with mine No. 3, and on the left or south side of the canyon the company is opening mine No. 6, which will develop the coal territory to the south and east, or toward and beyond Dawson Canyon. These two mines will be connected in the center of the canyon by a short tramway, the coal from which will be dumped over such number of tipples as may be necessary as the output increases. These two mines, it is anticipated, should ultimately produce from 1,500 to 2,000 tons each per day. Two miles of railroad track is now being constructed from Dawson to these properties to furnish railroad connection.

At these mines will be erected such buildings as may be necessary, and which will include 50 cottages, a branch store and office, boarding houses, etc., also such mine buildings as may be necessary.

Mine No. 4 commenced shipping on June 15 over a temporary tipple. There is now en route from the East a steel trestle which will also include shaking screens and such other machinery as may be necessary to properly load the coal. Inasmuch as the main entry for a distance of 500 feet from the pit mouth is on an incline of 17 per cent down to the tipple, the haulage for some time will be served by a large electric hoist located at the top of this incline inside of the mine and the loads dropped from there to the tipple, after being centered at the hoist by mule haulage. No additional motive power will be needed for at least eighteen months or two years. By September 15, it is expected, these mines will be producing 4,000 tons of coal per day, and by January 1 to have a production of 6,000 tons per day from all of the mines. This increased output will depend largely on the number of available miners.

A new power plant is under construction, and will probably be completed by December 1, for which the steam will be generated by the waste gases from 200 of the new underflue ovens. There will be two boiler houses erected at convenient intervals between the coke ovens, which will contain seven 300-horsepower boilers, or a total of 2,100 horsepower. These boilers will supply steam to a power house 50 by 100 feet, containing three 400-kilowatt alternators direct driven by cross compound noncondensing engines. The power will be distributed to the various mines up Rail Canyon, and to the new mines up Vermejo Canyon, also to the washery, at all of these places will be located a total of 1,000 kilowatts of rotary transformers, 700-horse-

power of motors, and distributed throughout the town and houses 2,000 electric lights.

The oven boiler plant will also furnish steam for heating the hospital, office, store, and other principal mine and residence buildings at Dawson.

It may be noted that the 1,000-kilowatt transformers and the 700-horsepower motors are in excess of the generating plant. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the load as represented by the transformers and motors is an intermittent load and that the generating power will be ample at all times to take care of the same.

The town of Dawson is centrally located to all of the mines; here are located the general offices of the camp, together with the residence of the general superintendent. The town lies in the beautiful Vermejo Valley. Here nature has been lavish of its luxuries. With the exception of a few cold days at intervals through the winter months the climate is all that can be desired. The blossoming wild-locust trees, together with a great variety of wild flowers of vivid hues, adorn the hillsides, while wild roses and other aromatic flowers fill the atmosphere with fragrance throughout the summer season. Tall pines cover the table-lands, and these forests furnish a retreat for deer, turkey, and grouse. The valley lands adjacent produce large crops of all the common farm and garden products, and large orchards of the various fruits of the temperate zone are here grown, and furnish the miners with vegetables and fruits in season. An abundance of pure water is obtainable in the Vermejo River.

The water supply will be taken care of by electric pumps located at a convenient place on the Vermejo River, and will distribute the water into reservoirs with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, from which reservoirs the necessary distribution will be made for the washer, coke ovens, mines, domestic use, and fire protection. In fact, all and every part of the operations will be handled by electric power generated by the waste gases.

There are completed and under construction 225 new 4-room cottages, which added to those already in service will give by October 1 approximately 500 dwellings for miners and their families, including a dozen or more large boarding houses for single men. There are also completed such buildings as may be necessary for bakery, barber shop, laundry, etc., and under construction a large office building, additional store, and hotel facilities.

The new hospital, which will be completed and occupied by September 15, is well worthy of special mention. There is not a more modern and up-to-date institution of this class to be found in the West. Every modern appliance has been installed for the care and comfort of the injured employees of the company. The hospital has a well-equipped operating room, two wards, four private rooms, baths, dining room, kitchen, etc. It will accommodate about 32 patients, which is largely in excess of any demands likely to be made upon it for care of injured employees. The institution was built and equipped under the supervision of Dr. R. C. Dryden, chief surgeon at the Dawson mines, the company giving carte blanche in the matter of expenditure for the best and most up-to-date equipment and appliances that could be procured. The necessary corps of physicians and nurses will be on hand at all times. The hospital is a credit to the supervising physician, Doctor

Dryden, as well as to the company and the management, and evinces the deep interest which the company is taking in caring for its employees.

As soon as these necessary buildings are completed for the proper housing of the employees, attention will be given to the amusement of the people. For this purpose it is intended to erect a large and commodious building, to contain a lodge room with ante rooms, an auditorium, a stage, and a recreation room, in which there will be billiard tables, bowling alley, library, and such other amusements as may seem suitable.

Gambling is strictly prohibited in the camp or on the company grounds, and as the company owns the land for 5 or 6 miles on either side of the mines the prohibition of gambling is fully effective.

Liquors are sold under restrictions; liquors must not be sold to intoxicated persons or persons becoming intoxicated. There are only two saloons in the camp, and over these the company exercises supervision. For a camp with a population of 5,000, this number of saloons is about one-fourth of the number usual in towns of equal population in the West. If it were possible the company would have cut out saloons entirely, but many of the miners are accustomed to this relaxation and would not remain in camp if the sale of liquor were prohibited. From the foregoing statement of facts it will be seen that the company managers take a deep and active interest in the welfare, comfort, and happiness of their employees. The camp is quiet and orderly and the Territorial laws are strictly enforced. Religious services are held on Sundays, and houses of worship for several different denominations will soon be erected.

Assistant District Attorney Nott, of New York City, recently put this question to the people of that city: "Is New York a city in which life is reasonably safeguarded or a mere mining camp, where any Tom, Dick, or Harry's pistol is the quick arbiter of real or fancied wrong?"

It occurs to the writer that it would be pertinent to request Mr. Nott to recall his invidious and unjust comparison; here is one mining camp that the moral status of New York will not make a very favorable comparison with.

A schoolhouse which would do credit to a more pretentious city, with a full corps of competent teachers, furnishes educational facilities for the children and youths of the camp.

Average number of men employed outside during the past fiscal year, including coke ovens, washery, and construction of ovens, 360; average number of boys employed outside, 6; average number of men employed underground, 415; average number of boys employed underground, 8. Nationality to which the men belong: Americans, Germans, Italians, Austrians, Swedes, French, Slavonians, negroes, Spanish-speaking natives, Japanese, and Hungarians. Percentage of various nationalities that could write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers: Spanish-speaking natives, 80; negroes, 90; all other for eigners, 95, and Americans 99 per cent.

In addition to the number of men employed directly at the mines and coke ovens there have been employed during the last fiscal year about 750 men on construction of buildings, railroad yards, railroad spurs, and various kinds of outside labor incidental to the equipment of such an extensive coal mine. Number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 261; gross output, 554,821 tons; amount used in oper-

ating mines, 14,095 tons; net product, 540,726 tons, a net increase of 128,999 tons over the preceding fiscal year. Estimated value of net product at the mine, \$648,871.20, at an average price of \$1.20 per ton.

The coal is principally sold in the El Paso market, a large proportion being taken by the Phelps-Dodge Company at its copper mines and smelters; but the demand was far in excess of the production of the mines and coke ovens, large quantities of coke being purchased in Connellsville, Pa., and in Colorado. The product was divided to relieve the urgent needs of the railroads, smelters, and mining companies of Arizona and Mexico, and other consumers tributary to the El Paso market. The coal is shipped to market via the Dawson Railway, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and El Paso and Southwestern Railroad.

In addition to the coal produced from the mines there was shipped from the coke ovens at Dawson 65,264 tons of coke of an approximate value of \$3 per ton at the ovens; gross value, \$195,792. This coke was produced from slack from Dawson mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3. There was an increase of 16,189 tons of coke over the production of the preceding fiscal year.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

November 24, 1905.—Investigated conditions attending the accidental death of S. Numai, a Japanese miner who was killed by fall of rock while working in Dawson mine No. 3 on 11th instant. Found that circumstances as related in accident report are correct.

November 25, 1905.—Inspected Dawson mine No. 3. Air intake 27,240 cubic feet per minute; 110 men employed underground. Found air well distributed to working faces and mine in good condition.

November 27, 1905.—Inspected Dawson mine No. 1. Air intake 53,240 cubic feet per minute; 90 men employed underground. Found air well distributed and mine in good condition.

February 7, 1906.—Investigated circumstances attending accidental death of Paul Kravida, who was killed in No. 1 mine on the 4th instant. Found that accident might be classified as unavoidable and that circumstances as detailed in accident report are correct.

February 8, 1906.—Inspected Dawson mine No. 1. Air intake 48,830 cubic feet per minute; 148 men employed underground. Air well distributed to working faces and mine in good condition.

February 9, 1906.—Inspected Dawson mine No. 2. Air intake from three openings 28,680 cubic feet per minute; 203 men employed underground. Found air well distributed and mine in good condition. Inspected Dawson mine No. 3. Air intake 28,900 cubic feet per minute; 128 men employed underground. Found air well distributed and mine in good condition.

May 24, 1906.—Inspected Dawson mine No. 1. Air intake 58,560 cubic feet per minute; 100 men employed underground. Found air well distributed to working faces and mine in good condition.

May 25, 1906.—Inspected Dawson mine No. 2. Air intake for Nos. 2 and 3 mine 47,620 cubic feet per minute, half of which is diverted to No. 3 mine; 134 men underground in No. 2 mine. Found air well distributed and mine in good condition.

May 26, 1906.—Inspected new mine No. 4. Air intake erratic and baffling, but air good at working faces; 22 men employed underground. Found mine dusty, but little danger to employees, as shots are all fired by electricity after the men are all checked out of the mine. Found mine otherwise in good condition.

For the greater safety of the miners and to eliminate the ever-present dangers of dust explosions the company is introducing a system of shot firing by electricity, which merits the fullest approval of all persons interested in coal mining. This system has been introduced and is in successful operation upon the new No. 4 mine, a brief description of the modus operandi follows:

In its operation the use of black powder is abandoned and as a substitute low-percentage dynamite is used. This is exploded by means of an electrical cap. The mine is wired from an outside firing cabin, along the entries to each room, and after the miner has prepared his shot the wire attached to the electrical cap is connected with the main firing wire. At the mouth of the entry, traveled by the men, a man stands who checks in and out of the mine everyone entering therein. After the shift has gone off and he has accounted for all the employees who have entered the mine during the day, he so reports to the party whose duty it is to shoot the mine. At 8 p. m. this shot firer enters the little cabin, which is to one side of the pit mouth and outside of the mine, and by the use of a single throw switch gives an instant contact from the power house through all of the wires in the mine, and in this manner exploding the entire mine at one time, and this, it is believed, prevents any chance of dust explosions and injury to the employees. This outside cabin is securely locked at all times, but for the further prevention of accidents or maliciousness there are secretly located at various points in the mine (also under lock and key) other switches which the party who does the firing has to enter the mine and connect before the shooting can be done. The preparation of all shots are carefully inspected by shot inspector; also corrected by company men, whose special duty it is to attend to such faulty shots.

The writer has never been in favor of shot firers, because when shots are fired but once or twice a day the miner is apt to overburden his shot, and to break this extra burden upon his shot he will overcharge the hole with powder, thus rendering the risk of a dust explosion greater than under ordinary conditions of every miner firing his own shots. With this extraordinary danger attached to shot firing the shot firer's life is always in imminent peril. As it is the mine inspector's duty to look after the safety of all the employees at the mine, the writer condemned the shot firing on account of the risk to the shot firers.

But in the foregoing system there is positively no risk to anyone, and the system is one worthy of commendation.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC COMPANY'S MINES.

Among the most important coal-mining properties of the West are the mines owned and operated by the above-named company. The property consists of an immense acreage of coal lands formerly owned by the Maxwell Land Grant Company and heretofore operated on a lesser scale by the Raton Coal and Coke Company. This property merits considerable more space and attention in this report than it receives, for the reason that the necessary data in regard to present and future developments and improvements could not be obtained.

In addition to the Van Houten mine and the Dutchman mine, mentioned hereinafter, the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company is installing an extensive plant at a new camp called Koehler, which lies to the south of the Van Houten mine. A railroad about 100 miles in length is being constructed from Elizabethtown, N. Mex., to Des Moines, N. Mex., for the transportation of coal from the company's mines and timber from the forests near Ponil Park, as well as the ores from the metalliferous mines near Elizabethtown and in the Red River mining district.

VAN HOUTEN MINE.

[St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, owner and operator; J. Van Houten, general manager.]

The Van Houten mine is located in secs. 34 and 35, T. 30 N., R. 22 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is situated about 14 miles southwest from Raton, Colfax County, N. Mex., and about 9 miles from Hebron station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. A branch railroad has been built from the mine to connect with the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at Hebron. This branch railroad was completed and operation commenced December 1, 1902, since which date the Van Houten mine has been one of the largest and steadiest coal producers in New Mexico. The coal is a good quality of bituminous, from which a good quality of coke is made, the slack being hauled by railroad to the washery and coke ovens at Gardiner, N. Mex.

The seam is from 6 to 11 feet in thickness, lying nearly horizontal, dipping $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the northwest. Three openings are being worked, one upon the north side and one upon the south side of Spring Gulch, about one-half mile west of the junction with Willow Creek. Upon the north side of Spring Gulch the coal seam is from 5 to 11 feet in thickness, averaging about 8 feet. On the south side of Spring Gulch the coal seam shows a parting of bone or shale 4 inches in thickness, leaving from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet of clean coal both above and below. The third opening is operated upon the same coal seam, about three-fourths of a mile south from the openings in Spring Gulch. This opening is situated upon the main fork of Willow Creek. The general characteristics of the coal seam at this point are similar to those described on the south side of Spring Gulch. These three openings are known collectively as the Van Houten mine.

This magnificent coal seam covers a known area of from 200 to 300 square miles, being opened through the Yankee coal fields on the north and in the Dawson coal fields to the south, through a formation apparently little faulted or disturbed. At many places throughout this area the coal seam is exposed by erosion of canyons and gulches. At every place where an outcrop is found there is seen the same uniformity as to size of coal seam and apparently little disturbed bedding plane.

Electric power is employed for haulage, running fans, etc. Three generators are in use, as follows: One 100-kilowatt Card; one 150-kilowatt Card, and one 150-kilowatt Jeffrey; total efficiency, 350 kilowatts; voltage, 550, allowance being made for 10 per cent drop; amperes, 25 to 200. Two ventilating fans are in use. One is a Guibal fan, 24 by 8 feet; foundations, fan house, etc., constructed entirely of masonry and iron; cost, about \$4,000. The other, a Cappell fan, 13 by 8 feet, is constructed of masonry and iron, and cost about \$6,000. The security from fire by this method of installing the fans without any woodwork is to be highly commended. The fans are run as exhaust, but can be changed to force fans in case of emergency. Coal-cutting machines are not in use at present, but the mine is equipped with machines for use when needed. Three steam engines are in commission, as follows: One duplex Erie engine, 200 horsepower; one Skinner engine, 200 horsepower, and one McEwan engine, 150 horsepower; total, 550 horsepower. Four motors are used to haul the coal from the partings in the mine to the tipples, one 10-ton Jeffrey motor, two

15-ton Morgan-Gardner motors, and one Westinghouse. The motors have a combined capacity of 2,000 tons per day from the mine to the tipple.

System of working, double entry, room and pillar; average length of main drift entries, about 4,000 feet; number of men employed underground, 300; number of boys employed underground, 5; average number of men employed outside, 30; average number of boys employed outside, 4; nationality of employees, mostly Italians, Austrians, and Germans of the more intelligent and educated class, as evidenced by the fact that nearly all of them speak English and 90 per cent of them can read and write, as shown by signatures to vouchers; number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 248; gross product of mine, in tons of 2,000 pounds, 413,905 tons; amount used in operating mine, 2,211 tons; net product, 411,694 tons; estimated value of net output of mine, \$456,980.34; increase of net production over preceding fiscal year, 59,560 tons. The coal is sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and at various points thruout New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. The demand for coal from this mine was very much in excess of the supply.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 12, 1905.—Inspected Van Houten mine No. 3. Air intake 35,280 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 75 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

September 13, 1905.—Inspected Van Houten mine No. 2. Air intake 16,250 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 56 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

September 14, 1905.—Inspected Van Houten mine No. 1. Air intake 37,800 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 120 men employed underground on day shift; 40 men on night shift. Found mine in good condition.

January 17, 1906.—Inspected Van Houten mine No. 2. Air intake 14,625 cubic feet per minute; 87 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces. Found that the miners were not cutting nor mining the coal but shooting off the solid, rendering the danger of dust explosion imminent. Instructed the pit boss, superintendent, and general superintendent that shooting off the solid should be stopt. Found mine otherwise in good condition.

January 18, 1906.—Inspected Van Houten mine No. 1. Air intake 24,000 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 158 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

January 18, 1906.—Inspected Van Houten mine No. 3. Air intake 27,750 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 79 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition, except miners shooting off the solid, which practise I instructed be stopt.

DUTCHMAN MINE.

[St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, owner and operator.]

The Dutchman mine is located in secs. 16 and 17, T. 31 N., R. 23 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated in Dutchman Canyon, about 6 miles by wagon road in a northwesterly direction from Raton, N. Mex. A spur of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad connects the mine with the main line of railroad at Dillon station. It is located upon what is locally known as the Raton vein, by some called the Blossburg vein. The coal is a good grade of bituminous coal, making a good grade of coke. The coal seam is from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, dip of vein about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent northwest. The mine is worked on the double entry, room and pillar system. The entries have been driven to a distance of 5,000 feet from the outcrop.

The mine is ventilated by a 24-foot Guibal fan, exhaust, but reversible; capacity 75,000 cubic feet per minute. The fan is run by an independent engine. One 550-volt 75-horsepower Card generator furnishes the power for pumping and lighting, while the tail-rope haulage is operated from the mine partings to the tippie, the power being furnished by a 125-horsepower steam engine.

Average number of men employed outside, 31; average number of boys employed outside, 1; average number of men employed underground, 75; average number of boys employed underground, 3. Nationality of employes—Italians, Irish, English, Americans, and Scotch; 90 per cent of employees could write, as shown by signatures to receipts and vouchers. The mine was operated 275 days during the fiscal year. Gross output, 107,912 tons; amount used in operating mine, 2,661 tons; net product of mine, 105,251 tons; estimated value of net product at mine, \$126,195.95. The net product shows an increase in tonnage over the preceding fiscal year of 397 tons. The coal is marketed in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and is shipped from the mine via the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway.

Extensive improvements have been made at the coke ovens, which are operated on slack from this mine and from the Van Houten mine. A new coal washery has been built for the treatment of the slack. The plant has a capacity of 275 tons per day at present and the company intends doubling his capacity in the near future.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 15, 1905.—Inspected Dutchman mine. Air intake 18,200 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 106 men employed underground. Found cable considerably worn and called attention of Joseph Curran, superintendent, to same; he informed me that a new cable had been ordered three weeks ago. Found mine in good condition.

January 15, 1906.—Inspected Dutchman mine. Air intake 21,000 cubic feet per minute; 59 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces. Found mine in good condition.

April 27, 1906.—Inspected Dutchman mine. Air intake 20,000 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 63 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

June 25, 1906.—Inspected Dutchman mine. Air intake 16,480 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 65 men employed underground. Tested return air, with Pieler lamp, for fire damp, found less than one-fourth of 1 per cent in return air. Found mine in good condition.

TIN PAN MINE.

[St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, owner and operator.]

The Tin Pan mine, called the Brilliant mine in preceding report, is located in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 31 N., R. 23 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine has a reputation for an excellent quality of domestic coal, as well as producing a good coking coal. The mine is located upon an upper seam, locally known as the Tin Pan seam, which is 600 to 700 feet higher in the coal measures than the Blossburg seam, which is worked in the Blossburg, Dutchman, Van Houten, and Dawson mines. The coal seam is 6 feet thick, it dips about 2° to the northwest. Depth of drift entry 1,400 feet. The mine is operated on the double entry, room and pillar system. The mine will be ventilated by an exhaust fan. As the pitch of the seam

is light the grades in the entries will allow of the economical use of mules for haulage, which will be the method employed for a considerable length of time. While the coal is of an exceptionally good coking quality, it still surpasses the product of the lower seam as a domestic coal. The mine is situated about 5 miles northwest from the Dutchman mine. The company has erected shaking screens and other devices necessary to put the coal in the best possible shape to supply the demand for a first-class domestic coal.

Average number of men employed underground, 50; average number of boys employed underground, 3; average number of men employed outside, 20; average number of boys employed outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 130; number of tons of coal produced during same period, 26,347; estimated value of product at the mine, at \$1.37 per ton, \$36,095.39.

There are two openings in operation upon the Tin Pan mine. The town at the mines is named Brilliant. The coal is shipped via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to markets in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

The production of the Tin Pan mine was restricted by scarcity of miners; the demand for coal being far in excess of the supply.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 22, 1905.—Inspected Brilliant mines Nos. 1 and 2. Air intake gave no register on anemometer on either mine, but air good at working faces: 8 men employed underground each shift on No. 1 mine, and 9 men underground on No. 2 mine, furnace shafts being constructed upon each of the mines to improve ventilation. Instructed that a second opening be made into each mine in addition to furnace shafts and main entries, as required by United States statute. Found mines otherwise in good condition.

February 14, 1906.—Inspected Brilliant mine No. 2. Air intake erratic and baffling, but air good at working faces; 28 men employed underground. Found that second opening into mine is not completed, but work being prosecuted upon same with due diligence. Found mine otherwise in good condition. Investigated circumstances attending accident whereby Gaetano Santillo had his back broken and received injuries from which he died. Found that accident was due to recklessness of deceased in working under rock he knew to be dangerous. Found details as given in accident report to be correct.

March 20, 1906.—Inspected Brilliant mine No. 2. Air intake 5,040 cubic feet per minute; 40 men employed underground. Air well distributed to working faces. Found entry for second opening being driven with due diligence, 1,100 feet of same being completed and 300 feet to be driven; mine in good condition. Inspected No. 3 mine. Air intake 6,160 cubic feet per minute; 10 men underground. Air well distributed. Found second opening into mine completed. Mine in good condition.

June 26, 1906.—Inspected Brilliant mine No. 3. Air intake 3,000 cubic feet per minute; 28 men employed underground; air well distributed, but ventilation weak. Instructed that ventilation be improved. Also instructed that another second opening be constructed, as the one heretofore used, in compliance with the law, now has a furnace in it.

YANKEE MINES.

[Owned by three associated companies, viz, the Colfax County Coal and Coke Company, the Chicorica Coal Company, and the Yankee Fuel Company, and are operated by the Yankee Fuel Company, George T. Peart, general manager, Yankee, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

The Yankee mines are located in sec. 1, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

There are five known workable seams of coal in the property, but only one seam is worked at present, as one seam supplies all the coal that present equipment will handle. Thickness of coal seam, 72 inches.

This coal seam is known locally as the D, or Yankee, seam. The mine is opened by three main entries, numbered 1, 2, and 3; system of working, double entry, room and pillar. Depth attained on each opening as follows: No. 1, 1,000 feet; No. 2, 900 feet; No. 3, 600 feet.

Mule haulage is employed from the rooms to the parting outside; a gravity tramway, 3,300 feet in length, delivers the loaded mine cars at the tippie upon the railroad tracks, and at the same time hauls up the empty mine cars of a previous trip to the parting at the mouth of the mine, the loaded trip going down the tramway pulling the empty cars back to the mine. Character of coal, bituminous; dip of coal seam, 1° 30' northeast. Total output for fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 25,171 tons; amount used in operating mine, 700 tons; net product, 24,471 tons; value of net product at the mine, at \$1.50 per ton, \$36,706.50; number of days mine operated, 75. The coal is shipped over the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. The coal is sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and is also marketed at Las Vegas, Albuquerque, El Paso, and other southern points.

Average number of men employed outside, 10 in operating, 30 on construction; average number of men employed underground, 80; average number of boys employed underground, 4. Nationality of employees, American, Italians, Finlanders, Austrians, and Spanish-speaking natives of New Mexico. Percentages of each nationality who could write, as shown by the signatures to vouchers: Americans, 99; Italians, 99; Austrians, 99; Spanish-speaking natives, 98.

The demand for the coal from these mines was far greater than could be supplied. The production was restricted on account of insufficient development upon the mines and scarcity of miners, as well as on account of lack of sufficient transportation facilities, traffic on connecting railroad lines being congested.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 21, 1906.—Inspected Yankee mine. Air intake 4,320 cubic feet per minute; 26 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces. Found mine in good condition.

April 23, 1906.—Inspected Yankee mine. Air intake, No. 1 opening, 16,000 cubic feet per minute; 30 men employed underground on day shift, 15 men on night shift. Investigated circumstances attending accident whereby Paj. Lukos was killed. Found that accident was due to negligence of deceased in pulling out a timber already set by the other shift, and thus allowing rock to fall upon him. Inspected openings Nos. 2 and 3; 15 men employed in No. 2 and 4 men employed in No. 3 opening. Found that there is no second opening into No. 3 mine, and instructed that a second opening be made without delay. Found mine otherwise in good condition.

May 29, 1906.—Inspected Yankee mine. Investigated circumstances attending accident whereby William Williams was killed in No. 1 mine, on Thursday, 24th instant. Inspected place where he was killed and took testimony of Frank Ruback, who was working with deceased at time of accident. Found that no blame could be attached to anybody, and that details given in accident report are correct. Inspected mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Air intake No. 1 mine, 35,200 cubic feet per minute; 54 men employed underground; mine No. 2, 28 men underground; mine No. 3, 6 men underground. Found mine in good condition, but roof naturally bad, gave explicit instruction to exercise great care in timbering to support roof.

June 27, 1906.—Inspected Yankee mines. Air intake No. 1 mine, 22,000 cubic feet per minute; 25 men employed underground. Air intake mine No. 2, 5,800 cubic feet per minute; 11 men employed underground; air intake No. 3 mine, 3,600 cubic feet per minute; 14 men employed underground. Found air well distributed to working faces and mines in good condition.

What are generally known as the Yankee mines consists of an extensive area of coal lands located upon Johnson and Berela mesas, and the slopes of these mesas or table-lands. The mines take their name from one of the principal of the operating companies—the Yankee Fuel Company, after which the town and post-office are both named Yankee.

The topographic feature of this field is a series of lofty table-lands, which embrace an area of approximately 40,000 acres, practically all of which is underlaid by five workable seams of coal, as demonstrated by the outcrop of these seams upon all sides of these table-lands. Fully one-third of this great body of coal can be extracted through the several openings of the Yankee Fuel Company's mines, now in operation. The development in the mines already opened demonstrates that the vein now being exploited maintains a uniform thickness of from 5 to 6 feet of coal, the product being of a remarkably superior quality.

Basing the estimate of tonnage which can be extracted from the one coal seam now operated in the Yankee mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3, upon the ordinary methods of calculation of coal operators, after allowing for waste incident to ordinary mining methods, or a net production of 1,200 tons per foot in thickness per acre, of marketable coal, and the net thickness of the seam being 5 feet after deducting slate bands as shown in vertical cross section, the coal production from this one seam throughout the field would be 40,000 acres \times 6,000 tons per acre = 240,000,000 tons, of which one-third or 80,000,000 tons would be accessible from the various openings of the Yankee Fuel Company. But in addition to this the greater coal seam above known as the Llewellyn seam with a net thickness of 7 feet of clean coal would more than double this tonnage. However, this enormous tonnage is not necessary to consider at present nor in the immediate future; it is evident that there is sufficient coal in this field to supply a demand of a million tons per year for half a century hence.

Three other coal seams have been opened at different points in the field, showing veins of workable thickness, and one of them is now being profitably operated upon a small scale in the Sperry mine, the product being hauled in wagons to Raton, N. Mex., where it finds a ready market for domestic use.

In these same Coal Measures to the northwest of Barela Mesa, across the Colorado line, the U. S. Geological Survey in the El Moro Folio, R. C. Hills, geologist, shows six coal seams of workable thickness in a generalized cross section of the same. The field in the vicinity of Yankee has not as yet been sufficiently developed to determine its full resources of coal, but enough development has already been done to demonstrate that it is one of the most important coal fields of the southwest, both on account of extent as well as the excellent qualities of the product. The persistent continuity of these coal seams beneath the table-lands of Johnson, Barela, and Bartlett mesas is demonstrated beyond a doubt by the outcrop of the coal seams upon all sides of this great uplifted table-land. From every topographic feature of the locality it is indicated that the Coal Measures beneath these mesas were originally the center of a great basin. Judging from every precedent of experience, the coal seams should be thicker and the coal more free from bands of impurities as the center of the basin is approached.

The coal seams thus far developed range from 2 feet to 7 feet 7 inches in thickness.

There are three corporations associated in the ownership of these fields, viz, the Colfax County Coal and Coke Company, the Chicorica Coal Company, and the Yankee Fuel Company. In addition to the lands held by these companies there are a few smaller mines held by individuals, each of which is quoted under separate headings in this report.

The several drainage slopes of Barela and Johnson mesas, upon which the Yankee mines are located, discharge their waters into various branches of Chicorica Creek. For several years prior to the advent of the Yankee Coal Company operators the coals from the Yankee field were locally known as Sugarite coal, the name being a corruption of the name Chicorica, and this coal was sought for in the home markets in preference to all others for domestic use, and commanded a higher price in the local markets as it does to-day. This combination of excellent coking coal, with superior qualities for domestic use, is a rare combination, and is due to its freedom from bony coal and the segregation of the rock impurities or bands which may occur in the coal seam, the major portion of the rocky impurities being separated from the coal by the miners before the product leaves the mine.

That these fields will undoubtedly prove to be a prominent factor in the coke markets of the western, southwestern, and Pacific States and Territories can be readily foreseen by even a casual reference to the quality of coke produced.

Connellsville, Pa., coke is admitted to be the American standard for excellence, and a comparison of the analysis of Connellsville coke with the coke produced from the Yankee field is quite pertinent to the subject at hand. The analysis of Connellsville coal and coke given below is quoted from that standard work of references upon the subject, "Coke," by John Fulton, A. M., E. M., edition of 1905, page 147.

Analysis of Connellsville coal and coke.

	Coal.	Coke.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Moisture.....	1.25	0.88
Volatile matter.....	31.80	.67
Fixed carbon.....	59.79	87.05
Ash.....	7.16	10.60
Sulphur.....	.53	.74

Analysis of coal and coke from Yankee, N. Mex.

	Coal.	Coke.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Moisture.....	0.30	0.60
Volatile matter.....	41.30	.40
Fixed carbon.....	50.55	86.65
Sulphur.....	.00	.00
Phosphorus.....	.00	.00
Ash.....	7.85	12.35
Total.....	100.00	100.00

Coke made in keg in beehive oven.

Strength of Yankee coke.

Weight per cubic inch.	Compressive strength.
<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
13.9	2,000
12.9	2,150

The demand for coke during the past four years at the smelters of Arizona, New Mexico, Old Mexico, and the Pacific coast has been so great that the coal mines and coke ovens of Colorado and New Mexico have been unable to supply the demand, although worked to their utmost capacity, and hundreds of thousands of tons of coke have been shipped from Connellsville, Pa., and from Australia into these sections.

It is needless to state that this company will avail itself of the opportunity to aid in relieving this dearth of coke and coal. They contemplate building 200 ovens at an early date to utilize the slack coal produced at their mines, and an increase in the number of ovens as the mines are still further developed and production warrants.

On the whole, these companies, with their extensive areas of superior coking and domestic coal, together with their railroad facilities for distribution of their products to the markets east, south, and west, promise to soon be in the first rank among the producers of coal and coke west of the Missouri River. They will prove a strong factor in the development of these industries in New Mexico.

The immense benefit which the Territory of New Mexico will derive from the development of its vast resources of coal is but slightly appreciated by the majority of the people. But the development of the Yankee coal fields demonstrates what a prominent factor in the progress and prosperity of the Territory these coal resources are certain to become.

With the vast tonnage of coal to be shipped, as a basis for building new railroads, the Yankee Fuel Company is reaching out for and creating new markets in the localities penetrated by its new and direct lines of railroad. Nor is it the coal industry alone which is to be benefited by these new lines to new markets.

Coal and ice are apparently antipodal products in the range of industrial pursuits, yet in the operations of the Yankee Fuel Company we find the production of ice fostered by development of the coal areas and the construction of the necessary railroad facilities, which also furnishes the facilities for transportation of the ice to market. It has long been known that the lakes near the head of Chicorica Creek were capable of supplying a large tonnage of the purest ice, formed during the winter months upon the surface of these lakes, which are filled with the purest water from the melting snows of the Continental Divide during the preceding summer months. In former years only a comparatively insignificant tonnage of ice was cut for local consumption in nearby towns. Since the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad has reached these lakes companies have been organized to build refrigerator plants in the principal towns of southern Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico. Large ice houses, capable of storing hundreds of thousands of tons of ice, have been built, and considerable quantities shipped to markets of the Southwest. With the completion of the projected lines of railroad, thus opening more new markets, this trade will be largely

increased. The author has digressed thus far to show the importance of the coal-mining industry and healthful influence of its development upon other industries, no matter how diversified.

Yankee mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are located in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1, T. 31, R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mines are situated just 1 mile west of the town of Yankee and 8 miles northeast of the city of Raton, N. Mex. The mines are now developed to a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, and development work is still being pushed rapidly. The production of the mines is now being disposed of to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and other southern commercial markets.

The improvement work done on the property during the past three months is as follows: A 3-rail gravity incline 3,300 feet in length has been completed and equipped with 45-pound steel. A double-acting drum has been installed, equipped with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch crucible steel rope, for the purpose of transmission of coal from the mines to the tippie, which is located upon the tracks of the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad.

A tippie, trestle, revolving screen, conveyor, and picking table have been erected with all the necessary appliances for screening, weighing, and thoroughly preparing the coal for the market.

The mine is now equipped with 75 steel mine cars, and 100 more are under construction.

A blacksmith shop fully equipped and other company buildings necessary for the successful operation of the mines have been erected at the openings of the mines.

The company is rapidly pushing development work upon two new openings, viz, Yankee mines Nos. 4 and 5, which are located in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., 2 miles northeast of mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and about the same distance from the town of Yankee on the southern slope of the Barela Mesa. These mines are on the same vein with Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Their object is to have the mines referred to in shape to provide an average of about 1,000 tons per day to supply coal for the early fall trade, thus increasing the output of the Yankee mines to a production of 2,000 tons per day.

The necessary equipment for handling the amount of coal referred to has been ordered; same includes 200 mine cars, all electrical appliances to operate 2 miles of tramway from the mines adjacent to the town of Yankee, there connecting with the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad lines. In addition to this, preparations have been made for the erection of a trestle with all of the most efficient appliances for handling of coal.

The company is also developing mines Nos. 6 and 7, heretofore known as the Llewellyn mines of the Yankee coal fields, located in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 20, same township, on the northern slope of Johnson Mesa, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of Yankee, which mesa contains 30,000 acres of coal-bearing measures where at least three veins of workable thickness are exposed at intervals along its northern slope for a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to its juncture with the Barela Mesa. These mines have already been developed to a distance of 500 feet. An analysis of the coal will be found in pages following.

Arrangements are being made to handle the output of these mines, which will equal about 1,000 tons per day. The necessary equipment includes 200 mine cars, all electrical appliances to operate $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of

tramway to a junction point with the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad lines, adjacent to the town of Yankee.

At this point arrangements have been made for the construction of necessary tipples and trestles for handling the large output of the mines heretofore referred to.

The offices of the company are situated here, and also the residences of the superintendent and other officials. These buildings now constitute in all about 35 commodious and modern residences, store, office, and necessary boarding houses to accommodate the employees of the Yankee Fuel Company. One hundred other residences are being built as rapidly as material can be procured.

The town of Yankee is now equipped with a complete water system sufficient to supply a town of a large population.

Arrangements have been made for a central electric power plant, which will supply power by transmission to the various mines, same to be utilized in running the ventilation appliances, also for hauling of coal to the surface and from there over the tramway to the connecting point with the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad lines, as heretofore stated, where all the necessary appliances for hauling the coal are located.

The town is centrally located to all the mines described, and has a bountiful and perpetual supply of pure running water, which can be utilized not only for domestic purposes, but also for a washery, coke ovens, and the many needs incidental to coal mining and coke production.

The Yankee Fuel Company mines have admirable railroad facilities. The Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad and the Santa Fe, Raton and Des Moines Railroad (under construction) bring the mines in direct connection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at Raton, N. Mex., and the Colorado and Southern Railway at Des Moines, N. Mex. The Santa Fe, Liberal and Englewood Railroad (under construction), beginning at a point on the Santa Fe, Raton and Des Moines Railroad at Des Moines, N. Mex., and running easterly a distance of 231 miles, with a maximum grade of six-tenths per cent, to the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at Englewood, Kans., and at Hibbs, Okla., running southeasterly a distance of 90 miles to the Pecos Valley line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at Woodward, Okla.

This will afford a shorter through line north in conjunction with the Santa Fe system at Englewood, Kans., and Woodward, Okla. Such a line would do away with the crossing of the Raton Pass, where a 4 per cent grade exists, the pass being between Raton, N. Mex., and Trinidad, Colo.

LLEWELLYN MINE.

[Yankee Fuel Company, owner.]

This 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 the town of 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 eroded along the sides of the elevation known as Johnson mesa.

This valuable property was operated during the past fiscal year by Thomas Llewellyn, the former owner, after whom the mine takes its

name. The mine has recently been purchased by the Yankee Fuel Company, which company will operate it in future.

The coal is a good quality of bituminous; thickness of vein, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; lies nearly horizontal. System of working: Drift, single entry, room, and pillar; length of main drift entry, 550 feet; system of ventilation, air shaft; number of men employed underground, 1; 1 boy employed outside; number of days mine worked during fiscal year, 200; number of tons of coal produced during same period, 2,000; estimated value of product at the mine, \$3,000. The coal was sold to the farmers upon Johnson mesa and to residents of Folsom and Raton, N. Mex., for domestic purposes, at which markets the coal obtains great favor on account of its superior qualities.

Under the new ownership, and with transportation facilities from the mine to market, this mine is certain to become one of the most productive mines of New Mexico. There are few mines which have as thick a vein of clean coal as is found in the Llewellyn mine. It has long been known as one of the best coal properties of the Territory, but lack of transportation facilities has retarded its development. It is understood that the mine will be connected with the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad ere many months have passed, and surveys have already been made and material ordered for constructing the connecting line.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 20, 1905.—Inspected Llewellyn mine. Air intake gave no register on anemometer, ventilating current erratic and baffling, but air good at working faces; 1 man and 1 boy employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

TURNER MINE.

The Turner mine is located in 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, N. Mex. This mine is located upon a coal seam supposed to lie about 60 feet below the Llewellyn seam. Thickness of coal 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.

CLIMAX AND SUGARITE MINES.

[Raton Fuel Company, owner and operator.]

The Climax mine is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 23, T. 31 N., R. 23 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of the town of Raton, Colfax County, N. Mex. The product is a good grade of bituminous coal; thickness of vein, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, nearly horizontal. System of working: Drift, cross entry, room, and pillar. Ventilation by means of drift entry through the hill. Length of main drift entry, 2,000 feet. Mule haulage. Average number of men employed underground, 4; nationality of employees, Americans. Number of days mine was operated during fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, 280; number of tons of coal mined during fiscal year, 3,839 $\frac{1}{2}$; estimated value of product at mine, \$5,759.25.

The coal is hauled in wagons to the town of Raton, where it is sold for domestic use.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 17, 1906.—Inspected Climax mine. Air intake, 3,480 cubic feet per minute, but irregular and baffling; air good at working faces, however; 10 men employed underground. Traversed main entry to connection with Willoughby; second opening and rooms in operation. Found mine in good condition.

April 28, 1906.—Inspected Climax mine, Raton Fuel Company, operators. Air intake, 6,200 cubic feet per minute when measurement was taken, but air current erratic and variable, dependent upon atmospheric conditions outside; 6 men employed underground. Air good at working faces and mine in good condition.

SUGARITE MINE.

This mine is located on the west side of Sugarite Creek and on the east slope of Bartlett Mesa, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direct line in a northeasterly direction from Raton, N. Mex. 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, 1,000 feet. Average number of men employed underground, 8. Natural ventilation. Number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 275; number of tons of coal produced, 6,496 $\frac{1}{2}$; estimated value of output at mine, \$9,744.75. The coal is hauled in wagons to Raton, N. Mex., where it is sold for domestic purposes.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 21, 1905.—Inspected Sugarite mine. Air intake gave no register on anemometer; ventilating current erratic and baffling, but air good at working faces. At 870 feet from mouth of main entry found air course turned off and work being prosecuted upon same with due diligence, also opening started from outside to connect with air course, thus to construct a second opening aside from the furnace opening, as I instructed at my last inspection of this mine. Found mine in good condition.

January 11, 1906.—Inspected Sugarite mine. Air intake weak, erratic, and baffling. No register on anemometer. Ventilation weak at working faces; 15 men employed underground. Traversed main entry and cross entry to face, 980 feet. Found that the second opening had not been driven through to connect outside, and that work had been suspended on said second opening. Instructed that second opening be completed.

March 22, 1906.—Inspected Sugarite mine. Air intake, 1,200 cubic feet per minute; 6 men employed underground. Air well distributed to working faces. Found that work upon second opening was being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, the entry from main cross entry being now 380 feet from main cross entry and only about 65 feet to be driven to the surface to complete a second opening. Found mine in good condition.

April 25, 1906.—Inspected Sugarite mine. Air intake, new second opening, 3,300 cubic feet per minute. Air well distributed to working faces. Air intake not constant; 6 men employed underground. Found second opening completed and mine in good condition.

June 23, 1906.—Inspected Sugarite mine. Air traveling through mine, 7,500 cubic feet per minute; 4 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

HONEYFIELD MINE.

[Honeyfield Brothers, owners and operators.]

The Honeyfield mine is located in sec. 2, T. 31 N., R. 24 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated about 9 miles northeast from Raton, N. Mex., and 1 mile from the town of Yankee. The Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad passes within a half-mile of the mine and can furnish transportation facilities for the product of

the mine. 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, 250 feet; 3 men employed underground; number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 150; number of tons of coal produced during same period, 500; estimated value at mine at \$1 per ton, \$500. The coal was shipped to Raton by wagon.

SPERRY MINE.

[Elmer Sperry, owner and operator.]

This mine is located in sec. 5, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated about 11 miles from Raton, N. Mex. It is opened by a drift entry about 400 feet in length. Average number of men employed underground, 1; number of days mine was operated, 150; net product, 500 tons. The coal is hauled by wagon to Raton and sold for domestic purposes. The nearest railroad point is Yankee, upon the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, but it is expected the branch of above-named railroad to Yankee mines Nos. 4 and 5 will be much closer to the Sperry mine than the main line, and that with railroad facilities the mine will be operated upon a much greater scale.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 18, 1905.—Inspected Sperry mine, Elmer Sperry, owner; Scott and Polly, operators. Air intake gave no register on anemometer, and air foul at working faces. Found men employed in construction of second opening, which will be completed within a short time and ventilation thereby improved. Mine otherwise in good condition.

November 20, 1905.—Inspected Sperry mine. Air intake gave no register upon anemometer, air bad at working faces, and room filled with foul odors; 2 men employed underground. Went to ranch home of Elmer Sperry and notified him that the second opening into Sperry mine must be completed without further delay. He promised to commence work to-morrow morning upon connection of new shaft with underground workings and to notify the mine inspector when same is completed.

January 10, 1906.—Inspected Sperry mine. Air intake gave no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; 1 man and 1 boy employed underground. Found that second opening into mine is completed, but found no ladder way in shaft which connects with surface. Instructed Elmer Sperry, owner, to have a ladder way constructed in shaft, which he promised to do.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The only coal areas of Lincoln County accessible by present constructed railroads are those of Capitan. The operation of these mines was practically suspended a year ago on account of encountering dikes and disturbed conditions of the coal measures. The disturbed conditions encountered in the Capitan mines does not make a pleasant preface to the development of coal fields in Lincoln County, but there is yet to be developed a promising coal area near Whiteoaks, which may prove of sufficient extent to support a long-lived coal-mining camp. In addition to the Whiteoaks field, there are several small segregated patches of coal land that may develop country coal banks and supply the local demands of the county, but there is little probability that the coal mines of Lincoln County will ever rank among the heavy producing coal mines of New Mexico.

CAPITAN MINES.

[New Mexico Fuel Company, owner and operator.]

The Capitan mines are situated at the town of Coalora, N. Mex., formerly called North Capitan, within 1 mile of the terminus of a branch of the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad. This branch road leaves the main line at Carrizozo station, 143 miles from El Paso, Tex., and 25 miles from the terminus of the branch at Capitan. Capitan mine No. 1 is located in sec. 4, T. 9 S., R. 14 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. There are ten seams of coal in these measures, but only two of workable thickness. These two veins are known as the Ayers vein and the Akers vein. The former is from 2 to 2½ feet in thickness and the latter from 3½ to 6 feet in thickness. Only the Akers vein has been operated in mines Nos. 1 and 2. Dip of vein 12°.

During the past fiscal year Capitan mine No. 1 was worked for a short time, extracting remnants of entry stumps and slope pillars. Four men were employed for about three months, producing 1,898 tons of coal which was sold to the Government sanatorium at Fort Stanton. The mines were then abandoned.

It is understood an attempt is now being made to develop other bodies of coal in the vicinity of the old camp at Coalora.

OLD ABE MINE.

[Old Abe Gold Mining Company, owner and operator.]

The Old Abe mine is located in the NW. ¼ sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 13 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The coal mine is located about 12 miles north from Carrizozo station, on the El Paso and Rock Island Railroad, and about 3 miles from the town of White Oaks, N. Mex. The mine produces a good grade of bituminous coal. There are two seams of coal upon the property, each 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. Only the No. 1 vein is being operated, No. 2 seam having an opening but 30 feet in depth on dip of vein; only sufficient development on this seam to demonstrate the thickness of seam and quality of coal. On No. 1 vein a slope has been sunk 450 feet, showing an even and continuous coal seam. System of working: Combination of long wall with single entry, room and pillar. Natural ventilation through second opening. A common-sense horsepower whim is used for hoisting the coal from the slope. Number of men employed underground, 2; nationality of employees, American. All could read and write. Number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 150; production of mine, 650 tons; estimated value of output of mine, at \$3 per ton, \$1,950. The mine is operated for the supply of fuel for the Old Abe gold mine and mill, located about 3½ miles from the coal mine, and for local demand at the town of White Oaks, N. Mex. There being no available transportation facilities, coal from this mine can not be shipped to outside markets.

M'KINLEY COUNTY.

McKinley County holds second place among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico, with a gross production during the past fiscal year of 548,149 tons and a net production of coal shipped amounting to 501,646 tons, an increase of net production of 70,758 tons.

The demand for the coal from this county has been largely restricted by the use of the fuel oils of California on the transcontinental railroads in the Pacific coast States, as well as the use of fuel oil for manufacturing and domestic purposes in the same localities, as set forth in preceding pages of this report.

The coals of McKinley County, so far as developed, have proved to be lignites of noncoking character, and this field is forced to depend entirely upon the demand for coal for steam and domestic purposes for a market for its product. Hence it is greatly handicapped at present by the plentiful supply of fuel oil in the Pacific coast fuel markets as well as by the great oil wells of Texas, which State would otherwise be a large consumer of New Mexico coal. However, the excellent qualities of McKinley County coal for domestic purposes is fast making it a favorite in the Pacific coast markets to the exclusion of coal from other States. There is a positive certainty of increased demand for McKinley County coal for many years to come, and the production will grow steadily, even with the fuel oil as a competitor in the market for steam-producing fuel. The demand for the coal for domestic uses in the growing settlements of the Pacific coast insures it a steady and increasing market.

WEAVER MINE.

[American Fuel Company, owner and operator.]

The Weaver mine is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is connected with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad, at Gallup, N. Mex., by a branch road $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, which furnishes transportation facilities. There are six veins of coal on this property, as hereinafter described. Two veins are being worked in the Weaver mine, known as Nos. 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$. Thickness of coal seams: No. 3 vein, 5 feet; No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ vein, 5 to 7 feet. Both seams have sandstone roof and floor, in general, throughout the mine. The mine is ventilated by a propulsion fan, reversible.

The Weaver and Heaton mines are noted for producing the American block coal, an exceptionally desirable class of domestic coal. This coal now monopolizes the markets of the Pacific coast towns and cities, for domestic use, and wherever sufficient supply can be obtained it is used exclusively. It is also a favorite fuel in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and Old Mexico.

The town of Gibson, at the Weaver mine, is a well-located camp of several hundred comfortable dwellings for the miners and other employees. The company offices and store and a commodious school-house are also located here.

The town is provided with all conveniences possible, and more than is usually found in coal camps. Convenient hydrants supply water to all the dwelling houses, the water being pumped from a well 1,000 feet in depth, which furnishes an ample supply of good water for all purposes necessary at the camp and at the mine. The company takes particular interest in keeping the camp clean and in good sanitary condition. Covered garbage receptacles are provided at each house, and a camp scavenger, employed by the company, with horse and wagon, each day carries away all refuse from the streets and yards.

The officials of the company have given the mine inspector every aid in the protection of the miners from the dangers of their hazardous occupation. The mine inspector put forth extraordinary efforts to guard against dust explosions in the mines of the Territory. The officials of this company did all in their power to assist. For three months they employed one or two intelligent miners to inspect the holes drilled by the miners, and at the same time these men taught the miners to guard against danger of dust explosions. After the men were thoroughly posted upon the danger of dust explosion, caused by a "blown-out shot," they were held responsible and were instructed to either cut or mine the coal before shooting. Miners who disobeyed these instructions by firing dangerous holes or shooting off the solid were discharged.

Average number of men employed underground, 208; average number of men employed outside, 93. The employees are of various nationalities and races—Americans, Hungarians, Italians, English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Slavs, Swedes, Mexicans, Japanese, and Navajo Indians. As shown by signatures to vouchers, the following percentages of the different nationalities could not write: Mexicans, 10 per cent; Italians and Slavs, 8 per cent; Hungarians, 5 per cent; Germans, 4 per cent; Navajo Indians, 98 per cent; all others, 1 per cent.

The mine was operated 263 days during the past fiscal year; the gross product of the mine was 339,980 tons; used in operating the mine, 27,178 tons; net output, 312,802 tons; estimated value of net output of the mine, at an average price per ton of \$1.40, \$438,332.50. There was an increase of net product over preceding fiscal year amounting to 56,445 tons.

The coal was sold in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, a large percentage of it being used upon the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad. Use of fuel oil, as cited in earlier pages of this report, has diminished the demand for the product of this mine 5,000 tons per month at least, yet the demand is greater than the production.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 20, 1906.—Inspected Weaver mine. Air intake 48,360 cubic feet per minute; 275 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces, and mine in good condition.

April 7, 1906.—Inspected Weaver mine. Air intake 51,200 cubic feet per minute; 292 men employed underground; air well distributed, and mine in good condition.

May 21, 1906.—Inspected Weaver mine. Air intake 38,600 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 240 men employed underground; found mine in good condition.

June 9, 1906.—Inspected Weaver mine. Air intake 41,800 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 196 men employed underground; found mine in good condition.

The Weaver mine is one of the best equipped coal mines in the United States. A haulage engine, equal in capacity to any haulage engine in use in any of the collieries of the United States, has been installed. The engine was manufactured by the Sullivan Machinery Company, of Chicago. It is a double engine, 22-inch cylinders, 36-inch stroke; crank shaft, 8½ inches in diameter; drum shaft, 11 inches in diameter; two drums, each 8 feet in diameter by 5 feet in width. Each drum has two brake bands 10 feet 6 inches in diameter by 12 inches wide. There are dial indicators attached to each drum, that the engineer may know the exact location of the trip at any time in its ascent or descent. The engineer stands upon an elevated platform, with the indicators and every other part of the engine and hoist in

full view. The reverse lever and band frictions are controlled by steam cylinders. The brakes are operated by two steam cylinders, with a screw hand brake in reserve in case of accident or emergency. In operating the engine, the engineer has in reserve the friction clutch, which can be used if the hand and steam brakes should either, or both, fail. All these safeguards are within easy reach of the engineer upon his platform. The two engines are capable of transmitting 800 horsepower and are geared 3 to 1, which gives an efficiency of 2,400 horsepower on the drum shaft. The steam will be furnished by a battery of four 100-horsepower high-pressure boilers, 150 pounds working pressure. The steaming capacity will be increased by addition of two similar boilers, making 600 horsepower, as requirements of the mine demand increased power. The main haulage rope is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, special crucible cast steel patent flattened strand rope, made by Leschen & Sons, guaranteed to haul 40 cars from bottom of mine, 3,000 feet; maximum grade, 20 per cent. A tail rope runs from the pit mouth to rear end of tippie, a distance of 850 feet. This is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rope of same kind as the main haulage rope.

The tippie is a Wilson patent coal and ore dump No. 285, manufactured by the Sullivan Machinery Company, Chicago, Ill. On the tippie is a Fairbanks scale, 40,000 pounds capacity, for weighing mine cars. The scale is a special make, made to withstand the concussion and jar incident to the bumping of loaded mine cars as they are weighed. This scale has same style of beam as the standard railroad track scale manufactured by the same company. The screening plant consists of a pair of link-belt shaking screens, made specially for this tippie, and a 48-inch by 12-foot C. F. & I. shaking screen. The link-belt screens are of the latest design and have all the modern contrivances for quickly changing from one size of coal to another. The screens are mounted on 12-inch rollers and work on horizontal tracks, thus equalizing work of screens. The top screen has two decks. The upper one consists of 18 feet of steel plate perforated with 4-inch round holes. At the lower end of this plate is one 10 feet long perforated with 6-inch round holes, which can be covered with hinged dead plates. A 4 or 6-inch lump coal can be made as desired. These two sizes of lump and screened mine run are loaded on the outside track, in either open or box cars. Box cars are loaded with an Ottumwa box-car loader.

The lower plate of this screen contains 18 feet of steel plate with 1-inch round perforations, with valve at lower end to allow oversize to pass into either lump or engine coal chute.

The lower screen also consists of two decks. The upper one contains 18 feet of steel plate with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch perforations, with valve at lower end to allow oversize to pass into lump, engine, or elevator chute, as desired. The lower deck is a plain plate, running direct to the elevator chute, the coal from this chute going direct to elevator boot, elevated by means of a Jeffrey elevator, 12 by 26 inches, buckets riveted to No. 520 Jeffrey steel-link chain.

This coal is dumped on a 48-inch by 12-foot C. F. & I. Co. shaking screen, with one-fourth round perforation. The oversize (1 to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, as desired) drops onto a Jeffrey 12-inch trough conveyor, 130 feet long, to a 300-ton bin; gates every 6 feet distribute coal over top of bin. The bin is 16 feet wide and 72 feet long, directly over the engine-coal track, and makes the front of boiler room. The coal is loaded into the railroad cars by means of gates every 8 feet directly

over center of the car; side chutes furnish coal to boilers. When the railroad cars are loaded, they are dropped down to scales under tipple and weighed. By this combination the various grades of coal are loaded and weighed on two tracks, as follows: A 4-inch lump on lump track, a 4-inch to 1-inch engine coal on engine-coal track, and a 1 to 1/4 inch pea coal carried to bin and loaded from there on engine-coal track, or a 6-inch on lump-coal track, a 6-inch to 1/2 inch engine coal on engine track, and a 1/2 to 1/4 pea coal conveyed to bin and loaded from there on engine-coal track, or all of these grades can be combined and loaded on lump-coal track as screened mine run.

Provision has been made for loading engine coal in box cars, provided future trade demands it, by means of box-car loader.

The slack (all coal under 1/4-inch) after passing through small shaker goes into a hopper, and from there is forced into an 8-inch blast pipe by means of a P. H. & F. M. Root Company universal feed device, with 12-inch screen; thence through blast pipe to waste dump. The blast pressure is furnished by a No. 6 water-packed Root blower.

All coal is weighed directly under the tipple by two 74-foot Fairbanks track scales; the scales are long enough to weigh cars, light or loaded, thus giving customers advantage of correct weight.

All of the machinery except the link-belt shaking screens are driven by two 10 by 15 Erie City engines, coupled quartering and controlled from weigh office above.

The link-belt screens are driven by a 10 by 13 Fairbanks-Morse balanced cut-off engine. This makes a screen independent of balance of machinery and speed can be altered to suit different conditions without affecting the rest of the plant.

The main trestle is designed to load a 40-car trip; an average of 70 tons of coal per trip; height of horns above rail is 33 feet.

The bents are all supported on stone foundations, cement and stone piers 18 inches square, under each post raise the sills 2 inches above the level of foundations, preventing bottom of sills from getting water-logged and decaying so rapidly.

The working part of tipple is covered with a corrugated iron building, 26 feet wide and 76 feet long, protecting both men and machinery from inclement weather.

The estimated capacity of tipple is an average of 2,000 pounds (2,000 pounds per ton) in ten hours.

The new haulage equipment and tipple of the Weaver mine at Gibson, N. Mex., is up to date in every modern improvement and labor-saving device, besides having several economical improvements not found in any other mine. As a whole it is equal to anything of the kind in the United States, and is superior to similar equipment of most of the large coal mines in the East and South.

The coal field in the vicinity of the Weaver and Heaton mines, as well as peculiar conditions existing, together with method of operating, is worthy of particular mention.

The local field extends into Arizona on the west and terminates abruptly on the east by an upthrow of several hundred feet. The strike of fault is very nearly north and south and is very close to range line 18 west. On the north the field extends into Colorado and continues south for a distance of 40 miles. By erosive action the field has been divided from east to west, the coal cropping on each side of the valley.

There are two distinct coal beds of importance, separated by 500 to 800 feet of alternate clays and sandstones. Both are in the Laramie Cretaceous beds. The lower beds are about 90 feet thick and contain four seams of workable coal, named from mines that have been opened up in them. Beginning with top seam: Crown Point, Thatcher, Diamond, and Otero veins. All vary from 2 to 6 feet in thickness and are characterized by having a clay band varying from 1 inch to 1 foot in thickness near the middle of the vein. The thickness of these veins is very erratic, and very little work is being done on them at present. The coal is a lignite of very good quality.

The upper, or Gallup beds, are about 130 feet thick and contain six workable veins of coal, numbered from the top down—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, and 5. No. 1 is a large, dirty vein, split up with streaks of bone and shales. Very little coal has been mined from this vein. No. 2 vein varies from 2 to 5 feet in height of clean coal with good sandstone roof. Very little work has been done in this vein. No. 3 vein varies from 3 to 6 feet in height of clean coal with good sandstone roof. This vein has been worked extensively for years in the Gallup and Weaver mines. No. 3½ vein varies from 2 to 8 feet in height of clean coal, except near the outcrop where a heavy clay band exists. This vein appears to be local, as it pinches out about 2 miles west from the fault. It has been extensively worked in the Weaver mine, the greater percentage of coal coming from this seam. No. 4 vein is from 3 to 4 feet and has been worked but very little. No. 5 vein, from 5 to 8 feet thick, has been developed to a large extent in the Gallup mine. The slope was driven in this vein through good workable coal the entire distance of 5,000 feet. Owing to fire in slope pillar the mine was abandoned about three years ago. One drawback to this vein is the fire clay top, from 5 to 20 feet thick, which disintegrates rapidly on coming in contact with the moist atmosphere. Another disadvantage is the heavy grade at face of slope, which is about 25 per cent. At present the American Fuel Company is mining in the No. 3 and No. 3½ veins.

The Weaver slope is driven in the No. 3½ vein, directly on the pitch. Wherever possible grade tunnels are driven up to the No. 3½ vein and this vein taken out as clean as possible, allowing top to come in. The more efficient the pillars are drawn the better it is for conditions later on. After this vein is taken out as clean as possible entries are driven ahead in the No. 3½ vein, and all pillars are taken out that is possible. Last year's tonnage, figuring from the area mined, shows an equivalent to a 7-foot vein mined completely. In part of this territory the No. 3 vein was only 3 feet thick; where this occurs mining is prosecuted in the No. 3½ vein. The rooms are driven up and pillars drawn back till a fall is obtained. Generally the fall only extends up to the top of the No. 3 vein, leaving the strong roof of sandstone over the No. 3 vein intact. By putting in a rough chute at mouth of room and running small car in over the fall as the coal is taken out, this coal is reclaimed at a very small cost to both company and miners, as no timber or powder is required. The writer has frequently seen blocks of this coal dropped down 80 feet wide and 300 feet long, ready to be broken up and loaded into the pit cars.

About 8 feet of sandstone separates these two veins. One peculiarity that exists in this field that has never been satisfactorily explained is what miners term "life in the coal."

In the solid the coal acts very similar to pillar coal under heavy pressure. For instance, take two rooms driving into the solid, the one in advance will work freely, the coal sometimes bursting off in great slabs, while the one behind will be dead and require shooting. This pressure is exerted both laterally and vertically. In the Weaver slope, which is driven in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ vein, it is impossible to hold the 8 feet of sandstone between it and the No. 3 vein, and in places where the upper vein is being worked first the pressure from the vein below heaves the bottom up till entries are nearly closed. Miners state they have never encountered this in other fields, and various suggestions have been made as to the cause. One authority thinks that it is due to the tension on the earth's crust from below. Another suggests that it is due to the seams of lime between slips in the coal coming in contact with the air. Another that it is due to gas under pressure, but no trace of gas has ever been found. The method of mining is by room and pillar—double entries driven from both sides of slope about 600 feet apart. Rooms are turned off from each side, and are driven up till they meet the rooms from the entries above and below. Where the pitch is too great only raise rooms are driven; then entries are consequently closer together. All entries are laid with 16-pound steel; also dip rooms where the grade is excessive. Mules gather the coal to the slope partings; from there the hoisting rope delivers coal to the tippie.

Pit cars are made of wood substantially bound. The cars have patent self-oiling wheels, 40-inch gauge, and 8 feet from bumps to bumper, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch Swedish iron drawbars and couplings of same material; weight of car, 1,500 pounds; average capacity, 3,500 pounds when well topped.

Everything about the Weaver mine is in excellent condition for a large increase of production, which may be looked for during the ensuing fiscal year.

HEATON MINE.

[American Fuel Company, owner and operator.]

The Heaton mine is located in sec. 35, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, by wagon road, from Gibson, N. Mex. The mine is connected with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad at Gallup, N. Mex., by a branch road 4 miles in length, which furnishes transportation facilities. There are 6 veins of coal in this property, identical with those hereinbefore described in the Weaver mine. Two veins are opened in the Heaton mine, known as Nos. 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$. Thickness of coal seams: No. 3 vein, 5 feet; No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ vein, 5 to 7 feet. Both seams have sandstone roof and floor, in general, throughout the mine. The mine is opened by a slope 2,182 feet deep into the upper vein, and slope of 1,500 feet diverging from upper slope at greater angle of dip into the lower vein at a distance of 1,200 feet from mouth of main slope, then by double entry, rib, and room system. The mine is ventilated by a propulsion fan. A 50-horsepower engine is used to hoist the trips from the mine. Average number of men employed underground, 69; average number of men employed outside, 32. The employees are of various nationalities—Americans, Italians, Scotch, Germans, Slavs, English, and Irish. About 90 per cent of the employees could write, as shown by signatures to vouchers.

The mine was operated 218 days during the fiscal year; the gross product was 71,169 tons; amount used in operating the mine, 12,625 tons; net product, 585,544 tons; estimated value of net product, at \$1.50 per ton at the mine, \$87,580.42. The coal is marketed in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, a large percentage being used upon the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway coast lines. Development thus far has proven a very valuable coal area in this mine.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 21, 1906.—Inspected Heaton mine. Air intake 26,100 cubic feet per minute; 108 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces and mine in good condition.

April 6, 1906.—Inspected Heaton mine. Air intake 25,300 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 130 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

June 9, 1906.—Inspected Heaton mine. Air intake 22,800 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 100 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

CATALPA MINE.

[American Fuel Company, owner and operator.]

The Catalpa mine is located in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine lies about 5 miles south of the town of Gallup, and is connected with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad by a branch road 5 miles in length. There are four known seams of coal in the measures at this mine which average 5 feet in thickness. Two of these seams, known locally as the "Crown Point" and "Thatcher" veins, were worked through the Catalpa mine, the thickness of the coal in these seams being about 5 and 6 feet, respectively. Kind of coal, lignite; dip of vein, 8° ; depth of slope, 2,400 feet; system of working, slope from outcrop, double entry, room and pillar.

Operation of this mine was indefinitely suspended three years ago, as the Weaver and Heaton mines, owned by the same company, were sufficiently developed to supply the demand.

GALLUP MINE.

[American Fuel Company, owner and operator; Hugh McGinn, mine superintendent, Gibson, N. Mex.]

The Gallup mine is situated at the village of Gibson, McKinley County, N. Mex. The mine lies in secs. 33 and 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is connected with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad by a branch road $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, which furnishes transportation facilities for the product. There are 6 coal seams of workable thickness and extent in this property, with an average cover of 200 feet on top vein. The seams are all exposed by outcrop, which shows the distance between the seams to be very irregular—from 7 to 30 feet apart. The thickness of these coal beds is as follows: No. 1, 6 feet; No. 2, 5 feet; No. 3, 5 feet; No. $3\frac{1}{2}$, 5 feet; No. 4, 4 feet; No. 5, 6 feet. Three of these veins—No. 3, No. $3\frac{1}{2}$, and No. 5—were worked in the Gallup mine. The mine was operated by slope, double entry, room and pillar system. The mine has precedence for the deepest slope in New Mexico—about 5,000 feet. Dip of coal seams from 5° to 14° ; average 10° .

Operation of this mine was suspended during the early part of 1904 on account of a fire which has been burning in the old abandoned workings for many years, and appeared to be approaching the present workings, as indicated by noxious gases, which were perceptible to some extent in the part being operated. It was considered advisable to shut the mine and thus exclude the air from the fire, which will probably die out. The same field can be reached from the new slope behind, on the Weaver mine, which adjoins the Gallup mine.

When the Gallup mine suspended operations it was estimated that there was more than four million tons of coal developed and ready for extraction. This coal was developed in the lower workings, far below the fire which invaded the slope and caused the shutting down of the mine. Very heavy double and triple stone stoppings were built to guard against danger to the lower workings, hence the great reserves of coal developed and undeveloped in the Gallup mine will yet be recovered thru other mine openings. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion in the old workings in the entries near the surface, and had been burning for twelve years in the more distant abandoned upper workings of the mine before it encroached upon the main slope. Thousands of feet of stone and brick fire walls were built to keep the fire off the slope, but caving of the ground between the various coal seams rendered these efforts futile. The mine was closed and air shut off from the fire before the slope was damaged to any appreciable extent, so that now the Gallup mine is simply a great coal reserve, ready for extraction, and already proven to be of very great extent.

OTERO MINE.

[Owned by the American Fuel Company.]

During the earlier part of the past fiscal year the Otero mine was operated by the Caledonian Coal Company, but after the ownership of the property had past from the hands of the Caledonian Company the mine inspector could not obtain any returns from the former operators. The figures as to production, etc., are approximate, deduced by the mine inspector from personal observation of the operation of the property. Since the property changed ownership the American Fuel Company has suspended operation of the property, as the developed portion of the field was practically exhausted of coal.

The Otero mine is located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It lies about 3 miles east and 1 mile north of the town of Gallup, N. Mex. A spur connects the mine with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad.

Four seams of workable thickness are known in the property, viz: Crown Point, Thatcher, Black Diamond, and Otero. Three of these veins are worked thru the Otero mine, viz: Crown Point, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness; Thatcher, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and Otero, 5 feet.

The system of working is by slope, double entry, room and pillar. The mine is ventilated by a Crawford & McCrimmon 12-foot fan. Six steam engines are in use at the mine, viz: Hoisting, 50 horsepower; blower, 25 horsepower; fan, 16 horsepower; two pump engines, 10 horsepower each, and one of 12 horsepower. Depth of slope, 1,400 feet; dip of vein, 2 to 8 per cent; kind of coal, lignite; thickness of vein, 5 feet. Average number of men employed underground, 30;

average number of men employed outside, 18; nationality of employees not obtained. Number of days the mine was operated during the fiscal year, 100; total output for fiscal year, 15,000 tons; amount used in operating mine, 1,000 tons; net product, 14,000 tons; estimated value at the mine, \$21,000.

The coal is marketed principally in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico, being shipped over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, and Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Railroad.

THATCHER MINE.

This mine adjoins the Otero mine on the east. The mine was recently sold to the American Fuel Company, the present owners.

The Thatcher mine is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, and is situated about 3 miles in an easterly direction from the town of Gallup, N. Mex. A spur connects the mine with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad. Two coal seams are worked in the Thatcher mine, one known as the Thatcher and the other as the Black Diamond. Average thickness of each coal seam, 4 feet 6 inches. System of working, slope, double entry, room, and pillar. Ventilation by exhaust fan. Six steam engines are in use, viz, hoisting engine, 160 horsepower; blower, 60 horsepower; fan, 16 horsepower, and two pumping engines of 10 and 12 horsepower. Dip of coal seams about 4° ; depth of slope, 1,800 feet. This mine was not operated during the past fiscal year, as there was not sufficient demand for the product. Lack of demand was due to the substitution of oil for fuel in California, and on the Pacific coast railroads.

CANAVAN MINE.

[Stephen Canavan, owner and operator.]

The Canavan mine is located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 4, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. This is the only coal mine in New Mexico operated through a vertical shaft. The main working shaft is 225 feet in depth; another shaft has been sunk 1,200 feet distant, which was intended for the second opening into the mine, and the drift entry between the two shafts is being driven as rapidly as possible. But it was found that the ventilation was becoming weak, and bids have been called for on a contract to sink another shaft for a fan shaft between the two shafts here above mentioned.

The mine is one of the coal seams of the lower coal measures, probably the Crown Point coal seam. Thickness of coal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; dip of seam, about 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, 10; average number of men employed outside, 4; number of days mine was operated during past fiscal year, 200; total output, 7,000 tons; amount used in operating mine, 700 tons; net product, 6,300 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, at \$1.35 per ton, \$8,505.

This mine has only become a producing mine during the past fiscal year. The mine is a new one, upon which the owner estimates the

expenditure at \$40,000, in equipment and development, to place it upon a producing basis. The output from this mine is sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and in the markets of the Pacific coast States. The demand is curtailed by the use of fuel oils. The mine has a capacity for much greater production and will probably increase its production during the ensuing year.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

April 13, 1906.—Inspected Canavan mine. Air traveling in mine 4,000 cubic feet per minute; 16 men employed underground. Found that second opening into mine has not been completed, but work on connecting entry is being prosecuted with due diligence, said entry having been driven about 600 feet. Found mine in good condition.

June 13, 1906.—Inspected Canavan mine. Air intake weak, fan compartment leaking into main shaft, air not good at working faces. Twelve men employed underground. Instructed that ventilation be improved. Mr. Canavan informed me that he had called for bids for contract to sink new fan shaft and will prosecute work upon same with due diligence. Found mine otherwise in good condition.

W. A. CLARK MINE.

[Clark Coal Company, owner and operator.]

This mine is located in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. A spur of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad connects the mine with the main line of railroad and furnishes transportation facilities. The property has an area of 1,200 acres, underlaid by five veins of coal of the following thickness, as shown by diamond-drill borings: Commencing at the top the first coal seam is encountered at a depth of 3 feet from the surface; thickness of coal, 3 feet; 18 feet below first seam the second seam is found with 2 feet of coal; at a depth of 7 feet below the second seam the third seam, carrying $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of coal, is reached; 5 feet farther down the fourth seam—the 6-foot seam—is at present worked in the W. A. Clark mine. This vein varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness. Dip of vein varies from 1 to 11 per cent. The system of working is drift, double entry, room and pillar. Depth of main entry about 4,800 feet from mouth of entry to face.

The mine is ventilated by one Capell fan (exhaust) 14 feet in diameter, located on a shaft about the center of the workings, and one Buffalo fan inside. Electricity is used for haulage, running machines, and other power needed in the operation of the property. Capacity, 600 horsepower; 390 kilowatts, 250 volts, varying amperes as necessary. The electric machinery in use is of various types—Goodman, Morgan-Gardner, Jeffrey, Westinghouse, and Siemens-Halske. Six electric motors—four Goodman and two Jeffrey—aggregating 500 horsepower, are used to bring the coal out of the mine and onto the tippie. The mine is equipped with seven coal-cutting machines of 1,000 tons per day capacity; none of the cutting machines are now in use. Four steam engines are in commission on the property, viz: One 250-horsepower high-speed engine; one 175-horsepower high-speed engine; one 175-horsepower low-speed Corliss engine, and one 25-horsepower slide-valve engine. Last year a new Scotch marine type tubular boiler of 150 horsepower was added to the steam plant.

Average number of men employed underground, 99; average number of boys employed underground, 3; average number of men

employed outside, 30; average number of boys employed outside, 5. The men are of various nationalities—Europeans predominating. As shown by signatures to vouchers, 85 per cent of the men could write. The mine was operated 301 days during the fiscal year. Total output for the fiscal ending June 30, 1906, 105,000 tons; number of tons used in operating mine, 5,000; net product of mine, 100,000 tons. This shows a decrease in production below the preceding fiscal year of 20,960 tons. Estimated value of output at the mine, \$146,000. The coal is marketed in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Old Mexico, and Texas, a considerable portion being used at the copper mines of Senator W. A. Clark at Jerome, Ariz., and on the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad and United Verde and Pacific Railway. The product is shipped over the Atehison, Topeka and Santa Fe coast lines.

The use of fuel oil in the territory where the coal from this mine was marketed, it is estimated, has lessened the demand 50 per cent, and consequently curtailed the production to that extent. The oils which have been substituted for this coal are produced at Bakersfield, Cal., and Beaumont, Tex. The California oil replaced coal from this mine for railroad purposes in the Pacific States and Territories, and the Texas oil replaced the coal in Old Mexico and Texas for railroad, manufacturing, and domestic uses.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 19, 1906.—Inspected Clark coal mine. Air intake 24,680 cubic feet per minute; 36 miners and company men employed underground. Air well distributed. Found mine in fairly good condition. Inspected new Clark mine. Air intake, 3,450 cubic feet per minute; 20 men underground. Found twelve kegs of powder stored in cabin in the mine. Instructed that it be removed from the mine. Found mine in otherwise good condition.

April 10, 1906.—Inspected Clark mine. Air intake 21,600 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 34 men employed underground. Found that Brown entry, which constitutes the second opening into the mine, has been closed on account of a fire in that section of the mine, and the only other second opening now is through fan shaft. Instructed that ladderway be kept in good condition practicable for an exit from the mine. Found the mine otherwise in good condition. Inspected new Clark mines Nos. 1 and 2. Air intake erratic and baffling on both mines, but air good at working faces; 22 men employed underground in both mines. Found that there were no ladders in air shafts which constitute second openings for both mines. Instructed that ladders be placed in each shaft to make reasonable means of exit from the mines in case of emergency. Found mine otherwise in good condition.

June 11, 1906.—Inspected Clark mine. Air intake from shaft and main entry, 29,900 cubic feet per minute; 49 men and 13 company men underground. Air well distributed to working faces. Traversed about 2 miles of workings in operation. Found mine in good condition.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF W. A. CLARK MINES.

1. All miners in the employ of this company must be at their respective places of work at 7.30 a. m., remaining there till 12 m., returning at 1 p. m., and remaining until 5.30 p. m., unless their turns for the day are all loaded.

2. No employee is allowed to leave the mine without the consent of the mine foreman, except in case of sickness or accident. And any miner absenting himself from his work longer than one day, without permission of the mine foreman, shall forfeit all claim to his former place and can only return to work by permission of the mine foreman.

3. All grievances of mine employees must first be submitted to the mine foreman, and in case they can not satisfactorily arrange matters, it shall then be presented to the superintendent of the company, whose decision in all cases must be final.

4. We will not in any way recognize any organization or combination of men who shall in any way combine for the purpose of making demands upon this company.

5. All men in the employ of this company, either by the day or month, are required to be at their respective places of work at 7 a. m., remaining until 12 m., returning to work at 1 p. m., and continuing at their work until 6 p. m., unless excused by the mine foreman. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

6. All employees of this company will be subject to the orders of the mine foreman, who has full power to employ and discharge employees of the company, the foreman being at all times subject to the orders of the superintendent.

7. Any employee known to be taking coal from railroad cars will be discharged.

8. The mine foreman will be permitted to ride on pit cars while attached to the locomotive.

9. The mine foreman will personally examine the mine and see that all parts thereof are in safe condition. All employees must report any dangerous place to him, who will at once have same repaired, and permit no one to enter therein. Reckless and inexperienced persons will not be employed in the mine.

10. Employees passing through doors in any entry or air way and neglecting to close the same will be discharged.

11. Employees taking tools or material of any kind, and neglecting to return same, will for the first offense be charged for tools or material so taken, but for the second offense they will be discharged.

12. The abuse of horses, destruction or waste of property belonging to the company will not be permitted.

13. Quarrelsome or intoxicated persons are forbidden to enter the mine or interfere in any manner with those on duty.

14. The company will place an inspector at the tippie who will inspect each car and deduct all dirt and slate contained therein, such an amount per car as his judgment may direct. He shall report the fact of such deductions having been made to the superintendent or mine foreman, who shall personally examine into the matter, and unless a good and sufficient reason is shown by the miner why such was loaded he shall be discharged.

15. Cars may be weighed while in motion, passing over the scales, but if so weighed must pass sufficiently slow as to admit of correct weight being taken by weigh boss.

16. Persons or families of persons not in the employ of the company will in no case be permitted to occupy company buildings.

17. Any employee discharged from the works will be required to leave his place in good condition, to deliver any company property in his possession to the mine foreman. Any employee neglecting or refusing to keep his place in good and safe condition will be discharged and the cost of putting his place in shape deducted from any balance due.

18. Every person who shall be in the employ of the company for as much as two days shall be assessed \$1.50 for a doctor and hospital fee, and thereafter each assessment of \$1.50 shall be made monthly as long as such person is in the employ of the company. Such assessment shall be paid for the services of a doctor and hospital selected by the company.

19. Miners will be expected to keep their places well timbered and in a safe condition, and the mine foreman will see that timbers for the purpose are constantly kept on hand. One end of such timbers cut square for such purpose.

20. Miners are under the direction of the mine foreman while underground, and such mine foreman shall direct the manner of putting in minings and shots, shall order timbers set up, or break-throughs or crosscuts made where in his judgment such are needed, and no timbers, break-throughs, or crosscuts unless so ordered will be paid for by the company.

21. No person except those employed therein will be permitted to enter the weigh office or to speak to the weigh boss while on duty.

22. All employees are subject to a monthly tax for water and school expenses.

23. Single men occupying rooms, cottages, and houses will rent at a price to be agreed upon. A charge of \$2 a ton will be made for coal delivered to employees living at the mines.

24. This company compels no man to enter its employ or service and will insist on its right to discharge any or all employees at any time without explanation. The superintendent will rigidly enforce these rules and discharge any employee violating them.

25. Notices signed by the superintendent not in conflict with these rules and regulations will be binding on employees and must be obeyed by them.

These rules and regulations are in full force and effect from this date, and anyone who is not willing to work under them and abide by them can not enter the employ of this company.

Clarkville, N. Mex., ———, ———, ———.

Miner's annual contract, Clarkville, N. Mex.

This agreement, made this — day of —, A. D. —, between W. L. Bretherton, agent, of the first part, and —, of the second part:

Witnesseth, that the said party of the second part has agreed, and by these presents does hereby agree, to enter the employment of said party of the first part as a —, to commence on the — day of —, A. D. —, and to abide by and to adhere to and observe the rules and regulations set out and printed on the back hereof, numbered 1 to 25, inclusive, and which are hereby made a part of this contract, to the like extent as if herein written, and in addition to abide by and observe all other rules and regulations as may be adopted from time to time by said coal company, party of the first part, by and with the consent of the party of the second part, for the purpose of regulation of mining and other employment in and about the coal mines and property of the said coal company, party of the first part.

The said party of the second part further agrees to keep his room or working place in good order and repair, well secured and propped; and also that if the said party of the second part shall at any time deem his room unsafe and insecure by reason of neglect or failure to deliver props he shall at once cease work in said room or working place, and shall not resume work therein until first suitable props have been delivered and he has made his room secure; and also that he will not be absent from his employment hereunder without leave, except in case of sickness or unavoidable contingency that will prevent him from work.

The party of the first part agrees to furnish at the mouth of the room requisite material, rails, props, and supplies to keep said room in good working order after party of the second part has made requisition to driver for same.

The party of the first part agrees to pay said party of the second part for each ton of coal mined by him and delivered on pit cars as follows, less all deductions, set-offs, and counterclaims due at date of payment: — cents per ton of 2,000 pounds unscreened coal, from — to —, all coal to be free from rock, bone, or other avoidable impurities.

The party of the first part agrees to pay the party of the second part — dollars for each day month the party of the second part may be employed on company work by the party of the first part, less all deductions, set-offs, and counterclaims due at date of payment.

Said first party hereby reserves the right and privilege of closing its mines at any time or of reducing the number of employees by discharge of all or such of them, including said party, as the superintendent or the persons having charge of the mines for the time being may think proper. All payments hereunder to be made on regular pay day and in compliance with the rules and regulations above named; and pay day is hereby fixed for and on the Saturday nearest the 25th day of each month, when and at which time all wages and moneys that may have been earned during and in the calendar month next prior to such pay day shall be paid, less all moneys owing said party of the first part on any account whatever up to date.

It is hereby expressly agreed and understood by the party of the second part that should he become a tenant of the party of the first part during the term of his engagement, then in case of the termination of this contract, either by his discharge from the employ of the said first party or in any other way, the term of such tenancy shall at once cease and be determined without notice, and he shall vacate the premises occupied by him upon verbal notice of the agent or superintendent of the said first party, written notice to quit being hereby expressly waived, and on failure so to do will be deemed guilty of forcible detainer of such premises, and that he will not be entitled to demand or receive any part of the wages due him for labor performed (should the party of the first part so elect) until such premises are vacated and the keys thereof delivered at the office of said first party.

And the party of the second part further agrees that he will not stop work, leave the employment of said party of the first part, or join or become a party to, either directly or indirectly, any strike or combination for the purpose of obtaining, or the intent of which is to obtain from, or cause the company, party of the first part, to pay their miners or other employees an advance of wages, or pay beyond what is specified in this or their contract, nor for any other cause whatever. Nor will he in any manner aid, abet, or countenance any such strike, combination, or scheme whatever, during the time specified in the first clause of this contract. And if the said party of the second part at any time shall violate any of the provisions of this contract in this regard he shall thereby forfeit all claim for coal prior thereto mined or labor performed, and not paid for, and the said first party shall be fully released from all liabilities on account of this contract, for coal mined or labor performed by the said party of the second part.

For and in consideration of the foregoing agreements the company, party of the first part, hereby covenants and agrees that it will not join any combination with other companies, or be a party, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of reducing the rate of wages of the party of the second part below the sum specified in this contract. Nor will it in any manner aid, abet, or countenance any combination or scheme whatever that has for its purpose any such object or design during the time specified in the first clause of this contract. And if the said party of the first part shall violate any of the provisions of this contract in this regard it will thereby forfeit a sum of money not to exceed \$50, as a penalty, to the said party of the second part. Party of the second part also agrees to accept said sum of \$50 in full for any damage he may sustain by any violation of the provisions of this clause of this contract, and on receipt of same waives all further claim for damages against said party of the first part.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this day and year first above mentioned.

Witness:

W. L. BRETHERTON, *Agent.*

Signed in duplicate.

Read the rules and regulations.

GALLUP FUEL COMPANY'S MINE.

[William McVickers, general manager.]

This mine was quoted in former reports as the Union mine. During the past fiscal year the property has passed into the control of the Gallup Fuel Company. In making returns to the mine inspector, by the general manager of the mine, the mine was called the Gallup mine, but as there is an extensive mine called the Gallup mine, upon which operation is temporarily suspended, it would cause a confusion of names and be misleading to call this property the Gallup mine; hence it is quoted as the Gallup Fuel Company's mine.

This mine is located in the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 28, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It lies about 2 miles south of the town of Gallup, N. Mex. Three seams of workable thickness are known to exist in the company's ground. The seams are known as the Aztec, Black Diamond, and Thatcher veins. The depths from the surface at which these coal seams occur are, respectively, as follows: 35 feet, 320 feet, and 360 feet. These seams outcrop in the canyon half a mile distant from the Gallup Fuel Company's mine. The thickness of these beds are as follows: Aztec, 5 feet 4 inches; Black Diamond, 6 feet 6 inches, and Thatcher, 5 feet 8 inches. The Gallup Fuel Company is operating upon the Black Diamond seam. Depth of main slope, 1,200 feet; dip of coal seam, 15°; thickness of coal, 6 feet 6 inches; average number of men employed outside, 4; nationality of employees, Americans and Navajo Indians; percentage of employees who could write as shown by signatures, Americans, 100; Indians, 0; average number of men employed underground, 14; nationality of employees underground, Americans, Scotch, and Italians.

Percentage of employees who could write, as shown by signatures to vouchers, American and Scotch, 100; Italians, 75. Number of days mine was operated, 285; total production for fiscal year, 10,000 tons, slack used for operation of mine; estimated value of production at the mine, at \$1.65 per ton, \$16,500. The coal is shipped via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to markets in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. A 42-horsepower steam engine is used to haul the loaded trips from the mine to the tippie. During the past fiscal year a new railroad spur has been built at a cost of \$5,000, sidetrack for mine,

\$1,500, and a new tippel costing \$700. Total, \$7,200 expended in improvements. With the improvement in equipment and railroad connection recently completed the mine is in condition to produce an increased tonnage during the ensuing fiscal year.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

April 12, 1906.—Inspected Gallup Fuel Company's mine. Air intake erratic and baffling; no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; 12 men employed underground. Found trips being run without a drag; instructed John Sharp, superintendent, to have a drag on each trip hauled from the mine. Found mine otherwise in good condition.

June 12, 1906.—Inspected Gallup Fuel Company's mine. Air intake erratic and baffling; no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; 12 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

Rio Arriba County ranks third among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico, the net production for the past fiscal year amounting to 45,000 tons, an increase over the production of the preceding year of 3,477 tons. While it is not probable that Rio Arriba County will ever be a close competitor for first place among the coal-producing counties of the Territory, yet it is certain, from the favorable location of its mines and the territory dependent upon them for the nearest accessible fuel supply, as well as the excellent coking qualities of the coal, that the production of the Rio Arriba County mines will be greatly increased in the future, and also that new mines will be opened to supply the increased demand, which is now easy to foresee.

Rio Arriba County moved from fifth place among the coal-producing counties of the Territory to third place during the past fiscal year. This promotion was not due to increase in production, but was caused by the shutting down of the mines in Santa Fe County and Lincoln County. Rio Arriba County produced 2.6 per cent of the total production of the Territory.

MONERO MINE.

[Rio Arriba Coal Company, owner and operator.]

The Monero mine is located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 18, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, at Monero station, on the Durango Branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and between Durango and Antonito, Colo., but south of the State line and in the Territory of New Mexico.

The coal is an extra quality of bituminous coal, an especially good coal for both steam and domestic use, and makes excellent coke. There are three workable veins in this coal field of the following thicknesses, respectively: Four feet, 3 feet 4 inches, and 3 feet. The Monero mine is opened by slope, cross entries, and rooms. A slope has been driven 1,600 feet in depth upon the 4-foot seam. The coal seams dip at an angle of 7 per cent toward the west. The power for hoisting is supplied by a 45-horsepower double-cylinder steam engine. Average number of men employed underground, 20; average number of men employed outside, 4; average number of boys employed underground, 1. Various nationalities employed underground—Americans, Irish, Germans, and Italians—90 per cent of whom could write, as

shown by signatures to vouchers. The mine was operated 275 days during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. Total output for fiscal year, 26,000 tons; used in operating mine, 1,000 tons; net product, 25,000 tons; estimated value of product at the mine, \$38,000. The coal is nearly all sold to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for operating purposes. A small proportion of the product is marketed in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, and near-by camps, and some is sold in Santa Fe, N. Mex. The demand for coal in this immediate vicinity is greater than the production, but insufficient development of the mine and inadequate equipment restricts production.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 24, 1905.—Inspected machinery on Monero mine. Found cable considerably worn in parts, and eye-splices used to connect different sections of the cable as new pieces were put in to replace worn parts. Instructed Aaron Freese, engineer in charge, to carefully watch the cable to prevent accident by strand of cable breaking at the eye-splices.

October 25, 1905.—Inspected Monero mine. Air intake, 4,200 cubic feet per minute. Twenty-eight men employed underground. Air carried to working faces, but ventilation weak. Instructed Ed Bryan, pit boss, that ventilation be improved. Found about 100 gallons of gasoline in tanks at the bottom of the slope, for use in gasoline pumping engine. Entered a protest with Mr. J. H. Crist, general manager, against the storage of gasoline in the mine.

January 24, 1906.—Inspected Monero mine. Air intake, 4,700 cubic feet per minute. Air return, 5,600 cubic feet per minute. Found mine in good condition.

April 17, 1906.—Investigated accident which occurred in Monero mine Saturday, April 14, 1906, whereby Ramon Montoya had his back broken. Found that accident was caused by a defective eye-splice in the cable breaking, which broke while an empty trip was being lowered with Ramon Montoya, the victim of the accident, and Edward Crist.

April 18, 1906.—Inspected Monero mine. Air intake, 4,200 cubic feet per minute. Air good at working faces. Twenty-two miners and 3 drivers employed underground. Complaint made by Patrick Fisher on behalf of the miners that the mine inspector's instructions in regard to using a safety lamp while handling the gasoline at the gasoline pump in the mine were not being carried into effect. Again notified Ed Bryan, pit boss, Ben Neilson, and Ed Crist, persons in authority, that only safety lamps be used, as heretofore mentioned.

June 18, 1906.—Inspected Monero mine. Air traveling in mine, 11,700 cubic feet per minute. Eighteen miners, 3 drivers, and 1 boy employed underground. Found half barrel of gasoline, in wooden barrel, stored in left entry at bottom of slope. Instructed that gasoline must be put in close iron tank or removed from mine. Mine otherwise in good condition.

M³BROOM MINE.

[Rio Arriba Coal Company, owner and operator.]

The McBroom mine is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Monero station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, to which place the coal is hauled upon wagons and thence shipped by rail. The mine is worked by contractors, who mine the coal, haul it by wagon, and deliver it on the cars at Monero station for a stipulated price per ton. The coal of this mine is a good grade of bituminous coal, similar in every way to the product of the Monero mine, and described above. Thickness of coal seam, 4 feet; system of working, slope, single entry, room, and pillar; length of main slope, 450 feet; ventilation by furnace shaft; dip of coal seam, 8° ; mule haulage is used out of mine to tippie. Average number of men employed inside, 7; average number of men employed outside, 2; number of days mine

worked during fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, 275; number of tons of coal produced during that period, 5,000; estimated value of product at mine, \$9,500. The product is disposed of to the New Mexico Lumber Company, Burns-Riggs Lumber Company, and other commercial consumers.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 26, 1905.—Inspected McBroom mine. Air intake gave no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; 5 men employed underground. Found that reasonable diligence is being used in construction of a second opening, as instructed upon my last visit of inspection. Found that the mine pillars are very light and the roof very strong, creating danger of a sudden cave-in and closing of openings. Instructed that stronger pillars be left in workings in operation.

January 25, 1906.—Inspected McBroom mine. Air intake 3,600 cubic feet per minute; 8 men employed underground. Found that second opening into mine had been completed, as instructed upon my former visits of inspection. Found mine in good condition.

KUTZ MINE.

[George W. Kutz, owner.]

The Kutz mine is located in NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is operated under lease by W. C. Ferguson. It lies within one-half mile of Monero station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which transports all the coal from the mine to the market. There are two known veins upon this property, the upper vein being 4 feet and the lower vein 3 feet 10 inches in thickness; dip of coal seams, 11 per cent; system of working, slopes, single entry, room and pillar; ventilated by furnace and air shaft. Depth of slope on upper coal seam, 700 feet. A 30-horsepower steam engine is used for haulage from mine to tippie. Average number of men employed underground, 20; average number of men employed outside, 3. Nationality of employees, Americans, Irish, Italians, and Mexicans, all of whom could write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers. Number of days mine was operated during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 240; total output, 1,500 tons; slack for fuel at mine, no account of which was kept; net product, 15,000 tons; estimated value at mine, \$24,000.

The coal is sold to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, and Santa Fe, N. Mex. No. 2 slope, which is driven on the upper coal seam, was operated during the past fiscal year.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 26, 1905.—Inspected Kutz mine. Air intake 1,800 cubic feet per minute; ventilating current not constant, but air good at working faces; 3 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

January 27, 1906.—Inspected Kutz mine; 18 miners and company men underground. Ventilation weak; instructed that it be improved. Found mine insufficiently timbered; instructed that more timbers be set.

June 19, 1906.—Inspected Kutz mine; Ferguson and Kutz, operators; James Rodenbaugh, pit boss. Air intake erratic; gave no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; 9 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

Santa Fe ranks fourth among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico. The Coal Measures of this county merit and have attracted more attention than the coal fields of any other county in New Mexico. This is due not to the extraordinary extent of the coal beds, but to the

peculiar geological conditions which there prevail. In the immediate vicinity of the town of Madrid are found strange and anomalous coal beds.

The bituminous and anthracite coals occur in juxtaposition in the same coal seam. The younger coal seams of the series are sometimes highly metamorphosed and anthracited, while the older veins have not passed the bituminous stage. In some instances a part of a coal vein may be anthracite, while a few hundred yards distant, laterally, the same vein may produce bituminous coal. The geological peculiarities of these Coal Measures are due to the action of intrusive sheets of andesite, the near approach of which in places furnishes the agency for local metamorphism of the Coal Measures, thus producing the anthracite coal here found.

The coal produced from the Cerrillos bituminous (Cook & White) mine was a noncoking coal, but it was found that at a depth of about 2,600 feet in the slope the coal had changed to a very good coking coal. The change would indicate the nearer approach to one of the intrusive sheets, and the possible change from bituminous to anthracite coal as closer approach is made to the intrusion.

The principal mines of the district are the Cerrillos bituminous, formerly known as the "Cook & White," and the Cerrillos anthracite, formerly called the "Lucas mine."

The mines just named have demanded and received constant attention from the mine inspector. The necessity arises from the fact that these are among the few dangerously gaseous mines in the Territory.

The coal production of Santa Fe County has been on the decline for the past three years. A fire in the Cerrillos bituminous mine four years ago caused suspension of work below the fourth cross entry, at a depth of 2,300 feet, and although the fire was long since extinguished and the locality in which the fire occurred is now hundreds of feet under water there was no attempt on the part of the operators to reopen the lower levels until last year, hence no new ground was developed in this mine for three years, and the product of the mine has consequently been much restricted.

On the night of December 23, 1905, a fire started in the first dip plane below the fourth right entry, at a distance of about 850 feet below the entry. The fire originated from a shot fired at quitting time in the evening, but the shot firers did not go back to examine the places and the fire was not discovered until next morning, as the 24th being Sunday and no men going to work the fire boss did not think it necessary to go down in the mine on the night of the 23d. When discovered in the morning, the fire had made considerable headway. The fire was fought for forty-eight hours, but without success, when Mr. John T. Kebler, general manager, to save the men from dangerous risk, ordered the mine closed. Several explosions followed the closing of the mine. The mine was flooded to a point above the fourth right entry and 850 feet above the point where the fire had originated.

In March, 1906, an attempt was made to reopen the mine, but it was found that the explosion had started a fire in the third left entry. The management again ordered the mine closed. Recently another attempt was made to reopen the mine, but the fire was still burning in the third left entry and the mine is closed indefinitely.

In the Cerrillos anthracite mine development was discontinued four years ago, because a poor grade of coal was encountered in the bottom

of the slope. It is more than probable that the inferiority of grade of coal was due to the nearer approach of the intrusive sheet, as similar occurrences of disintegrated coal were found and passed through in other parts of the mine, and it is very likely that further development would have passed through the zone of poor coal and into another good field of anthracite.

The upper entries continued to furnish a restricted supply until October 10, 1905, when the last of the slope pillars were pulled out and the mine abandoned.

For the past fifteen years the Cerrillos anthracite mine has furnished anthracite coal for the local demands of New Mexico, as well as shipping considerable quantities to the Pacific coast.

There are several small areas of anthracite coal showing outcrops in the vicinity of Madrid, but whether these smaller areas and smaller seams can be operated profitably in competition with the anthracite coals of Colorado and of Pennsylvania remains to be demonstrated. In any event the output from these lesser seams would be comparatively small.

CERRILLOS BITUMINOUS NO. 27 MINE.

The Cerrillos bituminous mine is located in T. 14 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated at Madrid, a town at the end of a spur of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, 3 miles in length, which connects with the main line at Waldo station. The mine was operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and is opened by triple slopes, 2,911 feet in depth, driven at an angle of 15° , the direction of dip of coal seam. Main entries or levels are driven from the main slope at intervals of 600 feet, and these entries are intersected by planes driven to the raise and on the dip, parallel to the main slope and at intervals of 600 feet as the entries depart from the main slope. Thus the field is blocked into 600-foot squares. Back entries are driven parallel to main entry, and cross entries connect the main and back entries, maintaining a thorough system of ventilation. From the dip and raised planes rooms are turned 300 feet in length by 20 feet in width, a pillar of 30 feet being carried between rooms. This pillar is taken out in retreating after the rooms from planes have made junction at the middle between two planes. Compressed-air engines hoist the product from the dip planes, or it is lowered by gravity to the entry below as soon as connection is made with the rooms above, whichever may be found most convenient and economical. The mine is ventilated by two exhaust fans, 14 and 16 feet, respectively, located upon fan shafts connecting with and exhausting from the extremities of the lateral openings from the main slope.

The main slope is the intake, the air splitting at or near the bottom. The mines of this camp are among the few mines of New Mexico in which CH_4 is found in sufficient quantity to be very dangerous, but so efficient have been the methods of ventilation employed under the present management, and so carefully are they guarded, that these mines are as safe as if no gas were present, and they will so continue to be as long as the same vigilance is exercised as now.

Wolf's miner's safety lamps are used. The lamps are locked in the lamp house by the magnetic device attached to the lamp and can not be unlocked without the use of a powerful magnet; hence the lamps are not liable to be opened by the miners, as such a magnet as is used

weighs about 20 pounds. These lamps give great satisfaction to those using them and are an invaluable safeguard in gaseous mines.

The Cerrillos bituminous mine produces an excellent quality of bituminous coal; thickness of vein, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. Average number of men employed underground, 75; average number of boys employed underground, 4; average number of men employed outside, 15; number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 145; total output for fiscal year, 22,561 tons; slack used in operating mine, net product, 22,561 tons; estimated value of product of mine—\$2.60 + per ton—\$58,658.60. Net decrease of tonnage below previous year, 14,790 tons.

The outside employees are Mexicans and Americans. Percentages of each nationality who could write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers, 95.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 7, 1905.—Inspected Cerrillos bituminous mine. Air intake, 43,800 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 80 men employed underground. Found trips running in first and second dip planes without drags; instructed that drags be used. Found fire damp standing in opening being driven for air course from room 12 to room 11 on left of first dip plane; instructed that canvas be put up to conduct air into and dispel gas in this opening.

October 12, 1905.—Inspected Cerrillos bituminous mine. Air intake, 45,000 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 75 men employed underground. Inspected workings in operation; made tests for fire damp; found mine clear and in good condition.

November 16, 1905.—Inspected Cerrillos bituminous mine. Air intake, 48,000 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 74 men employed underground. Made tests for fire damp; found the mine clear and in good condition.

December 24, 1905.—Received telegram from James Lamb, superintendent, stating that "Cerrillos bituminous mine is on fire in first dip plane off fourth right entry; fire beyond control," and requesting instructions. Wired instruction to close all openings and shut off all air from the fire, as far as possible.

January 4, 1906.—Investigated conditions at Cerrillos bituminous mine. Found mine on fire and water being pumped into mine to flood fire. Made diagram of workings in vicinity of fire and calculated cubical contents of openings to determine quantity of water and time necessary to submerge the burning portion of the mine. Found the operators doing everything possible to be done to control fire and keep men out of danger.

March 5, 1906.—Investigated conditions at Cerrillos bituminous mine. Found smoke issuing from fan house on left side of mine, indications of fire on left side of mine. As the mine is a gaseous mine and very dangerous under present conditions the mine inspector suggested that the mine be kept closed until all indications of fire have ceased, to which the operators assented and the mine was closed indefinitely.

CERRILLOS ANTHRACITE MINE.

This mine, which was formerly called by the operators the Cerrillos anthracite "A" 28 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 was formerly known as the Lucas mine. The mine was operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The coal seam is first-class anthracite, equal to the best Pennsylvania anthracite. Thickness of coal seam, 3 feet; average dip, 18° ; system of working, triple slope, double cross entries, room and pillar; depth of slope, 2,900 feet, but pillars have been drawn and the mine workings abandoned on account of depreciated quality of coal encountered, caused by the nearness of lava sheet.

First-class anthracite has been found in diamond drill hole a mile beyond the face of bottom of slope, which it is highly probable would have been encountered if slope had been continued.

In operating this mine the field was blocked into 600-foot squares

in the same manner and coal extracted in the same manner as described in the foregoing article upon the Cerrillos bituminous mine.

The breaker plant, where the coal was broken and assorted into various sizes—grate, egg, and pea—is one of the most complete to be found anywhere. The breaker machinery was run by a 40-horsepower steam engine, with an auxiliary pair of 20-horsepower Lidgerwood engines for hoisting purposes. The building is ten stories in height, the dimensions being 250 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 110 feet high, the top of the breaker being on a level with the mouth of the slope. Storage bins for each of the several sizes of coal are provided at the level of the railroad cars, which were loaded therefrom. These bins have a capacity of 75 tons each. Average number of men employed underground, 30; nationality of underground employees, Americans, Italians, Mexicans, Germans, Austrians, and negroes. Ninety per cent of the negroes and Mexicans could write and 95 per cent of the other nationalities, as shown by signatures to vouchers. Average number of men employed outside, 12, 7 of whom were employed at the mine and 5 at the breaker; average number of boys employed outside, 8, 7 of whom were employed at the breaker; nationality of outside employees, Americans, Mexicans, and negroes, of whom the same percentages could write as given above. Number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 105; total output for fiscal year, 10,109 tons; slack was used in operating mine; net product, 10,109 tons; estimated value of net product at mine at an average of \$4 per ton, \$40,436.

The coal was marketed in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and California. The product was shipped from the mine via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. The demand for this coal was far in excess of the supply.

The Cerrillos anthracite mine was operated upon a coal bed overlying the Cerrillos bituminous seam, being separated by strata of sandstone of about 150 feet in thickness. On top of the Cerrillos anthracite coal, and separated from it by sandstone strata 30 or 40 feet in thickness, is found the metamorphism of this coal bed, viz, an intrusive sheet of andesite about 350 feet in thickness. On top of this intrusive sheet, and only separated by a light stratum of sandstone, another seam of anthracite coal was found, 4 feet 2 inches in thickness, which was operated in the anthracite "B" No. 33 mine. The productive area proved to be comparatively small, and the mine was depleted of available coal and abandoned, having been operated three years. The coal seam in this mine was cut out by an intrusive sheet.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 9, 1905.—Inspected Cerrillos anthracite mine, C. F. & I. Company, operator. Air intake, 7,200 cubic feet per minute; 26 miners and 5 company men employed underground. Pillars being pulled. Found every precaution being taken for safety of the men employed.

This was the last visit of the United States mine inspector to this mine, as the pillars were pulled and the mine abandoned thirty-one days later, October 10, 1905.

BLOCK COAL MINE.

[Owned and operated by the estate of Leonard Lewisohm.]

The Block coal mine is located in SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 32, T. 13 N., R. 9 E. New Mexico principal base and meridian. The new slope

is in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 32, T. 13 N., R. 9 E. It is about 16 miles southeast from Madrid, N. Mex., by wagon road, and about 12 miles from San Pedro, the product of the mine being used at the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Company's metal mines at the latter-named place, the coal being hauled in wagons. Operation of the metal mines has been suspended during the past year; hence there was no market for the product of the Block coal mine and it was not operated, the mine being too far from railroad transportation to place coal in other markets for sale. Kind of coal, bituminous; thickness of coal seam, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; dip of seam, 11 per cent; system of working, slope, single entry, room and pillar; depth of slope, 600 feet; ventilation by air shaft; haulage by horse whim.

It is reported that the metal mines of the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Company will soon resume operations, and in that event the Block coal mine will become a producer again, as the product will be in demand at the metal mines.

SANDOVAL COUNTY.

Sandoval County has several outcrops and exposures of coal seams within its boundaries, the coal seams lying upon the northern uplift of the Sandia range of mountains. The more important of these coal lands is embraced in what is known as the Una del Gato coal field.

The Una del Gato, Coyote, and Pinavititos coal fields have recently attracted much attention among local operators. While the three named are used to designate the three localities within the area of the coal field, yet the outcrop is continuous and identical throughout all three coal areas as divided by imaginary lines and under different names.

This coal field is probably a portion of the same coal areas and of contemporaneous age with the Madrid or Cerrillos mines, but interrupted by the uplift of the Cerrillos Mountains on the northeast.

As the anthracite coal of the Cerrillos field is due to the rapid metamorphism produced by igneous intrusions, it is far more than probable, considering the igneous surroundings of the Una del Gato field, that anthracite coal will be found in this field by development in localities nearer to the uplift of the Cerrillos and San Pedro ranges.

The outcrop of the Una del Gato Measures, showing four workable coal seams $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, extends a distance of about 9 miles from northwest to southeast diagonally across T. 13 N., R. 6 E., from sec. 6 to sec. 33, inclusive, with an almost continuous outcrop along an irregular line between the sections named. Two of the coal seams have from one to three dirt bands along the outcrop, but upon the Hagan mine, the only place the field has been developed to any great extent, the dirt band pinched out at a depth of 260 feet.

About 12,000 acres, or more than half of T. 13 N., R. 6 E., has been already filed upon as coal lands, and about 2,000 acres of it has been purchased from the Government at \$20 per acre.

HAGAN MINE.

[Owned by E. B. Field, of Santa Fe, N. Mex.]

The Hagan mine is located in NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33, T. 13 N., R. 6 E. New Mexico principal base and meridian; operated by the New Mexico Fuel and Iron Company, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

A branch line is being built to connect the mines with the Santa Fe Central Railroad; a survey has also been made for a branch line 12 miles in length to connect the mines with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway at a point near Algodones.

Four coal seams have been shown in the Hagan mine, ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet in thickness. The coal veins are known by the following names, in order of their occurrence in depth from the surface, viz, Andrews, Hopewell, McCance, and Kennedy.

Only one vein is being developed at present—the Hopewell. Thickness of vein, 4 feet 6 inches; depth of slope, No. 1, 1,020 feet; No. 2, 701 feet; dip of vein, 15° ; system of working, triple entry, slope, double-cross entries, room and pillar.

The coal is a good quality of bituminous coal, especially desirable for domestic purposes, as it is a free-burning coal, giving a white ash, and without clinker. It is quite probable that there will be an extraordinary demand for it, and that this coal will be substituted for many other coals now used in the Southwest for domestic purposes as soon as railroad transportation facilities are completed so that it may be placed in the market.

The Hagan mine was not operated during the fiscal year, except a small amount of development work, as there are no transportation facilities to carry the product to market, but upon the completion of the branch of the Santa Fe Central Railroad to the mines the Hagan mine will fall into the line of producing coal mines of New Mexico.

Two men were employed underground and 1 man outside, working 100 days. The mine produced 1,000 tons of coal, valued at \$2,000 at the mine. The product was sold to the mining camps in the vicinity of Golden, N. Mex.

COYOTE MINE.

[Owned and operated by the Sloan Coal Company, Santa Fe, N. Mex.]

The Coyote mine is located in what is called the "Coyote" field, being about halfway between the Hagan mine and the Pinavititos coal field. The same series of coal seams as found in the Hagan mine extend into and through the Coyote field.

This property has been opened by a slope about 200 feet in depth, which, at the time of the mine inspector's visit, was in a fault. The coal seam above the fault is about 7 feet in thickness, but has two bands of shale in it, reducing the thickness of the coal materially. It is not all certain that this opening is upon the same coal seam as the Hagan mine, and it is quite probable that one or more of the other three coal seams in this property would develop a better and cleaner seam of coal. The mine has not been operated during the past fiscal year.

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. These coal areas have been credited with the Santa Fe County Coal Measures in the aggregate of coal areas of New Mexico.

PECOS COAL MINE.

The Pecos coal mine is located in E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 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. A good wagon road leads from the mine to Glorietta 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 coal seam, 3 feet; dip of coal seam, 5°; system of working, slope, single cross entry, room and pillar; depth of main slope, 273 feet; cross entry, 173 feet. Natural ventilation. This mine has not been operated during the past fiscal year. While all of the other Coal Measures of New Mexico belong to the Cretaceous period, the Coal Measures of the Pecos occur in limestones, presumably of the Carboniferous period.

EL PORVENIR MINE.

The El Porvenir mine is located 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. About \$1,000 has been invested in machinery and development work. The property was not operated during the past fiscal year.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

There is little doubt that the Coal Measures developed and operated in McKinley County, N. Mex., extend with little interruption across San Juan County, from south to north, to the Colorado line.

The coal seams of this county, where developed, are larger than has been found in any other section of New Mexico, ranging from 4 feet to 40 feet in thickness, most of it of good marketable coal. This vast and valuable area of coal has attracted much attention during the past two years from capitalists and coal operators. The Colorado and Arizona Railway Company has been organized and incorporated with the avowed intention of building a railroad from Durango, Colo., via Clifton, Ariz., to connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad at some point between Lordsburg, N. Mex., and Benson, Ariz., or at either of the last-named points. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has built 60 miles of broad-gage railroad from Durango, Colo., to Farmington, N. Mex., and it is generally believed that the agents of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and of the Southern Pacific Railroad are now acquiring control of the traffic from the coal mines in operation near Durango, Colo., and farther south in New Mexico, with the intention of placing the coal and coke in the markets of Arizona, Mexico, Texas, southern New Mexico, and the Pacific coast.

With these two strong competitors in the field to develop this great transportation industry, it is more than probable that these great coal fields will be extensively developed in the near future.

LA PLATA MINE.

[Owned by Thomas O'Brien, Dawson, N. Mex.]

The La Plata mine is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 15, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pendleton, San Juan County, N. Mex., the

nearest post-office. This property, opened last year, takes precedence of any coal mine in San Juan County for extent of development. Two slopes have been sunk upon the property, 300 feet and 800 feet, respectively. The seam dips at an angle of about 10° .

This mine adjoins the Thomas mine upon the mammoth coal seam, which is doubtless a continuation of the great Carboneria seam exposed near Durango, Colo., and known in the geology of that section as the Upper Coal Measures of the Mesa Verde formation. This coal seam, in the vicinity of Pendleton, N. Mex., has an aggregate thickness of 60 feet, but shows several dirt bands and layers of bony coal unfit for market. In the La Plata mine the 700-foot slope was sunk at the bed rock of the coal series. A vertical cross section of 15 feet above the sandstone bedding shows the following order of strata: Commencing at the bottom there is 22 inches of coal; next above, 6 inches of fire clay and shale; then above, 4 feet 4 inches of coal; a parting of shale 2 to 4 inches above, and then 2 feet 6 inches of coal; again a thin parting of shale, and above it 5 feet of coal, and above the last-named coal seam there is shown 10 feet of coal sandstones and coal. The coal of this great seam shows better in adjoining claims—that is, the coal appears to have fewer bands of shale and bone and the percentage of workable coal appears to be greater.

The coal is semicoking in character, and while a fairly good grade of coke can be obtained in the laboratory the coal will not make a good coke in the oven upon a commercial scale. A small coke oven was built at this mine, but the results were not highly satisfactory. A steam hoisting plant of about 50-horsepower capacity was installed at this mine. Operation of the property was suspended during the past fiscal year.

STEVENS MINE.

[Owned by Mrs. A. S. Young and operated under lease by Thomas Evans, Fruitland, N. Mex.]

The Stevens mine is located in sec. 4, T. 29 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of Fruitland, on the San Juan River.

The nearest railroad point is Durango, Colo., 70 miles distant by wagon road. Kind of coal, bituminous; thickness of coal seam, 12 feet, 10 feet of which is clean, marketable coal, lying horizontal; system of working, drift entry, room, and pillar; extent of workings, main drift, 350 feet; right entry, 150 feet; left entry, 150 feet. Average number of men employed underground, 2; number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 279; total output, 1,747 tons; estimated value at mine, \$2,572. The product is sold in the towns of Fruitland and Farmington and to farmers of the San Juan Valley.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 21, 1905.—Inspected Stevens mine. Air intake erratic, no register on anemometer, but air good at working face; 4 men employed underground. Found mine insufficiently timbered, and gave instructions that more timbers be set. Mine otherwise in good condition.

THOMAS MINE.

[W. H. and Albert C. Thomas, owners and operators.]

The Thomas mine is located in sec. 21, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The nearest railroad point is Aztec, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, about 45 miles distant. This coal seam is the thickest coal vein in the Territory. At

the Thomas mine it is about 60 feet in thickness, with 20 feet of good marketable coal developed. The vein at this point is faulted, and the upthrow shows a transverse section of the seam, the dip of which is about 25 per cent. The development consists of a drift entry driven across the dip; length of drift, about 350 feet; natural ventilation. Number of days mine was operated, 80; number of men employed underground, 1; output for fiscal year, 400 tons; estimated value at mine at \$1.50 per ton, \$600. The product is sold to the farmers of the La Plata Valley and vicinity and at Aztec, N. Mex.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 19, 1905.—Inspected Thomas mine. Found operation of mine temporarily suspended; found that second opening into mine has not yet been made, as I heretofore instructed, but W. H. Thomas assured me that the second opening would be constructed as soon as possible when operation of mine is resumed.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Coal is known to occur at several places in Sierra County, in the locality of the plains on the eastern slope of the Caballo range of mountains. Several prospect shafts and one or two diamond drill holes were sunk to prove the value of the field, but it was found so much disturbed and broken that development work was soon stopped in every instance. Two seams of coal are tilted and exposed by the uplift of Caballo range, the outcrop of these seams being quite conspicuous a few miles west of Ash Spring and about 14 miles west of Cutter station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. At this point the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company has sunk a shaft 172 feet upon the coal seam, which is tilted to an angle of about 70 degrees from the horizontal.

When inspected March 6, 1906, a drift had been run 90 feet from the bottom of the shaft, exposing 33 inches of clean coal, with bands of slate and coal extending about 18 inches above the clean coal.

The mine is called the Southwestern coal mine; it will be operated to furnish fuel to the boilers to generate power for the electric plant of the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company, which plant is located near the mouth of the shaft on the coal seam. The power generated will be transmitted by electric line to the concentrating plant, which is located at the lead mines 6 miles to the south. No report of production from this mine has been made.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 6, 1906.—Inspected Southwestern coal mine. Main slope 172 feet in depth; drift, 90 feet. Ventilation by small blower; ventilating current weak. Found no second opening into the mine as required by United States statute. Instructed that a second opening be constructed without delay and before operation of the mine for production of coal. Found operation of the mine temporarily suspended.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Socorro County ranked fifth among the coal mining counties of New Mexico during the past fiscal year. The gross production being 20,223 tons; net product shipped, 19,903 tons, being only 1.1 per cent of the total net product of the Territory.

There is no doubt that the production of coal from this county will be largely increased during the ensuing fiscal year, as efficient equipment of the mines and railroad transportation facilities have recently

been installed. The coal operators of this county have been handicapped by having to haul their product 12 miles, by horse teams, to the nearest railroad point—San Antonio, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. This expense alone, \$1.65 per ton, was greater than the average price of coal aboard the railroad cars at the other mines of the Territory. But the short railroad haul from San Antonio, N. Mex., to El Paso and other Southern markets made it possible to continue mining even with this great expense attached for hauling to the railroad. But this primitive method of transportation restricted the output of the mines.

During the past fiscal year the New Mexico Midland Railroad has been completed from San Antonio, N. Mex., to the mines at Carthage, and coal is now being shipped over it. The product of these mines is a most desirable quality of fuel for either steam producing or for domestic purposes. The coal makes an excellent grade of coke; in the early days of coal mining in New Mexico coke ovens were built and operated at San Antonio, N. Mex., upon coal from the Carthage mines. Considerable coke was shipped, but operation of the mines was suspended and the ovens were torn down and the material moved away.

Eighteen small coal seams, ranging from 1 inch to 8 inches in thickness, have been discovered by borings in the Carthage field. One vein of workable thickness, 5 feet, has been developed and operated. Upon this seam are located the Hilton, Government, Bernal, McIntyre, and Emerson mines.

HILTON MINE.

[Owned by the Carthage Fuel Company; W. P. Thompson, general manager.]

The Hilton mine is located in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated about 12 miles southeast from San Antonio, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, to which place the product of the mines is transported via the New Mexico Midland Railroad. This mine is located upon the Carthage coal seam, which in this immediate locality is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness; class of coal, bituminous, coking; average dip of coal seam, 15° ; system of working, slope, single entry, room and pillar; depth of main slope, 700 feet. The mine is ventilated by a 12-foot exhaust fan. A 50-horsepower steam engine furnishes the haulage power to transport the coal from the partings in the mine to the tippie, and a 16-horsepower engine runs the fan. Number of men employed outside, 2; number of men employed underground, 25; nationality of employes, Spanish-speaking natives predominating, with a few Scotch, Irish, and Americans. All employes could read and write, as shown by signatures to vouchers. Number of days mine worked during fiscal year, 190; total output for fiscal year, 11,067 tons; number of tons used in operating mine, 300; net product of mine for fiscal year, 10,877 tons; estimated value of net product at mine, \$32,631. The coal is marketed in El Paso, Tex., and in Mexico.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 26, 1906.—Inspected Hilton mine. Air intake, 11,300 cubic feet per minute; 20 men employed underground. Air well distributed to working faces. Investigated circumstances attending accidental death of Pablo Romero, who was killed in this mine on January 12, last. Found circumstances as detailed in accident report to be correct.

March 28, 1906.—Inspected Hilton mine. Air intake 8,600 cubic feet per minute; 15 men employed underground; air well distributed. Found mine in good condition.

May 14, 1906.—Inspected Hilton mine. Air intake not regular, as fan is not working to-day, but air good at working faces; 8 men employed underground retimbering mine and repairing the pump. Found mine in good condition.

BERNAL MINE.

[Carthage Fuel Company, owner and operator.]

This mine lies between the Hilton and Government mines, and is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, and is under the same management as the Hilton mine cited above.

The coal produced is a good quality of bituminous coking coal, and very desirable for either steaming or domestic purposes. Thickness of seam, 6 feet; depth of slope, 800 feet; dip of seam, 12°; system of working, single entry, room and pillar; system of ventilation, natural ventilation through two air shafts. Number of men employed underground, 15; number of men employed outside, 2; nationality of employees, Spanish-speaking natives, 90 per cent of whom could write as shown by signatures to vouchers. Number of days mine was operated during fiscal year, 60; net product for fiscal year, 667 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, at \$3 per ton, \$2,001. The product is shipped over the New Mexico Midland Railroad to San Antonio, N. Mex., thence via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to market at El Paso, Tex., and to Mexico.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 29, 1906.—Inspected Bernal mine. Air intake weak and erratic, but air good at working faces; 8 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

May 17, 1906.—Inspected Bernal mine. Air intake erratic and baffling, but air good at working faces; 10 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

GOVERNMENT MINE.

[Carthage Fuel Company, owner and operator; W. P. Thompson, general manager.]

The Government mine is located in SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It inherits the name of the Government mine from the fact that Government troops, camped upon the Rio Grande, worked the mine thirty-five or forty years ago. The coal is similar in character to the Hilton and Bernal mines described above. Thickness of coal seam, 6 feet; dip of coal seam, 15°; depth of slope, 800 feet. Steam power is used for haulage from the partings in the mine to the tipple; efficiency, 85 horsepower. During the past fiscal year a new tipple has been built, an 85-horsepower boiler installed also, 18 by 24 air compress; No. 7 Cameron pump; 700-foot 3-inch pipe line; 300-foot 4-inch pipe line, and many other incidental additions to equipment. The mine is ventilated by two air shafts; system of working, single and double entry, room and pillar. Average number of men employed underground, 20; average number of men employed outside, 1; nationality of employees, Spanish-speaking natives and Americans; 99 per cent of the men employed could write, as shown by signatures to vouchers. Number of days mine was operated during the fiscal year, 140; total output for fiscal year, 2,889 tons; amount used in oper-

ating mine, 130 tons; net product, 2,759 tons; estimated value of net product at mine, at \$3 per ton, \$8,277.

The coal is shipped over the New Mexico Midland Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and is sold in El Paso, Tex., and Mexico.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 27, 1906.—Inspected Government mine. Air intake, 5,250 cubic feet per minute; 22 men employed underground; air not well distributed to working faces; 12 men employed underground. Instructed that ventilation be improved. Found mine otherwise in good condition.

May 16, 1906.—Inspected Government mine. Air intake erratic and baffling, but air good at working faces; 20 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition. Inspected new opening being made near old United States Government opening; instructed that connection be made with other opening or that new second opening be made when depth of 100 feet is attained.

M'INTYRE MINE.

[Carthage Fuel Company, owner and operator.]

The McIntyre mine is located in SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The workings are upon the same seam as all of the Carthage mines hereinabove mentioned and located in the vicinity of the old Carthage coal camp. It is situated between the old Nos. 1 and 2. The system of working is by slope, back slope, double entry, room and pillar. The main slope has attained a depth of 1,000 feet. A 50-horsepower steam engine is used for haulage purposes from the partings to the tippie. Thickness of coal seam, 5 feet; dip of seam, 25° . This mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

EMERSON MINE.

[E. O. Emerson, J. L. Emerson, and C. B. Allaire, owners and operators.]

The Emerson mine is located in S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 9 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 16, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

The mine is situated about 10 miles southeast of San Antonio, N. Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, to which point the coal is hauled in wagons and shipped thence by rail to market at El Paso, Tex. The coal is a good quality of bituminous, very good for steam and domestic purposes, and makes an excellent quality of coke. Thickness of coal seam, 6 feet; dip of vein, 15° ; system of working, slope, single entry, room, and pillar; depth of main slope, 1,300 feet; natural ventilation through slope and two air shafts. The power for operating is furnished by a 60-horsepower steam engine, Hendrie & Bolthoff, link motion. An air compressor of ample efficiency is used to operate the pump. About two years ago a squeeze in the mine closed the main slope. During the past year the mine has been reopened by a new slope driven in the sandstone immediately overlying the old main slope.^a Average number of men employed underground, 12; average number of men employed outside, 2; number of days mine was operated, 140; net product, 5,600 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$3 per ton, \$16,800.

^a The above estimates of tonnage, etc., is approximated, as no returns were received at this office from the mine operator.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 24, 1906.—Inspected Emerson mine. C. B. Allaire, general manager; Joseph Aidell, pit boss. Air intake erratic, no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; 18 men employed underground. Found that the second opening into the mine was quite difficult of access on account of caved ground surrounding it. Gave instructions that approaches to second opening be cleared of fallen rock.

May 15, 1906.—Inspected Emerson mine. Air intake erratic and baffling, no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; 14 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

The production of coke in New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, at the ovens of the Dawson Fuel Company, Dawson, N. Mex., was 65,264 tons, at an estimated value at the ovens of \$3 per ton of 2,000 pounds, aggregating \$195,792.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company claims a coking capacity of 275 tons per day, but no data obtainable as to number of days ovens were operated nor tonnage produced during the fiscal year.

The production of coke for the preceding fiscal year was 76,737 tons, of which the Dawson Fuel Company produced 49,075 tons, showing a gain, as above, of 15,189 tons; the Raton Coal and Coke Company, predecessor of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, produced 27,662 tons during the preceding fiscal year from 84 ovens. This company has operated 134 ovens during the past fiscal year; hence it is probable that the production was greater than the preceding year, but information as to tonnage was withheld.

The Dawson Fuel Company have in course of construction 450 underflue bee-hive coke ovens, 11 feet diameter, built upon the same plan as used in some parts of the coal district of Durham, England.

These, in addition to the 125 ovens formerly in use, will give a capacity of 575 ovens, from which the production of coke will be, approximately, 25,000 tons per month, and requiring 1,700 tons of washed slack per day. When in full operation this will be one of the largest coke-producing plants of the West. It is expected that the new coke ovens will all be completed and in operation before October 1, 1906.

Table showing statistics of the coal-mining industry in the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Name of mine.	Number of men employed.			Number of boys employed.			Number of days mine was operated.	Total output (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Amount used in operating mine (tons of 2,000 pounds).
	Under-ground.	Outside.	Total.	Under-ground.	Outside.	Total.			
<i>Colfax County.</i>									
Dawson Fuel Co.'s mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	415	360	775	8	6	14	261	554,821	14,095
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co.'s mines:									
Dutchman mine.....	75	31	106	3	1	4	275	107,912	2,661
Tin Pan mine.....	50	20	70	3	2	5	130	26,347	None.
Van Houten mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	300	30	330	5	4	9	248	413,905	2,211
Yankee Fuel Co.'s mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	80	30	110	4	.....	4	75	25,171	700
Raton Fuel Co.'s mines:									
Climax mine.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	280	3,839	None.
Sugarite mine.....	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	275	6,496	None.
Llewellyn mine.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	200	2,000	None.
Honeyfield mine.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	150	500	None.
Sperry mine.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	150	500	None.
Total.....	936	471	1,407	26	13	39	.....	1,141,491	19,667

Table showing statistics of the coal-mining industry, etc.—Continued.

Name of mine.	Number of men employed.			Number of boys employed.			Number of days mine was operated.	Total output (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Amount used in operating mine (tons of 2,000 pounds).
	Under-ground.	Outside.	Total.	Under-ground.	Outside.	Total.			
<i>Lincoln County.</i>									
Capitan mine.....	4		4				100	1,898	None.
Old Abe mine	2		2				150	650	None.
Total	6		6					2,548	
<i>McKinley County.</i>									
American Fuel Co.'s mines:									
Weaver mine.....	208	93	301				263	339,980	27,178
Heaton mine.....	69	32	101				218	71,169	12,625
Otero mine.....	30	18	48				100	15,000	1,000
Clark Coal Co.'s mine	99	30	129	3	5	8	301	105,000	5,000
Canavan mine.....	10	4	14				200	7,000	700
Gallup Fuel Co.'s mine.....	12	4	16				285	10,000	(a)
Total	428	181	609	3	5	8		548,149	46,503
<i>Rio Arriba County.</i>									
Kutz mine.....	15	3	18				240	15,000	(a)
Rio Arriba Coal Co.'s mines:									
Monero mines.....	20	4	24	1	1	2	275	26,000	1,000
McBroom mines.....	7	2	9	1		1	275	5,000	
Total	42	9	51	2	1	3		46,000	1,000
<i>Santa Fe County.</i>									
Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.'s mines:									
Cerrillos Anthracite "A 28" mine..	30	12	42		8	8	105	10,109	(a)
Cerrillos Bituminous "B 27" mine..	75	15	90	4	1	5	145	22,561	(a)
Total	105	27	132	4	9	13		32,670	
<i>Sandoval County.</i>									
Hagan mine.....	2	1	3				100	1,000	
<i>San Juan County.</i>									
Stevens mine.....	2		2	1		1	279	1,747	
Thomas mine.....	1		1				80	400	
Total	3		3	1		1		2,147	
<i>Socorro County.</i>									
Carthage Fuel Co.'s mines:									
Bernal mine.....	15	2	17				60	667	
Government mine.....	20	1	21				140	2,889	130
Hilton mine.....	25	2	27				190	11,067	190
Emerson mine.....	12	2	14				140	5,600	(a)
Total	72	7	79					20,223	320

(a) Slack used.

Table showing statistics of the coal-mining industry, etc.—Continued.

Name of mine.	Net product (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Approximate price per ton. ^a	Estimated value.	Increase (tons of 2,000 pounds). ^b	Decrease (tons of 2,000 pounds). ^c	Character and class of coal mined and shipped.
<i>Colfax County.</i>						
Dawson Fuel Co.'s mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	540,726	\$1.20	\$648,871.20	128,999	.....	Bituminous, coking; screened mine run.
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co.'s mines:						
Dutchman mine.....	105,251	1.19	126,195.95	397	.....	Do.
Tin Pan mine.....	26,347	1.37	36,095.39	26,347	.....	Do.
Van Houten mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	411,694	1.11	456,980.34	59,560	.....	Do.
Yankee Fuel Co.'s mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	24,471	1.50	36,706.50	24,471	.....	Do.
Raton Fuel Co.'s mines:						
Climax mine.....	3,839	1.50	5,758.50	.....	612	Do.
Sugarite mine.....	6,490	1.50	9,744.00	3,275	.....	Do.
Llewellyn mine.....	2,000	1.50	3,000.00	.....	.....	Do.
Honeyfield mine.....	500	1.50	750.00	.....	700	Do.
Sperry mine.....	500	1.50	750.00	.....	.....	Do.
Total.....	1,121,824	.....	1,324,851.88	{ 243,049 d241,737 }	1,302	
<i>Lincoln County.</i>						
Capitan mine.....	1,898	2.50	4,745.00	.....	40,352	Bituminous coking.
Old Abe mine.....	650	3.00	1,950.00	.....	240	
Total.....	2,548	.....	6,995.00	.....	d40,592	
<i>McKinley County.</i>						
American Fuel Co.'s mines:						
Weaver mine.....	312,802	1.40	433,332.50	56,445	.....	Lignite, noncoking; screened mine run.
Heaton mine.....	58,544	1.50	87,880.42	51,534	.....	Do.
Otero mine.....	14,000	1.50	21,000.00	.....	10,846	Do.
Clark Coal Co.'s mine.....	100,000	1.46	146,000.00	.....	20,960	Do.
Canavan mine.....	6,300	1.35	8,505.00	6,300	.....	Do.
Gallup Fuel Co.'s mine.....	10,000	1.65	16,500.00	5,285	.....	Do.
Total.....	501,646	.....	712,917.92	{ 119,564 d70,758 }	81,806	
<i>Rio Arriba County.</i>						
Kutz mine.....	15,000	1.60	24,000.00	9,477	.....	Bituminous, coking, mine run, and lump.
Rio Arriba Coal Co.'s mines:						
Monero mine.....	25,000	1.52	38,000.00	.....	5,000	Bituminous, coking, screened mine run.
McBroom mine.....	5,000	1.90	9,500.00	.....	1,000	Bituminous, coking, lump.
Total.....	45,000	.....	71,500.00	{ 9,477 d3,477 }	6,000	
<i>Santa Fe County.</i>						
Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.'s mines:						
Cerrillos anthracite "A 28" mine.....	10,109	4.00	40,436.00	.....	14,573	Anthracite, various sizes.
Cerrillos bituminous "B 27" mine.....	22,561	2.60	58,658.60	.....	14,790	Bituminous, lump.
Total.....	32,670	.....	99,094.60	.....	d29,363	

^a Per ton of 2,000 pounds.^b Of net product over preceding fiscal year.^c Of net product below preceding fiscal year.^d The apparent discrepancy of totals of net increase and decrease is due to omission of mines which suspended operation during the past fiscal year, and do not appear on the above table, or to new mines included herein which did not appear on last year's table; but the figures at the foot of net increase and net decrease columns show the actual comparative total increase or decrease in net product for each county as compared with last year, without reference to addition of figures in column above those footings.

Table showing statistics of the coal-mining industry, etc.—Continued.

Name of mine.	Net product (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Approximate price per ton.	Estimated value.	Increase (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Decrease (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Character and class of coal mined and shipped.
<i>Sandoval County.</i>						
Hagan mine a.....	1,000	\$2.00	\$2,000.00	.....	400	Semibituminous, white ash, noncoking.
<i>San Juan County.</i>						
Stevens mine	1,747	1.41	2,572.00	.....	3	Semicoking, semibituminous.
Thomas mine	400	1.50	600.00	.....	100	Do.
Total.....	2,147	.....	3,172.00	.....	{ 103 b 2,403	
<i>Socorro County.</i>						
Carthage Fuel Co.'s mines:						
Bernal mine	667	3.00	2,001.00	667	.....	Bituminous, coking, screened mine run.
Government mine	2,759	3.00	8,277.00	2,759	.....	Do.
Hilton mine	10,877	3.00	32,631.00	2,396	.....	Do.
Emerson mine	5,600	3.00	16,800.00	5,600	.....	Do.
Total.....	19,903	.....	59,709.00	11,422	.....

a Development work only.

b The apparent discrepancy of totals of net increase and decrease is due to omission of mines which suspended operation during the past fiscal year, and do not appear on the above table, or to new mines included herein which did not appear on last year's table; but the figures at the foot of net increase and net decrease columns show the actual comparative total increase or decrease in net product for each county as compared with last year, without reference to addition of figures in column above those footings.

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

County.	Number of men employed.		Number of boys employed.			Total output (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Amount used in operating mines (tons of 2,000 pounds).	
	Under-ground.	Out-side.	Total.	Under-ground.	Out-side.			Total.
Colfax	936	471	1,407	26	13	39	1,141,491	19,967
Lincoln	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2,548	.....
McKinley	428	181	609	3	5	8	548,149	46,503
Rio Arriba	42	9	51	2	1	3	46,000	1,000
Santa Fe	105	27	132	4	9	13	32,670	.....
Sandoval	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
San Juan	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2,147	.....
Socorro	72	7	79	.....	.....	.....	20,223	320
Total for Territory ...	1,594	596	2,290	36	2	64	1,794,228	67,490

County.	Net product (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Estimated value.	Increase (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Decrease (tons of 2,000 pounds).	Percentage of net product.
Colfax	1,121,824	\$1,324,851.88	241,737	.....	64.967
Lincoln	2,548	6,695.00	.....	40,592	.014
McKinley	501,646	712,917.92	70,758	.....	29.051
Rio Arriba	45,000	71,500.00	3,477	.....	2.606
Santa Fe	32,670	99,094.60	.....	29,363	1.834
Sandoval	1,000	2,000.00	.....	400	.005
San Juan	2,147	3,172.00	.....	2,403	.012
Socorro	19,903	59,709.00	11,422	.....	1.152
Total for Territory	1,726,738	2,279,940.40	327,394	72,758	99.642

Net increase of tonnage over preceding fiscal year, 254,636 tons of 2,000 pounds.
 Percentage of increase over preceding fiscal year, 17.29 per cent.

List of fatal accidents in coal mines of New Mexico during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Date of accident.	Name of victim.	Name of mine.	Cause of accident.
1905.			
November 9	Milan Kosanivich	Weaver No. 2, Gibson, N. Mex ..	Run over by loaded trip.
November 11	S. Numai	Dawson No. 3, Dawson, N. Mex ..	Fall of rock.
November 21	Julius Tritter	Blossburg No. 3, Blossburg, N. Mex.	Car jumping track knocking out timber, letting rock fall.
December 21	Gaetano Santillo	Brilliant No. 2, Brilliant, N. Mex.	Fall of slate.
1906.			
January 12	Pablo Romero	Hilton mine, Carthage, N. Mex ..	Fall of rock.
February 3	Paul Kravida	Dawson No. 1, Dawson, N. Mex ..	Do.
April 4	Paj Lukos	Yankee No. 1, Yankee, N. Mex ..	Do.
May 12	Pietro Deceseri	Dawson No. 1, Dawson, N. Mex ..	Do.
May 24	Wm. Williams	Yankee No. 1, Yankee, N. Mex ..	Do.

Lives lost to tons of coal mined.

County.	Gross tonnage of counties named.	Lives lost.	Number of tons of coal mined for each life lost.
Colfax	1,141,491	7	163,070
Lincoln	2,548		
McKinley	548,149	11	548,149
Rio Arriba	46,000		
Santa Fe	32,670		
San Juan	1,000		
Sandoval	2,147		
Socorro	20,223	1	20,223
Total for Territory	1,794,228	19	199,358.6

Total number of tons of coal mined during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 1,794,228; total number of lives lost during fiscal year, 9; average number of tons of coal mined for each life lost, 199,358.6.

Total number of men and boys employed at the mines, 2,354; percentage of fatalities thru accidents at the mines, 0.382, or 3.82 for each 1,000 persons employed.

RECORD OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

COLFAX COUNTY.

DAWSON MINE NO. 3.

November 11, 1905.—S. Numai; age, 24 years; a miner; nativity, Japanese; was undermining coal after having made a shot and before removing loose coal, when the loose coal fell from the face and struck him. Deceased was working in Dawson mine No. 3 at the time of the accident, and was killed about 8.30 a. m. on the 11th day of November.

DAWSON MINE NO. 1.

February 3, 1906.—Paul Kravida; age, 18 years; nativity, Italian; was killed in Dawson mine No. 1 on the 3d day of February, 1906, by rock falling on him. The accident could have been avoided had the deceased timbered his room properly. His neck was broken and he was killed immediately. He was unmarried, and had only been in the company's employ about 10 days.

May 18, 1906.—Pietro Deceseri; age, 41 years; nativity, Italian; was injured in Dawson mine No. 1 on the 12th of May, dying from effects of said injuries on the 15th day of May, 1906. The deceased had a wife and four children in Italy, and had been with the company about one year. Pietro Deceseri and his partner were cleaning roadways and resetting timbers in No. 9 room, in order to make it safe. There were twelve props lying in the room for use. The distance from the last prop they

put up to where he met with the accident was 17 feet; this was taking unnecessary risks, as the place should have been made safe as they advanced, or the rock that was loose taken down before working under it.

BLOSSBURG NO. 3 MINE.

November 21, 1905.—Julius Tritter; age, 21 years; nativity, Austrian; occupation, driver; was killed in Blossburg No. 3 mine on the 21st day of November, 1905, by a car jumping the track, knocking out timbers, and the rock falling upon him. Deceased had been with the company six months, and had a wife and child living in Blossburg, N. Mex.

BRILLIANT MINE NO. 2.

December 21, 1905.—Gaetano Santillo; age, 30 years; nativity, Italian; occupation, miner; was killed in mine No. 2 at Brilliant, N. Mex., on the 21st day of December, 1905. Deceased was working at face of entry on top of seam when a piece of draw slate fell on him.

YANKEE MINE NO. 1.

April 4, 1906.—Paj Lukos; age, 23 years; nativity, Austrian; occupation, miner; was killed in Yankee mine on the 4th day of April, 1906. The deceased person and his partner (Roy Kolloni) were employed in mining coal in main entry north air course. Kolloni was taking down some top coal and Lukos was loading car when rock fell from roof at face of the entry and caught Lukos beneath, killing him instantly. The men had been instructed by night-shift foreman, Leon Duez, about fifteen minutes before the accident occurred, to take the brushing down, but instead of following instructions they continued to work under the brushing until part of it fell on them.

YANKEE MINE NO. 1.

May 24, 1906.—William Williams; nativity, Welsh; age, about 32 years; occupation, coal miner; was killed in Yankee mine No. 1 on the 24th day of May, 1906. The deceased party was engaged in putting prop at face of his room and was standing under the rock, which was loose, when it fell on him. He was unknown, and had no relatives that could be learned of. There was no inquest held.

M'KINLEY COUNTY.

WEAVER MINE NO. 2.

November 9, 1905.—Milan Kosanovich; age, about 20 years; nativity, Austrian; occupation, coal miner; was injured in Weaver mine No. 2 at Gibson, N. Mex., on the 9th day of November, 1905. Deceased was standing at the entrance of second right entry on main slope; a loaded trip of cars from one of the lower entries when passing this second right entry, going at its regular speed, this man was, contrary to all our rules and regulations, in attempting to jump on the trip and ride up the slope, missed his calculation in jumping and several cars of the trip past over one of his legs. He died in about fifteen hours after the accident. He was perfectly sensible after the accident, and put the blame entirely on himself. He never recovered sufficiently from the shock to have the limb amputated.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

HILTON MINE.

January 12, 1906.—Pablo Romero; age, 39 years; nativity, native; occupation, miner; was killed in Hilton mine at Carthage, N. Mex., on the 12th day of January, 1906. Deceased was instantly killed by fall of rock from roof. He and his partner were engaged in taking out pillars along entry; the two men had been taken out of the place where Romero was killed two days before by the foreman and given another place to work in, and they were instructed not to go back there to work until permission was given by foreman. The place where they were moved to was somewhat harder, and, from what he said to one of the men, he went back because the coal there was so much easier mined.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

CARTHAGE, N. MEX., January 12, 1906.

We, the undersigned justice of the peace and jury, who sat upon the inquest held this 18th day of January, 1906, on the body of Pablo Romero, found in precinct No. 41, of the county of Socorro, Territory of New Mexico, find that the deceased came to his death by reason of a rock falling upon him from roof of mine.

We further find, from the evidence presented, that said Pablo Romero was aged 39 years, a native of New Mexico, that said deceased had been fully warned by the mine boss not to enter the place where said accident occurred, that said place was dangerous, and that said deceased disregarded said warning and entered and worked in said place at his own peril.

DAVID BACA,
Justice of the Peace.
LUIS SILVA,
PANTALEON SILVA,
SOLOMON GABALDON,
TIMOTEO RUBIO,
CISTO SAVEDRA,
SEBASTION SORDOVA,
Jurors.

Table showing name of mine, method of working, power used, efficiency in horsepower, and ventilation.

Name of mine.	Method of working.	Power used.	Efficiency of machinery in horsepower.	Ventilation.
Colfax County:				
Dawson mines.....	Drift, double entry, room and pillar.	Electricity	2,100	Exhaust fans.
Van Houten mines.....		Steam	2,100	Do.
Dutchman mine.....	do.....	Electricity and steam.	350	Do.
Tin Pan mine	do.....	do.....	320	Do.
Yankee mines.....	do.....	Mules		Furnace; fan later.
		Gravity tramway.	150	Furnace; fans later.
Sugarite and Climax mines.	Drift, single entry, room and pillar.	Horses.....		Furnace.
Llewellyn mine	do.....			Air shaft.
Honeyfield mine	do.....	Horses.....		Natural.
Sperry mine.....	do.....			Do.
Lincoln County:				
Capitan mine.....	Drift, double entry, room and pillar.	Steam	100	Exhaust fan.
Old Abe mine	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim.....		Air shaft.
McKinley County:				
Weaver mine.....	Drift, double entry, rib and room.	Steam	910	Exhaust fan.
Heaton mine.....	do.....	do.....	100	Do.
W. A. Clark mine ...	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	Electricity	100	Do.
Canavan mine	Shaft, single entry, room and pillar.	Steam	50	Fan.
Gallup Fuel Co.'s mine.	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	do.....	20	Do.
Rio Arriba County:				
Monero mine.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	do.....	75	Natural.
McBroom mine	do.....	Horses.....		Do.
Kutz mine	do.....	Steam	30	Furnace.
Santa Fe County:				
Cerrillos Bituminous mine.	Main slope and 2 back slopes, double - cross entries, room and pillar.	Steam and compressed air.	350	Exhaust fan.
Cerrillos Anthracite mine.	do.....	do.....	200	Do.
Block Coal mine ...	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim		Air shaft.
Sandoval County:				
Hagan mine.....	Slope and 2 back slopes, double - cross entries, room and pillar.	Steam	30	Do.
Sloan mine.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	do.....	50	Natural.

Table showing name of mine, method of working, power used, etc.—Continued.

Name of mine.	Method of working.	Power used.	Efficiency of machinery in horsepower.	Ventilation.
Sierra County: Southwestern Coal mine.	Shaft and drift.....	Steam	25	Blower.
Socorro County: Hilton mine.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	.....do	50	Fan.
Government mine.....	.....do.....	.....do	50	Air shaft.
Bernal mine.....	.....do.....	.....do	25	Do.
Emerson mine.....	.....do.....	.....do	75	Do.
McIntyre mine.....	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	.....do	50	Fan.
Total efficiency in horsepower.	.....	.....	5,760	

Directory of New Mexico coal mines and management in charge, 1906.

Name of mine.	Name of owner.	Name of manager or superintendent.	Post-office.	
Colfax County:				
Van Houten mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co.	J. Van Houten, general manager.	Raton, N. Mex.	
Dutchman mine.....		Allen French, general superintendent.	Do.	
Tin Pan mine.....		James Stewart, superintendent.	Van Houten, N. Mex.	
		Jo. Curran, superintendent ..	Blossburg, N. Mex.	
		John Evans, superintendent.	Brilliant, N. Mex.	
		E. L. Carpenter, general manager.	El Paso, Tex.	
Dawson mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Dawson Fuel Co.....	Frank Cameron, general superintendent.	Dawson, N. Mex.	
		David Crowe, superintendent.	Do.	
Yankee mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Colfax County Coal and Coke Co.	Geo. T. Peart, general manager.	Yankee, N. Mex.	
Llewellyn mine.....	Yankee Fuel Co.....	James Duncan, superintendent.	Do.	
	Chicorica Coal Co.....	Geo. T. Peart, general manager.	Raton, N. Mex.	
Climax mine.....	Raton Fuel Co.....	F. C. Scobey, superintendent.	Do.	
Sugarite mine.....		Elmer Sperry.....	Elmer Sperry.....	Yankee, N. Mex.
Sperry mine.....	Wm. Honeyfield.....	Honeyfield Bros.....	Bell, N. Mex.	
Lincoln County:				
Capitan mines.....	New Mexico Fuel Co.	E. L. Carpenter, general manager.	El Paso, Tex.	
Old Abe coal mine.	Old Abe Mining Co...	John Y. Hewitt, general manager.	White Oaks, N. Mex.	
McKinley County:				
Weaver mine.....	American Fuel Co ..	(Geo. W. Bowen, president ...	E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo.	
Heaton mine.....		Thos. Pattison, division superintendent.		Gibson, N. Mex.
Otero mine.....		Hugh McGinn, superintendent.	Do.	
Thatcher mine.....		Clark Coal Co.....	W. L. Bretherton, agent.....	Clarkville, N. Mex.
Catalpa mine.....		Steven Canavan.....	Steven Canavan, general manager.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Gallup mine.....	Gallup Fuel Co.....	John Kennedy, president ...	Do.	
Clark Coal Co.'s mine.		Wm. McVickers, general manager.		
Canavan mine				
Gallup Fuel Co.'s mine.				
Rio Arriba County:				
Monero mine.....	Rio Arriba Coal Co...	J. H. Crist, general manager.	Monero, N. Mex.	
McBroom mine.....	Geo. W. Kutz & Co...	W. C. Ferguson, lessee	Do.	
Kutz mine.....				
San Juan County:				
Thomas mine.....	W. H. Thomas.....	W. H. Thomas, superintendent.	Pendleton, N. Mex.	
Morgan mine.....	Geo. Morgan.....	Geo. Morgan, superintendent.	Do.	
Stevens mine.....	E. S. Young	Thos. Evans, lessee and operator.	Fruitland, N. Mex.	
Jones mine.....	Geo. E. Jones.....	Geo. W. Jones, owner and operator.	Do.	
La Plata mine.....	T. H. O'Brien.....	T. H. O'Brien, general manager.	Dawson, N. Mex.	

Directory of New Mexico coal mines and management in charge, 1906—Continued.

Name of mine.	Name of owner.	Name of manager or superintendent.	Post-office.
Santa Fe County:			
Cerrillos Bituminous.	Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.	John T. Kebler, president....	Boston Building, Denver, Colo.
Cerrillos Anthracite.		James Lamb, superintendent.	Madrid, N. Mex.
Block Coal mine ..	Estate of Leonard Lewisohn.	Richard McCaffrey, agent....	San Pedro, N. Mex.
Hagan mine.....	New Mexico Fuel and Iron Co.	W. S. Hopewell, president ...	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
		John W. Sullivan, general manager.	
Sierra County:			
Southwestern Coal Co.	Southwestern Lead and Coal Co.	M. B. Fitch, general manager.	Socorro, N. Mex.
Socorro County:			
Hilton mine.....	Carthage Fuel Co	W. P. Thompson, general manager.	San Antonio, N. Mex
Government mine.....			
Bernal mine.....			
McIntyre mine.....			
Emerson mine.....	Emerson & Allaire ...	C. B. Allaire, general manager.	Do.

New mines opened during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Name of mine.	Location.	Name of owner.
Dawson mines Nos. 3, 4, and 5.....	Colfax County.....	Dawson Fuel Co.
Yankee mines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.....	.....do.....	Yankee Fuel Co.
Koehler mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	.....do.....	St. Louis, Rocky and Pacific Co.
Government mine	Socorro County.....	Carthage Fuel Co.
Bernal minedo.....
Emerson minedo.....	Southwestern Lead and Coal Co.
Southwestern Coal mine.....	.....do.....	

Mines upon which operation was suspended during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Name of mine.	Location.	Cause of suspension.
Cerrillos Anthracite	Santa Fe County	Coal worked out in present openings.
Cerrillos Bituminous .....	.....do.....	Mine on fire.
Rocky Cliff	McKinley County	Worked out.
Otero mine .....	.....do.....	Worked out in present opening.
Emerson mine	Socorro County.....	Change of owners; operation deferred.

PRICES PAID FOR LABOR, MINING COAL, ETC., DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

BY THE DAWSON FUEL COMPANY.

On the Dawson mines at Dawson, Colfax County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein.....	feet..	6 to 11
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, mine run.....		\$0.55
Driving main entry, per yard.....		1.75
Driving back entry, per yard.....		1.75
Narrow work, per yard.....		1.00
Driving crosscuts, per yard.....		1.00
Turning rooms.....		3.00
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per month.....		125.00
Fire bosses, per day.....		3.00
Shot firers, per day.....		3.00
Track layers, per day.....		3.00
Company timbermen, per day.....		3.00

Wages paid—Continued.	
General company men, per day	\$2.50
Company men, underground, per day	2.90
Assistants to company men, per day	2.90
Single mule drivers, per day	2.90
Team drivers, per day	2.90
Car couplers, per day	1.50
Boys attending to doors, per day	1.10
Stable boss, per month	75.00
Electricians, per month	125.00
Linemen, per day	2.50
Motormen, per day	2.90
Engineers, per day	3.00
Boiler men, per day	2.50
Weighmen, per month	75.00
Tipple men, per day	2.25
Blacksmiths, per day	3.50
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day	2.50
Carpenters, per day	3.50
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Dawson mines:	
Powder, per keg	2.75
Lamp oil, per gallon .....	.30
Lamp cotton, per ball .....	.05
Squibs, per box .....	.25
Deductions:	
Blacksmithing, per month	1.00
Hospital, per month	1.00
House rent, including water and light, per month, 2 rooms	4.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month	6.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month	8.00

BY THE ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC COMPANY.

On the Van Houten mine at Van Houten, Colfax County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein	feet..	5 to 11
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, mine run		\$0.55
Driving main entry, per yard		1.75
Driving back entry, per yard		1.75
Narrow work, per yard		1.75
Driving main slope, when in natural coal, per yard		1.75
Driving raised planes, per yard		1.75
Turning rooms	5.00 and	6.00
Setting timbers, per day		2.80
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per month		100.00
Fire bosses, per day		3.00
Track layers, per day		2.80
Company timbermen, per day		2.80
Company men, underground, per day		2.80
Assistants to company men, per day		2.80
Single-mule drivers, per day		2.80
Team drivers, per day		2.80
Rope riders, per day		2.90
Car couplers, per day		1.10
Boys attending to doors, per day		1.10
Stable boss, per month		75.00
Electricians, per month		100.00
Motormen, per day		2.80
Engineers, per month		75.00
Boiler men, per month		75.00
Weighmen, per month		75.00
Tipple men, per day	1.75 and	2.00
Blacksmiths, per day		3.50
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day		2.00
Carpenters, per day		3.50

Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Van Houten mine:

Powder, per keg.....	\$2.50
Lamp oil, per gallon.....	.70
Lamp cotton, per ball.....	.05
Squibs, per box.....	.20
Deductions:	
Doctors, per month.....	1.00
Hospital, per month.....	1.00
Blacksmithing, per month.....	.50
House rent, 2 rooms, per month.....	4.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month.....	6.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month.....	8.00

On the Dutchman mine at Blossburg, Colfax County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein.....	feet..	7 to 8
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, mine run.....		\$0.55
Driving main entry, per yard.....		2.50
Driving back entry, per yard.....		2.50
Narrow work, per yard.....		2.50
Driving crosscuts, per yard.....		1.00
Driving main slope, when in faults or solid rock, per day.....		2.80
Driving main slope, when in natural coal, per yard.....		2.50
Driving raised planes, per yard.....		2.50
Turning rooms.....	5.00 to	6.00
Setting timbers, per day.....		2.80
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per month.....		110.00
Fire bosses, per day.....		3.00
Track layers, per day.....		2.80
Company timbermen, per day.....		2.80
General company men, per day.....	1.75 to	2.50
Company men, underground, per day.....		2.80
Single-mule drivers, per day.....		2.80
Team drivers, per day.....		2.80
Rope riders, per day.....		2.90
Car couplers, per day.....		1.10
Boys attending to doors, per day.....		1.10
Stable boss, per month.....		75.00
Electricians, per month.....		100.00
Engineers, per month.....		75.00
Boiler men, per month.....		75.00
Weigh men, per month.....		75.00
Tipple men, per day.....	1.75 and	2.25
Blacksmiths, per day.....		3.50
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day.....		2.00
Carpenters, per day.....		3.50

Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Dutchman mine:

Powder, per keg.....	2.50
Lamp oil, per gallon.....	.70
Lamp cotton, per ball.....	.05
Squibs, per box.....	.20
Deductions:	
Doctors, per month.....	1.00
Blacksmithing, per month.....	.50
Hospital, per month.....	1.00
House rent, 2 rooms, per month.....	4.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month.....	6.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month.....	8.00

On the Brilliant mine, at Brilliant, Colfax County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein.....	feet..	6
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, mine run.....		\$0.55
Driving main entry, per yard.....	1.00 and	1.75
Driving back entry, per yard.....	1.00 and	1.75
Narrow work, per yard.....		1.75

Driving crosscuts, per yard.....	\$1.00
Driving main slope when in natural coal, per yard.....	1.00 and 1.75
Driving raised planes, per yard.....	1.75
Turning rooms.....	5.00 and 6.00
Setting timbers, per day.....	2.80
Wages paid:	
Pit bosses, per month.....	100.00
Fire bosses, per day.....	3.00
Track layers, per day.....	2.80
Company timbermen, per day.....	2.80
General company men, per day.....	1.75 to 2.50
Company men, underground, per day.....	2.80
Assistants to company men, per day.....	2.80
Single mule drivers, per day.....	2.80
Team drivers, per day.....	2.80
Car couplers, per day.....	1.10
Boys attending to doors, per day.....	1.10
Stable boss, per month.....	75.00
Engineers, per month.....	75.00
Boiler men, per month.....	75.00
Weighmen, per month.....	75.00
Tipple men, per day.....	1.75 to 2.25
Blacksmiths, per day.....	3.50
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day.....	2.50
Carpenters, per day.....	3.50
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Brilliant mine:	
Powder, per keg.....	2.50
Lamp oil, per gallon.....	.70
Lamp cotton, per ball.....	.05
Squibs, per box.....	.20
Deductions:	
Doctors, per month.....	1.00
Hospital, per month.....	1.00
Blacksmithing, per month.....	.50
House rent, 2 rooms, per month.....	4.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month.....	6.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month.....	8.00

BY THE COLFAX COUNTY COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

On the Yankee mine, at Raton, Colfax County, N. Mex.

Thickness of "D" vein.....	inches..	72
Thickness of Llewellyn vein (now being developed).....	do.....	80
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, mine run.....		\$0.55
Driving main entry, per yard.....		1.75
Driving back entry, per yard.....		1.75
Narrow work, per yard.....		1.00
Driving crosscuts, per yard.....		1.00
Driving main slope when in natural coal, per yard.....		1.75
Turning rooms.....		5.00
Setting rough 7 and 10 foot timbers, per set.....		.35
Setting timbers over 10 feet in length.....		.50
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per day.....		3.75
Fire bosses, per day.....		3.50
Track layers, per day.....		3.25
Company timbermen, per day.....		3.00
General company men, per day.....		2.50
Company men, underground, per day.....		2.85
Assistants to company men, per day.....		2.25
Single-mule drivers, per day.....		2.85
Team drivers, per day.....		2.85
Trip starter, per day.....		2.50
Car coupler, per day.....		1.75
Boys attending to doors, per day.....		1.10
Stable boss, per day.....		2.00

Wages paid—Continued.

Weighmen, per day	\$3.00
Tippie men, per day	2.00
Blacksmiths, per day	3.50
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day	2.00
Carpenters, per day	3.25
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Yankee mine:	
Powder, per keg	2.50
Lamp oil, per gallon .....	.65
Lamp cotton, per ball .....	.05
Squibs, per box .....	.12½
Deductions:	
Doctors, per month .....	.50
Blacksmithing, per month	1.00
Hospital, per month .....	.50
House rent, 2 rooms, per month	4.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month	6.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month	8.00

BY THE RATON FUEL COMPANY.

On the Climax mine, at Raton, Colfax County, N. Mex.

This mine is worked on lease, and mining prices paid are for coal delivered at the opening to the mine by the miners, which include the setting of all necessary timbers and narrow work.

Thickness of vein	inches.. 44
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, mine run	\$0.90
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, screened coal	1.00
Driving crosscuts, per yard	1.00
Turning rooms, each	5.00
Wages paid:	
Pit bosses, per day	3.00
General company men, per hour, 25 cents, or per day	2.50
Single mule drivers, per day	2.50
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Climax mine:	
Powder, per keg	2.50
Lamp oil, per gallon .....	.60
Lamp cotton, per ball .....	.05
Squibs, per box .....	.15

On the Sugarite mine at Raton, Colfax County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein	inches.. 56
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, mine run	\$0.55
Driving main entry, per yard	1.25
Driving back entry, per yard	1.25
Narrow work, per yard	1.25
Driving crosscuts, per yard	1.00
Driving main slope, when in natural coal, per yard	1.25
Turning rooms	5.00
Wages paid:	
Pit bosses, per day	3.00
Boys attending to doors, per day	1.00
Weighmen paid by the car	
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Sugarite mine:	
Lamp oil, per gallon .....	.60
Lamp cotton, per ball .....	.05

BY THE AMERICAN FUEL COMPANY.

On the Weaver and Heaton mines, at Gibson, McKinley County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein	inches.. 60 to 84
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run	\$0.58
Driving main entry, per yard	2.00
Driving back entry, per yard	2.00
Narrow work, per yard	1.50

Driving crosscuts, per yard.....	\$1.50
Driving main slope when in natural coal, per yard.....	2.00
Driving main slope when in faults or solid rock, per yard.....	2.00
Turning rooms.....	2.00
Setting timbers.....	.50
Wages paid:	
Track layers, per day.....	3.00
Company timbermen, per day.....	3.00
Assistants to company men, per day.....	2.50
Single-mule drivers, per day.....	3.00
Team drivers, per day.....	3.00
Rope riders, per day.....	3.00
Car couplers, per day.....	2.25
Boys attending to doors, per day.....	1.00
Stable boss, per month.....	65.00
Engineers, per month.....	90.00
Boiler men, per day.....	2.50
Weigh men, per month.....	90.00
Tipple men, per day.....	2.25 and 2.50
Blacksmiths, per day.....	3.00
Carpenters, per day.....	3.00

BY THE CLARK COAL COMPANY.

On the W. A. Clark mine, at Clarkville, McKinley County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein.....feet.....	4 to 6½
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run.....	\$0.58
Driving main entry, per yard, 2 men.....	2.00
Driving back entry, per yard.....	2.00
Narrow work, per yard.....	1.50
Driving crosscuts, per yard.....	1.50
Driving main slopes when in faults of solid rock, per day.....	3.00
Driving main slope when in natural coal, per yard.....	2.00
Turning rooms.....	5.00
Setting rough 6-foot timbers.....	.50
Setting timbers over 6 feet in length.....	.75
Wages paid:	
Pit bosses, per day.....	5.00
Track layers, per day.....	3.00
Company timbermen, per day.....	3.00
General company men, per day.....	3.00
Company men, underground, per day.....	3.00 to 3.25
Assistants to company men, per day.....	3.00 to 3.25
Single-mule drivers, per day.....	3.00
Team drivers, per day.....	3.00
Boys attending to doors, per day.....	1.00
Stable boss, per month.....	75.00
Electricians, per day.....	3.25
Motormen, per day.....	3.25
Engineers, per day.....	3.25
Boiler men, per day.....	3.00
Weighmen, per month.....	75.00
Tipple men, per day.....	2.00 to 3.00
Blacksmiths, per day.....	3.50
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day.....	2.50
Carpenters, per day.....	3.25
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the W. A. Clark mine:	
Lamp oil, per gallon.....	.75
Lamp cotton, per ball.....	.05
Squibs, per box.....	.25
Deductions:	
Doctors, per month.....	1.00
Blacksmithing.....	1.00
Hospital, per month.....	.50
House rent, 2 rooms, per month.....	5.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month.....	7.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month.....	9.00

BY THE ROCKY CLIFF COAL MINING COMPANY.

On the Canavan mine, at Gallup, McKinley County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein	feet..	5 to 6
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened coal.....		\$0.58
Driving main entry, per yard		2.00
Driving back entry, per yard.....		2.00
Narrow work, per yard		1.50
Driving crosscuts, per yard.....		1.50
Driving main slope, when in natural coal, per yard.....		2.00
Turning rooms		4.00
Setting timbers.....		.50
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per month		90.00
Track layers, per day		3.00
Company timber men, per day		3.00
General company men, per day		3.00
Company men, underground, per day.....		3.00
Single mule drivers, per day		3.00
Team drivers, per day		3.00
Engineers, per month		75.00
Weigh men, per day.....		3.00
Tipple men, per day.....		3.00
Blacksmiths, per day		3.00
Carpenters, per day		3.50
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Canavan mine:		
Powder, per keg		2.50
Lamp oil, per gallon.....		.75
Lamp cotton, per ball .....		.05
Squibs, per box .....		.25
Deductions:		
Doctors, per month		1.00
Blacksmithing, per month		1.00
House rent, 2 rooms, per month.....		4.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month.....		6.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month.....		8.00

BY THE GALLUP FUEL COMPANY.

On the Gallup Fuel Company's mine, at Gallup, McKinley County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein	feet..	6½
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run.....		\$0.58
Driving main entry, per yard.....		1.50
Driving back entry, per yard.....		1.50
Narrow work, per yard		1.50
Driving cross cuts, per yard.....		1.50
Driving main slope, when in natural coal, per yard.....		6.00
Turning rooms		4.00
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per day		4.00
Track layers, per day		3.00
Company timbermen, per day		2.00
General company men, per day	2.50 to	3.00
Company men, underground, per day.....		3.00
Assistants to company men, per day.....		2.50
Single mule drivers, per day		3.00
Rope riders, per day.....		3.00
Engineers, per day		3.00
Weighmen, per day		3.00
Tipple men, per day.....	1.50 to	2.50
Blacksmiths, per day		3.00
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Gallup mine:		
Powder, per keg		2.50
Lamp oil, per gallon.....		.75
Lamp cotton, per ball .....		.05
Squibs, per box .....		.25

Deductions:	
Doctors, per month.....	\$1.00
Blacksmithing, per month.....	1.00

BY THE RIO ARRIBA COAL COMPANY.

On the McBroom mine, at Monero, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein.....	feet.....	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened coal.....		\$0.75
Driving main entry, per yard.....		3.00
Driving main slope when in natural coal, per yard.....		3.00
Turning rooms.....		3.00
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per day.....		3.25
General company men, per day.....		3.00
Single mule drivers, per day.....		3.00
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the McBroom mine:		
Powder, per keg.....		3.10
Lamp oil, per gallon.....		.75
Lamp cotton, per ball.....		.05
Squibs, per box.....		.25
Deductions:		
Doctors, per month.....	1.00 and	1.50
Blacksmithing, per month.....		1.00
House rent, 2 rooms, per month.....		3.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month.....		4.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month.....		5.00

On the Monero mine, at Monero, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein.....	feet.....	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened coal.....		\$0.75
Driving main entry, per yard.....		2.00
Driving main slope when natural coal, per yard.....		4.00
Turning rooms.....		3.10
Wages paid—		
Pit bosses, per day.....		3.50
Track layers, per day.....		3.00
General company men, per day.....		2.00
Company men underground, per day.....		3.00
Single mule drivers, per day.....		3.00
Team drivers, per day.....		3.00
Weighmen, per day.....		2.50
Tipple men, per day.....		2.00
Blacksmiths, per day.....		3.00
Carpenters, per day.....		3.00

BY W. C. FERGUSON.

On the Kutz Mine at Monero, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein.....	feet.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
Mining coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened coal.....		\$0.75
Driving main entry, per yard.....		2.00
Driving main slope, when in natural coal, per yard.....		2.50
Turning rooms.....		3.10
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per day.....		3.00
Company men, underground.....		3.00
Engineers, per day.....		3.00
Weighmen, per day.....		2.50
Tipple men, per day.....		2.00
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at the Kutz mine:		
Powder, per keg.....		3.10
Lamp oil, per gallon.....		.80
Lamp cotton, per ball.....		.05
Squibs, per box.....		.25

Deductions:

Doctors, per month, married men	\$1.50
Doctors, per month, unmarried men	1.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month	6.00
House rent, 4 rooms, per month	8.00

BY THE CARTHAGE FUEL COMPANY.

On the Hilton, Government, and Bernal mines, at San Antonio, Socorro County, N. Mex.

Thickness of vein on Hilton mine	feet..	4 to 4½
Thickness of vein on Government mine	do..	5½ to 6
Thickness of vein on Bernal mine	do..	5½
Mining coal, per ton of 2,400 pounds, mine run		\$0.70
Driving main entry, per yard .....		.75
Driving back entry, per yard .....		.50
Narrow work, per yard .....		.50
Driving main slope when in natural coal, per yard		0.50 to .75
Wages paid:		
Pit bosses, per day		4.00
Track layers, per day		2.00
Company timbermen, per day	2.00 to	3.00
General company men, per day	1.50 to	2.00
Company men, underground, per day	2.00 to	3.00
Assistants to company men, per day		2.00
Single mule drivers, per day		2.00
Rope riders, per day		2.00
Engineers, per day		3.00
Tipple men, per day		1.50
Blacksmiths, per day		3.00
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day		2.00
Prices of powder and supplies for miners at Carthage Fuel Company's mines:		
Lamp oil, per gallon .....		.80
Lamp cotton, per ball .....		.05
Deductions:		
Doctors, per month		1.00
Blacksmithing, per month .....		.50
House rent, 2 rooms, per month		5.00
House rent, 3 rooms, per month		7.50
House rent, 4 rooms, per month		9.00

ANALYSIS OF NEW MEXICO COALS.

M'KINLEY COUNTY.

[Coal from Catalpa mine, near Gallup, McKinley County, N. Mex., owned and operated by the American Fuel Company.]

	Per cent.
Moisture	6.66
Volatile matter	40.13
Fixed carbon	45.56
Ash	7.65
Total	100.00

[Coal from Weaver mine, at Gibson, near Gallup, McKinley County, N. Mex., owned and operated by the American Fuel Company.]

No. 3 seam:	Per cent.
Moisture	9.13
Volatile matter	38.45
Fixed carbon	49.43
Ash	2.99
Total	100.00

No. 5 seam:	Per cent.
Moisture	8.23
Volatile matter	40.61
Fixed carbon	45.17
Ash	5.99
Total	100.00

The Gallup mine is upon the same coal seams as the Weaver mine—viz, No. 3 and No. 5, and analysis of coal is similar to that given for those seams.

COLFAX COUNTY.

[Coal and coke produced from St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company's mines at Raton, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Water	0.75
Volatile matter	34.40
Fixed carbon	56.93
Mineral ash	7.92
Total	100.00

Coke	64.85
Character of coke, very strong and tough.	
Color of ash, very light ochre.	
Character of ash, soft and light.	
Sulphur (as sulphide) .....	.016
Sulphur (as sulphate) .....	.022
Phosphorus .....	.014

Specific gravity, 1.291.

One cubic foot weighs 88.690 pounds.

Mineral ash:

Silica	44.16
Alumina	39.28
Oxide of iron	2.95
Calcium oxide	7.41
Magnesium oxide	3.27
Sulphate of calcium .....	.41
Alkalies and loss	2.52

Total 100.00

[Coal produced from St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company's Van Houten mines, at Van Houten, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Moisture	3.61
Volatile matter	35.55
Fixed carbon	51.73
Sulphur .....	.63
Ash	8.48
Total	100.00

[Coal produced from St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company's "Dutchman" mine, at Blossburg, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Moisture	1.28
Volatile matter	33.90
Fixed carbon	56.68
Sulphur .....	.65
Ash	7.49
Total	100.00

[Coal produced from St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company's Tin Pan mine, at Brilliant, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	1.03
Volatile matter.....	34.14
Fixed carbon.....	54.42
Sulphur.....	.70
Ash.....	9.71
Total.....	100.00

[Coal from Yankee mine No. 1, "D" vein, at Yankee, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	1.00
Volatile matter.....	33.20
Fixed carbon.....	59.70
Sulphur.....	.60
Ash.....	5.50
Total.....	100.00

[Coal from Yankee mine No. 5, "D" vein, Yankee, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	3.39
Volatile matter.....	33.58
Fixed carbon.....	55.45
Sulphur.....	.40
Ash.....	7.18
Total.....	100.00

[Llewellyn coal, in the Yankee coal fields, Yankee, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	2.61
Volatile matter.....	37.47
Fixed carbon.....	55.84
Ash.....	4.08
Total.....	100.00

[Coal from Dawson Fuel Company's mines at Dawson, Colfax County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Water.....	1.32
Volatile matter.....	37.47
Fixed carbon.....	52.50
Sulphur.....	.21
Ash.....	8.50
Total.....	100.00

SANTA FE COUNTY.

[Coal from the Corrillos bituminous mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Madrid, Santa Fe County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Water.....	2.00
Volatile matter.....	39.00
Fixed carbon.....	53.76
Mineral ash.....	5.24
Total.....	100.00
Coke.....	59.00

Character of coke, strong and tough.
 Color of ash, light-yellowish gray.
 Character of ash, soft and light.

	Per cent.
Sulphur (as sulphide)	0.010
Sulphur (as sulphate) .....	.022
Phosphorus .....	.006
Specific gravity, 1.410.	
One cubic foot weighs 88.133 pounds.	
Analysis of mineral ash:	
Silica	26.93
Alumina	32.41
Oxide of iron	3.96
Calcium oxide	24.68
Magnesium oxide	10.32
Calcium sulphate .....	.21
Alkalies and loss	1.49
Total	100.00

As no analysis of recent date was obtainable, the above was copied from report of former United States mine inspector.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

[Coal from New Mexico Fuel and Iron Company's mines at Capitan, Lincoln County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Water	0.75
Volatile matter	41.25
Fixed carbon	47.00
Ash	11.00
Total	100.00
Sulphur .....	.735

Analysis of coke from New Mexico Fuel Company's mines. Mr. Hills, the geologist of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who examined the property, constructed a coke oven of adobe bricks and coked some of the coal from the Akers seam, which gave the following analysis:

	Per cent
Water	1.450
Volatile matter	3.900
Fixed carbon	76.825
Ash	17.825
Total	100.00
Sulphur .....	.611

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

[Coals from the two seams of the Amargo Coal Measures, operated by the Rio Arriba Coal Company, at Monero, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., made by Prof. J. F. Kemp, of Columbia University, New York, gave the following results.]

	Per cent.
Analysis of coal from upper seam:	
Water	2.27
Volatile hydrocarbon	38.67
Fixed carbon	52.08
Ash	6.98
Total	100.00

Analysis of coal from lower seam:	
Water	2.59
Volatile hydrocarbon	39.35
Fixed carbon	53.06
Ash	5.00
Total	100.00

Professor Kemp adds in a letter to the mine inspector: "These coals thus prove to be regular bituminous coals and do not appear to be lignites in any respect."

SOCORRO COUNTY.

[Coal from Carthage Fuel Company's mines at San Antonio, Socorro County, N. Mex.]

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	Trace.
Volatile matter.....	37.30
Fixed carbon.....	54.85
Ash.....	7.00
Sulphur.....	.85
Total.....	100.00

[Coal from Emerson mine, owned and operated by Emerson & Allaire.]

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	1.00
Volatile matter.....	39.40
Fixed carbon.....	53.20
Ash.....	6.40
Total.....	100.00

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have heretofore recommended and again urge that the United States law "for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories" be amended to render all persons employed about a coal mine amenable to the law and liable to prosecution for the breach of its provisions. Again I would call attention to this matter. A large majority of the accidents in coal mines is due to gross negligence of the miner himself—negligence bred from constant familiarity with dangers incident to his vocation.

The operator is bound by the law to furnish every reasonable protection to his employee by maintaining proper conditions in and about the mine, and it is the duty of the mine inspector to see that these conditions are maintained, and, if the law be not complied with, to prosecute the operators and bring suit for injunction to suspend operation of the mine.

But the employee enjoys immunity from punishment for violation of the law. He may, by his gross carelessness or negligence, endanger the life or person of his fellow-workman or his own with impunity, the only recourse being the suspension of operation of his working place, and at most his discharge. In the intervals between the mine inspector's visits or between the daily inspections of the pit boss, the delinquent miner may maintain a dangerous condition in his working place, but if restrained by the wholesome knowledge that he was amenable to the law for its violation, it is hardly probable that he would act in such wanton manner as now when free from such restraint.

A majority of the fatal accidents which have occurred during my incumbency in the office were the result of carelessness on the part of the victims or their fellow-employees.

The principal object to which the mine inspector should give his attention is not the careful investigation of accidents which have occurred, but he should give his prime effort to the prevention of accidents. It is therefore not with a desire to enforce the law by prosecution of the derelict miner that I urge the recommendation for this amendment, but from the earnest belief that the restraining influ-

ence exerted by this proposed amendment of the law would cause the miner to be more careful, and thus eliminate a large percentage of the danger from his necessarily hazardous vocation.

The most imminent cause for apprehension of a great catastrophe occurring in the coal mines of New Mexico is the great danger of a dust explosion. These explosions in nongaseous mines are almost wholly due to shooting off the solid, causing blown-out shots throwing coal dust into suspension in the air of the mine, the necessary heat as well being supplied by the unexpended energy of the blown-out shot, thus producing the resultant dust explosion. These dust explosions are becoming more frequent throughout the coal mines of the United States, and the physical characteristics of New Mexico coals, as well as general dryness of the mines, renders the danger of dust explosions a constant menace to the miners of the Territory.

Fortunately, thus far there has been but one dust explosion in the Territory accompanied with loss of life—March 29, 1901—when a dust explosion occurred in the Weaver mine at Gallup, N. Mex. Three men were in the mine firing shots at the time. The men were killed and the mine completely wrecked. Since then several explosions have occurred in the mines of the Territory, but fortunately no great force nor violence was developed, although the conditions were extremely favorable. In one instance the explosive wave traveled about 2,000 feet, forcing a considerable volume of smoke and dust out at the main entry of the mine.

The conditions at the Weaver mine apparently were not nearly so favorable for a violent explosion as some of these other instances.

These several circumstances have given the mine inspector cause for great anxiety and apprehension, and he hereinafter presents reasons for desiring a passage of a law prohibiting a miner from shooting off the solid or from shooting a hole which is any deeper than his mining or cutting.

The principal cause for the great increase of dust explosions is the abolition of the old system of the operators paying for lump or screened coal and deducting the slack from the miners' tonnage of mine-run coal which he produced. Under that rule the miner either undermined his coal or put in a cutting upon one side to the depth of his shot, thus creating a line of vantage or weakness for his shot to break to. The shot was not overburdened with the work to be done in removing the block of coal, as the face and one side or bottom of the block was loose; hence the miner did not find it necessary to overload his shot with powder. The incentive in this instance was the gain which accrued in the larger proportion of lump or screened coal which he was paid for and also the money saved by economizing on powder used. In addition to this there was a very important percentage of personal safety to the miner, which he does not appear to have taken into account—at least he does not consider it under present conditions in the coal mines of the country.

Under the present system of paying coal miners for mine-run coal they find it less laborious to do all the work with powder, and to this end drill holes in the solid faces of their entries or rooms and then overload their holes with powder; nor would proper preparation of his face or heading be a hindrance or hardship to the miner. He would break much more coal with each shot where his coal was properly mined or cut. Thus he would get full value out of the powder

used as well as from labor expended upon drilling his hole, a large percentage of both of which are lost when shooting off the solid.

Again, the danger from falling top is lessened, because where coal is cut or undermined the timbers and props can be set up close to the face of the working without being knocked out each time a shot is fired, as happens when shooting off the solid, the force of the shot being projected out into the room or entry instead of toward the floor or side, as it would be if the coal were cut or undermined. Because the miner knocks out his props with these strong, solid shots he is loath to set props up close to the face of his working, and risks his life under dangerous top, from the falling of which a majority of fatal accidents in coal mines occur.

Thus it will be seen that the pernicious practice of shooting off the solid is responsible not only for a great many dust explosions and consequent loss of life, but to this cause is also attributable much of the lax method of timbering and resulting accidents to the miners who dig coal in this manner.

Careless of the quality of the coal they produce, the greed of gain by greater production is the incentive to drill holes that are both too deep and strong, and then to overload them with powder in an effort to make an impossible shot break where there is no chance to do so, and the result is a blown-out shot.

The miner, in his eagerness for greater production of coal to his credit, loses sight of the danger which he creates and the risk of loss of life to himself and comrades in the mine.

Frequently when the mine inspector explains these dangers the miner replies that if he, the miner, is willing to take the risk he does not see how it is anybody else's business.

It is true there are a majority of sensible miners who realize the risk, and endeavor to avoid the danger. But even one derelict miner endangers the lives of every person in the mine. His carelessness is criminal, and may become criminal to the extent of being a murderer many times over by destroying the lives of his fellow-workmen. In such cases the criminal usually pays the penalty with his life, as he is among the victims of his criminal carelessness. If the criminal was the sole victim of his crime, even then the law should prevent such an act. How much more the need of such a law when the hundreds of miners killed and their bereaved and dependent families are considered.

To the credit of the mine operators of New Mexico, they have done everything in their power to aid the mine inspector in correcting this pernicious habit; many miners were discharged for disobeying the rules by shooting off the solid. But with the present great demand for miners the conscientious operator suffers by reason of decreased working force. Again, the restraint of the United States law would be far more effective than any rule established by a coal mining company, which is liable to be resented by the miner as an interference with his personal privileges.

I would therefore earnestly recommend that a law be passed prohibiting shooting off the solid or shooting any hole which is deeper than a mining which shall be made below the shot or a cutting which shall be made at a reasonable and proper distance upon one side of the shot; also prohibiting the use of excessive charges of powder. I would also recommend that an adequate penalty be prescribed for breach of the law.

As heretofore, I would again recommend that section 10 of the

United States law governing the operation of coal mines in the Territories ("SEC. 10. That a metal speaking tube from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope shall be provided in all cases, so that conversation may be carried on through the same") be amended by inserting after the word "tube," on the first line, the following words: "or a telephone line," leaving it optional with the operator to provide either method of communication.

In connection therewith the following opinion was rendered by the Assistant Attorney-General, Hon. John I. Hall, in June, 1893, and ruling of the Department has been in accordance with the subjoined written opinion:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 13, 1893.

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter dated June 5, 1893, from Robert Forrester, inspector of mines for Utah, inclosing a communication dated May 23, 1893, addressed to him by Mr. F. A. Mitchell, relative to the act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1105), entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners." Said letter and communication you have submitted to me for an opinion upon the points referred to therein.

The tenth section of said act requires "that a metal speaking tube from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope shall be provided in all cases, so that conversation may be carried on through the same;" and the questions upon which an opinion is asked are:

(1) Is this section applicable to slopes through which no one is allowed to travel while the trips are running?

(2) Can a telephone or electric-bell system be substituted for the metal speaking tube required by law?

It seems to me that the language of said section is so clear and unambiguous that there is no room for any other construction than that indicated by the plain letter of the law, which in specific terms provides that the means of communicating from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope must be by conversation through "a metal speaking tube," even though other means of communication may be superior thereto, and this section would be equally applicable to all slopes, whether anyone is allowed to travel while the trips are running or not.

Very respectfully,

JOHN I. HALL,
Assistant Attorney-General.

THE FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

While the opinion of an eminent attorney can not be gainsaid by the mine inspector, yet it is clearly apparent that what was contemplated and intended by the makers of the law was the establishment of a good and sufficient means of communication between the bottom of the mine and the pit mouth.

As the telephone is a much better means of communication, and less liable to be broken, as well as easier and more quickly repaired, it would seem wrong that the absurdity of excluding the better system of communication should be allowed to remain as the law and the ruling thereunder.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that the United States law governing the operation of coal mines be amended in these particulars.

I would again recommend that a commission, composed of experts in the art of explosives, be appointed for the purpose of experimenting and producing a flameless explosive for use in coal mines, an explosive which could be manufactured at reasonable cost and which would be safe and convenient to use.

JO E. SHERIDAN,
U. S. Mine Inspector for the Territory of New Mexico.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR
PORTO RICO.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR PORTO RICO.

Progress in educational matters has been uninterrupted since the establishment of civil government in Porto Rico in 1900. At first there was a rapid increase in the number of schools and with it in the number of children enjoying an education. Later, with comparatively stationary appropriations, this rapid expansion has given place to a more quiet and unobtrusive development marked by greater thoroughness in detail and greater intensity of effort. The changes involved in such a movement are individually apparently insignificant; collectively they may constitute almost a transformation of the system.

Only by a very elaborate description of the present system of schools and school administration including comparisons with former conditions could the whole import of these many and gradual changes be made manifest. Such a description would exceed the limits set for an annual report. But we may consider the events of the year not as isolated facts but in their relation to the existing educational system, thus obtaining a better idea of their significance and at the same time a survey of the system as a whole. Instead of discussing matters touched upon in this report in the order of their relative importance, they will be given the place which belongs to them in the system of school administration and schools already established. An incidental notice of those features of the schools and their administration which do not call for special treatment this year will aid in forming a complete picture of our school system.

OFFICE ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the central office was modified on July 1, 1905, by changes introduced in the system of disbursements. By the creation of the office of disbursements in the treasury department and the appointment of the disbursing officer of Porto Rico the division of disbursements and accounts heretofore existing in the department of education was done away with. This division had made all disbursements for the department, had prepared all vouchers for payment, had kept all accounts of the department, and in addition had exercised supervision over the accounts of school boards. Disbursements proper passed into the hands of the treasury department, but the remaining duties of the division remained with the department of education. They were merged with the division of property and supplies, which, beginning July 1, 1905, took the name of division of property and accounts.

There have been no other changes in the organization of the office, but there were important changes in the personnel. In February Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, at that time superintendent of the San Juan district, was appointed chief of the division of supervision and statistics, vice L. R. Sawyer, resigned, and in May Mr. R. R. Lutz, then superintendent of the Ponce district, took charge of the division of records, vice Mr. A. F. Martinez, resigned. These promotions were richly deserved, and have, it is believed, strengthened the office force by bringing into it men of large experience in the field work of the department and intimately acquainted with the needs of the schools. In May also the chief of the division of school extension, Mr. A. M. Lyons, took a prolonged leave of absence, and his place has been temporarily filled by the appointment of Mr. L. D. Landsley.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

The assistant commissioner shares with the commissioner the general duties of directing the entire system of school administration. He assumes general charge of the office when the commissioner is traveling in the island on official duty or on leave of absence, and relieves the commissioner to a large extent of routine duties when the latter is occupied with his legislative duties as a member of the executive council. In addition to these general duties the assistant commissioner is especially charged with the appointment of American teachers and with supervision over scholarship pupils.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

During the school year 1905-6 there were employed in the department of education 158 American teachers. Of this number 127 have served as teachers of English or grade teachers, 25 as teachers in high or industrial schools, and 6 as special teachers of drawing and music in the common schools.

Although many of these teachers have had to work under difficult conditions their work has been uniformly satisfactory, and to their conscientious labors we owe much of the success of our schools as a whole. Since the beginning of the present system there has been a constant advance in the professional standard required of our American teachers, until at the present time we have a corps whose standing in every way is equal, if not superior, to that of any similar body of teachers in the United States.

The law provides that "teachers of English shall be graduates of a first-class high school, normal school, college, or university, or a teacher of extended experience holding a high-grade certificate from some State of the United States, or they shall pass an examination in the English language, including writing, spelling, reading and grammar, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, physiology, and methods of teaching." Of the 158 licenses granted to American teachers for the past year 42 were based upon diplomas of graduation from American colleges or universities, 42 upon diplomas from normal schools, 50 upon diplomas from high schools, 17 upon State certificates, and 7 upon examination. Besides the 84

teachers who were graduates of colleges or normal schools, no less than 35 others had either college or normal school training in addition to their other qualifications.

Our teachers come from all sections of the Union, as is indicated by the following tables, showing the number of teachers from each of the States named:

New York.....	39	New Jersey.....	3
Massachusetts	29	Wisconsin	3
Pennsylvania	16	Connecticut	2
Ohio	11	Illinois	2
Indiana	8	Missouri	2
Maine	5	Tennessee	2
Michigan	4	West Virginia.....	2
Nebraska	4	Alabama	1
Vermont	4	Arizona	1
Delaware	3	Kentucky	1
District of Columbia.....	3	Oklahoma	1
Idaho	3	Rhode Island.....	1
Kansas	3	Virginia	1
New Hampshire.....	3		

The increasing prominence given to English in our public schools in the past few years has made the careful selection of American teachers more than ever an essential factor of success. The assistant commissioner has devoted a large share of his time to this work. All applications received are systematically investigated, and only a surprisingly small proportion of the applicants prove to be satisfactory. Our teachers must possess a good education, but this is the simplest requirement and the one most readily met. More than that, they must be physically and mentally strong and of unimpeachable moral character. They must be prepared to accommodate themselves to new and oftentimes most perplexing situations and to meet with tact and good judgment the difficulties which are certain to arise. They must rapidly acquire a knowledge of the Spanish language, not particularly for use in the schoolroom, but that they may make more or less intimate acquaintance with the people among whom they are to live. No qualification of a good teacher in any part of the world can be overlooked here. The fact that we look to our teaching force for recruits for our corps of superintendents and for other higher positions is an additional reason for demanding the highest qualifications.

So important is the problem of selection of American teachers considered that it was deemed advisable that the assistant commissioner should visit the United States during the spring months of the past year for the purpose of visiting colleges and normal schools and personally selecting new teachers for our work. This trip having been authorized by the governor of Porto Rico, the assistant commissioner visited thirty or more colleges and normal schools in New England and in the Central States, delivering addresses to students and interviewing candidates for positions in Porto Rico. The result of this trip seems to have been entirely satisfactory, about 50 new teachers having been engaged for the coming year.

The regular work of the American teachers has been giving instruction in the English language to the pupils and teachers of the graded schools. The method followed has been to assign to each group of graded schools a teacher of English as a special teacher to

visit each of the various rooms for one period of each school day. During the past two years it has been found possible to give a large part of the instruction in the English language, and many of the Porto Rican teachers have qualified to teach in that language. This has rendered it possible to change somewhat the character of the work of the American teachers, and during the past year a large number of them have served as grade teachers, teaching the upper grades in English.

At the present time practically all the higher grades in at least the larger towns of the island are receiving instruction entirely in English, the classes being taught either by American teachers or by specially qualified Porto Rican teachers working with the assistance of the American teachers of English. In the smaller towns it has not yet been possible to make this change, and there the work of the American teachers continues to be that of special teacher of English.

The American teachers employed in the high and industrial schools and as special teachers of music and drawing work in exactly the same way as do teachers holding similar positions in the United States. Practically every one of these teachers was originally appointed as a teacher of English and before being promoted to the higher position has had a successful experience in lower grade work.

It is unfortunate that the department is unable to offer higher salaries to teachers who possess the qualifications which we require. In accordance with the law, the salary paid to teachers of English during their first year's service amounts to \$540 for the school year. For the second year the salary may be increased to \$630 for the school year, but no further increase is possible. Many of our best teachers remain no more than two years, since experienced teachers who are so well qualified for advanced work are usually able to obtain higher salaries in the States. The majority of those who remain with us longer than two years are influenced by some other consideration than the salary; many of them are held by the natural charm of the island and the opportunity to work in a place where results are so readily seen and appreciated. Life in a tropical country appeals to many, and some who have a special interest in the Spanish language are willing to remain for the sake of perfecting their knowledge of that tongue.

GOVERNMENT BENEFICIARIES.

In accordance with two separate provisions of the school law, the government of Porto Rico is maintaining in the United States 45 students who are being educated in various schools and colleges. Under what is commonly known as "House bill 35" 25 young men are receiving professional education. The first of these pupils were sent five years ago and provision was made for five years' study. With very few exceptions, these young men were not prepared to begin secondary study, and few of them were able to complete their preparatory work and a professional course within the period of five years. The legislature, recognizing the necessity of allowing these students sufficient time to complete their courses, at its last session passed an act authorizing an extension of the time of those students whose work had been satisfactory, but who would be unable to finish within the prescribed period. In accordance with this act, the schol-

arships of 9 young men were extended for one year. Three young men, Alejandro Ruiz Soler, of Quebradillas; Leopoldo Mercader, of Aguadilla, and Herminio Irizarry, of San German, finished their courses this year, graduating from the University of Maryland, Lehigh University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, respectively. One student who failed to graduate was not granted an extension of time. One other student resigned his scholarship at the close of the school year. The commission charged with the execution of this section of the law decided to grant scholarships in the future only to applicants who might be already sufficiently well prepared to enable them to complete a professional course within the allotted five years. To fill the vacancies for the coming year the commission has appointed Carlos Kehrhahn, graduate of the Central High School of Porto Rico, San Juan; Antonio Mayoral, jr., Antonio S. Otero, Juan Díaz, and Gil Velázquez, graduates of the Ponce High School.

Under what is known as "Council bill 12," 10 young men and 10 young women are being given an education in industrial arts and trades. The time allowed these students is four years, and of those originally appointed nearly all finished their course one year ago. The following-named 7 young men and 10 young women were appointed under this law and are now studying in Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama:

Isidro Alonso Colón, Guayama; Salvador Barea, San Germán; Pedro Concepción, Fajardo; Tomás Montes Rivera, Arecibo; Eduardo Rodríguez Dávila, Yabucoa; Andrés Tirado, Coamo; Onofre Torres, Aibonito; Victoria Altiery, Mayaguez; Juana Colón Celis, Naguabo; Micaela Ellis, Ciales; Ignacia Esturio Sánchez, San Juan; Petra Guzmán, Yauco; Monserrate Mercado, Ponce; Asunción Rivera, Juana Díaz; Rafaela Rosa Piñero, Caguas; Agripina Vergas, Bayamón; Ana Velardo, Aguadilla.

In the legislative session of 1903 an act was passed providing for 28 scholarships in the Insular Normal School at Río Piedras, to be granted upon examination to four candidates in each of the seven electoral districts of the island. During the first year, because of the lack of suitable candidates, only 25 scholarships were granted, the total number of 28 not being filled until the following year. The law providing for these scholarships was amended by the legislative assembly of 1906. Scholarships are granted for two years only, at the end of which time students may receive the elementary certificate of the normal school, but the commissioner of education is authorized to select 10 students who have satisfactorily completed two years' work and to extend their scholarships until they have completed the four years' course.

Of the students originally granted scholarships, one only, María M. Castro, of Mayaguez, has completed the four years' course, graduating in June, 1906. Twenty-three have received the elementary certificate granted at the completion of the two years' course. At the present time 6 have been in attendance at the normal school three years and have been reappointed for another year; one student has attended two years and has been appointed for two years more; 13 students have finished the first year's work and are about to enter upon their second year, while 8 students have been newly appointed for a two years' course.

LICENSES, ALLOTMENTS, ETC.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF DIVISION OF RECORDS.

The secretary's office is charged with the issue of teachers' licenses and certificates, the appointment of members of school boards when vacancies occur, the allotment of schools to the various municipalities, and the approval of appointments proposed by the local school boards. This office handles all mail received, and is custodian of the correspondence files of the department.

LICENSES.

Licenses are issued originally upon the results of examinations held by the department or upon presentation of diplomas. Graduates of the normal school of Porto Rico, both in the elementary course of two years and the full course of four years, are entitled, when they have the age required by law, to receive licenses as graded teachers. If too young to be granted this grade they receive rural licenses. There is no provision permitting the issue of a teacher's license without examination to the graduate of the high schools of Porto Rico. In case of Porto Rican graduates of normal schools in the United States the department has authority to issue a rural but not a graded license. One year's experience in the schools of Porto Rico is required before a graded license can be issued. This should be corrected by legislation, placing graduates of accredited normal schools in the United States upon the same basis as those of the normal school of Porto Rico.

A large number of licenses are issued annually as renewals of older licenses. District superintendents report annually upon the work of the teachers and make recommendation as to renewal and the term thereof. If the recommendation is against the issue of a renewal, the case is carefully examined in the light of the past record of the teacher before a decision is reached by the department. The number of adverse reports diminishes from year to year.

Superintendents also recommend the term of years for which licenses should be extended. It is to be regretted that there should be so much diversity in these recommendations. While the idea of having licenses valid for a term of years seems a suitable one, and one adapted to stimulate teachers to their best efforts, it is very dubious whether its actual results are beneficial. In the first place, it is subject to the objection already noted, that different superintendents judge the work with different degrees of rigor, and the duration of the license appears to be less the result of excellence in school work than of leniency in the judgment of the superintendent. Again, while the desire for a long-term license may often stimulate to effort, its possession may have the opposite result. Teachers who do their work faithfully and well are surer of their position with one-year licenses than those with longer licenses and a disposition to shirk. It would greatly lighten the work of the department and work no injury whatever to the teachers if licenses were to be renewed for one year only.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

The local school boards are elected every two years. The position is one of honor and carries no salary. Those elected to the position oftentimes fail to qualify by taking the necessary oath of office, or, if they do so, frequently resign after a comparatively short period of service. When such vacancies occur or when they are created by the removal of the members of the school boards, the law requires that their successors be appointed by the commissioner of education, care being taken that the persons appointed shall be members of the same political party as those whom they replace. The work of filling these vacancies is considerable, though the result is in a great many cases to secure school boards better disposed to work in harmony with the department.

ALLOTMENTS.

It is made by law the duty of the commissioner of education to fix the number of schools to be opened in each school district. Greater attention has been given to the allotment for the coming school year than ever before.

The allotment of schools can not be made in accordance with any one guiding principle. Unquestionably the most logical basis upon which to determine the number of schools for the different localities would be the population of the several districts. This must always be one of the principal considerations, but it can not be the exclusive one, as the cost of supporting the schools falls in part upon the local authorities. There are towns in the island which are very populous, but which at the same time are very poor and wholly unable to support the schools to which their population would seem to entitle them. On the other hand, there are communities relatively sparse in population but rich in resources and amply able to build and provide for a larger number of schools than their population would warrant in comparison with the whole number of schools to be allotted. The allotment of schools in the aggregate must be inferior to the educational needs of the island so long as the available appropriations are not greatly increased. The amount of the appropriation determines approximately the aggregate number of teachers who can be employed. It then becomes the question to distribute them equitably among the different localities. Up to the present time the department has had little information, except of the most general kind, as to the resources of the different localities, and has been unable to distribute the schools with any reference to the ability of the towns to support them.

With the system of school-board accounting now in vogue it has been possible to make a more careful study of this aspect of the question of school allotment. The number of schools allotted to each district is a pretty fair test of the expenditures which will be locally necessary. Each teacher receives from the school board a certain sum annually in lieu of house rent, and there must needs be as many schoolrooms, generally rented for the purpose, as there are teachers. These two elements, which rise and fall with the number of teachers assigned, constitute the great bulk of the local expenditures for

schools. An effort has been made in the present year to keep the expenditures for these two objects in a normal and natural relation to the school-board income by carefully fixing the number of teachers to be assigned. The necessity for this measure arose in determining the assignment of teachers to the school boards in the disannexed municipalities which came into existence on July 1, 1906, and also in the districts from which these new municipalities were subtracted. Several of the new towns now on an independent basis have received a less number of schools than was granted to them when they were annexed to other municipalities. Applying the principle above set forth generally to the towns in the island, it was found necessary to reduce the allotment in some of the older towns not affected by the creation of new municipalities. The measure has seemed harsh and has given rise to no inconsiderable protest. Its purpose has, however, been in all cases very clearly explained, and it is believed that good results will follow the new distribution.

The department has proceeded in this matter on the principle that effective school work could not be done where the schools were inadequately equipped and where the local school boards were deeply involved in debt with school-teachers and householders clamoring for the money due them. A healthy condition of the local finances is an indispensable requisite to good work in the schools. In making the allotment for the coming year the number of schools in the island as a whole has been somewhat increased, though in particular districts there may have been a diminution.

As before indicated, the necessity for such action lies in the charges imposed by law upon the local school boards, especially in the matter of paying house rent to teachers. The minimum house rent is \$3 a month for rural teachers and \$10 a month for graded teachers. If the smaller interior towns are to have graded teachers, from a certain point of view house rent is too high and should be reduced. Under present conditions there are more graded teachers than places for them, and there should be no difficulty in securing, even in the less desirable localities, graded teachers who would accept from the boards a house rent inferior to \$10. If the house rent of teachers be considered not as an addition to the teacher's salary, but, as it really pretends to be, a compensation in lieu of house rent, it may safely be inferred that in many of the smaller towns of the island the sum of \$10 is considerably in excess of what need be paid as rent for a house, and this reduction could be defended on this ground.

In his annual report the chief of the division of records, Mr. R. R. Lutz, calls attention to the issue of licenses to teachers. By a careful organization the certificates were written, signed, and forwarded to superintendents three days before the end of the school year, much earlier than in former years. Licenses were issued to all teachers except those holding three-year licenses issued in 1904 or two or three year licenses issued in 1905. The law of 1904 provided that a license issued in that year for two or three years would insure to the holder the right of appointment to a school of the same grade in the same town as that in which he was employed at the time the license was issued. This provision of law has been a source of considerable vexation and friction, especially with the new boards established by a recent law of the legislature in the disannexed towns who

were unfamiliar with its provisions and unwilling to abide by them. Licenses subsequently issued do not confer this right.

Prior to the year 1903-4 licenses were renewed for a period of one year only. In the spring of 1904 renewals were made for two and three years in a large number of cases upon a basis of the year's work of the teacher as it appeared in the records of the department. It is probable that there was too much indulgence in the issue of these certificates, since some cases, at least, have arisen where it has been necessary to prefer charges of incompetence against teachers holding these long-term licenses.

In the years 1904-5 and 1905-6 superintendents were called upon to make recommendations as to the number of years for which licenses should be renewed. In the absence of complete records in available form the department has relied almost exclusively upon these recommendations, with the exception of those cases when the superintendent recommended a nonrenewal or cancellation of the licenses. In all such cases a thorough examination of the whole record of the teacher was made, and in some cases the recommendation of the superintendent was disapproved. But records are not so accessible that we could test the propriety of recommendations as to the duration of certificates without infinite labor and vexation.

A tabular statement of the recommendations made from the several districts shows a marked diversity, which demonstrates clearly that absolute reliance can not be placed upon such recommendations. Renewals made for one, two, and three years, respectively, may be assumed to indicate that the teacher's work has been "passable," "good," or "very good." Reference to the table referred to shows that in the island as a whole about 8 per cent were rated as "very good," but in the district of Guayama 38 per cent received this rating. In the island as a whole 30 per cent were rated as "good," while in the district of Humacao 88 per cent were so rated. On the other hand, in three districts—Carolina, Aibonito, and Coamo—all teachers appear to be rated as "passable" only. It is highly improbable that the facts in regard to the capacity of teachers in the districts named stand in any relation whatever to the recommendations made by the superintendents. It is strongly urged that the plan followed up to the present time of throwing the bulk of the responsibility on superintendents in fixing the terms of licenses should be discontinued.

While the records of the division have been carefully preserved and the data in regard to teachers is available in them, no system has been followed, and the records, while present, were not accessible. Information can be obtained only after a long search. This state of affairs will be remedied in the coming year by the adoption of a compact, convenient, and accessible system of records.

The school law provides that ninety days previous to the opening of schools the commissioner shall take into consideration the requests of school boards for allotment of schools for the following year, but does not fix the date upon which the department shall signify its approval of the allotments. In view of new instructions to school boards in regard to their budgets, every effort was made to have the allotment of schools in the hands of the board before the beginning of the fiscal year. A large number of municipalities hav-

ing been affected by the disannexation act, there was considerable difficulty in ascertaining the number of schools to be assigned to each municipality. The aggregate number of schools is fixed in a large measure by the appropriations of the legislature. There seems to have been in the past no rule in regard to distribution of the schools to the several municipalities. This year an effort was made to so allot the schools that the boards would not get into debt. In so doing it was necessary to fix the probable income of the board and the proportion which could be paid for teachers. It was found that an allotment which would require more than 40 per cent of the school funds to pay the house rent of teachers generally resulted in a deficit, and accordingly this proposition was taken as the maximum which any board might properly spend and the number of teachers fixed accordingly. A few exceptions to this rule were made where expenditures in other directions were less than the average, especially in cases where towns owned their own school buildings or occupied those which had been constructed by the department.

Applying the 40 per cent rule, it was found that a number of boards could not sustain the schools which had been in existence in previous years. Schools cut off from these towns were added to other towns better able to support schools, so that no actual reduction was made in the school facilities offered in the aggregate.

This division has charge of the relations of the department to the school boards on such matters as resignation and appointments of members, approval of teachers' appointments, adjustment of difficulties between teachers and the boards, enforcement of the law in the appointment of teachers, etc. In the year 1904 there were 46 school boards elected in the island, and of these 11 are still in existence with the membership originally elected; 15 boards contain two original members, 7 boards contain one original member, and 13 boards are composed entirely of new members appointed by the department.

The division has charge of all correspondence received by the department. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the correspondence received consisted of 12,175 letters and 974 telegrams, or, in all, of 13,149 items. The correspondence set out consisted of 10,918 letters and 1,091 telegrams, or 12,009 items. The work of filing all correspondence of previous years under a uniform system has been undertaken, and it is hoped that within a brief period all of the old correspondence will be conveniently arranged.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

DIVISION OF SUPERVISION AND STATISTICS.

The chief of the division of supervision and statistics, who is also designated as the general superintendent, has general charge of the field force of the office. He receives from superintendents the records of their work in the inspection of schools and all statistical forms relating to the school work.

SUPERVISION.

Radical changes have been effected in the work of this division, which have resulted in a more adequate supervision, improved statistics, and a better relation between the two. The first step was

the establishment of a weekly report on enrollment and attendance from every school in the island. After the schools were well under way, so that all initial difficulties might be deemed to have been overcome, a statistical summary giving average enrollment and attendance for the week ending November 10, 1905, was prepared. This comparative statement by municipalities was sent to the superintendents for their information. At the same time a careful study was made in the department and a list was prepared of all the schools deficient in enrollment or deficient in attendance. The attention of superintendents was called to these cases and they were requested to report upon the cause of such deficiency in each case.

Later in the year a comparison was made between the attendance reported by teachers in their weekly reports and that found by superintendents on their visits to the school. Substantial agreement was found, but our attention was called to the fact that visiting by the superintendents was not in all cases systematic and that the office records were not compiled in such a way as to bring out the facts. This led to an overhauling of our records and the establishment of a system which permits the office to know at a glance how many times a given school has been visited and when. The study of these records has enabled us to correct defects in the field work and has placed us in much better relations with our field force. Apparent anomalies disappear upon close investigation or a knowledge of local conditions, which are revealed by correspondence with our officials in the field.

In such ways as have been indicated the reforms in our statistical service, instituted primarily for a more accurate record of our school conditions, have been instrumental in improving our supervision and more intimately connecting the two branches of service.

In view of the changes in the procedure of the office and the engrossing duties of putting the new system into operation there has been somewhat less formal visiting of school districts by the general superintendent than in the past year. Despite this fact the relations of the central office with the field superintendents are more intimate and the superintendent is much less isolated than before. Visits of superintendents to the San Juan office have possibly been more frequent, and such visits are very fruitful in suggestion.

STATISTICS.

The reorganization of the statistical work of the office contemplated (*a*) fuller information as to the schools, and (*b*) a better distribution of the work throughout the year. The particular problems involved in the work will be discussed in connection with the results. We are concerned here with its administrative features. The innovations were the weekly report of enrollment and attendance and the census of March 2, 1906. The purpose of the former was to give a record by weeks which would show the rise and fall of interest in the schools. The object of the second was to give a more complete record of sex, age, grades, and years of school attendance than could be demanded at the end of the year.

A better distribution of work followed from the fact that the record of enrollment and attendance being continuous, the compilation of annual averages could proceed throughout the year. The

very minute analysis of the census results could not have been made in the interval which elapsed between the close of school and the preparation of this report.

By reason of these changes the term and annual reports were greatly simplified and the burden of statistical work much more evenly distributed for all concerned—teachers, superintendents, and office force.

The careful attention given to these statistical features revealed considerable gaps in our exact records of school conditions and prompted several important minor inquiries.

The report of the chief of the division, Mr. L. P. Ayres, is the record of the work of one-half year. Since his appointment on February 1 Mr. Ayres reports that he has made official visits of inspection to the districts of Fajardo, Guayama, Aibonito, Ponce, and San German. In addition to such extended visits he has had opportunities of visiting many of the districts for the purpose of conducting teachers' institutes and for conducting examinations in English for Porto Rican teachers, and has utilized the opportunities which these visits offered to confer with superintendents and teachers.

Important changes have been introduced into the office work of the division. A new system of filing information in regard to superintendents' visits has been introduced which has led to a much better survey of the activities of the superintendents in this direction. Reports upon individual teachers made by the superintendents on the occasions of their visits are unsatisfactory in form and will be changed. Records covering professional activities of teachers have accumulated for a series of years, but thus far no effort has been made to bring these records together in such a manner as to tell the history of the teacher at a glance. Plans for a combination record are under consideration.

The statistical work intrusted to the division consists in the compilation of superintendents' weekly reports of enrollment and attendance, the tabulation of the census inquiry of March 2, and the tabulation of term and annual reports, besides such other inquiries as may arise from time to time. The central point in the census inquiry was directed to the length of time the children had been in school. This is an important element in judging the efficiency of school work. It is believed that an investigation along this line will lead to a knowledge of school conditions which will be extremely helpful in the future development of administrative work in the office and among the field superintendents. Intimately connected with the number of years in school and cognate in interest is the matter of promotions at the end of the term, which forms the central point in the annual report. A close study of these factors for a period of years can not fail to disclose the important considerations affecting school work.

Not less important has been the very thorough consideration which has been given to the presentation of statistical data in the annual report of the department. A careful analysis of the figures published in preceding reports was made and the value of such publications very carefully weighed. Redundant matter has been eliminated in favor of more significant statements, with the result, it is believed, that the tables in the present report are more condensed and at the same time more illuminating upon essential points than those of former reports.

Note is taken of needed improvements in office equipment, and recommendations are made for equipment which will enhance the effectiveness of the office work.

THE FIELD FORCE.

The year has been marked by a number of changes in the field force. In October a vacancy occurred in the Carolina district by the death of Mr. E. L. Hill. He had been superintendent since 1899, and had rendered loyal and faithful service. Mr. Spaulding was transferred from Aibonito to Carolina and Mr. John F. Packard, a graduate of Boston University, who had been in the previous year assistant superintendent in Ponce, succeeded Mr. Spaulding at Aibonito. Mr. J. W. Smith, of Utuado, was obliged to resign on account of ill health and Mr. Glen Edwards, a graduate of Marietta College, who had occupied a place as English teacher in Naguabo and had been assistant superintendent in San Juan, was appointed in his place. In the middle of the year Mr. Ayres was appointed general superintendent, and the vacancy in San Juan was filled by the transfer of Mr. Edwards, and the resulting vacancy in Utuado was filled by the appointment of Mr. Manuel G. Nin, principal of schools in Yauco. Since the school year closed Mr. Charles H. Terry, a graduate of Wesleyan University, formerly principal of the Ponce high school, has been appointed superintendent in Fajardo. There have been no other appointments as yet, but a number of transfers have been made. Before the year opened Mr. Mellowes went from Mayaguez to Humacao and Mr. Warshaw was appointed to that post. Since the school year opened vacancies arose in Arecibo and Toa Alta by the resignations of Messrs. Landrón and Rodríguez, respectively. Transfers have been made as follows: Mr. Ducout to Vega Baja, formerly Toa Alta, Mr. Zimmerman to Arecibo, Mr. Fourcaut to Aguadilla, Mr. Packard to Guayama, and Mr. Kelley to Ponce. There are vacancies at present in Aibonito and San Germán, which will be filled before the school year opens, September 24.

The relations of the field force of superintendents with the office have been, as already noted, very intimate. A high level of efficiency has been maintained in most of the school districts, and the efforts of the department have been warmly seconded by the district chiefs.

The annual conference of superintendents was held in January in Arecibo. By a careful preparation of the programme excellent results were obtained and fruitful discussions ensued. Four topics only were discussed. To four of the superintendents, carefully selected for their fitness to deal with them, was intrusted the preparation of a paper. Copies of the paper were sent to the office a month before the meeting and distributed to the persons especially selected to discuss the papers. Public sessions were also held which gave gratifying evidence of interest in educational matters.

The service of superintendents as institute directors in other districts and as members of examining boards has given them opportunity for observing school work and exchanging views which can not fail to produce valuable results.

The record of work done in the various school districts as shown in the annual reports of the superintendents shows generally marked progress.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 1, SAN JUAN.

Comprises the municipalities of San Juan and Río Piedras. Number of day schools, 93; number of teachers, 101; superintendent, Glen Edwards.

The present superintendent took charge of the district in the month of February, having been transferred from the district of Utuado at that date. A large part of the report, therefore, is a record of work accomplished by the former superintendent, Mr. L. P. Ayres, now general superintendent of schools.

In order to secure proper grading in the schools, uniform examinations were held at the end of the school year 1904-5. For the purpose of conducting these examinations, teachers were shifted from one class room to another and were called upon to mark the papers of pupils who had not been under their own instruction. The results of this examination together with the report of the teachers in charge made the basis of promotion. When the results were ascertained, each child received a card stating his school and grade for the coming year. The results of this method of grading were highly satisfactory and the work of the year just past was greatly improved through the fact that the children in each grade represented a more uniform standard of attainment.

The most serious problem in San Juan is that of maintaining throughout the year a high level in enrollment and attendance. Difficulties familiar in other districts are reinforced by the particular conditions of the population and the schools in this city. It would appear that the population is rather more fluctuating here than elsewhere. This caused a considerable falling off after the year began. A second cause is found in the inadequate school buildings. Poor ventilation, inadequate lighting, excessive heat, and excessive noise are not infrequent. An instance is given of a room which measures 54 feet by 9 feet, with one side a dead wall and the other opening on an inclosed courtyard into which the sun beats through a skylight. These physical conditions are a positive bar to the progress of work in the district. If under these disadvantages a teacher is compelled to devote his time to questions of enrollment and attendance, it can only be at the expense of the school work.

The organization of the schools in San Juan is that in the first grade the Spanish language is used exclusively, all higher grades being taught in English with Spanish as a special subject. On the general introduction of English as the school language in the city of San Juan an arrangement was made with the department of education whereby the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades were taught in the central grammar school maintained by the department in connection with the high school. In this school, except for special instruction in Spanish, all the instruction is given in English by American teachers. In the second, third, and fourth grades in San Juan instruction is given entirely in English by some 20 Porto Rican teachers and a half dozen American teachers. As to the success of this work, it may be noted that throughout the grades the percentage of promotions was considerably larger than the average of the island. This is especially noteworthy in the upper grades.

Equally satisfactory was the record made in the English classes for Porto Rican teachers. In view of the large number of teachers in the city, one of the American teachers especially qualified in this work was given exclusive charge of it. This permitted a division of the classes into groups sufficiently small to permit effective teaching. The results of this careful organization of work were shown in the high average attained in the annual examination.

As the city of San Juan is the largest, though not the first center, in which instruction in the English language was introduced, the working of the experiment has been followed with great interest. Two years' experience seems to have demonstrated that far from learning a great deal of English to the exclusion of everything else, the children have shown through examinations that they have kept at least an even pace with those whose instruction has been in Spanish. It may well be that this advancement has been at the cost of greater effort and that a child who obtains 75 per cent in an examination in arithmetic in the English language has done more work and probably has a better grasp of his subject than one who gains the same percentage in an examination in the Spanish tongue. If, therefore, the use of the English language be in any sense a drawback to the advancement of any pupils, it has been overcome in the district of San Juan. Part of the credit of this record of achievement must be given to the English graded teachers. The body of Porto Rican teachers possessing the English graded certificates are undoubtedly the best corps of instructors in the island. They are the young, ambitious, and progressive element of the profession.

The schools of Rio Piedras are still organized upon the Spanish system. Progress has been made by the teachers in the acquisition of English, and next year some of the schools will be in charge of English graded teachers, but it is probable that some time must elapse before the schools can be organized upon the same basis as those of San Juan.

In the city of San Juan, especially in its outlying districts, there are a considerable number of rural schools. These outlying schools have been greatly improved of late by the hiring of two-room buildings instead of single-room buildings. The school board has secured in a number of places the erection of new buildings for these schools. The plan has helped in improving the quality of the teaching, for in such schools a friendly rivalry between the teachers has resulted in greater effort and better results.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 2, CAROLINA.

Comprises municipalities of Carolina, Trujillo Alto (formerly annexed to Carolina), Río Grande, and Loiza (formerly annexed to Río Grande). Number of day schools, 43; number of teachers, 45; superintendent, George L. Spaulding.

The disannexation of the towns in this district has had good results. Although the towns may be poor, with resources scarcely adequate to support their schools, the citizens take more interest in education when the towns have their own school boards.

Shortly after the opening of the year night schools were opened in each of the towns and one in a rural school of Carolina. In the latter case enrollment was high at the start and attendance very good, but it gradually fell off. Most of the pupils worked in the cane fields during the day, and when night came they were perhaps too tired to walk 2 or 3 miles to attend night school. Many who came from mere curiosity dropped off when the real work of study began, though some there were who worked hard and attended regularly throughout the course.

The work in the graded schools has been satisfactory, but has not attained in the rural schools the best results. Work in the latter is hindered by poor equipment and small houses. The outlook for the future is better, since the school boards are beginning to take more interest in the improvement of the rural schools.

Many of the rural teachers in the district are men of mature age. While somewhat slow to grasp modern methods, they make good rural teachers. One point strongly in their favor is the fact that they are residents of the barrios in which they teach, and thus become valuable leaders of public opinion in the neighborhood. A teacher who lives near his school and exerts an influence in favor of schools among his neighbors is often of more value than a young teacher who lives in the town and who is present in the barrio only during school hours.

The agricultural school has done good work in spite of very unfavorable conditions. The agricultural teacher is left largely to his own devices. Implements furnished are old and almost useless. Seeds have been procured with difficulty. The teacher has worked hard and done what he could, but he needs a plan as to the kind of work to be done.

Difficulty was experienced in the early part of the year in securing regular returns from teachers on weekly report cards. The value of the system, however, soon made itself felt. Teachers were called upon to explain any departure from the normal. Where attendance was short or even perfect for a given week, this was an indication to the superintendent that the school needed attention. It has been of value to the superintendent in demonstrating that certain schools were badly located, and the weekly returns have been conclusive evidence which have convinced the local authorities that better results could be obtained in other locations.

In this district English has been taught by the old method of special instruction. Results are satisfactory in Río Grande, but extremely unsatisfactory in Carolina. These results are attributed to the frequent changes in the personnel of the American teachers. Without greater stability good results can not be obtained.

Good results followed the teachers' institute, but it is believed that better could be obtained if the department should issue a full course of study during the coming year and make this course of study the basis of work in the institutes.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 3, FAJARDO.

Comprises the municipalities of Fajardo, Vieques, and Naguabo. Number of day schools, 41; number of teachers, 44; superintendent, Marion A. Ducout.

The three school boards of the district have displayed great zeal and interest in the performance of their duties and their work has met with deserved success. The new system of accounting established by the Department has contributed greatly toward placing the school boards on a sound financial basis. Thanks to the spirit of economy which has prevailed, the boards of Vieques and Fajardo closed their yearly budgets with considerable cash in hand, which will probably be devoted to the construction of new school-houses. The Naguabo board, for the first time in its history, closed the year with all its obligations paid and with a surplus of cash on hand. Much of the credit for the good showing of the Naguabo board is due to the alcalde of that town, Mr. Rafael Roca, who has displayed a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the schools. He was instrumental in securing a loan of \$1,000 from the executive council for school purposes. He secured the passage of an ordinance by the municipal council imposing a special school tax, and last summer, when the board was in great straits for a suitable schoolhouse, he induced the town authorities to buy the best building in town for the use of the graded schools.

School buildings throughout the district are in a very satisfactory condition, being generally large and well ventilated. All of the graded schools and more than half of the rural schools are supplied with modern furniture. The only exception to this generally satisfactory state of affairs is in the graded school building at Vieques, but as the plan of erecting in that town a modern six-room schoolhouse is about to be realized this condition will soon pass away. The Naguabo building is as thoroughly satisfactory as any rented building can be. Substantial repairs were made to the graded school building at Fajardo during the last summer, the expense being defrayed in part by the department of education and in part by the school board. The building was entirely repainted, balconies and windows repaired, a bell tower erected, and the grounds inclosed with a substantial iron and masonry fence.

Rural school buildings were recently painted and repaired throughout the district. The teachers have cooperated with the school boards in their efforts to improve the general conditions of school buildings. A number of them have made some effort, and even incurred some expense, in the decoration of school-rooms and in the cultivation of gardens in the school yards.

The enrollment and attendance has been high except in the third term, when there was a general epidemic of measles throughout the district. This materially affected the graded schools. In the rural schools there is a considerable contingent on the waiting list, and any vacancy in the enrollment is speedily filled. The teachers have shown a spirit of rivalry in keeping up their attendance, and in few instances has it been necessary to have recourse to the municipal courts. This step has been taken occasionally, but always with reluctance, since the attendance at a school is best regulated by the efficiency of the teacher, and where a teacher is unable to win the interest of his pupils no other means can make a success of the school.

The school census shows that in almost all the schools a considerable share of pupils who spend two or three or even four years in the same grade. This state of affairs is not of necessity a reflection upon the work of the teacher. It may show ineffective methods of his predecessor, or it may reveal great irregularity in attendance. Many pupils do not attend the school regularly, coming but a few months in each year, so that it is not at all surprising that they are obliged to do the same work over and over again. Permanent improvement in school work can not be hoped for until we have a new course of study adapted to our conditions, plain and specific in its directions. The good results following the publication of the course of study in arithmetic demonstrates the need of like preparation for other studies.

Methods of teaching show continuous improvement. In this the daily outline of work has borne a considerable part. The outline obliges the teachers to think out their work in advance, thus tending to destroy routine. It gives a good record of progress of the schools, affords the superintendent an opportunity to judge the work of each school, and enables him to make his suggestions more definite.

The work of the graded teachers throughout the district has been excellent. Several graduates of the insular normal school were added to the force, and

they constitute very promising teachers. The rural teachers as a body have worked faithfully throughout the year. None the less, there are among them many whose methods of teaching are out of date. So long as the present scarcity of rural teachers prevails there is no other alternative than to employ such relatively inefficient teachers or to close the schools altogether. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the island of Vieques in obtaining a sufficient number of teachers for its rural schools.

There is a most insistent demand on the part of the public for the teaching of English in the schools on a basis more thorough than in the past. There is only one way to meet this demand, and this is to hasten the day when all the public school teachers will be qualified to teach in the English language.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 4, HUMACAO.

Comprises the municipalities of Humacao, Patillas, Yabucoa, and Maunabo (heretofore annexed to Yabucoa). Number of day schools, 41; number of teachers, 43; superintendent, John Mellowes.

In the towns of Patillas and Yabucoa the schools opened in the new buildings erected by the department. This was a great satisfaction to all concerned, as shown in the fact that every available seat in both of the buildings was occupied on the first day.

Attendance and enrollment have improved, but there is no question but that the better condition of affairs is chiefly due to the activity of teachers and school authorities and not, as should be the case, to the awakening of the people to a deeper appreciation of their parental responsibilities. It is true, however, that in certain cases requests for rural schools have had to be denied for the lack of teachers.

The introduction of the different report cards has aided the teachers and superintendent in watching the rise and fall of attendance and has been useful in obliging the teachers to keep their registers up to date. Some confusion followed the rule of dropping pupils after five days' absence, since it was thought in many quarters desirable to admit other pupils immediately to their places. When the original pupil returned there was conflict as to which was entitled to the seat. This practice further had the bad result of introducing new pupils after work of the school had begun. It is recommended that students be matriculated only at the beginning of terms. Increased enrollment has been cared for in some cases by the half-day sessions.

At the beginning of the third term in all the town schools arrangements were made that pupils should receive half of their daily instruction in the English language. In the lower grades, the work had been successfully confided to Porto Rican teachers, the American teachers conducting the higher grades. A daily class for the guidance of the Porto Rican teachers engaged in this work is held under the supervision of the American teachers. An effort will be made next year to give the instruction in the seventh and eighth grades wholly in the English language. Progress in conversational English has greatly exceeded that in the written language.

The teachers' institute was held at Humacao on March 28 with no teachers absent. The papers presented were not particularly instructive, but the discussions which followed were animated and helpful. It is recommended that model classes be introduced in the institutes. It is also recommended that the topics for discussion be studied in advance by all of the teachers instead of those selected to read papers, that the institutes be extended to two days, that attendance be made obligatory, and that the expenses of such attendance be paid by the school boards.

Of the school festivities celebrated during the year, those of Arbor Day, at Humacao, and Washington's birthday, at Yabucoa, deserve mention. A celebration was also held very successfully at Patillas, the first of its kind. It is recommended that wherever possible such school celebrations be held on Fridays.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 5, CAGUAS.

Comprises the municipalities of Caguas, Gurabo (formerly annexed to Caguas), San Lorenzo, Juncos (formerly annexed to San Lorenzo), and Aguas Buenas. Number of day schools, 48; number of teachers 52; superintendent, C. A. Reichard.

Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the number of graded and night schools. This is due in part to the fact that rural schools

previously located in urban centers have been raised to the category of graded schools, while teachers of English have also been placed in charge of rooms, thus adding to the number of graded teachers. On the other hand, the rural schools are much less numerous, it having been impossible to secure teachers for some of the rural schools granted to this district. It is probable that this is caused by the comparatively low wages paid to the rural teachers.

Improvement in the schoolhouses and their equipment has been very slight. It was hoped that new buildings would be erected in Caguas and Aguas Buenas. In the latter town there has been much difficulty in obtaining a site having an adequate title.

The zeal and professional interest of the teachers has been excellent. Many of them have subscribed to pedagogical publications and purchased books on education. Teachers have assisted the superintendent in the effort to unify the work of the district. In view of the fact that the average child attends school for a brief period only, great stress has been laid upon fundamental studies, excluding, if necessary, those of lesser importance.

Experiments made in Caguas in organizing certain classes so that they receive their instruction half in the English language and half in the Spanish language has given such good results that the plan will be more extensively followed during the coming year.

Attention is called to the need of summer classes in pedagogy, conducted along the lines of similar institutions in the United States. The teachers' institutes are excellent in their way, but are too brief to be of lasting influence in the lives of the teachers.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 6, GUAYAMA.

Comprises the municipalities of Guayama, Salinas, Arroyo (the two last named formerly annexed to Guayama), Cayey, and Cidra (formerly annexed to Cayey). Number of day schools, 56; number of teachers, 60; superintendent, John W. Zimmerman.

The towns of Guayama and Cayey are the only ones in the district which contain school buildings erected by the department. The rented buildings in Guayama are in a very satisfactory condition, but the same can not be said of the rented buildings in other towns in the district. Conditions in Arroyo and Salinas have been especially bad, but in each of these towns new buildings are in contemplation and these unfortunate conditions will soon be a thing of the past. In Cayey there is one large six-room building used for schools which is in very bad condition. The school board has been very backward in the payment of rent, and neither school board nor owner is in a position to put the building into proper condition.

The schools in Guayama, Arroyo, and Salinas have received the particular attention of the school board and all have modern equipment and other useful accessories. Both in Cayey and Cidra the conditions are very unsatisfactory.

During the past year a great deal of attention has been given to the graded schools in the town of Guayama. All of these schools have been placed upon a half-English, half-Spanish basis. Difficulties were encountered at the outset by reason of the unequal preparation of the pupils to conduct their work in English, and it was feared that considerable time in the school work would be lost in the transition from one language to the other. At the close of the year examinations were held in all of the schools of the district, the questions being translated into Spanish or English as the necessity required. It is gratifying to note that the percentage of success in the schools of Guayama proper where English was used was quite equal to that in the other schools of the district.

Throughout the year special efforts have been made to increase the enrollment and attendance in the schools. Teachers were required to visit the parents of the children and janitors were sent every day to the homes of those pupils who were absent. A close touch with the parents has caused a steady increase in enrollment and attendance and has fostered an interest in the schools and in their work which has never before existed in this district. Another evidence of this increased interest on the part of the general public was the excellent attendance at the annual teachers' institute. Not only were the night sessions, especially designed for the public, crowded, but the day sessions were attended by a large number of persons not connected with the teaching force.

Notable improvements in English in the town of Guayama has resulted in the change already noted whereby the schools were placed upon a half-English and

half-Spanish plan. The worst defect of this system is in the manner of discipline. It is desirable, if possible, that a group of children should always be under the charge of the same teacher and not be subject to changes. In order to accomplish this, it is desirable that as rapidly as possible the Porto Rican teacher be so trained in the use of English that the shifting from one room to another will not be necessary in order to obtain English instruction for all the pupils. To this end practice classes were held throughout the second half of the year for the first and second grade teachers. These classes were in the charge of an American teacher and gave an opportunity for the instruction of the Porto Rican teachers in the use of the English as a medium of instruction and at the same time were useful in correcting defective methods. This plan would undoubtedly have good results if it could be applied to the upper grades also, but school hours forbid.

Night schools in the district have only an indifferent success. While the enrollment has been good, it has been continually changing, and there have been periods when the attendance was very weak. Night schools will not make progress until there is greater cooperation between the school and the municipal authorities, the latter requiring that bootblacks, fruit and candy sellers, and other children who are not in school during the daytime should attend the evening schools, punishing infractions of the rule by suspension or withdrawal of licenses to carry on their trades.

The superintendent has enjoyed throughout the year the hearty cooperation of the local board of Guayama. All the members have been interested in the schools and have worked diligently to place them in favorable comparison with other schools of the island. They have given particular attention to the sanitary conditions of the schools and have done much to improve the property both of the building owned by the people of Porto Rico and of the rented buildings. An earnest desire has existed to construct rural schools, but the great difficulty in the way of securing sites with good titles has prevented its accomplishment. A large number of sites were examined, but in every case it was found that the estates were encumbered or that the owners did not possess a satisfactory legal title to the property.

On the other hand, great difficulties have been encountered in Cayey, where the school board intrusted with the management of the schools was negligent. No effort was made to improve schools, and the payments of the board were greatly in arrears. Toward the end of the school year an improvement occurred through the appointment of a new board, but it was only with extreme difficulty that qualified persons could be induced to accept appointments.

A library for the use of the teachers and pupils was established in Guayama and numbers over 600 volumes. Good success has attended the establishment of a gymnasium. It is beneficial to pupils and to teachers in attaining good health and has had a satisfactory reflex influence upon the school work.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 7, AIBONITO.

Comprises the municipalities of Aibonito, Comerío, Barros, and Barranquitas (heretofore annexed to Barros). Number of day schools, 39; number of teachers, 41; superintendent, John F. Packard.

Difficulties of communication make the work of this district peculiarly difficult. There is only one good road in the district—that which connects Aibonito and Barranquitas—while the remainder of the towns can only be reached on horseback over mountain trails. Were the towns connected by good roads, the superintendent would be able to spend more time in supervision and less in rough riding with corresponding advantage to the schools. All the towns of this district are in a poor financial condition, and nowhere in the island is the school work so handicapped by the lack of proper school buildings and equipment. One town only—Aibonito—has a modern schoolhouse erected by the department, but the building with its four rooms can not provide for all the children in the town, so that two graded schools have for years been located in a small gloomy and dirty building, equipped with old-fashioned desks and benches. Conditions in the graded schools of Comerío are especially bad. Throughout the district there has been in the past year considerable improvement in the rural schools, but, as before indicated, the boards are poor, and the rent which they can afford to pay is very moderate. They are, therefore, unable to secure the best buildings which could be rented for schoolhouses or to make the repairs necessary to put the buildings in proper condition.

In spite of these discouraging features, the work of the district is promising, and interest in schools is well maintained. This is shown in the excellent enrollment and attendance of schools throughout the year, with the exception of the last term, when an epidemic of measles prevailed throughout the district. Another evidence can be found in the enthusiasm with which the graded teachers of the district have applied themselves to their work. The force is composed almost wholly of young men, who are faithful workers, who have been ready to take suggestions and to profit by them. In a district composed of small rural towns the majority of pupils attend school but a very short time. In order to accomplish the greatest practical result, every effort has been made to make the work thoroughly practical, giving almost exclusive attention to the fundamental subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

It is to be regretted that the work in English in this district is in so unsatisfactory a condition. This is due to the fact that two towns only have had English teachers, and these have not been of the best. Satisfactory progress in the schools can not be obtained in a mountain district like Aibonito until we have Porto Rican teachers capable of teaching in the English language under the guidance of a higher class teacher of English than the district has heretofore enjoyed. It is extremely gratifying to note the great interest of the teachers of the district in acquiring the English language, and this gives reason to believe that good results will eventually be obtained. In Aibonito two of the best native teachers of the district have taught second grades during the morning sessions wholly in English, and the pupils under their charge have learned to speak more and better English than the children of the upper grades, who have been instructed by the American teacher under the plan of special instruction.

While the teaching of English in the schools should receive greater attention than heretofore, and while schools should eventually be so organized that the instruction or part of it should be given in English, this should be done without curtailing instruction in Spanish. In a district such as this the need of more thorough attention to Spanish is perhaps greater than in the larger towns. The plan proposed for the coming year is that the first grade should be taught entirely in Spanish, the second and third grades should be taught half the day in English by Porto Rican teachers and the remainder of the day in Spanish, and that the upper grades should receive at least three hours' instruction under the American teachers.

The rural schools of the district present many difficult problems. Many of the teachers are old men who have acquired the old Spanish methods of teaching and who are reluctant to change them or to receive suggestions for bettering their work. With the limited supply of rural teachers available for appointment, we are confronted with the question as to whether it is desirable to continue the service of these teachers or to close the schools. The younger teachers in the rural schools have shown a most gratifying improvement in methods and results and have made excellent progress in English.

Teachers' conferences in a district such as this present unusual difficulties, and it may be questioned whether they should be continued. In order to attend the annual conference in Aibonito, teachers of Barros and Comerfo must lose at least two days' school and spend from \$8 to \$10 in making the trip. This is a considerable sacrifice to demand of the teachers, and it is questioned whether the results of the conference warrant it. The difficulties in the way of holding conferences in the district should not be borne by the teachers, but by the department, and it is recommended that arrangements be made by the department to hold perhaps less formal conferences in the three towns of the district.

Note is made of the organization in Aibonito of a school band of 20 pieces. The organization has been brought together through the efforts of Mr. José Pont Zayas, acting principal, and the children have made considerable progress in the short time that has elapsed since the organization of the band.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 8, COAMO.

Comprises the municipalities of Coamo, Juana Diaz, and Santa Isabel. Number of day schools, 56; number of teachers, 56; superintendent, Gail S. Nice.

An elaborate effort has been made during the present year to improve the methods of teaching commonly pursued in this district. In carrying out this purpose a great deal of attention has been given to the plan books of the teachers. It is part of the school practice that a teacher should make notes outlining

for each day the work to be done on that day. These notes are subject to the inspection of the superintendent on his visits. An effort has been made in the Coamo district to make this preparation of the lessons a vital point in the school administration. Not only have the lessons of the books been subject to the inspection of the superintendent upon his visit, but they have been sent to him at all times throughout the year, so that he could maintain an effective supervision of this portion of the teachers' work. The lack of uniformity in the methods pursued by the teachers was obvious, and a vigorous effort was made to secure a better method and a more uniform method in the presentation of the subjects of instruction.

This effort has been so directed that successively different branches of the school work have been taken up and suggestions in regard to them made to the teachers. In these suggestions there are certain underlying principles common to all. These are special insistence upon the importance of oral as contrasted with written work, the need of constant review of the ground already covered, and the necessity of incessant drill. Attention was given especially in these observations and the comments of the superintendent to the two subjects, arithmetic and English. It was believed that proper instruction in arithmetic being at the base of the elementary education, it was impossible to give too much attention to this branch of study. Perhaps equally important in the schools of Porto Rico is the subject of English, to which a great deal of attention has been given in times past, though methods have been incorrect, with the consequence of misdirected energy and meager results. To secure improvement in this branch a pamphlet entitled "English in the First and Second Grades" was printed and distributed to the teachers. The subject of English teaching being fully treated in this pamphlet, it was sufficient to indicate that the general objects of instruction in the Spanish language were the same as those intended in teaching English. A great deal of attention has been given to the subject of writing. The object of this effort has been to bring about a more direct teaching of writing instead of the mere copying of exercises by the pupils. The result has been greater progress in writing and a considerable economy in the use of material.

Another question which has received considerable attention is the question of enrollment and attendance. Methods used in other districts have been followed here with reasonable success. The attention of teachers has been called to the matter by circular letters, and they have felt a responsibility for a satisfactory enrollment and attendance. A pupil's record has been prepared for every child attending school in the district and filed in the office of the superintendent. This record will be utilized in insuring the return to school of as large a number of pupils from year to year as practicable. The question of maintaining a satisfactory enrollment and attendance, however, is one that can not be met wholly by mechanical methods. While use has been made of the weekly report cards and of other means now familiar throughout the island to secure proper attendance, there can be no question that the final solution of the question of enrollment and attendance must be found in the excellence of school work and discipline. Poor enrollment and poor attendance rarely exist in schools in which the teacher is interested in his work and is capable of imparting his enthusiasm to his pupils. The efforts made to improve the methods and awaken the interest of the teacher in his work have therefore had a direct relation to the problems of enrollment and attendance.

Very satisfactory results followed the effort to introduce athletic exercises in the schools. Baseball has been especially popular. Teams have been formed in each of the three towns of the district. Matches between the several towns have created a great deal of interest.

The school buildings of the district are in a highly satisfactory condition. At the beginning of the next year, all the graded schools in the three towns of the district will be housed in modern structures especially designed for school purposes. Coamo has one of the original four-room buildings erected by the department, and is building from the proceeds of an insular loan a six-room building on the lines of the Juana Diaz school erected by the department last year. The graded school building at Santa Isabel will be completed before the opening of the school year. The board at Juana Diaz has distinguished itself this year by the construction of two masonry schoolhouses. These buildings are admirably adapted for their purpose and have been most favorably commented upon by visitors. Sites are being sought in this town for two additional schools which the department has agreed to erect upon substantially the same plan. The town of Santa Isabel also has building operations in contemplation.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 9, PONCE.

Comprises the municipalities of Ponce, Guayanilla, and Peñuelas (the two latter formerly annexed to Ponce). Number of day schools, 83; number of teachers, 87; superintendent to May, 1905, R. R. Lutz.

The work of the graded schools in the city of Ponce began badly through the failure of the department to complete the new high and grammar school building in time for occupancy when the schools opened. For some time the children were scattered throughout the city in different buildings rendering a proper organization impossible. In the industrial school there were only half the teachers present when the work began. These conditions rendered the work of the first two or three weeks extremely arduous.

During the absence of the superintendent on vacation in the latter part of 1905 there occurred an unfortunate controversy between the assistant superintendent and the school board. The assistant superintendent was sustained by the department, and when the superintendent returned matters had sufficiently quieted down to permit a comparatively harmonious administration for the remainder of the year.

The plan for increasing the enrollment of the industrial school outlined in the report of last year was put into practice. Nearly 300 pupils were enrolled. One-half of them attended the industrial school one session of the day and received academic instruction in one of the graded schools during the other session. The advantages and disadvantages are fully set forth in the report on the industrial school. Work began inauspiciously in the school, and was continued under the disadvantage that certain of the American teachers were unable to secure discipline or order in their rooms.

Outside of the high and grammar school, teaching in the graded schools was limited to the first, second, and third grades. All pupils of the first and second grades were taught upon a half-and-half plan—that is, one session in Spanish by a graded teacher and one session in English by an English graded teacher. Third grades were taught in English by American teachers. The results of the year's work in the lower grades justified expectations and demonstrated the advisability of beginning teaching of English in the first grade. The plan of teaching first grades in Spanish involved a needless waste of time in teaching arithmetic, and with good teachers almost as much ground can be covered in English.

Considerable use was made during the year of daily and weekly practice and observation classes. In these classes each of the English graded teachers took her turn in teaching, and attendance of the other graded teachers was obligatory. On certain days of the week rural teachers located near the city were required to attend. Weekly general practice classes with all teachers in attendance were very successful. One hour spent in observation of the work of a thoroughly good teacher is of more value to the inexperienced teacher than two superintendent's visits.

The school board spent an unusually large amount in the repair of buildings purchased and new furniture and arrangement of fences and school yards.

The work of the teachers' classes in English was not very successful during the first term, owing to a clash of authority between the assistant superintendent and the teachers as to the methods followed. In spite of these difficulties the district made a fairly good showing in the examination held in May.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 10, YAUCO.

Comprises the municipalities of Yauco and Sabana Grande. Number of day schools, 47; number of teachers, 44; superintendent, Roger L. Conant.

The school board of Yauco has improved the Columbus graded school in the town by the erection of a fence around the lot, has erected three rural school buildings at an average cost of \$525, has secured 25 instruments for the school band, equipped the members of the band and the director with uniforms, and has purchased a bell for the Garfield graded school at Guanica. It has in project the building of additional graded schools in the town of Yauco sufficient to accommodate all the graded schools of the town. It contemplates, in the erection of this building, the expenditure of some \$18,000, of which \$15,000 will be supplied by the school board and \$3,000 by the department of education. It is much to be regretted that negotiations for the acquisition of a suitable site have thus far been fruitless. The town is situated in the midst of a rich

cane district and available sites are very few. Several sites have been under consideration, but it has been impossible to make contracts for the purchase of any of them.

The favorable condition of the Yauco board is in marked contrast with that of the school board of Sabana Grande. Before the beginning of the school year it was discovered that this board had received illegally almost \$1,000 from the municipal funds. It was necessary to reimburse this amount and to strike from the budget over \$1,100 which the board had expected to derive from the municipality. To meet this difficult situation the board obtained a loan of \$1,200 from the insular government, and great personal sacrifices were made by the teachers in order that the schools already planned might be opened and continued. For the coming year the department has already reduced the number of schools in the municipality. This course has been inevitable, though it is more to be deplored, as the schools of Sabana Grande have always done good work and turned out a large number of successful teachers.

The teaching force in Yauco has been improved by the addition of capable and progressive teachers, and instruction in the schools has progressed. Much interest has been awakened by having the rural teachers inspect the graded school work and by affording the opportunity for some of the graded school teachers to visit the schools of Ponce.

Up to the present the American teachers employed in this district have been special teachers of English. The defects of this system have long been recognized in the district, but a change to the plan of teaching the schools in the English language has been deferred until there could be trained up in the district a corps of teachers properly qualified to teach their classes in English. This district has suffered, in common with many others, from the frequent change in the American teachers, and as less reliance could be placed upon such teachers than in the larger towns of the island it has been the more necessary to prepare Porto Rican teachers most carefully for the contemplated change. It is believed that the time is now ripe for such a change, and the graded schools of the district will be placed on an English basis in the coming year. A guarantee of the success of the plan is the great interest which the Porto Rican teachers have taken in the English classes. The results throughout the district of this work have been most excellent.

The system of weekly report cards introduced this year by the department has been of incalculable value in securing proper enrollment and attendance. To secure a good enrollment at the start, teachers of schools were given the registers of the same schools for the past year and also a record of the school census undertaken in the previous year by the school board of Yauco. The enrollment secured was excellent, and in some of the rural schools it was necessary to introduce half-day sessions. It was found that this plan resulted in no loss of instruction to the children, since the groups were so distributed that in half a day the teacher was able to give as much personal attention to each pupil as before, the recitation not being delayed and interrupted by the assigning of a large amount of individual work and supervising it. Enrollment once obtained, the efforts of the teachers were directed to maintaining a high average of attendance.

To this end, in the month of February forms were issued for reporting to the superintendent the names of pupils whose attendance had been unsatisfactory, for notifying parents of the absence of children, for making charges in the court against the parents, and for reporting to the superintendent the results of these efforts. Weekly bulletins showing the average daily enrollment and average per cent of daily attendance in each of the schools of the district were issued and posted in the town school buildings. They attracted the attention not only of the teachers, but of pupils. The latter were desirous that their school should have a good record, and pupils were observed arguing with their fellows and urging them to attend the school. Better results were obtained in Sabana Grande than in Yauco, since in the former town the efforts of the teachers were more vigorously supported by the justice of the peace.

Special exercises were held on Arbor Day, and in order that the results might be permanent in their influence, teachers were instructed to appoint each week for the rest of the school year a certain pupil to be responsible for the plants. These pupils have been required to render a report at one of the nature study classes during the following week, and other pupils have been allowed to criticize and comment upon the report.

A public library was established at Gúanica, supported by grants from the municipal council and the school board of Yauco and contributions made by citizens. The field is smaller than that for the public library of Yauco, but it is believed that equally good results will follow its establishment.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 11, SAN GERMÁN.

Comprises the municipalities of San Germán, Lajas, and Cabo Rojo. Number of day schools, 62; number of teachers, 61; superintendent, A. Fourcaut.

Progress made in the schools of this district has been demonstrated by the success of six of the candidates for common school diploma of the eight who took the last examination.

The enrollment during the year has greatly increased, and the attendance has improved. Teachers have taken a great interest in this matter, and some of them have responded with great enthusiasm to suggestions made by the superintendent's office toward increasing the improvement. Valuable assistance was given by local boards, who issued circular letters to parents and on several occasions accompanied the superintendent upon house to house visits in the rural districts. The work of maintaining a good attendance would be much easier if the school authorities could have in each locality the support of a justice of the peace. Unfortunately some of these officers do not take an interest in this matter. In one municipality of the district a justice of the peace took cognizance of all cases brought before him, while in another no attention whatever was given to the matter.

In the work in English we have been fortunate in having exceptionally good teachers, and the results of the instruction have been eminently satisfactory. A detailed report of the work done in the different grades shows the system of special instruction at its best. In the town of Lajas there has been no English teacher for the last two and one-half years, and the graded teachers of that town have given the instruction in English with excellent results under the circumstances.

A beginning has already been made in teaching some of the topics in English, and preparations for a more extensive application of this system have been made. The interest in the subject among both pupils and teachers gives promise of good results.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 12, MAYAGUEZ.

Comprises the municipalities of Mayaguez, Maricao, Añasco, and Rincón (heretofore annexed to Añasco). Number of day schools, 73; number of teachers, 77; superintendent, Jacob Warshaw.

The work of this district is extremely complex, since it presents not only problems incident to the common schools established throughout the island, but also special difficulties in the high, industrial, and agricultural schools. The condition of the district at the beginning of the year was far from satisfactory. For nearly seven years the teachers had been working under the same leadership and had grown to consider their methods and pedagogical opinions as final and not matters to be questioned. The introduction of new methods and new standards was accordingly difficult. Despite a wholly natural discontent at the outset the year's work has been fairly satisfactory, and progress has been made toward a higher standard throughout the district.

A few facts concerning the schools and teachers of Mayaguez will serve to bring out some of these difficulties. There are 96 teachers in the district, 22 being Americans and 74 Porto Ricans. Of the latter 24 are 40 years of age or over, a proportion of older teachers considerably larger than in the island as a whole. It is not to be expected that persons brought up until mature age under a far different system of education, and subsequently engaged in teaching according to the requirements of that system, would respond readily to the efforts made to introduce new methods in school work.

In all the schools some instruction has been given in English, although owing to varying conditions more has been given in some places than in others. Apart from one school in Añasco taught entirely in English and some grades of the Farragut School in Mayaguez, the method employed throughout the district has been that of special teaching of English. It is proposed to give more attention to English in the coming year, introducing plans which have been carried to a successful conclusion in San Juan, Ponce, and Arecibo. As a whole, the district is much behindhand in English.

The condition of school buildings throughout the district is quite unsatisfactory. Maricao is now well equipped with a new graded school building. The school at Añasco erected by the department contains 4 rooms only, though there are 8 grades in the town, the other schools being held in a building utterly unfit for the purpose. Equally unsatisfactory is the condition in Rincon. In Mayaguez, the headquarters of the district, the Farragut School erected by the department is the only one adequate for its purposes, although conditions in the industrial school have been fairly good. The rented buildings at the playa and in Rosa street have been quite unsatisfactory.

The acquisition of the military hospital for school purposes will place an excellent building at the disposal of the graded schools of Mayaguez. Despite adverse conditions in school buildings throughout the district, there has been considerable improvement during the past year, and things are by no means as bad as they have been. The school board of Mayaguez has made every effort to meet the requirements of the situation, but its burden of debt and its limited resources make the effort extremely difficult. Maricao, which is in better financial condition than the other towns of the district, is occupying itself with the question of adequate rural schoolhouses.

The year's record of enrollment and attendance shows an increased average attendance and a better percentage of attendance to enrollment than in previous years. This is the result of no small effort on the part of the school administration and on the part of the teachers. It has been our effort to impress upon the children and upon their parents the seriousness of school work. We have required that the children attend school and that they come on time. To secure this result we have called in the aid of the local judicial authorities. In a district as large as this a truant officer or some substitute for that official would solve some of the most perplexing difficulties.

Changes in class-room methods and discipline are worthy of mention. The disagreeable habit which the children had acquired of studying aloud at any or all times has, to a great extent, been done away with and the custom of permitting a pupil to help the teacher by taking charge of a group of his own classmates has been eradicated. By means of criticisms, numerous circular letters, and frequent teachers' meetings the mechanical and monotonous routine of former days has been noticeably altered. Practice classes for rural teachers have given splendid results. The annual teachers' institute indicated a distinct turn in the direction of more modern ideas. Greater uniformity has been introduced in the school work and a uniform programme has, with slight changes, been followed in all the schools.

The equipment of the superintendent's office was quite inadequate and much time has been given to the establishment of a complete system of records where few records existed before.

The agricultural school at Añasco has, until the past year, been little more than a rural school. The present teacher is a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute, conversant with agricultural branches and able to teach them. Every effort has been made to place the school upon a proper basis. New implements have been acquired and a pump installed for irrigation purposes and many interesting experiments have been carried on. It is doubtful whether the real purpose of such schools can be attained until an enrollment of older and larger pupils is secured. Unless there is a special effort to obtain the attendance of boys of greater age and physique, it will be very difficult for the agricultural school to accomplish any work of real and lasting benefit.

Concerning the industrial school, the superintendent says: "After having observed closely the work of the Mayaguez Industrial School, and supervised it for a year, I have no hesitancy in stating that it has gone far to meet a real need of the people of Porto Rico, and that, under the proper organization and with the right kind of support, it will repay whatever outlay may be made for its maintenance. We have been fortunate this year in having secured a good corps of earnest, hard-working teachers, and the results in school spirit, in progress, in attendance, and in practical work merely go to show that the industrial school can be a success, provided that the same care be taken in the management of it as is taken in the management of any other class of schools. The training which our pupils have received in carpentry, cabinet-making, mechanical drawing and designing, embroidery, needlework, sewing, and cooking is certainly going to be of real use to them, and no argument, other than the work actually done, is needed to prove that, if a regular course were followed consistently, we should succeed in turning out practical workmen. In the Mayaguez Industrial School we have made, during the present

year, school furniture, desks, bookcases, apparatus for the school, and the like, and these have been honestly and faithfully done by the pupils, and are a good example of what may be accomplished by the use of intelligent methods. Better than all this is the fact that the school is no longer considered in the light of a reform school. The attendance has been better than ever before, and the progress has been steady and genuine. The attendance in the first term of 1905 was only 92.9 and this gradually fell off until the third term, when it was 67. On the other hand, in the year 1906, it had 89.6 attending in the first term and 104.3 in the third term."

The Mayaguez high school should receive a better equipment and a larger corps of teachers. As the only institution of more than elementary instruction in the vicinity, it affords to families of average means the only place where their children may receive the benefits of a higher education. It is the only school near by in which pupils might prepare for college. It is a necessary link in the chain of public schools, and is sure to obtain the hearty support of the well to do and the influential. In order that it may accomplish its purpose, and in order that it may be of service in the training of teachers, it seems that the following modifications might be made without entailing any loss either on the school or on the pupils:

1. The commercial course should be modified so that all pupils might take advantage of it without feeling that their high school work ought to terminate at the end of two years.

2. A course in pedagogy should be given, and a license as rural teacher, with the same conditions as those attached to the elementary diploma of the two years' course in the normal school, be granted on the completion of the four years' course.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 13, AGUADILLA.

Comprises the municipalities of Aguadilla, Moca (heretofore annexed to Aguadilla), Isabela, and Aguada. Number of day schools, 58; number of teachers, 56; report of Mr. Daniel F. Kelley, superintendent until May, 1906.

During the year four grades in Aguadilla were placed upon an English basis, three being taught by Porto Rican teachers capable of teaching in the English language and one being taught by the American teacher. Pupils for these grades were carefully selected from those who had already shown progress in learning English. With this selection of pupils and with competent teachers in charge of these classes, the progress of the pupils was greater than that of pupils in Spanish classes. Opposition to the plan developed at the start from the fear that the children would lose time in learning in English while there was also some apprehension that the Porto Rican teachers might eventually be wholly displaced. Both the fear and the apprehension were ungrounded and the results satisfactory.

The success of schools in English in the island depends upon maintaining the good will of the native teachers and encouraging them in every way possible to learn English. The present system of basing salaries on length of service and not upon quality should be done away with. It is recommended that teachers with good records who can teach both English and Spanish should be placed in the first class, leaving those with good records but without the capacity of teaching in English for the second class and all others in the third class.

The present system of statistics involves a considerable increase of work in the superintendents' offices, but it repays the extra time and trouble spent upon it. It not only insures greater accuracy in the statistical returns, but is extremely helpful in the work of supervision. If in former years the superintendent desired to know the enrollment of a particular school at any time except the end of the term he had to write to the teacher or visit the school. By means of the present report he can know the enrollment and attendance from week to week, which has proved an efficient means of maintaining a good enrollment and a higher average attendance. An improvement in the report card might be made, providing a space for the names of pupils dropped from the enrollment with the reasons for such action.

While every effort should be made to secure a good enrollment and a high average of attendance, it should be made plain to the teachers that this is only a secondary feature of their work, and that their primary mission is to teach, and that regular attendance is important mainly because it permits the teacher to do his most effective work. The teachers should not get the idea that the renewal of their licenses depends solely upon the ability to obtain

high averages of enrollment and attendance. Should they have this feeling it might be too severe a test for their honesty, while a superintendent who had been led to believe that his efficiency was judged wholly by this feature of his work might be disposed to indorse dishonest reports which reflected credit on the district. The best incentive to regular attendance on the part of a child is good teaching on the part of the teacher.

The teachers' institute held this year under the direction of the department was instructive. One of the difficulties experienced was that the best qualified teachers having been selected as principal speakers exhausted their subjects, leaving little for the minor speakers to bring forward. It is recommended that in the future the subject be divided into distinct parts, so that a distinct phase of the subject may be assigned to each of the persons chosen for discussion.

The year has seen considerable improvement in school buildings. In Aguadilla the old barracks were fitted up as schools and the old municipal building abandoned. The barracks are about a quarter of a mile from the center of the town and some dissatisfaction has been expressed in regard to the location. It would, perhaps, be best to open two schools in the barrio of Higuay at the other end of the town. In Isabela the graded school erected by the department and opened for use this year has given eminent satisfaction. In Aguada two rural schools have been built by the board in the barrios of Guayabo and Mal-paso. Other rural buildings are to be erected by the department, but there is a crying need for better accommodations for the graded schools of this town. Land has been obtained for a rural school building in Isabela.

School work in the district has had to contend with inadequate funds, and great difficulties have been overcome only through the cordial cooperation of the local school boards.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 14, LARES.

Comprises the municipalities of Lares, San Sebastián, and Las Marfas. Number of day schools, 52; number of teachers, 47; superintendent, F. E. Libby.

At the outset of the year the headquarters of this district was in the town of San Sebastián, but the disastrous fire which occurred in that town made it necessary to transfer the headquarters to the town of Lares.

During the first few weeks of each school year there had been in this district a very low enrollment in the rural schools. During the month of September the local board of San Sebastián began holding informal meetings with the parents in each barrio. Two members of the board, accompanied by four or five teachers and the superintendent, made the rounds of the barrios. Notice was sent a few days previous to the meeting and in almost every case the inhabitants responded by filling the school building. Addresses were made upon different topics affecting the schools in the country districts, and the teacher for the year was presented to the audience. The local authorities in each barrio made an address of welcome, and thus friendly relations were established at the outset. At the close of the meeting opportunities were given to the parents to discuss particular difficulties in the way of sending their children to school with the president and the superintendent. Parents were invited to come forward and enroll all their children of school age, and in some instances an enrollment of over 80 pupils was obtained before the school opened. If, when school opened, the children did not appear they were sent for.

How effective these measures were is seen by the fact that at the end of the first week of the school year 1904-5 there were in 7 rural schools of the district 89 pupils enrolled, whereas in the year 1905-6 the number was 271. Another school not included in the above statement opened with only 26 pupils. Arrangements were made for a meeting, and the following Monday over 60 pupils came to school, and it was shortly afterwards put upon a half-time basis, with an enrollment of 120.

By these means, together with close watching and frequent communication with the teacher, there was considerable improvement in the enrollment and attendance. In the first term of the year the average per school was 36.8 as against 25.2 in the previous year. At the date of taking the census, March 2, 1906, the number of pupils enrolled was 3,004, while on the corresponding date of the previous year the number was 2,201. These results have more than repaid the efforts exerted. In some schools the enrollment increased to such an extent that the number of pupils was greater than could be effectively taught

in one session. In these cases half-time sessions have, as a rule, been held. The teachers have accepted the additional responsibility cheerfully, and the results were far better than were anticipated, these schools comparing favorably with all day schools, both as to quality and quantity of the work done.

Up to the present time throughout this district English has been taught as a special subject by American teachers, who gave classes of twenty or thirty minutes, morning and afternoon, in all the grades except the first. A careful trial has been given this plan, and teachers have worked faithfully and conscientiously. Arrangements had been made to introduce English as a medium of instruction in the schools of San Sebastián, but this will now be impossible with the removal of the headquarters of the district to Lares.

A district conference was held at San Sebastián in February. These conferences are believed to be very important, if not an essential means of raising the work of the teachers to greater efficiency. It is recommended that general teachers' meetings should be held once or twice annually for discussion of matters of common interest to the teachers. It is believed that best results could be obtained by placing them directly in charge of the superintendent and giving to the latter a prominent place in the discussion.

Prospects for the coming year are favorable from a material standpoint. In all three towns school boards are cooperating with the department. Poor rural buildings have been given up for better ones, and practically all have been painted. Much furniture has been purchased during the year. Las Marías and Lares have under contemplation the construction of rural school buildings. In the former town the graded school building erected by the department was completed and dedicated on the 30th of April. In Lares plans are being made for an addition to the graded school building. The fire at San Sebastián necessitated the closing of the graded schools for one week. While the greater part of the town was demolished, neither of the school buildings nor any of the school property, with the exception of a few books in the possession of the children, was damaged.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 15, UTUADO.

Comprises the municipalities of Utuado and Adjuntas. Number of day schools, 42; number of teachers, 44; superintendent, Manuel G. Nin.

During the year this district has had three superintendents, the present incumbent having assumed charge on February 1. The graded schools in the town of Adjuntas were found to be in good sanitary condition, but those of Utuado and Jayuya were in a very bad state. Efforts to secure an improvement were unavailing until two schools were closed by order of the board of health, with the result that the owners arranged for the improvement of the schoolhouses.

Rural schools throughout the district, with the exception of those built by the department, are generally inadequate. A number of them are too small to be used as schools. An effort will be made to improve these conditions the coming year.

During the past year considerable attention has been given to school methods. An endeavor has been made to take up one subject after another and to bring to the attention of the teachers better methods of instruction. Upper grades throughout the district, beginning with the fifth in Adjuntas and with the sixth in Utuado, have been taught exclusively in English. In Utuado the second to fifth grades are taught on the half-time plan, arithmetic and language being taught in English and other subjects in Spanish. The progress made has been good.

The same methods for improving the general condition of work in the graded schools have been applied to the rural schools as far as possible. Meetings by the rural teachers have been held several times for the purpose of discussing methods of teaching. The official visits to the schools and the visits of the teachers to the superintendent's office have been utilized to give hints and suggestions which would tend to improve the general condition of work.

The agricultural school has given poor results. This is due in a large measure to the large number of very young pupils and to the fact that the teacher is obliged to give a large part of his time in teaching the rudiments of the "three Rs" instead of employing his time in teaching agriculture. It is recommended that in the coming year the present agricultural school be converted into a rural school and that the teacher of agriculture dedicate one day each week to instruction in five rural schools nearest the town, giving lessons to only about 20

of the most advanced pupils in each school. This plan would distribute the benefit of agricultural teaching while confining it to those children whose maturity was such that they might profit by it. Although some obstacles may be encountered in obtaining the necessary land, in general the plan suggested gives promise of fruitful results in teaching agriculture.

During the spring months a considerable number of teachers of the district were taken to the city of Ponce for the purpose of a visit of inspection to the schools of that city. Nothing which has been done in the district has had a deeper effect in awakening professional interest and improvement in school work. The advantages of this visit led to the formation of a model class for the teachers of the first and second grade. These classes were conducted in such a way as not to interfere with the work of teaching and an opportunity was provided at the close of each week to discuss results.

The teachers' institute offered an opportunity to the teachers for discussion of particular problems, which proved a great benefit to all and particularly to the rural teachers, who, in a district like this, have rare opportunities of coming together in a body for the interchange of ideas and little opportunity for visiting other schools. The large attendance at the night session was an agreeable proof of the greater interest which is beginning to be felt in education in this district.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 16, ARECIBO.

Comprises the municipalities of Arecibo, Camuy, Hatillo, and Quebradillas (the two latter having heretofore been annexed to Camuy). Number of day schools, 68; number of teachers, 72; superintendent, E. Landrón.

The town schools of Arecibo are housed in four different buildings. One of these, the Jefferson school, was erected by the department of education, and another, the Lincoln school, occupies the building formerly used by the industrial school, remodeled for school purposes. The remaining schoolhouses are rented. The school board has in contemplation the erection of an adequate school building, provided assistance can be obtained from the insular government in the form of a loan. Unsatisfactory conditions heretofore prevailing in the graded schools of Camuy and Hatillo will be removed in the coming year. The school board of Camuy has erected excellent buildings in both of these towns. Land has been secured for the construction of a graded school in Quebradillas.

As to the rural schools throughout the district, there is much room for improvement. Few of them are thoroughly well suited for the purpose, and part of them are badly located.

The enrollment of the district shows an increase over the past year, due in part to the opening of new schools and in part to efforts made to secure a good enrollment. In both town and rural schools lists were made out at the opening of the year of those pupils who had attended school in the previous year and not returned. The names of the children and their parents were sent to the justice of the peace in order that pressure might be exerted to bring the children to school. In the town schools a truant officer was appointed, who gave his attention to the matter of enrollment and attendance. The visits of the truant officer to the houses of parents whose children had not attended school were generally effective in securing attendance of pupils without recourse to judicial authority.

In the town of Arecibo at the end of the year 1904-5 a special examination was held in English for the purpose of selecting pupils to attend schools taught in that language. Children obtaining a percentage of 70 per cent or over were selected to attend those schools, while those obtaining less than 70 per cent were distributed among the other schools of the city. In establishing the English schools pupils who had been promoted but with relatively low marks were required to take over again the work of the year, only those who had the high marks on promotion being permitted to attend the higher grade.

In this way an enrollment was obtained for 10 classes, which were taught exclusively in English by 4 American teachers and 6 Porto Rican teachers. The English work received especial attention throughout the year, and special instructions for the teaching of various subjects were drawn up from time to time. The first effort was to build up a vocabulary, and drill in English occupied a large share of time at the outset. The progress of pupils in the English classes exceeded what was expected, and about the middle of the year it was thought advisable to examine the children of some rooms, and most of them passed into the next higher grade.

The good results of the special work in English spurred on the other teachers of the district to acquire the language, and before the end of the year teaching in the English language became practically universal. The results obtained in all the schools of the district show that the best plan to be adopted in the schools is to put them on the English basis from the first grade upward. Insistence is made on the first grade because the experience of the year seems to prove once more that the early life of the child is the most proper time in which to acquire the ability to speak a language.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 17, MANATI.

Comprising the municipalities of Manatí, Ciales, and Morovis. Number of day schools, 40; number of teachers, 43; superintendent, Eugene W. Hutchinson.

The superintendent reports that 8 rural schools assigned to the district could not be opened for lack of teachers, while for another rural school he was unable to secure a teacher until the month of March.

Night schools have not been very successful, except in the municipality of Morovis, where there is considerable excess of pupils of school age who can not be admitted to day schools. The night school at Ciales had to be closed on account of poor attendance. Good enrollment was obtained in Manatí and Barceloneta at the beginning of the school year, but many of the pupils were employed at night later on, when the grinding of the sugar cane began, and left the schools.

High enrollment in the schools has been the rule. In the graded schools an examination has been made by the superintendent in the cases of all pupils who were permanently dropped from the roll. This has discouraged the habit of allowing children to leave school on frivolous pretexts. Equal attention has been given to the matter of absences, and a high average has been maintained, which ought to bear good results in the school work. Efforts in this direction have been counteracted in some parts of the district by an epidemic of smallpox.

Attention is called to the increase of office work on the part of the superintendent. This has been considerable, owing to the new system of weekly reports. While formerly the office work could be done on Saturdays and evenings, it is not possible to do so at present.

Attention given during the past year to the organization and grading of town schools has had fruitful results. In Manatí, where there are 9 graded schools under the direction of an acting principal, the grading is quite satisfactory, and the same is true of Ciales, where there are 5 graded schools. In Morovis there are only 2 graded teachers, each of whom is compelled to care for 3 grades, a state of affairs which can not result in very satisfactory teaching. Barceloneta has 2 teachers only, and the schools are overcrowded.

A very important adjunct to the graded schools of Manatí has developed in the form of a school library, founded by the school board for the exclusive use of pupils and teachers. The library has been made a real living part of our school work. In the upper grades much supplementary reading was assigned to the pupils during the year. The special topics assigned to the pupils in the recitations were always looked up with much interest by them, and in this way the books were utilized to the very best advantage. The books purchased are both in English and Spanish, but there are less of the former than the latter. The books in the library have been obtained from the following sources: Loaned to library by municipality, 40; given to library from private sources, 55; loaned from private sources, 337; volumes bought by school board, 287; total number of books, 719.

The teachers' institute was successful, but it is believed that such gatherings could be made more beneficial. The plan of the previous year, when a printed syllabus of the matter to be discussed was forwarded to the teachers, seems to be preferable. Under this plan the director can keep the discussion of the teachers more directly to the matter in hand, and by calling on different persons for opinions can maintain interest, at the same time insuring better rounded presentation of the subject-matter.

In the town of Manatí considerable attention has been given to the teaching of English. There was only one teacher available who held an English graded license. He was placed in charge of a second grade, half the work in English and half in Spanish. The success of this plan has led the school board to ask for additional schools on an English basis next year. In other

grades instruction has been given in the English language in certain subjects. The teachers have had the assistance of the American teacher in preparing their work. The American teacher met the Porto Rican teachers three times a week in the afternoon for the purpose of supervising practice classes in English. Each Porto Rican teacher was required to prepare his lessons in regular turn and to conduct a recitation in the presence of the other teachers.

Increased interest in English among the Porto Rican teachers and the better results in the prescribed course of study, due to the improved organization of that course, led to eight teachers presenting themselves for the English graded examination. Three were successful in passing.

The school board of Manatí has constructed one rural school building in the barrio of Boquilla and has a second under construction in the barrio of Río Arriba Saliente. Sites are being sought for two additional buildings to be constructed by the department. A site was selected for a rural schoolhouse in Ciales. Both Manatí and Ciales need better buildings for their graded schools.

Seven normal school graduates were added to the teaching force last year, with beneficial results. The general level of efficiency of teachers in the Manatí district has probably been below the average, and in some of the municipalities this is an obstacle to proper development of the school work.

Fourteen pupils from the district were examined for the eighth-grade diploma.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the local administration of school affairs, especially in Ciales. The investigation of accounts in that district by Mr. González Font, of the department, revealed great laxity in the administration. Through this thorough investigation and the appointment of Mr. González Font as acting treasurer of the school board, order has been restored to the finances and the affairs of the board are in much better condition.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 18, TOA ALTA.

Comprises the municipalities of Toa Alta, Corozal (formerly annexed to Toa Alta), Vega Baja, Vega Alta, and Dorado (the two last named formerly annexed to Vega Baja). Number of day schools, 38; number of teachers, 38; superintendent, A. Rodríguez y Díaz.

This district has always had to contend with the relatively meager resources of its school boards. In Vega Baja income is fairly adequate to school needs, but not so in the other municipalities.

There are in the district no graded schoolhouses of modern construction, and the buildings which have been occupied by the schools of Toa Alta and Vega Baja have been very undesirable. The latter town is contemplating the construction of a modern building, which is greatly needed. During the past year Toa Alta was only able to maintain its schools by the generosity of some of its citizens, who gave the use of 5 rural school buildings free of charge to the local board.

The attendance in the schools in the latter part of the year was considerably diminished by the prevalence of children's diseases throughout the district. But in spite of this obstacle there was, on the whole, considerable improvement in both enrollment and attendance. Teachers as a rule were disposed to aid in the efforts made to improve conditions, and excellent results followed the plan of some teachers of personally visiting the homes of absent pupils to ascertain the reasons for nonattendance. In a few cases zeal outran discretion and the enrollment was forced up much beyond the seating capacity of the schoolhouses. In towns this difficulty was overcome by putting the first-grade schools on a half-time basis. This plan seems to have given quite satisfactory results, and the progress of the pupils has been equally good as when they attended two sessions daily.

Besides the annual conference conducted by the Department, there were local meetings of teachers held under the direction of the superintendent in Toa Alta, Vega Baja, and Corozal. In all of them very practical topics were discussed. Papers were presented by teachers and criticised by their fellows. At the conclusion, the superintendent summed up the discussion and added his comment upon neglected phases of the subject.

Excellent progress is reported in the acquisition of the English language despite obviously unfavorable conditions. Teachers in the district have changed from year to year and often during the course of the year. One of

the difficulties encountered in the graded schools of Vega Baja has been the comparatively short time which the American teacher could give to each class. In some of the grades when the Porto Rican teachers are well advanced in English, they have been given charge of the preparation of the English lessons. When the American teacher has taken the class in hand, he has found the lessons well prepared and has been able to make correspondingly better progress.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 19, BAYAMON.

Comprises the municipalities of Bayamon and Naranjito and Toa Baja (both of which were formerly annexed to Bayamon). Number of day schools, 69; number of teachers, 51; superintendent, O. M. Wood.

Great advance has been made in the past year in providing better accommodations for the schools. At least 15 rural school buildings were vacated, contracts canceled, and better houses rented. In some cases new buildings were constructed especially for the schools by private persons, and in others better accommodations were secured.

The rural school of Guaraguao Abajo has a good school garden where flowers and vegetables have been raised, and that of Santa Olaya is neatly fenced in and the grounds planted with plants and flowers. Two caminero houses have been utilized as rural schools.

In Bayamón proper there is need of additional accommodations for the graded schools. A loan has been obtained from the insular treasury for the purpose of making a temporary addition to the John Marshall graded school. This will give a temporary relief, and it is hoped that the resources of the board will so increase in the near future as to enable it to provide adequate accommodations. The barrio of Cataño will be well provided for by the new six-room schoolhouse now under construction. The town of Toa Baja hopes to have its new building erected within a few months.

Enrollment and attendance has received special attention through the entire district. In order to increase the effectiveness of the schools, enlarging the number of children under their influence, very extensive resort has been had to the half-time plan among rural schools. By this arrangement one group of children attend in the morning and another group in the afternoon. One group comprises the first-grade children and the other group the second and third grades.

In one case the half-time method was combined with the plan of consolidation in two adjacent and densely-populated barrios. It was decided not to put the half-time school method in operation at the outset, but to rent a school building between the two existing schools and consolidate. Under this arrangement Candelaria Arriba opened with 60 pupils of the first grade and Candelaria Abajo with 56, while the consolidated school had about 60 in the second and third grades. In less than a month the consolidated plan was augmented by the half-time plan, and the three schools ran under a united attendance of nearly 240 pupils, where there were last year two schools with approximately 100 pupils.

Of the twenty-seven rural schools in the district this year only six have all-day schools. In the graded schools of Bayamón and Cataño this plan has also been used for the primary grades. As a result of this method there has been an increase of 40 per cent in the enrollment of the district. So general an adoption of the half-time plan raises the question of its adequacy. It can not be denied that it involves increased labor in instruction and the added responsibility of two registers and increased equipment. In the rural district the plan has been satisfactory to parents, but in the towns some few complaints have been received from parents who felt that the school ought to take care of the child the full day instead of half the day. As to the children, the results have been very satisfactory. A close comparison of the quantity and quality of the work done during the year in both half-time and all-day schools shows strongly in favor of the former. This is due not only to the fact that the actual time of teaching in each grade is not greatly shortened—there are for the first grade no periods when the teacher is giving the greater part of his attention to other grades—but also to the improvement in the instruction itself. Concentration on the part of the teacher has had good results. These results have been obtained without any special selection of teachers for the work.

A few experiments along the line of child study and development made in the graded schools this year so awakened the interest of teachers and parents in the work that the common council has voted the sum of \$250 for the purchase of a stadiometer, a dynamometer, scales, and an ergograph in connection with a few other instruments, that a pedagogical laboratory may be mounted on a small scale for exact and scientific observations. We shall have associated with us in this work Dr. M. Fernández Náter, a successful practitioner and an authority on infirmities of children. We may look forward with pleasure to systematic research, the results of which may be applied immediately to pedagogical work. The quick response of the ayuntamiento and the people of Bayamon shows a progressive spirit far in advance of many a large city of professed culture in the United States.

One feature of the school administration of the past year was the room for defectives, in which were grouped truants and backward children. One of the best of the graded teachers was selected to take charge of the room and the work was specially arranged. Excellent results were obtained. As the children advanced in their studies they were retransferred to their rooms to go on with the regular classes, and their places were taken in turn by others who needed assistance.

For the first time in the Bayamón district a number of pupils completed the eighth grade. Of 12 candidates, 8 were successful in passing the examination. The work was generally satisfactory, and the high average obtained by the class as a whole in arithmetic was particularly gratifying.

A course of study has been the subject of special consideration among the teachers. They were formed into classes for the purpose of studying the course of study and an examination was held upon the results.

The amount of good accomplished in the night schools of the towns of the district has, of late years, been problematic. Some results have been obtained, but it is questionable whether they have always been in proportion to the efforts put forth.

The proprietors of the different tobacco factories lent their assistance, and no boy was given employment unless he presented a card showing that he was in regular attendance upon the night school of the town. In this way we were assured that as long as the boy had employment in the town we could enforce his attendance. This gave us material assistance, but other factors, such as that of shifting population, referred to under another heading, entered the problem, to our great discomfiture. The attendance is entirely disproportionate to the enrollment and highly unsatisfactory. Though the teachers have labored hard and have displayed interest, yet the results are not what we expected. We have the consolation, however, that we know just where and how we have not achieved the fullest results, and therefore are in a position to do much better work next year.

English instruction in the district has not been altogether satisfactory, as teachers have been frequently changed. An effort was made in this year to correct this. English teachers were called together in a conference and a uniform method was formulated in the district. Arrangements were made for the teaching of arithmetic in all the grades by native teachers. This had for its purpose the development of the language faculty. Model classes, attended by all the teachers, were given two or three times each week under the supervision of the English teacher, who was thus made the supervisor of all English work in the building where he taught. Recitations under the direct charge of the English teacher were devoted in part to the teaching of arithmetic, and arrangements were such that at any time the work of the English teacher might be omitted and a Porto Rican, under her supervision, called upon to take the class. Graded teachers were required to make careful preparation of their work, and these plans of work were inspected by the English teacher before the opening of school.

The results of these changes were exceedingly beneficial, and the experiment was voted a success by all concerned.

One of the special problems of school management in this district arises from the shifting character of its population. The tobacco industry has brought an intelligent but somewhat nomadic element among the working classes.

A monthly conference of teachers has been held in the district. The teachers met to study and discuss methods and observe model classes in two or more studies, which were conducted by the best teachers in the district where the institute was held. Free discussion of the work followed, which brought out

the excellences or the defects of the method. Both graded and rural teachers were called upon to conduct such model classes. Public meetings were held and addresses made by representatives of the local school authorities and of the department.

The year just closing has been one of much value to this district. The efforts of the department to make thorough tests, statistical and otherwise, of the work of the schools and to place results of such tests at the disposal of all concerned has given us the benefit of comparative conditions as they exist in different parts of the island and has been of great value in the conduct of the work. Undoubtedly the work of these statistical forms has been somewhat heavy, but they have touched matters of vital interest, and the labor spent upon them has been amply rewarded. The work of the district superintendent is growing every year more varied and more exacting. Supervision, as outlined by the department and as it develops in the practical work of the districts, is becoming more systematic. Greater system means better results, and the work develops in interest to the superintendent, compensating him in part for increased responsibilities and augmented labor.

EXAMINATIONS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EXAMINATIONS.

The department conducts annually a variety of examinations for pupils of the schools of the island aspiring to the eighth-grade diploma, for licenses to teach in the schools of Porto Rico, and, for the teachers themselves, examinations in English for Porto Rican teachers and in Spanish for American teachers. The superintendent is aided by an examining board, which assists in the preparation of questions.

It is gratifying to note a general improvement in the results. This has been obtained by better preparation and by insistence upon greater care in recommending candidates for examination. Happily this greater rigor has not been accompanied by any substantial falling off in the number of candidates.

EIGHTH-GRADE DIPLOMAS.

Examinations for the eighth-grade diploma were held very generally throughout the island. This is in itself noteworthy, as in former years a number of districts were without candidates. While the measure of success was far from uniform in the various districts, the general results were encouraging in comparison with earlier years. This is due doubtless to the fact that the applicants had obtained a larger part of their preparation in the schools established since the American occupation of the island. As time progresses we shall have a better test of the efficiency of our work, when the applicants will have obtained all their preparation in our schools.

A careful study was made of the results of this examination, with a view to exhibiting to superintendents the value of proper preparation. Candidates were divided into classes according to whether they had a full year's training in eighth grade or only a part of the year, or whether they had ever been formally rated as eighth-grade pupils, distinction being made also of those who were prepared in eighth grades taught separately and those who were taught in eighth grades in the same room with pupils of lower grades. As was to be expected the best-prepared groups showed the largest percentage of success.

TEACHERS' LICENSES.

Examinations for licenses as rural teachers have been eminently satisfactory. It is true that the manual of examinations established fixed standards for the admission of candidates, requiring as a rule the eighth-grade diploma, which were more rigorous than those of former years. As a result the number of applicants dwindled very considerably. Yet the number who passed in the fiscal year 1906 is only slightly less than in the previous year.

Examinations for graded and principal licenses gave little result. Papers were perhaps marked more severely than in the past, but it is probable also that the proportion of well-qualified applicants was in reality smaller. Access to the higher grades in the teaching profession is more largely sought through the normal school than in former years by the younger teachers, and it is probable that those of the older teachers who are qualified for the higher ranks have already taken and passed the examination.

ENGLISH EXAMINATIONS.

The law prescribes a graded course of study in English for the Porto Rican teachers. In the past year more attention was given to this work than ever before. Teachers were classified according to their knowledge of English in advanced, intermediate, and elementary classes. For the latter the assistant commissioner prepared a special text-book "Lessons in English" which was used with marked success. The results of the year's work have been quite satisfactory. An examination of the results showed, however, that the matter of classification had been very unevenly handled. In some places it worked to the disadvantage of the teacher, placing him in a class higher than that in which he actually belonged; in others it worked to his apparent advantage by the contrary classification. These facts were set forth in a circular addressed to the superintendents, and attention was called to the need of very careful classification if the best results were to be obtained.

In his report, the superintendent of examinations, Mr. E. C. Hernández, calls attention to the great utility of the manual of examinations issued in Spanish in November, 1906, and recommends a new and revised edition in English.

The provision that pupils successful in at least half of the branches, but not in all, might receive credit in the branches in which successful has worked well. Credit is given only in the branches where the applicant receives more than the general passing mark and is lost if the applicant is not wholly successful in the next succeeding examination.

The results of the examination for eighth-grade diplomas were as follows:

Year.	Candidates.	Successful.	Per cent.
1905-6.....	447	210	46.98
1904-5.....	364	79	21.70

In 1906 credits in several subjects were also given to 117 of the unsuccessful candidates, and it is probable that in September a considerable number will receive their diplomas. The results of examinations for rural teachers' licenses have been as follows:

Year.	Candidates.	Successful.	Per cent.
1905-6.....	79	25	31.65
1904-5.....	322	38	11.18

Examinations of Porto Rican teachers in the English language were held in May and June, with the following results:

	Advanced course.	Intermediate course.	Elementary course.	Total.
Took examination.....	175	325	469	970
Passed.....	171	319	389	879
Failed.....	4	7	80	91

The examinations are oral and written, and it is recommended that the committees in charge of oral examinations be reduced to not more than two in number for the purpose of securing greater uniformity in marking.

An examination was held in July for applicants for appointment as preparatory teachers. Of 187 applicants, 77 were successful.

It is recommended that if examinations in Spanish for American teachers are to be continued, provision be made for regular instruction of the teachers.

It is further recommended that examinations for principal teachers be simplified and that they be held twice annually.

The whole number of persons examined from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, was 1,558. Since July 1, 1906, further examinations to the number of 261 have also been held.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

The business relations of the department are now concentrated in the division of property and accounts. All expenditures of the department are made through this division, and all expenditures for educational purposes by local boards pass under its supervision. Accounts are kept here also of the text-books and other property belonging to the department.

EXPENDITURES.

Since the establishment of the disbursing office of Porto Rico actual disbursements are not made in the several departments; but the work of preparing vouchers and verifying same is still under their charge. In the department of education, with its pay roll of nearly 1,500 persons and with its considerable miscellaneous expenditure, this work is not only heavy, but responsible. As it is necessary

at any given time to know the exact state of the appropriations, books must be kept of all expenditures in order that the information needed in the daily administration of the schools can be readily supplied. Some difficulty necessarily arose at the outset in defining relations between the newly created bureau of disbursements and this division. These difficulties are now in the way of solution.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The property in use in the schools is divided into two classes, expendable and nonexpendable material. The former includes supplies of all kinds and the latter chiefly text-books. With respect to expendable material a careful system of distribution of supplies is in existence which insures as nearly as practicable an equitable distribution of material. Superintendents are looked to for a discreet use of the material supplied to them.

In the matter of text-books, allotment of new material is made upon requisition to the superintendents. The examination of these requisitions involves a consideration of the number of books on hand in a given district and the number of schools in which they are to be used. Exact formulas for the distribution of text-books can hardly be established, and it is believed that any hard-and-fast rule would work hardship. So far as possible the needs of each district are taken into consideration in connection with the resources at the disposal of the department for the purchase of books. After the distribution of books, superintendents are held financially responsible for the material intrusted to their care, and this responsibility is in turn shared by the principals, graded teachers, and rural teachers to whom books are intrusted for use. From time to time accounts are adjusted and settlement made between superintendents and the department. Comparative uniformity in text-books in the several districts reduces the number of articles for which the superintendent is responsible, and such simplification facilitates the keeping of accounts.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Allusion has been made in former reports to the difficulty of securing proper text-books for the use of our schools. This difficulty is disappearing with the increased use of the English language in the schools, especially in the upper grades, which gives us a much greater liberty of choice, and also with the translation of standard works adapted for the lower grades into the Spanish language. The introduction of copy books having a portion of the words and sentences to be written in Spanish has had very excellent results. The next year will witness the introduction for use in lower grades and rural schools of an arithmetic in the Spanish language, the translation of which has been supervised by the department. Text-book reform is always very gradual. No school administration would think of destroying or discarding books which are fit to use. Where a text-book is once established, it can only be supplanted as the books in use wear out and become unfit for use.

The report of the chief of the division of property and accounts, Mr. C. O. Lord, states that with the establishment of the disbursing

office of Porto Rico a proportionate assignment of the appropriations for salaries and office contingent expenses in the different departments was made and a part of the clerical force engaged in the disbursing work was assigned to duty in the new bureau. A misapprehension of the work of which the department would be relieved of resulted in considerable embarrassment, caused by an inadequate clerical force left in this department.

During the year there have been prepared for payment 13,900 vouchers, representing a total expenditure of \$647,519. This involved the approval of each item of the above total with any correspondence arising in connection with it, and the record of all appointments, resignations, suspensions, and other changes in the force of over 1,300 employees of the department. The following statements summarize the financial operations of the department:

Regular appropriations.

Receipts:	
Appropriations for the year 1905-6	\$609,390.00
Refunds to various appropriations	361.02
Total	609,751.02

Expenditures:	
Office of the commissioner, salaries and incidentals \$28,597.50	
Office of disbursements, salaries and incidentals... 5,887.00	
	34,484.50
Superintendents of schools, salaries, travel, etc.....	33,456.30
Common schools, salaries and incidentals.....	408,525.42
High and graded schools, salaries and incidentals.....	35,956.82
Industrial schools, salaries and incidentals.....	25,929.75
Text-books and supplies	25,702.53
Library and museum.....	91.45
Scholarships in the United States and in normal school.....	19,967.67
Balance	25,636.58
Total	609,751.02

School extension in Porto Rico.

General fund:	
Balance	\$20,110.05
Repayments by municipalities and school boards of proportional shares of cost of school buildings	19,228.19
Total	39,338.24

Expenditures:	
General, salaries, travel, and contingent.....	\$7,892.95
Rural school buildings and repairs.....	5,486.82
	13,379.77
Balance	25,958.47
Total	39,338.24

Erection of buildings—balance.....	67,581.76
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Expenditures:	
Payments on contracts.....	42,584.09
Balance	24,997.67
Total	67,581.76

Receipts (including balances July 1, 1905) and expenditure upon the foregoing and other funds at disposal of the department during the fiscal year 1905-6.

RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Regular appropriations	\$609,751.02	\$584,114.44
School extension in Porto Rico (trust fund)	102,369.21	51,963.86
Establishment and maintenance of industrial schools (no fiscal year)	11,589.44	325.38
Establishment and maintenance of industrial schools (trust fund)	152.47	.....
Common schools equipment (no fiscal year)	8,453.11	4,414.27
Repairs to San Francisco Barracks	6,746.86	6,701.06
Balance June 30, 1905 .....	.....	91,543.11
Total	739,062.11	739,062.11

The value of the property handled in the course of the year was approximately \$70,000. In the receipt and distribution of such property 228 orders were issued and 241 invoices made and sent out, the same number of receipts filed, and 43,108 books received and 51,613 issued. During the year 4,181 lost books have been paid for by the teaching force of the island, besides sundry items of school property.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

Relations exist between the department of education and the local school boards through the audit of the accounts of the latter bodies.^a They are responsible for the local administration of schools, expenditures for rent and care of school buildings, and other allied objects being intrusted to them. They pay to teachers a monthly allowance in lieu of house rent. Allusions were made in my last report to the beneficial results of the system of auditing the accounts established for such boards. In former days the great majority of the boards closed up their yearly accounts considerably in debt. At the present time this has largely disappeared. The school boards are out of debt and as a rule are paying their obligations promptly. They have in the main cooperated with the department for the purpose of securing economy in administration.

During the year new boards have been created in a number of municipalities recently disannexed from others. The creation of these new boards by law has considerably increased the labors of the Department and has introduced an element of considerable difficulty in estimating the propriety of proposed expenditures for 1906-7.

With two years' experience to guide us, the time seemed ripe for codification and revision of the rules and regulations governing the accounting of school boards. As it was especially necessary to bring these rules and regulations to the attention of the new boards, it was deemed wise to issue the new regulations in parts. Two of them, referring to the budgets and accounts, have already been issued. A third section of general instructions is in preparation.

^a See Statistical Tables 29, 30, and 31.

The section in relation to school budgets describes very fully the purposes for which expenditures should be made, and for the better carrying out of instructions printed blanks for the preparation of budgets have been sent to the several boards. In these regulations especial attention was given to the matter of receipts. One of the difficulties of school administration heretofore has been the exaggerated estimates of probable receipts, resulting in an uneconomic administration and frequently involving the boards in debt, since expenditures were generally authorized in excess of probable income. An analysis of the tax returns upon which the school-board income is based has enabled us to adopt a simple rule, the effect of which will be to gauge much more closely than has ever been done before the probable income of the school board.

In the matter of the accounting of school boards the department had heretofore prescribed certain forms to be used as vouchers and certain forms to be used in reporting accounts to the department for examination. It had, however, done nothing to facilitate the preparation of such accounts. On July 1, 1906, however, a change was introduced. Every school board in the island was furnished with a set of books especially prepared for a simple system of bookkeeping which would aid in the preparation of reports required by the department and at the same time answer all the purposes which the board might desire.

The present form of school-board accounts enables us to make comparisons between the different boards. These comparisons in many cases afford useful indications of the efficiency of school administration in the different sections. The department has from time to time issued circular letters to the school boards furnishing comparative statistics which have been helpful in school administration, as well as in the administration of the office, since it has enabled us to answer many points of correspondence by a reference to the statistical data in the hands of the several boards.

In his report upon the school boards the assistant chief of the division of property and accounts, Mr. A. González Font, calls attention to the fact that the general system of auditing established for the school boards in the beginning of the year 1904-5 has been continued without substantial modification. It is an essential part of the system that school-board treasurers should make all disbursements by checks on the basis of vouchers prepared in duplicate and signed by interested parties, and that they should render monthly accounts to the department of education on their payments, submitting these vouchers as proofs. As experience has been gained in this system of accounting many modifications have been introduced in the form of these documents. Revised forms of vouchers have been issued, which offer additional guarantees for the correctness of the accounting and give added facilities to the monthly statements made by the school-board treasurers to the department.

These reforms have been made as the result not only of the inspection of accounts in the office, but especially through visits of the official in charge to the various school boards and an examination of records kept and methods pursued in the office of those boards. As it appeared evident by these examinations that by reason of the inexperience of many of the treasurers the books used by them were not so constructed as to facilitate the preparation of the report required

by the department, the department has established a uniform system of bookkeeping for all of the boards. It has printed three important books devoted, respectively, to "cash," "budget," and "individual accounts," which it has furnished to all the school boards in the island. The system of accounting which these books require is extremely simple, and the books are adapted to give to the boards at any time all the information they need with respect to their funds and to their expenditures made or to be made with reference to the several items of expenditure.

In any system of public expenditure it is not only important that the several items of expenditure be clearly and succinctly set forth, but it is equally important that the aggregate expenditure authorized should not exceed the probable receipts. Considerable attention has been given, therefore, to the estimates of receipts. In former years when the school-board income depended upon the aggregate municipal income anything like a satisfactory determination of the probable receipts was extremely difficult. At the present time school-board income is a fixed percentage of the general property tax, and is therefore susceptible to much closer calculation. When first imposed the boards calculated that all of the taxes assessed would be collected, and in the first year found themselves in debt, as the collections failed to equal the amount assessed. The uncollected taxes appeared to the boards in the light of an important asset, and in the following year they assumed that they would receive not only the taxes assessed for that year, but also all of the back taxes. This system was continued for a number of years. It overlooked the fact that rarely are the taxes assessed in any one year wholly collected in the same year. Where special circumstances do not intervene it is more than likely that the back taxes collected in the present year will be approximately equal to the amount of this year's taxes whose collection will be deferred and will not be received by the tax collector until a later period. It is clearly obvious that taking a series of five years the receipts for any one year would be approximately equal to the taxation assessed for that year. The department has prescribed that no account be taken hereafter of back taxes. The beneficial effects of this measure will first show themselves in the returns for the year 1906-7, the first year in which the rule was adopted.

In spite of the inaccuracies in the calculation of receipts above noted, there has resulted a marked improvement in the financial condition of the school boards, which can be in a large measure ascribed to the facts that their receipts from being miscellaneous in character have come to be simple and readily ascertainable, and second to the painstaking auditing of the accounts of the school boards which has taken place in the department of education. This improvement is noted in the fact that while the school year 1903-4 closed with debts on the part of the school boards to the amount of \$52,000 this deficit was reduced in the following year to \$27,000 and in the year 1905-6, just completed, to \$9,215.27. Outstanding debts affecting a group of organizations such as the school boards are generally offset in part by cash in hand. In former years, however, cash in hand has been considerably less than the amount of debts, but in the year just closed, 1905-6, the bank deposits of the various boards at the close of the year amounted to \$43,878.24.

The experience which has been gained in the past two years and the difficulty experienced by many of the boards in placing their accounts in proper shape has led to the printing of special forms for the budgets of the several boards. These printed forms have been supplied to all the boards, together with instructions. The first instructions to the school boards were issued in the form of a mimeographed letter which was added to from time to time by supplementary instructions. The creation of a number of new boards and the exhaustion of the supply of available instructions has led to a revision. This revision is now partially complete. Two pamphlets have been issued relating especially to the preparation of budgets and to the keeping of books. A third pamphlet of general instructions will make up a complete regulation of the accounting of the school boards.

The extraordinary labor involved in the audit by two persons alone of the accounts of 45 different school boards has prevented as complete a field inspection as is desirable. None the less a large part of the school boards have been visited by the officer in charge of this work, accounts investigated, and methods of transacting business discussed. Difficulties in particular boards, arising sometimes from inexperience, sometimes from lack of attention, and sometimes from criminal negligence or design, have led from time to time to extensive investigations. These investigations have resulted in the restitution to the school funds of money improperly withdrawn from them. In nearly every case order has been established out of chaos. A complete record of these investigations is contained in the report of the officer in charge. Without going into further detail, it may be said that they reveal every imaginable kind of error, neglect, and maladministration of funds. In one case in particular, that of Ciales, every payment which had been made by the board had to be investigated, and the head of this division was named treasurer pro tempore of the board. Many weeks were required to straighten out the confused accounts of this board. On the other hand, it is to be noted that these are exceptional cases, and that in the majority of municipalities affairs are well conducted in a thoroughly business-like manner.

The recent law of the legislature has disannexed 19 municipalities, in which, beginning with June 1, 1906, were established independent school boards. Much labor has been involved in instructing these new boards in the system of accounting prescribed by the department. Some difficulty was experienced in securing proper fidelity bonds for the treasurers. Most of the towns are small, and there was some difficulty in obtaining suitable persons as treasurers of the boards. This difficulty has been in part overcome by a recent law of the legislature which makes teachers eligible for these appointments.

The general results of the system of accounting herein referred to have been most excellent. Not only is the department in a better condition to understand the situation in the several municipalities, but the boards themselves are much better informed as to their own affairs. Consequently the result has been to the general benefit of the administration of the schools. Unreasonable demands for teachers whom they could not support and for schools which they could not open have become less frequent. Complaints from private persons that they were not being paid for the rent of houses by the



RURAL SCHOOL (1 ROOM), JUANA DIAZ. ERECTED BY LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD. COST \$1,500.



RURAL SCHOOL (1 ROOM), MANATI. ERECTED BY LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD. COST \$600.

school boards have almost disappeared. A cordial relation has been established between the department and the school boards, and from its general survey of the situation in the island, from its record of the experience of the school boards, the department is in a position to give advice of a thoroughly practical nature upon many points concerning which the opinion of the department is requested by the school boards. The assistant chief of the division of property and accounts makes the following recommendations:

1. That legislation be procured giving to the school boards the same resources which they had in the year 1904-5. At that time they enjoyed 20 per cent of the property tax, while at the present time they have only 17 per cent.

2. That the school-board treasurers be appointed for four years.

3. That the school-board treasurer, instead of receiving a fixed percentage of his disbursements, should receive such percentage as might be determined by the board within the maximum fixed by the present law.

4. That the bonds of school-board treasurers and the applications therefor be printed in both Spanish and English.

The report terminates with the following summary of the accounts of the school boards:

Receipts.

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank in favor of the school boards -----	\$29, 572. 30
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906-----	260, 577. 09
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1905-6 in payment of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses -----	14, 544. 55
Total -----	304, 693. 94

Disbursements.

Payments made during the fiscal year 1905-6:

Rent of schoolhouses -----	\$68, 171. 65
House rent of teachers -----	81, 055. 63
Salaries employees -----	31, 266. 08
Contingent expenses -----	6, 082. 20
Equipment and furniture -----	11, 766. 78
Text-books and supplies -----	1, 924. 82
Extraordinary expenses -----	46, 003. 99
Total -----	246, 271. 15
Amount paid on account of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses -----	14, 544. 55
	<u>260, 815. 70</u>
Balance -----	43, 878. 24
Total -----	304, 693. 94
To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank to the credit of the school boards-----	43, 878. 24

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The division of school extension was created some years ago for the purpose of administering such portions of the trust fund as was allotted to the construction of school buildings. Plans and specifications for buildings are prepared by the division, contracts let,

and the actual work of construction supervised by its field inspectors. With the gradual exhaustion of the trust fund, and the increase of school construction by the local boards, the preparation of plans and specifications and contracts occupies a relatively larger share of time than before.

The building of schoolhouses by the department dates from 1901, when the first money was allotted to it from the trust fund for school buildings. From that time to June 30, 1906, the aggregate sum available for school construction was \$535,028.46, of which \$487,276.50 consisted of direct grants from the trust fund, and \$47,751.96 has been paid by municipalities and school boards. Expenditures have been \$484,072.32, leaving available for expenditure June 30, 1906, the sum of \$50,956.14. This will be somewhat increased during the year by the repayments still to be made by municipalities and school boards.

Allotments were made in the first instance in the year 1901-2 from the trust fund in the amount of \$220,000 to a general fund for school extension in Porto Rico. From this general fund the earlier graded school buildings and all rural school buildings have been erected. No further direct allotment to this fund has been made, but it has been increased by the repayments of municipalities and school boards and by transfers.

Beginning 1902-3 allotments were made to the department for the construction of specified schoolhouses. Generally, a contract was entered into with a municipality or a school board, by which the latter was ultimately to pay half or more of the cost of constructing the buildings by annual repayments to the treasury of Porto Rico. Allotments were made in the aggregate of \$267,276.50, though this sum has been reduced by a reallocation of one sum of money which included the transfer of \$3,200 to the general account. All of the buildings contracted for have not yet been completed, and there is a balance of \$13,409.23 to the credit of these allotments. Upon the finished buildings there is an unexpended balance of \$11,588.44, which represents an actual saving, which will be transferred to the general account as available for other buildings.

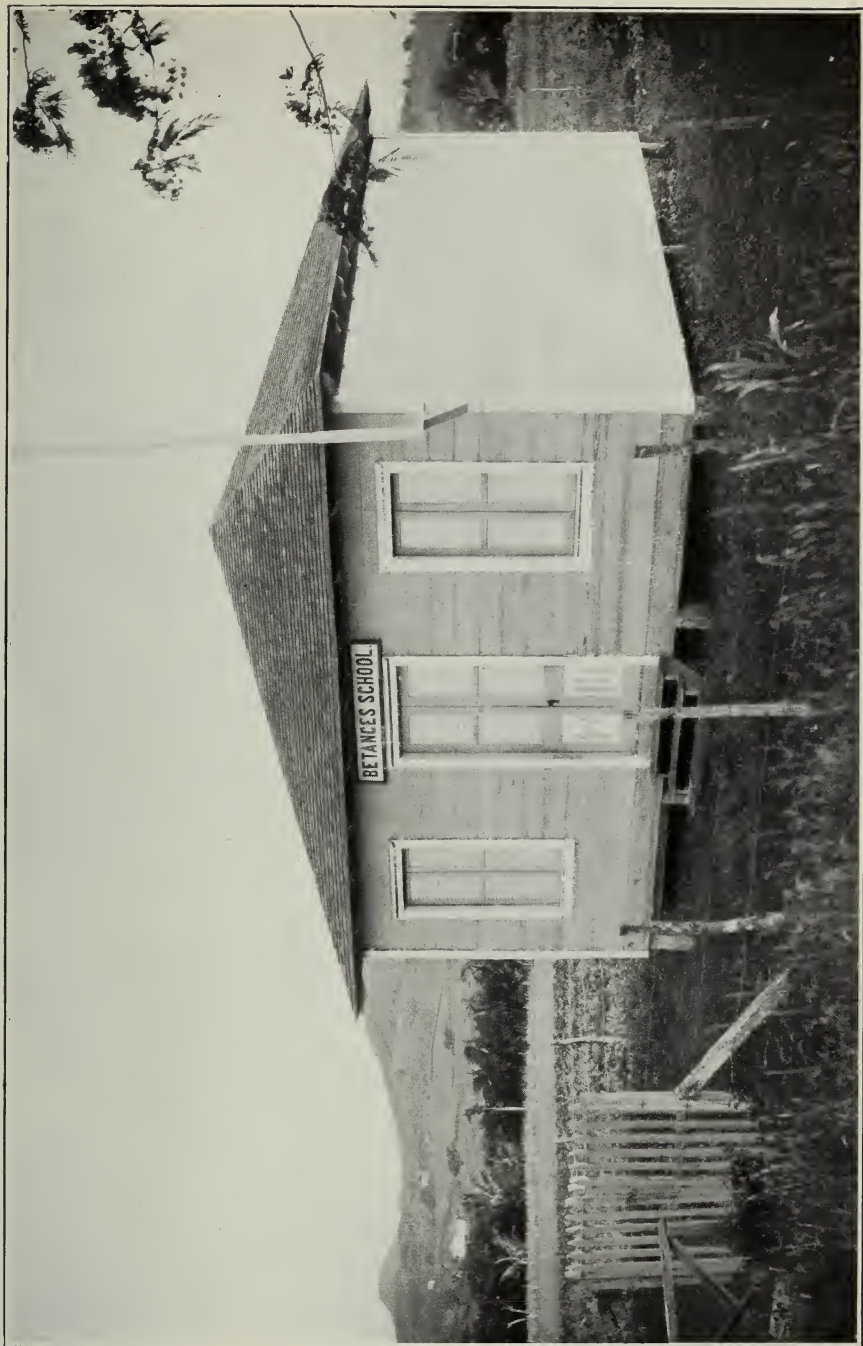
Specific allotments have altogether ceased, and the only sums available for future construction are the savings already made on completed buildings, possible savings on the unfinished buildings, the further payments to be made by municipalities and school boards, and the balance on the general account.

As all of this balance except what is needed for current general expenses has already been pledged, the building activity of the department after the close of the present year will almost cease with the fulfillment of outstanding pledges. For a very few years more it will receive a small income from the belated payments of municipalities and school boards, which may enable it to maintain an advisory staff, but will not permit any construction except perhaps an occasional rural school.

The general fund has been drawn upon of late to construct or aid in the construction of graded school buildings. While it has been the policy of the present administration to favor the construction of rural buildings, it was found that there were a number of quasi agreements with various municipalities which could not be ignored. Moreover, the extreme uncertainty of titles to land in rural districts



HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL (12 ROOMS), PONCE. ERECTED BY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. COST \$20,000.



RURAL SCHOOL (1 ROOM), YAUCO. ERECTED BY LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD. COST \$525.

and the consideration that as much time and trouble are required to obtain the land for the erection of an inexpensive building in the country as for a more pretentious town building has favored the construction of graded schools.

The larger buildings at Ponce, Isabela, and Patillas, mentioned in my last report, have been completed. The former is a handsome masonry structure for the use of the high and grammar school of Ponce. The buildings at Isabela and Patillas are of frame construction, simple in style, but admirably adapted to their purpose. During the year buildings similar in type, but differing in details, have been erected by the department at Mariaco and Las Marías.

The department has nearly completed a six-room masonry building at Cataño. It has awarded contracts for a frame building at Toa Baja, the greater part of the cost of which will be borne by the school board, which has obtained an insular loan for the purpose. Plans are nearly ready to be advertised for a masonry building at Vieques and frame buildings at Aguas Buenas and Quebradillas, when sites for the same shall have been secured or other formalities completed.

Plans for simple but adequate rural schools have been provided, but none have as yet been constructed. Great difficulties have been encountered in securing sites with a perfect legal title. After much effort such sites have been secured at a number of points and building should soon begin.

Mention was made in my last report of the growing interest in school construction among the local school boards. To stimulate construction of rural schools, the department offered, at the outset, to duplicate the work of the school boards, but its available funds no longer permit it to do so. The school board of Yauco has built from its current funds two buildings upon plans prepared by Mr. Manuel V. Domenech, at a comparatively small cost. Aguada has built upon the same plans, while Manati prepared its own plans for a very satisfactory small building, built from proceeds of an insular loan. These buildings were constructed of wood, at prices not exceeding \$600. The school board of Juana Diaz preferred masonry constructions, and was fortunate in securing two very excellent buildings at a cost of about \$1,500 each. Much of the credit is due to the clerk of the board, Mr. Juan Bautista Romeu, who prepared the plans and supervised the entire work.

Current funds of the school boards are not adequate for large enterprises, but the very favorable terms upon which they can obtain loans from the insular treasury—3 per cent interest and repayment in equal annual quantities in a term of years not exceeding fifteen—places them in a position to undertake the erection of larger edifices. In so doing the annual charge against the boards is often not much larger than the annual cost of the buildings previously rented for school purposes. The first board to avail itself of this method of school construction was that of Camuy, which, with the proceeds of an insular loan, supplemented by the treasury of the board, has constructed two excellent four-room buildings of the Isabela type at Camuy and Hatillo. The school board of Coamo has nearly completed a six-room masonry building on the Juana Diaz type. The department is desirous of aiding these efforts of the school boards to the utmost possible extent. The plans, specifications, and contracts were prepared by the department in both cases, and at the

request of the school board of Coamo, an inspector was detailed to supervise construction. Loans have been granted by the insular government to Lares, Río Piedras, Bayamón, Salinas, and Patillas for school construction, and applications are pending from Juana Diaz, Manatí, Guayama, Arecibo, and San Juan.

In the construction of graded school buildings school extension has had the following development:

1. Construction by department free of cost to local authorities.

2. Joint construction, the department advancing the entire cost and the local authorities agreeing to repay a share of the cost in a stated number of years.

3. Joint construction, the department paying a part of the cost and the local authorities paying the remainder, either from current funds or loans from the insular treasury.

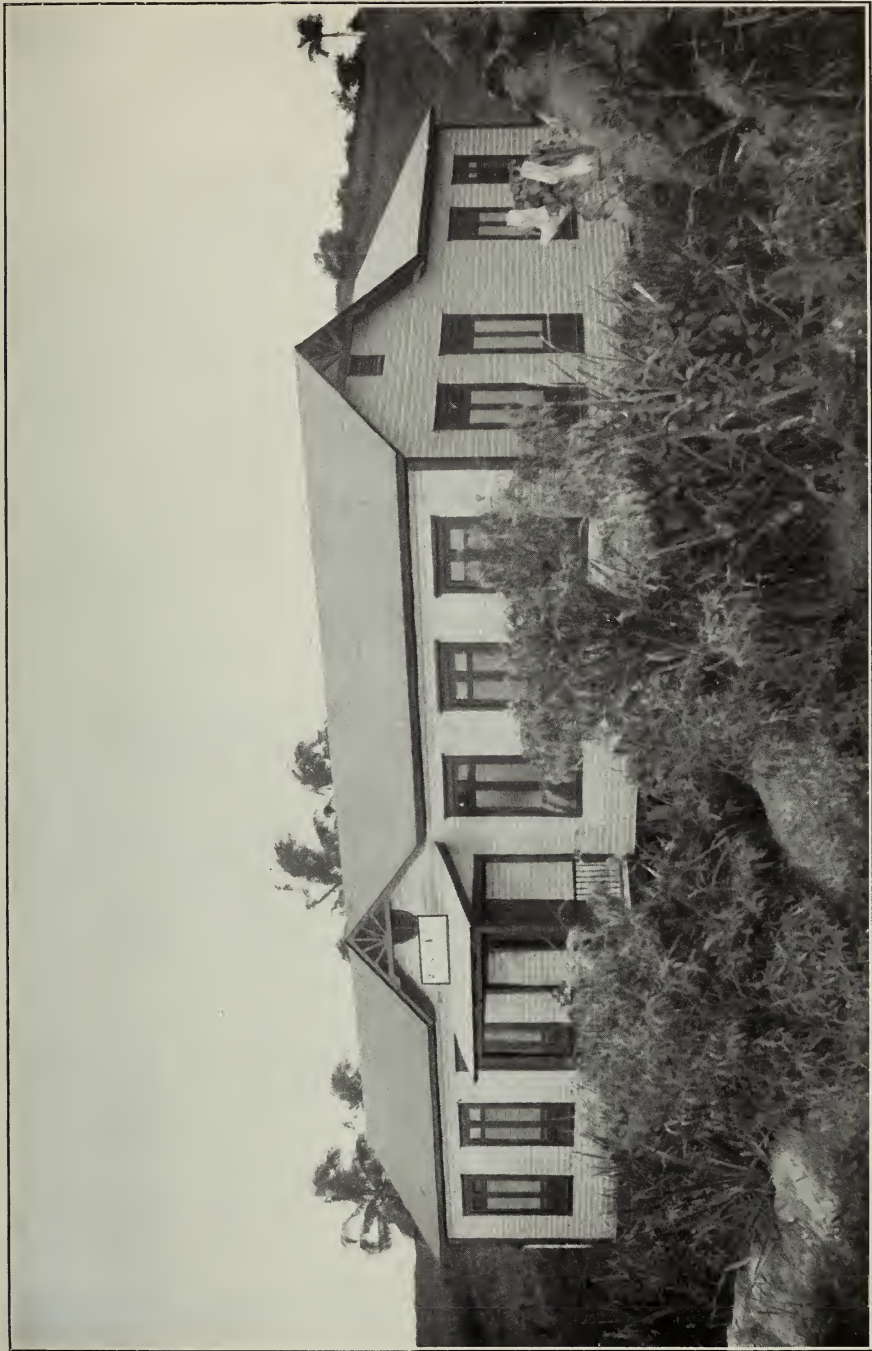
4. Construction from the funds of local boards, obtained either from current funds or insular loans, the department furnishing plans and supervision when so requested.

In the construction of rural schoolhouses there has been no joint action, either the department or the school boards having borne the entire cost.

In his annual report the acting chief of the division of school extension, Mr. L. D. Lindsley, presents a statement of all expenditures for school extension made since the work was initiated, supplementing the statement in the report of this division for 1903-4. In its main results it is as follows:

General fund.

Receipts:		
Allotments, 1901-2	-----	\$220,000.00
Repayments—		
1902-3	-----	\$585.37
1903-4	-----	12,234.30
1904-5	-----	15,704.10
1905-6	-----	19,228.19
		47,751.96
Transfer from account erection of buildings	-----	3,200.00
		47,751.96
Total	-----	270,951.96
Expenditures:		
Salaries, traveling expenses, contingent and office expenses, etc.—		
1900-1901	-----	2,402.82
1901-2	-----	13,969.42
1902-3	-----	9,096.34
1903-4	-----	7,928.37
1904-5	-----	7,767.94
1905-6	-----	7,892.05
		49,057.84
Erection of graded and rural schools and repairs to buildings—		
1900-1901	-----	15,462.97
1901-2	-----	140,587.27
1902-3	-----	23,770.59
1903-4	-----	8,848.00
1904-5	-----	1,780.00
1905-6	-----	5,486.82
		195,935.65
Balance June 30, 1906	-----	25,958.47
		195,935.65
Total	-----	270,951.96



GRADED SCHOOL (4 ROOMS), CAMUY. ERECTED BY LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD. COST \$3,500.

Erection of specific buildings (including normal school group separately stated in report of 1904).

Receipts:

Allotment as per an attached schedule (not reproduced in this summary) ----- \$267, 276. 50

Expenditures:

Erection of buildings—
 1901-2 ----- \$36, 733. 33
 1902-3 ----- 57, 445. 28
 1903-4 ----- 62, 923. 66
 1904-5 ----- 39, 392. 47
 1905-6 ----- 42, 584. 09
 ----- 239, 078. 83
 Transfer to general account ----- 3, 200. 00
 Balance June 30, 1906 ----- 24, 997. 67

 Total ----- 267, 276. 50

This balance in the two accounts is small, and in view of the fact that the department can render comparatively little aid in the future, it is gratifying that the school boards are availing themselves of loans from the insular treasury for the construction of school buildings.

Deeds are being examined in a large number of cases for rural schools, but great difficulties are being experienced in securing properties with dominio titles. As yet no buildings for rural schools upon inexpensive plans have been constructed for lack of proper sites. Within the past two months a half dozen sites have been secured and work will begin shortly.

The abandonment of wood for graded buildings and the substitution of cement block is strongly urged.

A schedule of the work of the year 1905-6 follows:

Building statistics, 1905-6.

GRADED BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Location.	Size and material.	Allotment.	Total cost.
Juana Diaz	6 rooms, brick	\$1,000.00	\$9,979.88
Yabucoa	6 rooms, brick and stone.....	13,000.00	9,648.86
Ponce	12 rooms, brick and stone	20,045.77	20,045.77
Santa Isabel	4 rooms, brick and stone	10,000.00	7,665.00
Patillas	3 rooms, frame.....	3,000.00	2,973.00
Isabela	1 rooms, frame	4,000.00	4,000.00
Maricao	do	5,000.00	4,102.50
Las Marias	do	5,000.00	4,165.00

RURAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Santa Isabel	1 room, frame .....	.....	\$1,499.00
Aguirre	do .....	.....	1,638.00
Culebra	do .....	.....	180.00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONVERTED INTO SCHOOLS.

Aguadilla Barracks....	7 rooms.....	.....	\$750.00
San Francisco Barracks (San Juan)....	12 rooms.....	.....	6,774.19

Building statistics, 1905-6—Continued.

BUILDINGS BEING CONSTRUCTED OR FOR WHICH CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

Location.	Size and material.	Allotment.	Total cost.
Cataño	6 rooms, brick and stone		\$9,000.00 (a)
Toa Baja	4 rooms, frame		

BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PLANS ARE PREPARED OR BEING PREPARED.

Location.	Size and material.	Allotment.	Total cost.
Vieques	6 rooms, brick and stone (or cement blocks).....		\$11,000.00
Quebradillas	4 rooms, frame		4,500.00
Aguas Buenas	3 rooms, frame		4,000.00

^a Estimated at \$4,000, of which \$1,000 is to be borne by department and \$3,000 by the school board.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

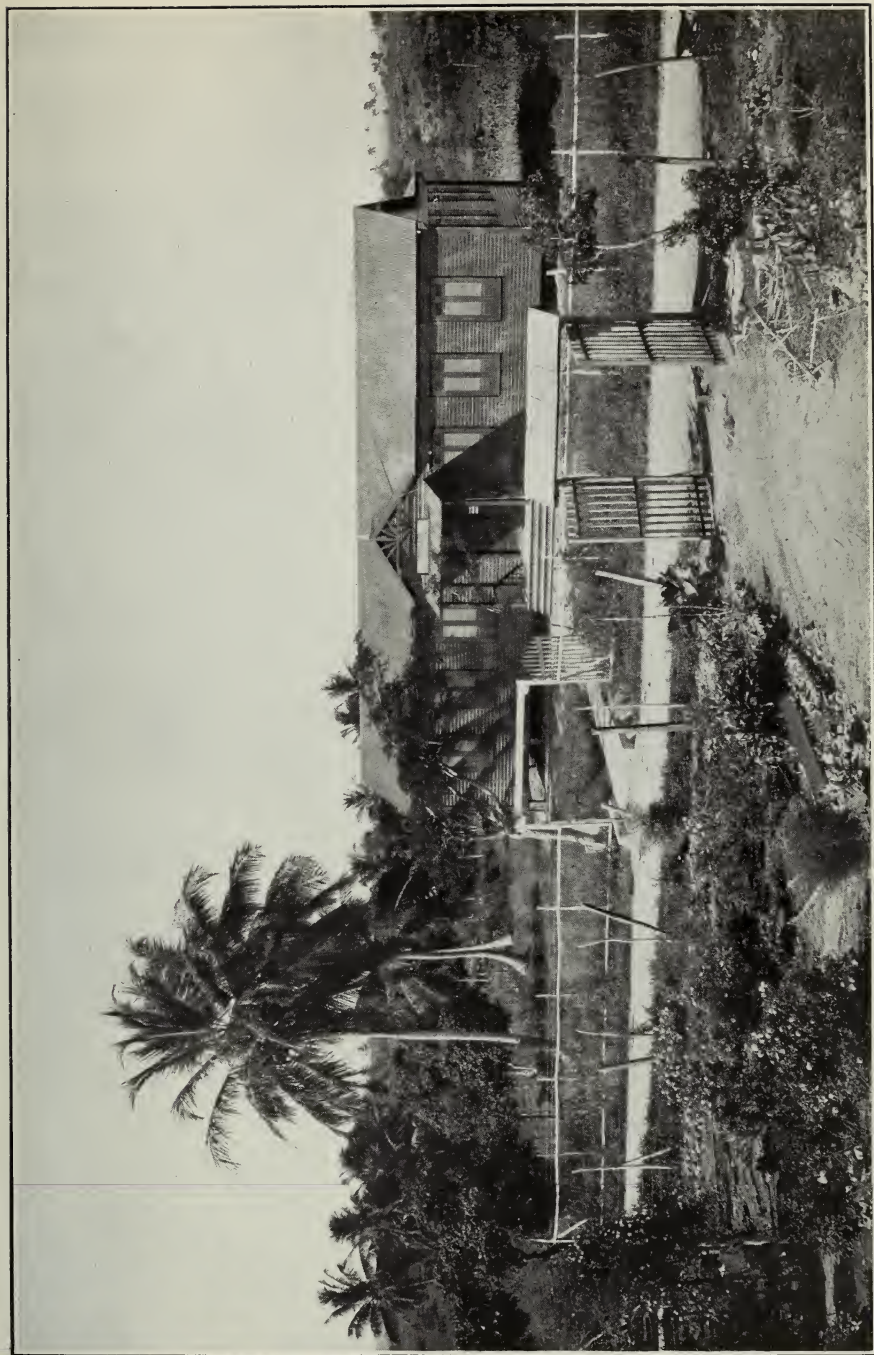
THE TEACHING FORCE.

There appears to be a shortage of teachers, which is seriously interfering with the progress of school work in Porto Rico. Although the number of teachers allotted to the various districts in August, 1905, was 1,139, the number of positions actually filled during the year was only 1,067. On the other hand, there appear upon the books of the department 1,326 persons holding licenses of all grades. The fact that teaching positions are not filled may be due to a surplus in some ranks and a deficiency in others, even though in the aggregate there may appear to be an excess of teachers over positions. The following figures for the principal categories of teachers are suggestive:

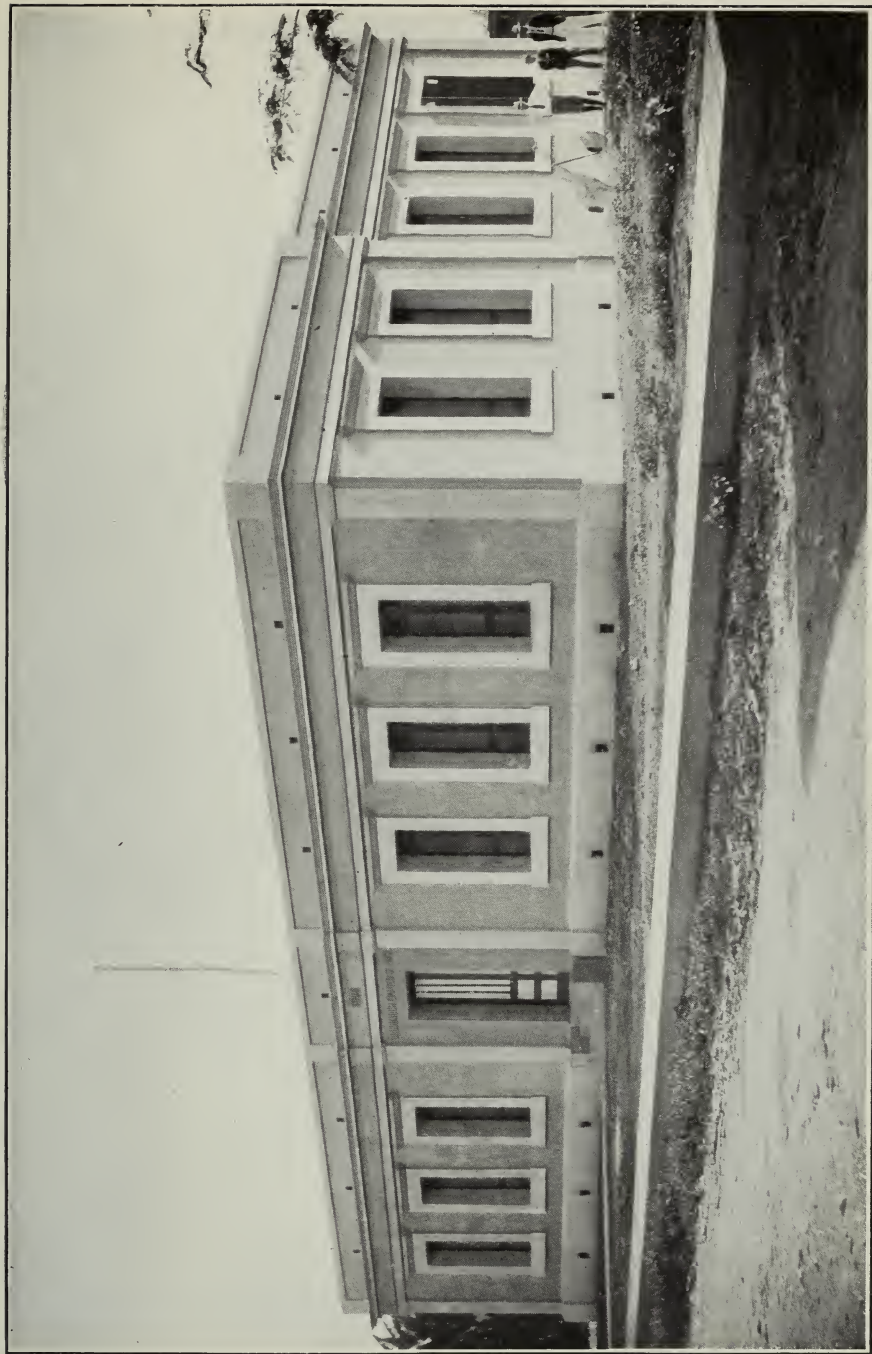
Grade.	Allotted.	Employed.	Certificates in force.
Principals	32	32	106
Graded teachers.....	411	407	488
Rural teachers	570	510	560

It appears that with considerable excess in the aggregate there is a relatively large excess of licenses in force for principal and graded teachers compared with the number of positions allotted and filled and a deficiency in the number of rural teachers compared with the positions allotted. Teachers of the higher rank for whom no positions in these ranks are open must either take a school of lower rank or remain without positions in the schools. An inquiry undertaken in February, 1906, as to the persons then holding licenses showed the following results:

Grade.	Licenses in force.	Employed in same rank as license.	Employed in a lower rank.	Not employed.	Per cent not employed.
Principals	106	33	59	14	13.2
Graded teachers.....	488	385	53	50	10.2
Rural teachers.....	560	481	.....	79	14.1
Total	1,154	899	112	143	12.4



GRADED SCHOOL (4 ROOMS), ISABELA. ERECTED BY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. COST \$4,000.



GRADED SCHOOL (4 ROOMS), SANTA ISABEL. ERECTED BY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. COST \$7,665.

The percentage of unemployed is comparatively small and an examination of the list of persons not occupied as teachers shows further that the number of persons who would have been available for appointment is much less. Of the unoccupied principals 3 are engaged in school work not under the department, 3 were following other pursuits, leaving 8 who might possibly be deemed available for appointment. Of the graded teachers 7 were pursuing further studies in the normal school, 4 were teaching in other schools, and 5 were in the United States, leaving 34 available for appointment. Of the rural teachers 24 were still in the normal school, 2 were teaching in other schools, and 16 were new teachers who had received their certificates less than a month before, leaving 37 who had been available for appointment when the teachers were selected. The total number of all teachers unemployed and available was therefore 79, while the difference between the number of teachers which it was proposed to employ and the number actually employed was 64. These figures are not introduced for a further discussion of why these 79 teachers did not fill the vacancies. Some are well advanced in years and retain licenses as a matter of pride, others were unwilling to accept schools of lower rank than their licenses, and others no doubt were unwilling to change their residences. It is enough to have demonstrated how much the development of school work is hampered by the lack of teaching material.

It is perfectly clear that the pressing problem of the teaching force is to secure an adequate supply of rural teachers. The number of rural schools actually opened has considerably diminished in the past few years. This diminution has been due to the fact that teachers holding such licenses have passed examinations qualifying them as graded teachers and that there has not been an adequate influx of other persons to take their places. The normal school is not furnishing us with rural teachers in any considerable quantity. While a considerable number of rural licenses is annually granted to those graduates of both the elementary and of the full course at the normal school who are too young to receive graded licenses they are, in the course of one or two years at the most, changed into graded licenses. Nor has the accession through examinations been considerable. In earlier days access to these ranks by examination was numerous, because there was a prospect of passing the graded examinations after a brief experience and securing graded positions. As this inducement diminishes and as positions in the graded ranks are filled, either by those now in possession or by recruits from the normal school who are much sought after, the prospect of advancement becomes very slight for the rural teacher. Those now in the ranks become discouraged and seek other occupations, and the influx diminishes in volume. Yet the future development of the educational work in the island is distinctly in the rural schools and some means must be found to overcome this very natural tendency. The last session of the legislature enacted a law for the increase of salaries of rural teachers and it is to be hoped that this will have some effect in an increased number of such teachers. The fact, however, still remains that while the economic position of the graded teacher is distinctly favorable, being considerably better than that attainable by persons of equal education in mercantile pursuits in a great num-

ber of the towns of the island, there is not such a disparity between the economic position of the rural teacher and that which persons of similar education can obtain in other walks of life.

The last session of the legislature enacted a law for the appointment of preparatory teachers, which is designed to remedy this difficulty. The law provides that under certain conditions persons who have passed an examination approximately equivalent to the first six grades of the common school work may be appointed as preparatory teachers. While engaged in the work of instruction they are at the same time afforded an opportunity to continue their studies with a view of fitting them for the position of rural teachers. This measure was enacted with a view to raising up a class of teachers especially in the smaller communities. In many of these communities there is no formal instruction in the seventh and eighth grade, and as no person can take a rural teachers' examination who has not previously obtained the eighth-grade diploma there is in all such communities a dearth of rural teachers. Should this measure prove successful it should in the course of a few years give to such smaller communities a number of well-qualified rural teachers, resident in such communities and whose natural inclination would be to serve in the schools of those communities rather than to move to other parts of the island.

Even with the accession of these preparatory teachers it does not seem probable that the department will be successful in materially increasing the number of rural schools for the present. In the allotments made for the coming school year permission has been given to employ nearly 100 more rural teachers than were actually engaged in school work last year, besides 67 preparatory teachers. Such permission might seem without purpose since it is so well known that there is an inadequate supply of teachers. But it is hoped to stimulate applications for examinations, and at the same time to utilize to the fullest extent the existing material. A general increase of the allotment of schools in each locality would at least help to secure employment for those who have heretofore been unwilling to change their residences. By these means the department hopes to increase the number of rural schools, but not to the full extent of the increased allotment.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The annual teachers' institutes conducted by the department were held in the spring of the year. They form an element in school work capable of doing a great deal of good, but at the same time a feature which without skillful management may degenerate into an inane waste of time. They are, wherever held, designed to offer to the teachers opportunity for instruction, discussion, and perhaps entertainment. I am gratified to say that in Porto Rico the entertainment feature, either in its undiluted form of recitation and music or thinly veiled in illustrated lectures or orations on "Heroism" and kindred soul-stirring topics, has never had a prominent place in our institutes. Whatever our faults, we have tried to be serious, and whatever our mistakes, our intention has been to help our teachers.

In the early days of the department considerable sums of money were available for these meetings. Distinguished educators from

the States, and perhaps some who were heralded as such—though all unconscious of the soft impeachment—were invited to address the teachers. The remarks in English were filtered to the teachers through the medium of translators, but the result of filtration was oftentimes not the purification of either thought or language. It was perhaps an advantage that appropriations were later cut down and the teachers and superintendents forced to rely more upon their own efforts, the participation of the department consisting in securing the services of Porto Rican educators who spoke to the people in a language which they understood.

This year the appropriation was omitted altogether by a legislature bent upon economy, and the institutes had to be abandoned or organized upon a new plan. In former years there had been a corps of institute directors, who consulted together and laid out the programme in general terms. This programme was sometimes quite elaborate, giving heads and subheads of discussion. Teachers were then called upon either by previous notice or when the gathering occurred, to discuss phases of the question in the light of the suggestions made in the programme, the director in the meanwhile keeping the discussion well in hand.

This year our means did not permit this organization. Superintendents of adjacent districts were chosen as institute leaders. The department placed the organization wholly in the hands of the local superintendents. Four topics, being all of them of practical interest in our school work—such as the duty of teachers regarding enrollment and attendance—were suggested but not prescribed. Outlines of discussion were furnished with each of the subjects. In addition, arrangements were made with the Medical Association of Porto Rico to have at each one of the institutes a popular presentation of the subject of "Uncinariasis." There was to be the usual evening session with speeches by the officials of the department. No money being available for other speakers, we appealed to public spirit, and were fortunate in securing the services of Dr. José C. Barbosa, Dr. Rafael del Valle, Mr. José Gordils, and Prof. Francisco Zuazaga of the Insular Normal School, whose helpful assistance is acknowledged with profound gratitude.

In the daily sessions the programme outlined by the department was generally followed—perhaps too generally. Some superintendents varied it by substituting topics of more immediate local interest and some by practice classes. The work of these sessions was in general effective, though it did not in every case give rise to the desired discussion. It lacked something of the harmony of the work of former years. Some of the papers presented were excellent—too excellent sometimes, as they were so exhaustive as to choke off discussion.

In other cases discussion was desultory and ineffective. Yet there is little doubt that the balance of the good over poor features was considerable. It may be that impressions gained at such institutes are not permanent. How could this be expected? Yet the stimulus is not wholly lost. Opinions differ and probably always will differ on the question how far the director should instruct the teachers directly and how far they should instruct each other by the recital of the facts of their daily experience, and a statement of their efforts to overcome the problems which beset them. Their views may be

immature, their vision limited, but when they are truly expressed and honestly discussed they make more impression upon their fellow-teachers than would pearls of wisdom falling from the lips of riper experience.

The public meetings held were remarkably successful. In nearly all the towns large audiences gathered to hear the addresses, and a warm welcome was given the visiting speakers.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A perusal of the superintendents' reports reveals a widespread interest in the English language and a desire in most parts of the island to have the schools conducted in English wherever possible.

In accordance with this desire the allotment of schools for the coming year includes 113 schools to be taught in the English language by Porto Rican teachers, as compared with 44 schools in the preceding year. Examinations to test the ability of the Porto Rican teachers to give instruction in the English language were held throughout the island by a special board of examiners, and the number of persons who qualified in such examinations was 93, making, with the 55 teachers who qualified in the preceding year, a total of 148 who are certified as competent to teach in the English language. This number is somewhat in excess of the schools granted. The introduction of English as the medium of instruction can be made by no haphazard methods; it must come gradually. One of the effective means of preparing for its introduction has been the method followed in several districts of having the Porto Rican teachers give a part of their work in the English language.

In the month of December, 1905, the use of English in the grades was ascertained to be as follows:

Grades taught wholly in English by American teachers.....	33
Grades taught partially in English by American teachers.....	24
Grades taught wholly in English by Porto Rican teachers.....	36
Grades taught partially in English by Porto Rican teachers.....	51
<hr/>	
Whole number of grades taught wholly or partially in the English language	154

This inquiry was made before the meeting of the superintendents' conference at Arecibo. The results of the work were thoroughly discussed at the conference and a number of the superintendents heretofore skeptical of the possibilities of such an organization of their schools went back to their districts and introduced to a greater or less extent the use of English as a medium of instruction.

It is gratifying to know that wherever introduced instruction in English has, after a brief period, proven popular with pupils, teachers, and the community at large. The rate of progress of the pupils has not been diminished. It appears that the attention which the pupil is forced to give to the language is carried over to the subject-matter of instruction and the lesson taught is more accurately learned. The success of the system has greatly encouraged the school authorities, and the time seems not far distant when the graded schools throughout the island will be taught in the English language. It is further to be noted that this change is gradually working itself out without any increase in the number of English teachers.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In my previous report attention was called to the inadequacies of the existing course of study for the graded schools of the island. The plan was prepared some years ago, and was based largely upon the experience of American schools. Local needs had not yet made themselves sufficiently felt to exercise much influence in shaping the course. To-day these needs are better, if not wholly, understood.

Moreover, the old course had become antiquated through the fact that it was based upon the supposition that the instruction in the schools was given in Spanish, with the teaching of English as a special study only. It has already been noted how this condition is gradually passing away, and it can readily be inferred that the former course of study was thereby rendered useless.

But the very fact which superseded the older course of study rendered the preparation of a new one difficult. The work to be covered in the eight grades is the same whatever the language employed in the schools, but it will be differently distributed according as English or Spanish is the predominant medium of instruction. As in our several districts we have all possible combinations in this respect and the preparation of a new course of study immediately applicable everywhere was out of the question. It was necessary to seek out the most frequent basis toward which the organization is tending in the several districts. Accordingly it was assumed that instruction in the first grade should be given in Spanish and from the second grade upward in English.

The course of study prepared can therefore go into effect in some districts at once. In others there must be a gradual adaptation to it. It is a model rather than a law to be rigorously enforced. The former course of study was little more than a list of headings covered in half a dozen printed pages. The present course is a pamphlet of 100 pages with a comparatively full pedagogical guide to the teachers in each of the subjects treated.

SCHOOL DECORATIONS.

The desire for decorating the schoolhouses represents a laudable tendency on the part of teachers and school boards. The bare walls of the buildings are rendered more attractive by pictorial decoration and the interest of children in their school work is heightened. Unfortunately the material available for such decoration within reach of the teachers has not always been of the highest æsthetic order. It has consisted largely of the posters of patent medicine and brewery concerns, which usually bear invitations to use the medicines or beverages produced by them. During the present year the department has sought to raise the level of decoration. A large number of pictures in colors, issued by the firms supplying pictorial supplements for the Sunday papers, was purchased and issued to the rural schools of the islands.

The larger railroad companies of the United States were requested to donate copies of the large pictures used by them for advertising purposes in their central ticket offices. There was a liberal response, and acknowledgment is gratefully made to the railroad companies. About 125 pictures of large size, including a number of very excel-

lent photographs, were distributed to the several districts. Most of them have been framed and placed in the graded schools.

The schools erected throughout the island under my predecessors bear the names of distinguished Americans. Some time ago the school children of Lajas, where the school is named for Oliver Hazard Perry, wrote to the department requesting a picture of Commodore Perry for the decoration of their school. It was found that no picture for such purposes was available in the market and a photographic reproduction and enlargement of an excellent print in the Library of Congress was secured, framed in the industrial school at Ponce, and presented to the school at Lajas. The desire of the children of Lajas to know something of the man for whom their school was named has suggested to the department the propriety of placing in all of its schools pictures of the persons for whom they were named. The collection of prints in the Library of Congress has been drawn upon for this purpose and photographic enlargements of the distinguished persons whose names have been placed upon the schoolhouses have been secured and will, as soon as they can be framed, be presented to the schools.

By the several measures already noted it is hoped that an intelligent interest in school decoration will be awakened.

THE SCHOOLS.

The school system of Porto Rico comprises the common schools, agricultural schools, night schools, industrial schools, high schools, and the normal school. A group of these schools consisting of the normal and practice school and an agricultural school are under a somewhat distinct administration—that of the trustees of the University of Porto Rico—but they are included in this report.

The common schools are divided into two classes, graded and rural schools. The former are located in the towns and in them instruction is given from the first to the eighth grade, though in some of the smaller towns of the island the upper grades are not represented. In the larger centers of population the different grades are quite distinctly separated, being under the care of different teachers. When the number of pupils is less numerous, especially in the upper grades, the presence of two or more grades in the same class room, and with one teacher, is not infrequent.

In the rural schools one teacher is in charge of all the pupils enrolled and gives instruction to two or three grades. In a few cases where there is sufficient population to support two schools in close proximity, there may be a division of the pupils which places those of the first grade in one school and those of the second and third grades in the other. Such cases are, however, rare.

The different types of schools represented in the system are quite distinct, and each will be treated separately.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

In rural districts where the schoolhouse consists of a single room, and where a group of children are taught by a single teacher, the terms school and class room are synonymous. Common speech does

not make the terms identical in cities, where, as a rule, school and schoolhouse mean the same thing. But for statistical purposes, following the practice in vogue in many of the States, class room and school must be deemed equivalent terms. Thus a single school building containing six class rooms, in charge of as many teachers, must be considered as six schools. A school may, therefore, be defined as a group of pupils in the care of a teacher. When a teacher has two distinct groups under his charge, one in the morning and another in the afternoon, each group figures as a distinct school. This definition is, of course, applicable only to the common schools, and can not be applied to institutions of secondary instruction, which have a distinct plan of organization.

In any school system the number of schools open during the year is a relatively stable number, but not one which is absolutely unchanging. A temporary closure of a school on account of the sickness of a teacher may occur for a week or longer period. In cities the number of schools is more constant than in the rural districts. If a teacher is temporarily sick substitutes are often available. If a teacher dies or resigns it is not difficult to fill the vacancy, as there is a large supply of available graded teachers. In rural districts changes in the number of schools are more frequent. If a teacher falls sick it is not possible to secure a temporary substitute. If a teacher dies or resigns it is often difficult to obtain anyone to fill his place and the school is permanently closed. Again, there are changes in location of the schools. This does not really change the number of schools at any one time, but does increase the number of schools open at any time during the year. Another element of variation is the introduction of half-time schools, which gives us two schools where before there was only one.

The school year 1905-6 began with 494 graded schools open in the first week.^a In the second week, 506 schools were in operation. The number was well maintained, suffering a diminution only in the last weeks of December, when the schools of Guayama were closed by the health authorities. The number even increased, reaching 518 on December 1, 1905, and 526 in May. This increase was almost exclusively due to the introduction of the half-time system, or to assigning English teachers previously employed as special teachers to teach grades, and did not, therefore, require any increase in the number of teachers employed.

The school year opened with 466 rural schools, a number which promptly increased to 474 in the second week of the term. There was from that time forward a gradual increase in the number of schools opened, which reached its highest point, 516, in May, 1906. As stated earlier in the report, there is a deplorable lack of rural teachers. Some of the rural teachers licensed in January were immediately employed and thus the number of schools grew from this cause. But much more important in its effects was the campaign for increased school attendance, which resulted in a number of cases in giving two schools to the same teacher. In December, 1905, there were only 4 rural teachers with double schools, but at the end of the year there were 26, of whom 16 were in the district of Bayamón.

^a See Statistical Table 1.

At the close of the school year figures were collected in regard to promotions in the schools, which incidentally threw some light upon the organization of the schools. The number of schools reported is not quite identical with that reported in the table already alluded to as open in the final week, since the phrase "existing at the end of the year" allows a more liberal interpretation, as it includes all schools which practically terminated the year's work, though some, like the eighth grades in San Juan and Ponce, had been closed for three weeks, and though some might not have been in operation in the final week.

It appears from these figures that there were 527 graded schools in charge of 500 teachers.^a The number of schools exceeded the number of teachers in charge in the districts of Yauco, San Germán, Mayaguez, Aguadilla, San Sebastián, Toa Alta, and Bayamón. In the last named 26 graded schools were conducted by 19 teachers. But in addition to the teachers in charge of grades, the graded school system requires the services of other teachers. These are, in the United States, the principals and the special teachers of music, drawing, and the like. In Porto Rico there are a few of the principal teachers who devote their time exclusively to the work of supervision, but by far the greater part of them also teach grades. Special teachers of music and drawing are found only in San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, but special teachers of English are frequent in the island. The whole number of teachers employed, but not directly responsible for definite schools, was 66.

In the rural schools there were 496 teachers employed who were in charge of 522 schools. The number of rural schools exceeded the number of teachers in the districts of Yauco, San German, San Sebastian, and Bayamon. In the district of Bayamon 43 schools were conducted by 27 teachers.

This inquiry also furnished data upon the organization of the graded schools.^b It shows that of the 527 graded schools at the end of the year 384 consisted of a single grade, 112 of two grades, 25 of three grades, and 6 of four grades. Through these combinations of grades in the same school 527 schools accommodated as many as 707 grades. It is a question among educators whether the presence of two groups in the same schoolroom really militates against the effectiveness of the teaching. It can not positively be affirmed that when there are only two grades in the school the instruction suffers, but where there are as many as three or four grades there can be little doubt that the attention of the teacher is too much divided for him to do the best work. Fortunately these cases are comparatively rare and occur only where, by reason of the limited number of pupils, no other organization is possible.

We may revert to the number of schools once more to compare the relative number of graded and rural schools. In former years this number was not stated in the reports of this office for a definite point of time. The available figures are those for the whole number of schools open at any time during the year, a mode of statement which, in comparison with the average number of schools, tends to exaggerate the number of rural schools rather than the graded schools.

^a See Statistical Tables 2, 3, and 4.

^b See Statistical Table 5.

Despite disparity in the mode of statement the following summary is not without interest:

	Graded.	Rural.	Common.
Number of schools in—			
1901-2.....	381	490	871
1902-3.....	427	580	1,007
1903-4.....	497	563	1,063
1904-5.....	494	554	1,048
1905-6.....	532	542	1,074
Teachers in charge of schools at end of the fiscal year.....	503	497	1,000
Schools at end of fiscal year.....	527	523	1,050

Before 1905-6 the number of teachers in charge of schools was substantially the same as the number of schools since half-time schools were sporadic only. It will be seen that the graded schools are now considerably more numerous than five years ago. Apart from the increase due to double schools above set forth there is a considerable advance in number. This indicates a better provision for the needs of the town population, though not to the full extent of the figures quoted. In the past it was not infrequent to establish rural schools for first-grade children in the outskirts of towns, and quite a number of these schools have subsequently been converted into graded schools.

As to the rural schools the figures are inconclusive. It would appear at first blush that this consequence scarcely followed from the fact that in the year 1902-3 the whole number of rural schools was 580, and in 1905-6 was 542. But there is much reason to believe that the whole number of schools was relatively larger in proportion to the average number in the earlier period. Changes were much more frequent. Rules of the department at present discourage changes. It seems, however, not unlikely that the number of rural schools may have somewhat diminished. This is not quite equivalent to saying that schools in the rural regions have decreased, since it is believed that the location of rural schools within the urban limits was more frequent in former years than of late. It is, however, sufficiently clear that there has been no substantial advance in the schools in the rural regions. In view of the great needs of the rural districts, which were set forth at length in the report of 1904-5, this is greatly to be deplored. All efforts to increase the number of schools in the rural regions have been defeated by the scarcity of rural teachers.

ENROLLMENT

The next question asked in regard to any school or system of schools is the number of its pupils. Simple as the question may appear there are several ways of answering it. We may receive in reply (a) the whole number of pupils enrolled during the year, (b) the number appearing on the rolls at a given time, or (c) the average number on the rolls during the year. The first reply is the most frequent, for the number is larger than the others and the natural desire to make a good showing inclines toward this figure. The enrollment of a single school is easily ascertained. It represents the whole number of different pupils who have been in the school for any

time whatever during the school year. It includes necessarily quite a number whose connection with the school has been brief, who for one reason or another have dropped from its ranks, or who have entered them late in the year.

But if the total enrollment of a single school is readily ascertained, it is by no means equally easy to obtain the total enrollment of a system of schools. Pupils shift from one town to another and from one school to another. Count may be taken of the reenrollments by various methods, but there is reason to believe that almost any system devised has weak points and sources of error. It is probable that every statement of total enrollment contains duplications to a greater or less extent.

According to the records of the department^a there were in 1906, 60,781 enrollments, excluding 6,444 cases of ascertained reenrollments. Although an attempt was made to clearly separate the reenrollments, it is much to be doubted whether the ascertained cases comprise all the actual cases.

To what extent does total enrollment measure the efficiency of the school system? No answer to the question can be given until we know the relation existing between the total enrollment and the average enrollment and understand exactly how the latter is computed. Just as the total enrollment represents the whole number of children affected by the school system, irrespective of the length of time which they may have been under its influence, so the average enrollment is an expression of the number of children on the roll on the supposition that each child remains for the entire period. The more closely the two figures approach each other the more favorable must be the conditions of school work. If the figures tend to converge it indicates stability of personnel among the children of the schools, that most of them actually belong to the schools for the entire period, and that few are there for a short period. If the figures are far apart it means a relative prominence of those children whose relation to the school is fitful and irregular.

The figures for Porto Rico in the school year 1906 are as follows:

	Graded.	Rural.	Common.
Total enrollment.....	28, 116	32, 665	60, 781
Average enrollment.....	22, 708	23, 946	46, 754

The divergence between the total enrollment and the average enrollment is considerable. It will be noted that this divergence depends in part at least upon the accuracy with which the average enrollment is ascertained. One of the primary purposes of ascertaining average enrollment is to compare it with the attendance, since one of the primary tests of a school system is the regularity of attendance. This criterion has determined the policy of this department, namely, to secure as faithful and accurate a statement of attendance as possible. There are two factors concerned, the pupils present and those belonging to the school. The first factor is positive and admits of no doubt. It has been rigidly adhered to. An illustration may make this clear.

^a See Statistical Table 6.

In a certain town 10 schools, with an enrollment of 500 pupils and a daily attendance generally of about 460, are closed by health authorities for a period of two weeks. In the statistics of this department these schools entirely disappear for two weeks. In the practice of other school authorities the schools continue with the same enrollment as before and with an attendance of 100 per cent. The latter system maintains a higher relation between average enrollment and total enrollment.

Again, a further question arises as to the pupils who really belong to the school when it is in session. Does a child who appeared on the roll a month ago, who has since dropped out of sight, really belong to the school? Does a child who has been away from school some time and is known to be confined to his bed by a serious sickness really belong to the school for the purposes of computing attendance? In the opinion of this department both questions should be answered in the negative, and hence the necessity of keeping the enrollment record clear of the names of pupils whose connection with the school is nominal only and not real and effective. Hence, under the rules of the department, a child absent for more than five days for any cause whatever is omitted from the record of the enrollment.

Our calculation of enrollment for each day, therefore, excludes all children who can not reasonably be expected to be present. The calculation of enrollment for the week excludes all schools not actually in operation. If a school is in operation, though closed for a day or two, it is computed as if in full operation, so that the enrollment of the week represents the sum of the weekly averages of all schools actually open during all or part of the week.

There were, as already stated, 60,781 pupils entered upon the books of the various schools during the year. In addition, there were 6,444 pupils entered upon the books of at least two schools, making an aggregate of original entries of 67,225 pupils. Our records show that, beginning with nothing, there were during the course of the year 78,012 pupils added, not to the lists but to the daily enrollment. This indicates that the five-day suspension rule in the course of the year affected 10,787 pupils, the difference between the aggregates already given. It is manifest that had these pupils not been dropped under the five-day rule and later reinstated, that the enrollment week by week and the average for the year would have been recorded as considerably higher than it has been. Equally obvious is it that the number of recorded absences would have been proportionally greater and the percentage of attendance in the schools proportionally lower.

The divergence between the average enrollment and the total enrollment being sufficiently explained, it remains for us to consider the relation between the weekly enrollment and the average.^a In all schools there is a loss of pupils during the year, and we should on this account expect the initial number of pupils to gradually decline during the year. This would be true of a high school which normally has no accessions during the year, and it would in a large measure also be true of the upper grades of the graded schools. But in the graded schools as a whole the tendency is in part counteracted by the admission of pupils to the first grade. Thus in the graded schools of Porto Rico we find in the first week of the term 21,426 pupils enrolled. In

^a See Statistical Table 1.

the first five weeks of the term the number has increased to 23,509, the maximum for the year. Until the week ending December 1 it maintained itself above the 23,000 mark. After that the figure lies generally between 22,000 and 23,000, falling below the former only twice in the last weeks of the first and the third term, and rising above the latter only twice in the month of March.

Somewhat different is the course of enrollment in the rural schools. Here a much larger proportion of the pupils are of the first grade. The year began with 15,942 pupils, and in the fifth week the number had reached 22,154. But after that it continued to rise, reaching 23,000 November 17, 24,000 January 19, and 25,000 March 2. The maximum attained was May 4, when the figures reached 25,909, declining slightly subsequently, as the year terminated with 24,524.

From these figures it is clear that the number of pupils at any time later than five weeks after the opening of school is a pretty fair indication of the average number of pupils belonging to the schools. It was with this in view that the date of March 2, 1906, was selected as appropriate for a census of the school children, the results of which are discussed later.

The number of children enrolled in the schools may be brought into connection with the number of schools and the figure familiar in school statistics of the enrollment per school may be obtained. In any given school an increase of enrollment is usually hailed with satisfaction as an evidence that the usefulness of the school is increasing and within certain limits an increase in enrollment per school may be regarded in like manner. There are, however, certain definite limits to the enrollment per school. The first is that a teacher can not effectively teach more than a certain number of pupils. How large this number may be will ever be a matter of dispute. In his last report (1905) the superintendent of schools of New York City declares that a teacher can not instruct effectively more than 40 pupils. It may well be that for upper grades this is the largest number consistent with good results, though in the lower grades the number might be smaller. Thus in Washington, D. C. (1904), there are 48.5 pupils per teacher in the first grade and 40.3 pupils in the eighth. In the city of Omaha, Nebr., the attendance per teacher in 1900 was 36, indicating an enrollment of a little more than 40. In 1904 in the cities of the United States having 8,000 inhabitants the attendance per teacher was 34.7, indicating an enrollment of about 40. While definite rules upon this point can not be fixed, certain it is that in the lower grades a teacher should never be expected to teach in excess of 50 pupils at any one time. With a good average attendance the enrollment should not exceed at the most 55. This is the theoretical limit allowing for an average of 5 absences daily.

There is again a practical limit in the seating capacity of school-rooms. Rooms which will comfortably seat 50 children and on some days crowd in three or four more are not frequent. Whether in any given district the enrollment per school is satisfactory could only be ascertained by a comparison between the potential enrollment and the actual enrollment, with a full knowledge of local conditions. If our school buildings in Porto Rico had been erected for the purpose, we might suppose, as we generally can suppose in the United States, that the seating capacity has a definite relation to the number of

children who should make up a school. But here we have many ill-adapted buildings and unfortunately data relating to seating capacity has not been collected. It is on the contrary certain that in many schools actual enrollment can not be forced up to the theoretical limit without great hardship to the pupils. Again, local conditions must be thoroughly studied, for the theoretical limit is oftentimes unduly removed from the probable limit. For a given group of schools which have not reached their potential enrollment an increase of enrollment per school is a sign of progress. But if the group be considerably enlarged and schools are pushed out into regions of sparse population, the necessarily low enrollment in the new schools may cover up a real increase in the older schools and the general result be a diminution in the enrollment per school.

The average daily enrollment of pupils in the graded schools of the island was 44.01 per school. The range of variation was from 35.82 in San Juan to 57.31 in Naguabo. In four towns of the island it was less than 40, and in six towns more than 50. The low enrollment in San Juan is due in large measure to physical conditions. None of the schools are in specially constructed school buildings. The rented buildings frequently have in them small rooms, which must be utilized. Again, the upper grades are relatively more numerous in San Juan than in the other localities, and in them a smaller enrollment is desirable than in the lower grades.

The enrollment per school is also affected in some measure by the half-time system, since such double schools are rarely so large as two single schools. Where the double schools prevail, the enrollment per school is not so significant as measure of the utilization of school facilities as the enrollment per teacher. This can be shown by applying the average enrollment to the schools open at the end of the year. In those districts where the number of schools and of teachers in charge is identical, the enrollment per school and per teacher are the same. In the other districts the results are as follows:

Enrollment in graded schools.

Location.	Per school.	Per teacher.
Yauco	51.98	56.93
San Germán	47.63	53.12
Mayaguez	43.65	47.50
Aguadilla	40.17	49.30
San Sebastián	51.67	55.64
Toa Alta	45.77	50.86
Bayamón	39.63	54.23
Average for the island	44.01	46.11

On the basis of schools Yauco stands at the head of the lists, closely followed by San Sebastián. These districts retain their relative rank on the basis of teachers. Other districts take much higher rank on the basis of teachers than on that of schools, notably Bayamón.

Our tables show for the graded schools a slight diminution from 45.04 in the first term, to 43.14 in the third term, which agrees with what has already been said with respect to the fluctuation in the enrollment.

Turning now to the rural schools, we find that the average enrollment per school was 48.42, or in excess of the graded schools. This is probably due not so much to the greater size of the class rooms as to the fact that the great majority of pupils are in the first grade and are more readily recruited than the pupils of the graded schools. The range of variation, by towns, was from a minimum of 39.70 in Maricao to 57.03 in Fajardo, and by districts from 41.32 in Bayamón to 55.09 in Fajardo. But as certain districts have an excess of schools over teachers, it is important, in estimating the work of such districts, to find the number of the enrollment per teacher, as has already been done for the graded schools. The results for the rural schools are as follows:

Enrollment Rural Schools.

Location.	Per school.	Per teacher.
Yauco.....	54.24	62.38
San Germán.....	49.52	51.90
San Sebastián.....	50.69	60.20
Bayamón.....	41.32	64.93
Average for the island.....	48.42	50.95

It will be noted that the calculation of enrollment per teacher places Bayamón at the head instead of the foot of the list and raises all the districts considerably above the average.

Our tables show, further, an increase of the average enrollment in the second term and some falling off in the third, though the first term only is below the average.

Finally, our tables show, in regard to the enrollment of the graded schools at the end of the year, the number of pupils receiving instruction in rooms of one grade only and of mixed grades.^a In a total of 22,273 pupils 16,407 are in rooms where two grades are taught, 964 where three grades are taught, and as many as 266 where four grades are taught in the same room. All of the districts have enrollments of two grades in some of their schools and as many as twelve have enrollments of three grades.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of the pupils in the schools is one of the most expressive measures of the efficiency of the school system. It is the factor of primary importance in any school system where the records of enrollment are loosely kept. It is the only means of comparing different places or different periods when there is no record of the average enrollment. With the system adopted in the past year in our schools it is to be expected that the attendance in the schools will follow the same general tendencies as the enrollment. There may be variations in the intensity of attendance at different times or different districts, but the general percentage is so high that the opportunity for variation is slight. The method of calculating the weekly average of attendance and the derived averages for terms and for the year is

^a See Statistical Table 5.

identical with that already described for the enrollment. The results for the present year are as follows:^a

Term.	Average attendance.	
	Graded schools.	Rural schools.
First	20,746.76	19,188.26
Second	20,819.01	21,634.24
Third	20,545.03	22,475.14
Average for the year.....	20,703.60	21,099.20

As might be anticipated from data already studied in regard to enrollment, the figures for graded schools show practical stability and those for the rural schools an advance as the year progressed.

In the report of last year an attempt was made to show the extension of the school system by a reference to the average number of pupils taught each day or the daily average of attendance. The figures showed a satisfactory increase from year to year. But they were not calculated on the same basis as in the present year, and unfortunately the basis of calculation was false. This inaccuracy consisted in taking the whole number of schools open during the year and multiplying this number by the average attendance per school. By such method the schools which were in existence for a period briefer than the whole year were counted as if in operation for the entire year. This defect would not invalidate comparisons made between the different years as to the rate of progress, but it would make the return for each year somewhat higher than the real facts in the case warranted. Accurate data for the calculation of the daily average attendance in the schools were not available before the present year. How far these figures of former reports exceed those which would have resulted from the use of the methods employed in the present year can, however, be estimated. Calculations made on the basis of the old method give for the year 1905-6 a figure of 44,540.54 for the average attendance, which is higher than the correct figure, 41,802, based upon the improved methods of this report. Using the proportion thus obtained to estimate what would have been the number of pupils attending in previous years, we arrive at the following results:

School year.	Average attendance—	
	By method of former reports.	By method of this report.
1901-2	a 31,488.63	b 29,552.08
1902-3	a 34,271.71	b 32,164.00
1903-4	a 39,928.35	b 37,472.76
1904-5	a 42,989.27	b 40,345.43
1905-6	44,540.54	a 41,802.40

^a As printed.

^b As estimated.

It will be seen that the progress of the schools has been constant, though for reasons above set forth the more accurate statement of the progress is found in the figures of the second column.

^a See Statistical Tables 1 and 7.

The figures for the attendance per school give rise to considerations similar to those already discussed in connection with the enrollment per school.^a But comparing the latter with the former we obtain one of the most significant figures respecting schools—the percentage of attendance—which measures the intensity of application of the pupils and in a way also the seriousness with which the parents regard the school duties of their children.

In the graded schools of the island the percentage of attendance for the year was 91.33, a result which must be considered in the highest degree satisfactory.^b It indicates a high degree of regularity in attendance and shows that the children do not absent themselves from school for trivial causes.

Moreover, the high average of attendance is well maintained in the different towns and districts of the island. The most favorable showing is found in the town of Sabana Grande, with 95.77 per cent, and the least favorable in Las Marías, with 81.57 per cent. By districts the best showing is made by Yauco, comprising the towns of Yauco and Sabana Grande, with 94.71 per cent, while the smallest district average, 87.05 per cent, is found in Caguas, comprising Caguas, Aguas Buenas, and San Lorenzo. It may be further noted that the high percentage of attendance has been well maintained throughout the year, the percentages by terms being 90.94, 91.56, and 91.42 for the first, second, and third terms, respectively.

It would be interesting to compare these results with those for the cities of the United States. For this purpose I have drawn a few figures from the reports available in this office, which are herewith submitted.

City.	Date.	Percentage of attendance.
Dayton, Ohio	1900	92.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	1900	94.8
Harrisburg, Pa.	1903	89.0
Portland, Oreg.	1904	95.9
Bradford, Pa.	1904	96.0
Savannah, Ga.	1904	88.0
Dallas, Tex.	1904	92.4
Worcester, Mass.	1904	90.6
Chicago, Ill.	1904	93.4
Springfield, Mass.	1901	92.0

It is certainly gratifying to note that these cities, with their old established systems, get results about the same as in the island of Porto Rico, and that but few exceed the record of Sabana Grande (95.77) or Manatí (95.01).

Equally encouraging are the figures for the rural schools, where for obvious reasons the same high standards can not be expected as in the graded schools. Here, in spite of adverse circumstances, the very excellent average of 88.17 per cent was attained in the rural schools of the island. The maximum attendance was found in the municipality of Sabana Grande (94.51 per cent) and the minimum in San Lorenzo (83.23 per cent). The best district was that of Yauco (93.95) and the poorest that of Caguas (84.48), these districts including the maximum and minimum municipalities, respectively.

^a See Statistical Table 8.

^b See Statistical Tables 9 and 10.

Furthermore it may be noted that there was an improvement during the year, an attendance of 87.81 per cent in the first term being followed by one of 87.98 per cent in the second term, and 88.92 per cent in the third term.

During the past year especial attention was given both in the office of the department and by the superintendents of schools to matters of enrollment and attendance. It was felt that by increasing the enrollment and insuring the regularity of attendance, not only could the area of the school work be extended, but its effectiveness increased. In both directions signal results have been obtained which should be a rich reward for the efforts made. It is, however, clear that in the great majority of cases, the practical limit of enrollment has been reached. A few schools lag considerably behind the average and these should receive attention. But so far as present schools are concerned, future efforts can not look to any great advance in enrollment or attendance. But the good results already attained should be maintained by the continued exertions of the department, the superintendents, and the teachers.

SEX OF PUPILS.

We come now to the final and most important element in our consideration of the common schools—the pupils. As already stated, a more or less elaborate census of the pupils was taken on March 2, comprising all the pupils enrolled in the schools on that date. It concerned such important factors as the sex, age, grade, and length of time in school, and was so arranged that a number of the factors could be ascertained in combination. It is believed that the full and accurate results obtained by this independent record fully justifies the departure from the usual practice of basing the personal statistics of school children upon the annual registration. The totals with which they deal approach, as has already been noted, much closer to the average enrollment, and thus give, it is believed, a truer picture of average conditions in the schoolroom. The enumeration of pupils made in March disclosed the following facts as to the sex of pupils, grouped according to grades.^a

TABLE A.—Distribution of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906, by grades and sex.

Grade.	Graded schools.			Rural schools.			Common schools.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
First.....	4,921	4,284	9,205	9,639	6,554	16,193	14,560	10,838	25,398
Second.....	2,695	2,450	5,145	3,731	2,462	6,193	6,426	4,912	11,338
Third.....	1,883	1,840	3,723	1,984	1,027	2,961	3,817	2,867	6,684
Fourth.....	1,283	1,065	2,348	.....	.....	.....	1,283	1,065	2,348
Fifth.....	831	620	1,451	.....	.....	.....	831	620	1,451
Sixth.....	409	333	742	.....	.....	.....	409	333	742
Seventh.....	222	251	473	.....	.....	.....	222	251	473
Eighth.....	160	165	325	.....	.....	.....	160	165	325
Total.....	12,404	11,008	23,412	15,304	10,043	25,347	27,708	21,051	48,759

If we fix our attention upon the total it will be noted that in both the graded and rural schools the number of boys is greater than the number of girls, though the difference is greater in the rural schools.

^a See Statistical Table 11.

In respect to the superior number of boys, Porto Rico does not differ from the United States at large, though the excess of boys is proportionally much greater here than there. In the aggregate this is due to the relative preponderance of the rural ungraded school in the Porto Rican system.

If we examine the figures for American cities we find that there is on the whole a preponderance of girls in the public schools. Thus in 37 Massachusetts towns named in the latest report of the Commissioner of Education at Washington (1903-4, vol. 1, p. 1332) there are only 12 in which the boys in the common schools exceed the girls in number. On the other hand, in the 45 towns in Porto Rico there are only 8 in which the girls are more numerous than the boys in the graded schools.

In any community the number of boys of school age is likely to be slightly in excess of the girls of the same age, but the girls as a rule stay longer in school. They are not forced out of school by the necessity of gaining a livelihood, nor are they tempted from it by the opportunities of earning money to the same extent as the boys. The average boy has a desire to "do things" and is not convinced that school offers him the opportunity.

These tendencies are brought out more clearly by a consideration of the sex distribution in the different grades. No general report has been made upon this subject for the cities of the United States and the individual reports of the different cities generally lack data upon this point. All the reports in my office have been examined and tables extracted for a number of cities. They can not be reproduced here in detail, but they show that in the lower grades boys are generally in the majority, but in the upper grades the girls are more numerous. Thus we find:

Locality.	Year.	Excess of boys.	Excess of girls.
Houston, Tex.....	1904	Up to third grade, inclusive...	Fourth grade and upward.
Washington, D. C.....	1904	Up to second grade, inclusive.	Third grade and upward.
Kansas City, Mo.....	1905	do	Do.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1904	Up to sixth grade, inclusive...	Seventh grade and upward.
New York City.....	1905	Up to third grade, inclusive...	Fourth grade and upward.
Erie, Pa.....	1901	do	Do.
Cambridge, Mass.....	1905	Up to fifth grade, inclusive...	Sixth grade and upward.
Worcester, Mass.....	1904	Up to eighth grade, inclusive...	Ninth grade and upward.
Graded schools, Porto Rico....	1906	Up to sixth grade, inclusive..	Seventh grade and upward.

This explanation is further confirmed by an examination of the age tables. It appears that in the graded schools of Porto Rico there are 652 pupils of 16 years of age and upward, but of these 295 are males, while 357 are females. In other words, when children have not completed their common school education by the age of 16, girls are more apt to remain in school than boys.

It has already been pointed out in our annual reports that the schools of Porto Rico could not reach all the persons for whom they are designed. If every child who should go to school had an opportunity of doing so and, as in the United States, was forced to attend school, we should probably have a still more marked expression of the greater persistence of the girls in the schools.

In the rural schools there is a marked preponderance of boys in all classes. In estimating this we should remember that the rural

school contains only those grades in which boys normally preponderate, and that in view of the distance of the schoolhouses from the homes of the pupils, there are special reasons for an excess of boys in the rural regions. So far as I have been able to secure data for rural schools separately in the States, and such data are rare, a like condition prevails there also.

AGE OF PUPILS.

The next important consideration in regard to the pupils is their age. The following summary shows the age of each sex in the common schools:^a

TABLE B.—Distribution of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906, by ages and sex.

Age.	Graded schools.			Rural schools.			Common schools.*		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
5 years.....	93	93	186	160	107	267	253	200	453
6 years.....	498	443	941	704	533	1,237	1,202	976	2,178
7 years.....	1,080	923	2,003	1,613	1,090	2,703	2,693	2,013	4,706
8 years.....	1,313	1,194	2,507	2,081	1,355	3,436	3,394	2,549	5,943
9 years.....	1,351	1,233	2,584	1,994	1,302	3,296	3,345	2,535	5,880
10 years.....	1,925	1,668	3,593	2,371	1,698	4,069	4,296	3,366	7,662
11 years.....	1,475	1,355	2,830	1,737	1,202	2,939	3,212	2,557	5,769
12 years.....	1,850	1,537	3,387	2,127	1,354	3,481	3,977	2,891	6,868
13 years.....	1,286	1,060	2,346	1,181	715	1,896	2,467	1,775	4,242
14 years.....	793	720	1,513	757	407	1,164	1,550	1,127	2,677
15 years.....	445	425	870	367	196	563	812	621	1,433
16 years.....	168	198	366	138	55	193	306	253	559
17 years.....	90	94	184	55	24	79	145	118	263
18 years.....	33	55	88	19	5	24	52	60	112
Over 18 years.....	4	10	14	0	0	0	4	10	14
Total.....	12,404	11,008	23,412	15,304	10,043	25,347	27,708	21,051	48,759

In a community with absolute compulsory education rigorously enforced, we should expect the greatest number of children in the schools in the very earliest years of school life, since these are the classes most numerous in the population at large. Where there is greater liberty for parents in the matter of sending children to school, due to inadequate facilities, we should expect a larger number of belated entries. Moreover where the school system has been recently introduced, the beginners will be older than where it has been in long continued existence. We should expect this in Porto Rico, where the system is still expanding. When the system grows older we shall probably find a better representation of the ages below 10 years.

Unfortunately there has been no study in detail in the United States of the ages of school children generally with which we could compare our conditions in Porto Rico. National and State reports do not give this detail, and it is only in a few cities that we find any statements. Availing myself of such material as is at my command in this office, I am able to compare the ages in the graded schools of Porto Rico with the ages in the graded schools of three cities in the United States.

* See statistical tables 12 and 13.

TABLE C.—Distribution of pupils in town schools by ages.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Age.	Porto Rico, 1906.		Springfield, Mass., 1901.		Kansas City, 1905.		Portland, Oreg., 1904.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 6 years.....	186	0.8	456	5.06				
6 years.....	941	4.0	858	9.6	3,593	13.1	953	8.2
7 years.....	2,003	8.6	1,003	11.2	3,012	10.9	1,326	11.4
8 years.....	2,507	10.7	995	11.1	3,119	11.3	1,296	11.2
9 years.....	2,584	11.0	885	9.9	3,034	11.0	1,296	11.2
10 years.....	3,593	15.3	893	10.0	3,110	11.3	1,379	11.9
11 years.....	2,830	12.1	828	9.3	6,078	11.2	1,313	11.3
12 years.....	3,387	14.5	816	9.1	3,020	11.0	1,247	10.7
13 years.....	2,446	10.0	768	8.6	2,612	9.5	1,193	10.3
14 years.....	1,513	6.4	712	7.9	1,855	6.8	887	7.6
15 years.....	870	3.7	428	4.8	753	2.73	466	4.0
16 years.....	366	1.6	212	2.3	240	.9	181	1.6
17 years.....	184	.8	83	.9	48	.2	48	.4
18 years.....	88	.4	20	.2	14	.05	15	.1
Over 18 years.....	14	.1	4	.04	6	.02	15	.1
Total.....	23,412	100	8,961	100	27,494	100	11,615	100

The table shows a maximum number of children at the age of 10 in Porto Rico, at 7 in Springfield, at 6 in Kansas City, and at 10 in Portland, though in the latter case the percentage is only slightly higher than it is at the age of 7. Or again, looking at it in another way, the percentage of children under 10 is 35.1 in Porto Rico, but in Springfield it is 46.9, in Kansas City 46.2, and in Portland 42. Conversely, a glance at the table shows a larger proportion of older pupils in Porto Rico than in the cities with which it is compared. Equally interesting in this table is the more even distribution of ages among pupils in the American cities.

We have considered the ages of the whole body of children in school. School life in the graded schools at least contemplates eight years of the child's life and the really significant facts as to the ages of the children in school can only be seen by a comparison of ages and grades. This is furnished in the following table:

TABLE D.—Distribution of persons enrolled March 2, 1906, by grades and ages.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Age.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Fourth grade.	Fifth grade.	Sixth grade.	Seventh grade.	Eighth grade.	Total.
5 years.....	185	1							186
6 years.....	921	19	1						941
7 years.....	1,816	173	14						2,003
8 years.....	1,836	572	90	8	1				2,507
9 years.....	1,368	850	309	54	3				2,584
10 years.....	1,472	1,163	681	234	34	7	2		3,593
11 years.....	704	868	759	348	110	36	5		2,830
12 years.....	585	888	932	558	305	79	34	6	3,387
13 years.....	207	397	581	556	357	151	76	21	2,346
14 years.....	91	162	217	356	357	186	100	44	1,513
15 years.....	15	45	108	174	202	154	97	75	870
16 years.....	3	6	26	40	55	78	89	69	366
17 years.....	1	1	4	16	21	36	46	59	184
18 years.....	1		1	4	6	15	20	41	88
Over 18 years.....							4	10	14
Total.....	9,205	5,145	3,723	2,348	1,451	742	473	325	23,412

TABLE D.—*Distribution of persons enrolled March 2, 1906, by grades and ages—Continued.*

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Age.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.
5 years	251	16	.....	267
6 years	1,226	11	.....	1,237
7 years	2,626	76	.....	2,703
8 years	3,034	362	40	3,436
9 years	2,505	694	97	3,296
10 years	2,588	1,222	259	4,069
11 years	1,437	1,078	424	2,939
12 years	1,450	1,342	689	3,481
13 years	577	716	603	1,896
14 years	296	406	462	1,164
15 years	137	165	261	563
16 years	42	72	79	193
17 years	17	25	37	79
18 years	7	8	9	24
Over 18 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	16,193	6,193	2,961	25,347

Fixing our attention upon the graded schools, we can not but be struck by the wide diversity in the age of children in the first grade. It is clear that with the comparatively recent spread of the schools in Porto Rico they are appealing to a large number of children of rather mature age who have hitherto been deprived of school opportunities. It is a striking and certainly unusual thing that of the 9,205 children in the first grade as many as 903, or nearly 10 per cent, should be 12 years of age and upward. This great diversity of age, which is found likewise in the other grades, can not fail to present difficulties in the school work comparatively unfamiliar in the United States. Thus, quoting again the city of Springfield, Mass., we find that in 1901 it had 1,717 pupils in the first grade, but of these only 6 were of 12 years and upward. To pursue the comparison a step further we find in the Porto Rican graded schools as many as 3,079 first-grade pupils of 10 years of age and upward, or 33.4 per cent, while in Springfield the corresponding number was only 15, or less than 1 per cent. There is no reason why the Porto Rican child should not begin his schooling as early as the American child, and of course many of them begin quite as soon. But there are evidently a large number who have begun much later.

Examining the figures for the second and the subsequent grades, we see in each a wide diversity of age growing less as we advance. A short expression of this age diversity can be found by dividing the pupils of each grade into those of normal age and those above that age. To a certain extent the conception of a normal age must be conventional. In a discussion of this subject in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States the age of 8 is taken as normal for the first grade. It is considered that while children may begin at 6 years, at 8 every child should be in school. Adopting the same plan for the graded schools of Porto Rico, we find the following figures:

TABLE E.—Number of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906, in each grade who were above normal age. Comparison with percentages for Boston, Mass.

GRADED SCHOOLS.						
Grade.	Normal age.	Pupils of normal age and under.	Pupils above normal age.	Total pupils.	Per cent of pupils above normal age.	Per cent of pupils above normal age in Boston, Mass.
First	8	4,758	4,447	9,205	48.3	22.2
Second	9	1,615	3,530	5,145	68.6	34.3
Third	10	1,095	2,628	3,723	70.6	36.8
Fourth	11	644	1,704	2,348	72.5	48.4
Fifth	12	453	998	1,451	68.8	50.7
Sixth	13	273	469	742	63.2	50.3
Seventh	14	217	256	473	54.1	49.6
Eighth	15	146	179	325	55.1	41.7
RURAL SCHOOLS.						
First	8	7,137	9,056	16,193	55.9	.....
Second	9	1,159	5,034	6,193	81.3	.....
Third	10	397	2,564	2,961	86.6	.....

Figures for Boston from the report above named have been added for comparison. Looking at the Porto Rican figures, it appears that the proportion of children above the normal age is nearly one-half in the first grade. This comprises all children who originally entered after 8 years of age, and doubtless includes a considerable number who entered at the age of 8 and who were not promoted at the end of their first year of schooling. In the second grade the proportion amounts to 68.6 per cent. In the increase we have, of course, no question of children entering school late, since all in the second grade must have passed through the first grade, but we have a clear expression of the effects of nonpromotion of the pupils. It will be observed that the proportion of pupils above average age increases to the fourth grade, each year adding its quota of nonpromoted children. But after the fourth grade the proportion diminishes. As the number of pupils diminishes, it is plain that the older pupils are the first to drop out, leaving the field to the younger pupils. A glance at the Boston figures reveals the same tendencies, but not in so marked a degree. Here the number of children above normal age at the outset is not so great relatively.

The presence of pupils who are so far advanced in years in all the grades is a striking feature of our Porto Rican schools. While it is obvious that the age of 15, deemed a normal age for the eighth grade, is often exceeded, it will be conceded that few care to stay in the elementary schools when they have reached the age of 18 years. Hence we may consider that those who can not finish their common school education before the age of 18 are beyond any question very much beyond the normal age of their respective groups. We find this number to have been—

Grade.	Age.	Number.	Per cent.
Eighth	18 years and upward	51	15.7
Seventh	17 years and upward	70	14.7
Sixth	16 years and upward	129	17.5
Fifth	15 years and upward	284	19.5
Fourth	14 years and upward	590	20.8
Third	13 years and upward	937	25.2
Second	12 years and upward	1,499	29.1
First	11 years and upward	1,607	17.5

Comparing these figures with those formerly given, including many who were only slightly above normal age, we find that the percentage, instead of increasing to the fourth grade, diminishes steadily after the second grade, and at the end is slightly less than at the beginning. In other words, the more advanced the age, relatively, to the grade the faster the children drop out of schools. It would seem, however, as if the persistence of these pupils in the schools was slightly greater in the eighth grade than in the seventh grade.

With this somewhat full interpretation of the figures for the graded schools, it will hardly be necessary to more than glance at the corresponding figures for the rural schools. Here we notice that the range of age among the beginners, or in the first grade, is even greater than in the graded schools. The percentage of pupils above normal age is much higher in the first grade, being 55.9, and rises in the third or final grade of these schools to 86.6. We find a very satisfactory explanation of this in the fact that schools have been recently implanted in many rural districts, and in all of them the influx of new scholars has probably been greater than in any previous year.

GRADES.

Our discussion of the sex and age of the children in school has already indicated how important in any analysis are the different school grades. These determine the position of the child within the school plan. Our system is based upon eight grades for the town schools and three for the country schools. The distribution of pupils in the several grades is shown in the following table.^a

TABLE F.—*Distribution of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906, by grades.*

Grade.	Graded schools.	Rural schools.	Common schools.	Graded schools.	Rural schools.	Common schools.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
First	9,205	16,193	25,398	39.3	63.9	52.2
Second	5,145	6,193	11,338	22.0	24.4	23.4
Third	3,723	2,961	6,684	15.9	11.7	13.6
Fourth	2,348	.....	2,348	10.0	.....	4.8
Fifth	1,451	.....	1,451	6.2	.....	3.0
Sixth	742	.....	742	3.2	.....	1.5
Seventh	473	.....	473	2.0	.....	.9
Eighth	325	.....	325	1.4	.....	.6
Total	23,412	25,347	48,759	100	100	100

It appears from this table that more than half the children are in the first grade and that the proportion is considerably larger in the rural schools than in the graded schools. The very high percentage in the rural schools is without doubt due in part to the extraordinary efforts made in the past year to increase school attendance. It seems not improbable, though we have no figures bearing upon this point, that the proportion is somewhat larger than in the previous year. If we turn our attention to the graded schools, it appears that nearly 40 per cent of the pupils are in the first grade. How shall we interpret this striking fact, that of the eight years' schooling which the system offers so large a proportion of children should be in the first grade? If all the children who go to school completed their

^a See Statistical Tables 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

studies and completed them in the eight years provided, it is clear that the classes would diminish in numbers only as the population decreases through the death of its members. But as nowhere do all children who enter the public schools complete their studies before leaving, we must seek in the experience of other places some standard by which to estimate the figures already cited. For this purpose I have drawn up from the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1903-4 the following table relating to 58 cities in the United States:

TABLE G.—*Distribution of pupils by grades in certain American cities.*^a

Grade.	Systems without kindergarten.		Systems with kindergarten.		Total.	
	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.
Kindergarten.....			71,409	4.5	71,409	4.1
First.....	38,157	20.8	311,959	19.8	350,116	19.9
Second.....	27,319	14.9	252,619	16.0	279,938	15.9
Third.....	27,243	14.9	239,057	15.2	266,300	15.1
Fourth.....	25,417	13.9	212,634	13.5	238,051	13.5
Fifth.....	22,420	12.2	179,027	11.4	201,447	11.5
Sixth.....	19,020	10.4	136,255	8.6	155,275	8.8
Seventh.....	14,242	7.8	100,027	6.3	114,269	6.5
Eighth.....	9,402	5.1	73,838	4.7	83,240	4.7
Total.....	183,220	100	1,576,825	100	1,760,045	100

^a Report of United States Commissioner of Education, 1903-4, pp. 1311-1313.

For the purpose of this comparison the kindergarten pupils may be reckoned with the first grade. Here again we find the first grade more numerous than any other, the preponderant feature in the system, comprising nearly one-fourth of all the pupils. There is quite a falling off in the second grade, a decline of 8.1 points, but after that the decline is quite gradual, there being a difference of only 4.4 points when the fifth grade is reached. On the other hand, in the graded schools of Porto Rico nearly 40 per cent of the children are in the first grade, while the drop to the second is one of 17.3 points, and the subsequent diminution is very rapid—a further drop of 15.8 points when the fifth grade is reached. These are the obvious facts, what is the probable explanation? The following circumstances have a bearing upon the case.

1. The system is comparatively new. The pupils of the fifth grade who have been at least five years in school are survivors of the first grade pupils of 1901. These were much less numerous than those of 1906.

2. Children drop out of school earlier in their school career than in the United States. This is probably true of those who enter school young. It is certainly true of those who enter the schools comparatively late, and our discussion of ages has shown that this class is very numerous.

3. The number of children who make slow progress in their work and who spend more than one year in a grade is larger than in the United States.

Unfortunately we have not the data for measuring accurately the relative strength of these three features. We can only approximate them. Considerable light is thrown upon these problems by an inquiry made into the number of years which the children have been in school.

LENGTH OF TIME IN SCHOOL.

The length of time which a child passes in the school is an important measure of the service which a school system is rendering the community. In order to make this point plain resort may be had to a suppositious case. In community A let us assume that in each of the ages 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 there are 1,000 children, and it is proposed to start a school system of five years providing for every child, and that each passes from one grade to another. In five years there will be 5,000 pupils in the schools and the same will be true five years later. Suppose a similar community, B. In this, however, either the school plan is so defective or the teachers so inefficient or the pupils so stupid that each child requires two years in each grade. In that case, at the end of five years there will be 5,000 pupils in the schools, but the oldest will be only half through, and at the end of ten years there will be 10,000 children in the schools. In other words, to give the same amount of education requires double the equipment and double the effort in B. Or, let us take another aspect. Suppose that after ten years there are in A, under the conditions named, 5,000 pupils and in B a like number. In such a case B is educating only one-half of its children, or else giving them only one-half the education which is being given to the children in A.

The illustration has, I hope, made clear that for whatever cause children are delayed in the completion of their work by just so much does the school system lose from its maximum efficiency. The actual efficiency of the system can never be equal to its theoretical efficiency. There must always be some children who have not the same grasp as others. A certain percentage will fail to be promoted at the end of each year and thus require more than the allotted number of years to complete their school work. The inquiry into the number of years in school has been made with a view to ascertaining whether in Porto Rico this percentage can be considered normal. The results of the inquiry are summarized in the following table: ^a

TABLE H.—Distribution of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906, by grades and number of years in school.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grade.	Years in school.										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
First.....	4,163	3,676	1,110	216	37	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,205
Second.....	204	1,745	2,151	820	198	24	2	1	.....	.....	5,145
Third.....	25	302	1,446	1,387	480	75	7	1	.....	.....	3,723
Fourth.....	11	50	341	965	698	220	54	9	.....	.....	2,348
Fifth.....	1	10	71	311	608	357	79	14	.....	.....	1,451
Sixth.....	.....	2	13	91	232	234	128	30	8	4	742
Seventh.....	.....	2	16	50	92	118	119	50	16	10	473
Eighth.....	3	4	2	25	46	68	91	69	10	7	325
Total.....	4,407	5,791	5,150	3,865	2,391	1,099	480	174	34	21	23,412

RURAL SCHOOLS.

First.....	8,854	5,076	1,714	436	92	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,193
Second.....	231	2,199	2,279	1,050	324	84	24	2	.....	.....	6,193
Third.....	15	189	1,113	1,018	433	150	40	3	.....	.....	2,961
Total.....	9,100	7,464	5,106	2,504	849	255	64	5	.....	.....	25,347

^a See Statistical Tables 14 and 15.

Examining the figures for the graded schools the table seems to show some extraordinary things. It is possible that 3 children in the first grade should have been as many as six years in school, but how is it credible that 3 children in the eighth grade should have been only one year in school. Evidently we have here an inaccuracy. These last are reported incorrectly. Omitting those extreme cases we find that some children pass as many as five years in the first grade and that in every grade there are children who take more than the allotted time. As the grades advance this number diminishes proportionately and another class comes into prominence, those who finish their work in a period shorter than the allotted time. In a previous section we discussed the question, Why do the numbers in the grades dwindle so rapidly? This table enables us to make an approximate test of the accuracy of our conclusions. In this table 4,407 persons, or about 18 per cent, are beginning school work. Let us trace, if possible, the beginners of five years ago. In 1901-2 there was an average enrollment of 39,504. Graded schools are not separated from rural schools, but judging by the number of each it is probable that there were about 17,000 children in the graded schools, and of these about 3,500 were beginners. Now let us look for these 3,500 in our table and we shall find them among those who have been five years in school.

It was pointed out that the fifth grade of 1906 was composed in large part of survivors of the first grade of 1902, and the latter was smaller than the first grade of 1906. It is probable that it numbered about 7,000 persons, of whom as already stated some 3,500 were beginners.

It was also stated that children dropped out of school earlier than in the United States. Of the 3,500 beginners five years ago our table records only 2,391 as now present in the schools. In other words, there has been a loss of nearly one-third of these children.

Finally it was stated that children advanced in their studies less rapidly than in the United States. Our table shows as follows:

	Number.	Per cent.
Have not reached fifth grade (slow advance)	1,413	40.37
Have reached fifth grade (regular advance)	608	17.37
Have passed fifth grade (rapid advance)	370	10.57
Have dropped from school	1,109	31.69
Total	3,500	100

This single illustration, in amplification of an earlier argument, brings out with remarkable clearness the characteristic fact of this table, namely, an undue length of time spent in the grades.

The foregoing is subject to some modification resulting from the incompleteness of statistical measurement. In our table we have not dealt and can not deal with fractions of years. This may affect materially our figures for the first grade. When we say that there were 3,676 children in their second year, it is not equivalent to saying that in June, 1906, 3,676 children would have completed two years' work. Admission to school after the year opens is very frequent in the first grade, and there is no doubt that a considerable number of

children complete only a year and a half of work or even less. While we can not measure this exactly, we should never lose sight of the fact in considering these tables.

A short expression of the delay in passing through the grades may be obtained by comparing normal progress with actual progress. Normal progress means taking one year of schooling to each grade. But as the children who enter the first grade late can not be expected to pass in the first year, we may also compare figures taking two years for the first grade and one for each succeeding grade. The true measure probably lies between the two, and both are presented in the following table:

TABLE I.—Distribution of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906, in each grade according to the number of years spent in reaching it.

Grade.	One year in each grade.						
	Under normal.	Normal.	Above normal.	Total.	Under normal.	Normal.	Above normal.
Graded schools:					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
First.....		4,163	5,042	9,205		45.2	54.8
Second.....	204	1,745	3,196	5,145	3.9	33.9	62.2
Third.....	327	1,446	1,950	3,723	8.8	38.8	52.4
Fourth.....	402	965	981	2,348	17.1	41.1	41.8
Fifth.....	393	608	450	1,451	27.1	41.9	31.0
Sixth.....	338	234	170	742	45.5	31.5	23.0
Seventh.....	278	119	76	473	58.8	25.2	16.0
Eighth.....	239	69	17	325	73.5	21.2	5.3
Rural schools:							
First.....		8,854	7,339	16,193		54.7	45.3
Second.....	231	2,199	3,763	6,193	3.7	35.5	60.8
Third.....	204	1,113	1,644	2,961	6.9	37.6	55.5

Grade.	One or two years to first grade and one year to the others.						
	Under normal.	Normal.	Above normal.	Total.	Under normal.	Normal.	Above normal.
Graded schools:					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
First.....		7,839	1,366	9,205		85.2	14.8
Second.....	204	3,896	1,045	5,145	3.9	75.8	20.3
Third.....	327	2,833	563	3,723	8.8	76.1	15.1
Fourth.....	402	1,663	283	2,348	17.1	70.8	12.1
Fifth.....	393	965	93	1,451	27.1	66.5	6.4
Sixth.....	338	362	42	742	45.5	48.8	5.7
Seventh.....	278	169	26	473	58.8	35.7	5.5
Eighth.....	239	79	7	325	73.5	24.3	2.2
Rural schools:							
First.....		13,930	2,263	16,193		86.0	14.0
Second.....	231	4,478	1,484	6,193	3.7	72.3	24.0
Third.....	204	2,131	626	2,961	6.8	72.0	21.2

By both of these methods of considering the subject we see a considerable proportion of children who have been unduly long in the first grade and a still larger proportion in the second grade. After this, the proportion diminishes until in the eighth grade it is almost a negligible quantity. On the other hand, there is in the second grade a small proportion who reach that point in the first year, and in each of the succeeding grades an increased proportion of children who have passed up more rapidly than the programme calls for. In the eighth grade these constitute nearly three-fourths of the pupils. This is a remarkably clear presentation in figures of the principle of the survival of the fittest.

Turning our attention briefly to the figures for rural schools, we see here a preponderance of pupils in the first year due to the efforts

to keep up attendance and enrollment. Here also the percentage of backward pupils is large, probably too large. Thus to go into details, we see that of 2,504 pupils in their fourth year of schooling only 1,018 had attained the third grade, and 1,486 were still in the first and second grades.

PROMOTIONS.

The results of the school work are reflected in the number of promotions. Such promotions occur normally at the end of the school year, but there are also promotions more or less occasional during the year. A system which includes the latter within its purview must of necessity compare promotions with the average enrollment of the schools. But where, as in the present instance, promotions at the end of the year only are reported, the proper comparison is with the number of pupils enrolled at the same period. The rules of the department prescribe examinations for eighth-grade pupils in June, and at no other time can there be any granting of diplomas in this grade, which is equivalent to the promotions of the lower grades as a certificate of work completed. In the lower grades the matter of promotions is in the hands of the superintendents of schools. They can and do promote specially qualified pupils during the school year, but in general promotions are confined to the end of the year. In a few districts where by-promotions are more frequent than in others, reports for annual promotions would appear less favorable.

No correct interpretation of a high or low percentage of promotions in any given case can be made without a full knowledge of local conditions. In general a low percentage of promotions may be due to one or more of the following causes:

(a) *Defective grading.*—If the grading in a system of schools is poor, if children are advanced or retained in the same class in any unsystematic and haphazard fashion, the class will be heterogeneous in its composition. Teaching will be more difficult and the percentage of successful pupils less than where pupils are more evenly prepared for the work they undertake.

(b) *Defective courses of study.*—The amount of work to be covered in the course of the year as fixed in the course of study for the schools must be nicely adjusted in each grade to the age and capacity of the pupils. If this adjustment is lacking and a given grade is overburdened with work the result is disastrous. Fewer pupils pass to the next higher grade. Such a state of affairs works to the detriment of the school system by increasing the number of unsuccessful pupils. The latter are the first to leave the schools and after a certain age is reached it is almost impossible to keep them in the schools.

(c) *Stupidity of pupils.*—Any group of children in a school will show a general average of brightness, interest, and application; but there will always be some who are backward, listless, and indifferent. Should this class assume a relatively large proportion in the group the proportion of promotions is likely to be small.

(d) *Inefficiency of teachers.*—How much the intelligence and capacity of the teacher has to do with the success of the pupils is too well known to be commented upon at length. It is an almost obvious conclusion that, other things being equal, Miss A, who in one third

grade has 80 per cent of her children promoted, is a better teacher than Miss B, who in another third grade has only 60 per cent of her children promoted. But obviously the judgment should not be pronounced until it is perfectly certain that other things are equal, that the pupils are equally intelligent.

So many causes concur in promoting a low percentage of promotions in one case and conversely a high percentage in another that it would be hazardous to attribute it to any one cause. The analysis is not so important in tracing definitely the cause as it is in suggesting various remedies, all of which must be applied concurrently if we are to secure the best results. The analysis of the figures for promotions was not carried further than the grades, with the distinction in each of the pupils who had been only one year in the grade and those who had spent two or more years. The results are given herewith.^a

TABLE K.—Promotions of pupils, June, 1906.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grade.	Pupils one year in the grade.			Pupils two or more years in grade.			All pupils.		
	Number.	Promoted.	<i>Per ct.</i>	Number.	Promoted.	<i>Per ct.</i>	Number.	Promoted.	<i>Per ct.</i>
First.....	4,929	1,729	35	4,163	2,358	57	9,092	4,087	45
Second.....	3,171	1,635	52	1,606	1,165	73	4,777	2,800	59
Third.....	2,657	1,579	59	738	523	71	3,395	2,102	62
Fourth.....	1,668	956	57	453	355	78	2,121	1,311	62
Fifth.....	1,215	748	61	175	116	66	1,390	864	62
Sixth.....	618	434	70	109	65	60	727	499	69
Seventh.....	366	263	72	80	64	80	446	327	73
Eighth.....	237	122	51	64	34	53	301	156	52
Total.....	14,861	7,466	40	7,388	4,680	63	22,249	12,146	54

RURAL SCHOOLS.

First.....	10,726	2,369	22	5,319	2,951	55	16,045	5,320	33
Second.....	3,047	1,515	50	2,855	1,781	62	5,902	3,296	56
Third.....	1,431	770	54	1,485	829	56	2,916	1,599	55
Fourth.....	28	3	11	49	30	61	77	33	43
Total.....	15,232	4,657	31	9,708	5,591	58	24,940	10,248	41

It appears from these figures that at the end of the year there were 22,249 pupils in the graded schools of Porto Rico, and that 12,146, or 54 per cent, of them were advanced to the next higher grade. The proportion is astonishingly low if we state it in the form that little more than half the pupils of the schools were successful in their studies. In the first grade the proportion is less, only 45 per cent, but in the second grade it rises above the average to 59 per cent and subsequently continues at about this figure until the sixth and seventh grades. In the latter the percentage is 73, but this falls in the eighth grade to 52. From these figures it is clear that the Department of Education, which conducts the eighth-grade examination, is more severe in its standards than the superintendents who are intrusted with the promotions in the lower grades. It would follow either that the tests of the eighth grade are too severe or those of the seventh are too lax. We have already seen in our discussion of ages and of

^a See Statistical Table 16.

the number of years in school how there is a gradual selection of pupils so that those who remain at the end of the course represent more uniform ages, more uniform duration of studies, and probably a higher average of intelligence than those at the beginning.

This seems to be reflected also in the more favorable promotion percentages in the sixth and seventh grades. But, as already pointed out, there is a marked break between the seventh and the eighth grades, which calls attention to the necessity of a better adjustment. The number of pupils of the eighth grade is in some districts very small. Of the 19 districts, 11 only had as many as a dozen pupils in the eighth grade. Three only, San Juan, Ponce, and Bayamón, were exceptions to the rule that eighth-grade promotions were less numerous than seventh-grade promotions.

Mention has already been made of the low percentage of promotions in the first grade. In view of the fact that this grade is constantly being recruited by new accessions, this was to be expected. No test of the work in the grade could be obtained without separating pupils in the first year from those in the second and later years of schooling. Among the latter the percentage of promotion is 57, and among the former only 35. If we follow the same plan for the other grades we find that in each the proportion of promotions is greater among those who have spent more than a year in the grade.

Taken as a whole the number of promotions is distressingly low. While some pupils must, of course, fail in their work, a proportion of failures of nearly one-half is alarming. No rule can be given as to what constitutes a reasonable amount of failure, but it is generally conceded that it should not exceed 20 per cent. Thus, in the public schools of Chicago in 1905, the successful pupils were 81.3 per cent of the average enrollment in the first four grades, and 84.9 per cent in the upper grades.

In the rural schools the progress of the pupils has been even slower. In the first grade only 33 per cent of the pupils were promoted. We should expect here a lower percentage than in graded schools because of the larger number of beginners. But in the second and third grades, with 56 and 55 per cent of promotions, respectively, the rate of progress is less than in the corresponding grades of the graded schools.

The situation in our schools calls loudly for a remedy, if one can be found. It shows how much work is still necessary to bring our schools to the highest standard of efficiency. None but the highest standard is admissible. In a given number of years efficient schools will do as large a work in disseminating education as a much larger number of inefficient schools. If pupils pass through the schools with only half the rapidity which has been computed, the schools can do only half the work contemplated. The next problem in the common schools of Porto Rico is to increase the rapidity with which the bulk of the children complete their courses, and thus increase the number who can receive an education within a given period of time.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

A type of school closely approximating the ordinary rural school is the agricultural-rural school, of which there are at the present time 11 in the island, though formerly there were 19. The schools were

planned to combine instruction in agriculture with the ordinary instruction given in the rural schools. Each school was surrounded by at least 1 acre of land and oftentimes more, tools were provided and the schools placed in charge of teachers of the graded rank, who had taken some special courses in agriculture at a summer normal school to qualify them as teachers of agriculture. The daily program included one or two hours of field work under the supervision of the teacher, with explanations of the processes involved.

It has already been noted in these reports that the schools have been only an indifferent success. This has been due to a variety of causes, some local and others general. The principal local causes of failure have been in some cases an unfortunate selection of sites for the schools, and in others an unfortunate selection of teachers. But there has been another and more general cause of ill success in the difficulty of sufficiently differentiating these schools from other rural schools. They have been under the necessity of supplying the school needs of their neighborhood. Hence they have admitted many little children, who by reason of age and physical development are utterly unfitted for any agricultural labor.

In short, the characteristic features of the rural school have crowded out or reduced to trifling importance the special features of agricultural education for which the schools were established. Various combinations of adverse circumstances have led to the abandonment of the schools in several localities, and where they have been continued under more favorable conditions, the results have not been those hoped for. As favorable results as anywhere have been obtained in the schools of Sabana Grande, Lajas, and Cabo Rojo. In these schools a rural teacher is in charge, and a special agricultural teacher passes during the week from one school to another, devoting all his time to the teaching of agriculture. During the coming year a similar system will be tried in the town of Utuado.

As before stated these schools approximate very closely the rural schools in their structure and organization. The average enrollment for the year was 49.15 pupils per school and the percentage of attendance 88.97.^a The school at Bayamon was conducted with a double enrollment—a form of organization which is very questionable if any real work is to be done in agriculture. Despite this apparent handicap it must be acknowledged that good results were obtained.

Examining further census results we find the following distribution of the sexes:^b

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First grade	248	94	342
Second grade.....	135	65	200
Third grade	46	23	69
Total	429	182	611

The preponderance of the male sex is greater than in the ordinary rural school, the result doubtless of the special agricultural instruction. In the latter the girls can, of course, take only a minor part, in the care of flower gardens.

^a See Statistical Tables 17 and 18.

^b See Statistical Table 19.

On the other hand the age distribution of the pupils does not show any marked variation from the type familiar in the rural schools. The following figures giving the number of pupils at each age^a—

Years.	Pupils.	Years.	Pupils.	Years.	Pupils.
5.....	7	10.....	111	15.....	9
6.....	25	11.....	78	16.....	8
7.....	63	12.....	94		
8.....	66	13.....	45	Total.....	611
9.....	79	14.....	26		

show the same concentration in the ages 9 to 12 and the rapid falling off after that date.

The relatively small number of children in the third grade, where, if anywhere, it would be assumed that the agricultural instruction would be profitable, does not indicate that it offers an attraction sufficient to retain in school any considerable number of pupils.

The latter conclusion would seem to be slightly modified by a consideration of the number of years in school.^b It appears that of 611 pupils, 155 are in the first year, 214 in the second, 164 in the third, and 78 in later years of school life. It will be remembered that in the rural schools generally the first year of school life was most prominent; here the second. If these schools retain for a second and third year a larger proportion of pupils than the rural schools generally it is likely that this is due quite as much to the general attractiveness of the school surroundings as to any special attractiveness of the instruction in agriculture.

Our account of the agricultural instruction in the island would be incomplete without a reference to the school of practical agriculture established at Rio Piedras by the trustees of the University of Porto Rico. Unlike the other schools of the island, supported by public authority, this is a boarding school. Twenty-eight boys are selected from various points of the island and are given here free board and tuition. The standard of admission is based upon the completion of the third grade of the common schools in order that boys whose only training has been in the rural schools may not be excluded. At the same time robust physique is essential, as the work is hard.

In exchange for their board and tuition, the boys are required to work daily five hours in the field. They work under the supervision of competent instructors who give practical instruction as the work progresses. The farm comprises about 100 acres, of which about 20 acres are under cultivation, mostly in pineapples and a large part is in pasture land. Pineapples and dairying are the principal productive industries followed. Other crops are grown for food, and oranges and sugar cane are grown in small quantities to illustrate methods of cultivation. When the school opened in January, 1905, a few acres only were under cultivation. The cultivated area has been extended, roads constructed, land cleared, and farm buildings erected largely by the labors of the boys aided by hired workmen for the heaviest work.

^a See Statistical Table 20.

^b See Statistical Table 21.

In the afternoons field labor gives place to class-room instruction. Theoretical agriculture is its elements, English, arithmetic, and Spanish are the principal studies pursued. Boys who work during their free hours receive a compensation for their labors and thus make their pocket money. The school furnishes their working clothes and their shoes. In a general way the methods of the Tuskegee Institute are followed in the work of the school.

The school has been in operation since January, 1905. The visible results in the improved condition of the farm are very marked. The pupils have also made good progress, and some who, though not graduates—the school has been in operation too brief a time to have graduates—have been unable to return to the school, have already obtained good positions.

In his annual report, the director of the school of agriculture at Rio Piedras, Mr. F. M. Pennock, gives an encouraging account of the work during the school year 1905-6. The accommodations have been increased, farm buildings erected, pastures stumped and cleared, grass planted; cows, swine, and bees purchased. Provision was also made for the employment of an assistant director. The course of the school is designed to prepare foremen in the agricultural industry. Students are taught dairy management, various operations of the pineapple farm, the use of plows, cultivators, and other modern machinery, the application of fertilizers, the growing of trees in nurseries, transplanting and caring for them in groves, the construction of ditches, roads, and simple structures and the keeping of farm accounts. General farm work begins at 7 a. m., the young men working during the morning hours in the dairy, on the farm, and in the orchard, among the pineapples or in the workshop. After a short rest and change of dress, the midday meal is served and the afternoon is devoted to class-room recitation and military drill alternated with physical exercises.

During the past year a full course could not be put into operation for lack of accommodations and because of the small number of teachers. One result of this was defective grading of the pupils in academic work. Although the school has only been in progress a year and four months, some of the students, members of large families, have been obliged to leave in order to help their relatives. They have found employment on farms and give satisfaction to their employers. One young man writes that he has secured a position on an orange farm where he is able to save more money than if he were teaching a rural school.

In the school work, the home life of the pupils is of the highest importance. Mention should be made of the efficiency and devotion of the matron, who has contributed largely to the improvement of the pupils in health, manners, and deportment. When the work began in October, 1904, the farm was in a state of complete abandonment, with the exception of about 2 acres each of oranges and pineapples. Great progress has been made in the development of the farm and even better results are anticipated for the coming year. Provision has been made for the erection of a new school building and some necessary farm buildings, for the appointment of two additional teachers and for the maintenance of 14 additional pupils.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Industrial schools were originally established in 1903 in the cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, and later other schools were opened in Arecibo and Guayama. The schools were designed to meet a real need for a thorough technical training of a more elementary sort, which is obviously lacking in Porto Rico. For the administration of these schools there was appointed a supervising principal who had had considerable experience in manual-training schools in the United States.

Very soon there appeared in the conduct of the schools, and in the public opinion concerning them, a more or less sharp distinction between the theory of manual training and the theory of industrial training. Certain elements were strenuously opposed to the idea of manual training, not so much in principle as because, in their opinion, manual training was a luxury which the people of Porto Rico could not afford. Opposition to the industrial schools I found to be very great when I reached the island in 1904, but the work of the year had already been started and new plans could not be put into force. The best that could be done was to study the situation. In the meantime, the opposition to the industrial schools seemed to grow in strength and a considerable effort was made in the legislature of 1905 to abolish those schools. The result of the discussion was a compromise, by which the schools of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez were maintained, but those of Arecibo and Guayama abandoned. The principal defect, if the current criticism was correct, was that the schools were not practical.

In the school year 1905-6, a number of important changes were made in the conduct of these schools. The position of supervising principal was abolished and heads of the three schools entered into closer and more intimate relations with the department. Grading in academic work was made entirely distinct from grading in the shop work. For one group of pupils all shop work was done in the morning, for another in the afternoon, the remaining time being given to academic work. Thus all teachers were constantly employed and the capacity of the school increased by increasing the number of pupils per teacher. Every effort was made, within the limits of the available equipment, to give the schools a practical character. So far as possible actual objects were substituted for mere models and children were taught to make definite things, actual dresses rather than dolls' dresses and real furniture instead of toy chairs and tables. Of course, the fact of such changes is only obvious to the close observer, and the casual visitor would not see very much difference. Preliminary operations, whether the ideal is manual training or whether the ideal is industrial training, are, of necessity, very much alike.

Notwithstanding these changes, it appeared that public opinion was dissatisfied with the work of these schools, and in the legislature of 1906 appropriations for these schools were stricken out of the budget by the house of delegates, which in the meantime had passed a law abolishing these schools, but merging their material and equipment with that of the boys' and girls' charity schools into a new organization, to be known as a school of arts and trades. This

measure did not reach the executive council until the day before the session closed. The executive council, therefore, did not have time to consider it.

An analysis of this measure at this point would be unnecessary. So far as it relates to the institutions known as the boys' and girls' charity schools it has no bearing on the present situation. Schools of arts and trades desired by the house of delegates were to be built upon the industrial schools. While time was not available for working out the plan of these schools and for a thorough discussion of the bill which passed the house of delegates, the latter body was unwilling to make the appropriations for the industrial schools in exactly the form in which such institutions had previously existed. It therefore provided the appropriation of a round sum for the purpose of schools of arts and trades, leaving the nature and organization of such schools to be determined by a commission.

The work which that commission has before it would seem to be to settle the scope of these schools, to see that instruction in them is upon a thoroughly practical basis, determine the degree of maturity and general education which shall be required of pupils to enter into these schools, the amount of general training which should accompany specific industrial training, and the different kinds of industrial training which may be properly introduced, and similar questions. While it seems to be clear that the industrial schools should lean toward the trade school rather than to the manual training school, the important question is, How can this be effected with the appropriations which the government can afford to make for such purposes? The future of these schools, therefore, rests for the present with the commission above referred to.

Turning now to the work accomplished in the past year, it is gratifying to note that the three schools in operation had a total enrollment of 621 pupils as compared with 590 for five schools in the previous year. Moreover, the excellent work done in the three schools during the past year is reflected in the figures for the average enrollment, which are as follows:

Term.	1905-6 (3 schools).	1904-5 (5 schools).
First term.....	521.63	590.95
Second term.....	528.76	559.68
Third term.....	509.36	470.96
Year.....	521.36	539.24

It will be noted that there was an increase in 1905-6 between the first and second terms and that the falling off in the third term was comparatively slight. On the other hand, in 1904-5 there was a constant falling off throughout the year, though the great fall in the third term was due to the prospective closing of the schools in Arecibo and Guayama. But on the other hand the three schools not affected by this change fell off from an enrollment of 373.60 in the first term to 298.77 in the third.

The attendance throughout the year has been fairly satisfactory, an average of 90.26 per cent being attained, a figure which has varied very little from one term to another.

The enumeration of the pupils in March, 1906, showed—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
San Juan	70	77	147
Ponce	134	120	254
Mayaguez	51	69	120
Total	255	266	521

It will be observed here, as in the upper grades of the graded schools, there is a tendency toward equality in the number of the sexes. The distinctively feminine occupations, such as sewing, embroidery, and millinery, pursued in the schools would seem to have equal attractive force with the carpentry, leather work, and metal work offered to the boys.

The ages reported are as follows:

Age.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Total.
9 years		1	1	2
10 years	5	5	4	14
11 years	14	15	9	38
12 years	24	28	19	71
13 years	35	63	20	118
14 years	27	81	30	138
15 years	20	41	20	81
16 years	16	16	8	40
17 years	2	3	6	11
18 years	1		2	3
Over 18 years	3	1	1	5
Total	147	254	120	521

The children of these schools are older than the average of the common schools corresponding to the pupils of the upper grades in the graded schools.

As the industrial schools occupy a peculiar place in the school system and have their own system of grading, an analysis by classes would afford no comparisons with the facts already ascertained. A further analysis of the census results may therefore be omitted.

In his annual report for the year, the principal of the San Juan industrial school, Mr. Paul E. Taylor, notes the complete reorganization of the school at the opening of the school year in accordance with resolutions adopted at a conference held between the principals of industrial schools and school superintendents in June, 1905. With the approval of the department a special course of study for this school was issued and placed in the hands of the parents and pupils. This made the work more practical and brought about a better relation between the work of the several divisions of the school.

While the enrollment increased during the past year, it was made up mostly of new pupils, few of the older pupils returning to the school and some of those who had been in attendance for several years but were without aptitude for industrial work having been transferred to the graded schools.

Academic instruction was carried out in one of the sessions of the day, either morning or afternoon as seemed most desirable. Lessons were prepared out of school hours, thus giving more time for industrial features of the school.

Industrial instruction for the girls in cooking and sewing was compulsory in the first and second year of the course. In the final year they were allowed to specialize in sewing, embroidery, and drawn work or in millinery. Considerable success has attended the instruction in cooking. Good work was done in sewing, also, and a large number of useful and beautiful things were made. In January an experiment was made in the introduction of a millinery department. More than 100 hats were made and sold by members of the school. Some of the advanced pupils were able to earn considerable money by working in their homes in this industry. This is true of nearly all of the industries taught. Much attention has been given to the utilization in the course in embroidering and needle work and of the instruction in drawing and designing furnished by the school.

Boys had courses in drawing, carpentry, and cabinetmaking, work in leather and metal, in printing, and in bookbinding. In mechanical drawing the boys were required to understand the theory of construction of every article or piece of furniture before working it out in wood. Many useful and ornamental pieces of furniture, including chairs, tables, chests, cabinets, desks, screens, embroidery frames, bookshelves, picture frames, etc., have been made by the boys. The printing and bookbinding class had a membership of 17 boys. The first annual commencement was held on the 13th of June, and 4 boys received diplomas as pressmen and compositors and 1 as cabinetmaker. Attention is called to the need of a better building if the best results are to be obtained from the school, and it is recommended that in the coming year additional industries be introduced.

In his annual report upon the industrial school at Ponce, the principal, Mr. C. A. Perry, calls attention to the benefits which have arisen from the supervision of the district superintendent of schools and the closer association with the common school work. The beneficial exchange of teachers was affected between one of the graded schools and the industrial school and the enrollment was double what it had been before.

In order to differentiate the work from that of the common schools, "sections" were substituted for "grades." Section A was composed of the industrially capable pupils, while section C was made up of the less capable. At the outset, when their manual abilities were still largely unknown, there was a rough correspondence between the "sections" and the "academic grades," but as rapidly as manual differences became evident reclassifications were made without regard to academic standard. The results were very beneficial. Both in the manual section and in the academic grades the children were correctly classified and were encouraged by their progress in one or the other. Academic instruction was carried on in a different school building, thus dividing the pupils' day into two very distinct portions. Of the 276 pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year, 44 only had ever had any previous industrial training. The number of pupils who could be put to work upon articles of utility was therefore very small. The majority had to be taught first the rudiments of the care and use of tools. So far as practicable the idea of making useful things was kept in view. In the sewing room, handkerchiefs, collars, underwear, and shirt waists were made. In the forge shops, staples, harness hooks, shelf brackets, and various chisels

and punches were manufactured. In the woodworking shop pupils made a bookshelf, a taboret, a wall cabinet, and several test-tube holders, and drawn work frames for the use of the school. Collar boxes and pocketbooks were made in the leather shop. The year's work was closed with an exhibition of the work on the afternoon of July 13. Interest shown at the time was gratifying evidence of the value of the school, as were also applications made by employers for boys to work in their shops, and their efforts to induce pupils to leave school for that purpose.

In his annual report the principal in charge of the Mayaguez industrial school, Mr. A. S. Curtis, calls the attention to the difficulty of securing pupils for the school, which was only met by the energetic action of the superintendent of schools of Mayaguez. In the division of hours, the older and stronger pupils were assigned the rather longer morning session for industrial work and the other pupils the afternoon session. Academic work followed as closely as possible the work of the graded schools from the third to the seventh grade.

Industrial work of the year was exceedingly satisfactory. A large number of useful articles were made by the class in carpentry, including teachers' desks, which were sold to the school board of Maricao, cabinets, and similar articles. A marked increase of interest was observed during the year and, as the year progressed, the enthusiasm of the work among the pupils and the interest in the school on the part of the community increased.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

High schools have been in operation in the cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. In the last named, however, there was no fourth-year class. The school at Ponce graduated in June, 1906, its first class, upon the termination of the four-year-course.

The school at San Juan is located in the old San Francisco barracks which, in the summer of 1905, were largely reconstructed to adapt them for school purposes. At Ponce a handsome new building for the high and grammar schools was completed in September, 1905. The school at Mayaguez is located in the Farragut School, erected by the department, but the quarters allotted to the high school proper have been somewhat cramped and inconvenient.

In view of the comparatively recent introduction on the island of the American school system, the number of children annually prepared for high school work has been small, and the schools have been conducted on a very modest basis. The following figures are indicative:

	Number of teachers.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Per cent attendance.
San Juan	7	64	56.56	54.30	96.00
Ponce	3	49	42.62	41.05	96.32
Mayaguez	3	31	24.72	23.62	95.55
Island	13	144	123.90	118.97	96.02

In stating the number of teachers no account has been taken of the principal of the school, who is also to some extent engaged in the work of instruction. The figures show relatively a considerable falling off in the number of pupils, as those lost can not be replaced. They show also very satisfactory attendance conditions, which compare very favorably with the high schools in the United States

The enumeration of pupils made March 2, 1906, showed the following pupils in the high schools:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
San Juan	45	11	56
Ponce	25	18	43
Mayaguez	13	12	25
Island	83	41	124

It will be noted that the number of boys is greatly in excess of the girls, a relation exactly opposite what is found in the United States. The high school is not in Porto Rico as it is in many of the States—a preparation for the normal school—and the girls who desire to become teachers are not attracted to it.

The enumeration also showed the ages of the pupils as follows:

Age.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Total.
12 years		1		1
13 years			1	1
14 years	3	5	2	10
15 years	9	6	6	21
16 years	17	11	9	37
17 years	12	6	6	24
18 years	10	10	1	21
Over 18	5	4		9
Total	56	43	25	124

The students are slightly older than in corresponding schools in the United States.

The San Juan school graduated in June, 1906, a class of 7 pupils. There is every reason to be well satisfied with the results obtained in these institutions. Pupils pass readily from them to the best American colleges and many of the latter are willing to admit the pupils without examination. San Juan graduates are represented in Cornell, Princeton, Dickenson, and Rutgers, while Ponce graduates have entered at Cornell, Syracuse, and Pennsylvania. The department of education of the State of New York has recently placed the San Juan and Ponce high schools upon its list of approved schools, which entitles the graduates of such schools to enter without examination any college or university in the State of New York.

The year marked the establishment of two-year commercial courses in all the schools. They have proven very popular, absorbing a large proportion of the entering classes, and probably contributing to the fact that entering classes were somewhat larger than before.

Connected with each high school there are also lower grades under the general supervision of the principal. These grades were estab-

lished principally as feeders to the high schools and to insure a proper preparation for the high school work. In San Juan and Ponce they were organized in 1905-6 as grammar schools, taking in all the upper grades of the city. In Mayaguez they are organized simply as a graded school embracing all the grades. In former years these graded schools attached to high schools were distinguished from the other common schools in that instruction in them was given in English. With the spread of English as the language of instruction this distinction has passed away. All the facts relative to the grades have been included in our treatment of the common schools. They are mentioned here as a part of the organization of the high schools.

In his report for the central high and grammar school at San Juan the principal, Mr. E. N. Clopper, notes the reorganization of the grades as a grammar school involving the transfer of pupils from lower grades to the other graded schools of San Juan and receiving in exchange the pupils who had previously attended higher grades in those schools. The main benefit of this system is the establishment of a correlation between the city schools and the high school. Instruction in these upper grades is given exclusively in English by American teachers, with the exception of a special daily lesson in Spanish grammar and reading, thus reversing the former system. The results have been extremely satisfactory. The interest of the pupils has been awakened and they remain in school for a longer period. The success of pupils of the eighth grade in passing the final examination is a striking testimony to the efficiency of the system, even after making all due allowances for other advantages possessed by the children of San Juan over other cities in the island. With the increase in the number of pupils the immediate need of the grammar school is for larger accommodations.

In the high school proper the enrollment shows an increase of about 16 per cent over the previous year. The year closed with a larger enrollment and a larger graduating class than before. The new commercial course, covering two years and providing instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, English, Spanish, commercial arithmetic, and commercial law, has proven extremely popular. Students who began in September are able to take dictation rapidly and accurately in Spanish, manage the typewriter well, and have made progress in bookkeeping. It is believed that at the conclusion of the two-years' course they will be able to write from dictation in both Spanish and English, and with the other knowledge acquired they should have no difficulty in securing good positions in business houses. The regular high school course was somewhat simplified in the past year with favorable results. Arrangements have been made with a number of the leading colleges and universities in the United States for the admission of graduates to regular standing. This movement has been favorably received, since some of the pupils had very successfully passed the examinations given by the college entrance examination board. The progress of the school is gratifying and the future promising. As yet the proportion of pupils in Porto Rico enrolled in high schools is comparatively insignificant, but with the further development of the school system the schools will be able to render a fuller measure of usefulness.

In his annual report on the high and grammar school at Ponce the principal, Mr. C. A. Perry, calls attention to the difficulties expe-

rienced in the early part of the year by the delay in the construction of the new building. For three weeks school matters were carried on under the greatest difficulties, which gave place to great satisfaction when the new building was ready for occupancy. It is a building of two stories, surrounding a central court yard as well adapted for school purposes as any building in the United States. Through the liberality of the school board of Ponce the building was equipped with modern laboratory tables and telephone and other useful appliances. The equipment for the study of chemistry and physics is as yet limited, and best results can not be obtained without a considerable increase.

The year witnessed the first graduating exercises of the school, which were held on the evening of June 15 in the theater at Ponce before a large audience. Nine students were graduated, the majority of whom will continue their studies in the United States. Recognition is given to the valuable assistance rendered by the assistant principal, Mr. Charles H. Terry, now superintendent of schools in Fajardo.

One feature of the school life which has contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the pupils and the increase of interest in the schools, has been the development of out-door sports. After the formation of the insular interscholastic association a large number of students took part in them. Mr. Terry trained a team to represent the school at a track meet held in San Juan, and his efforts and the industry and perseverance of the boys was rewarded by securing the championship of the island. A baseball club was organized and games played with other school organizations. In the early part of the year a cadet corps was organized and did good work for a while, but disintegrated for lack of equipment.

In his annual report upon the Mayaguez high and graded school the principal, Mr. Theron Potts, notes that in Mayaguez the grades connected with the high school comprises the first to the eighth. The work of this school is done entirely in English, Spanish being taught by special teachers. In the experience of this school, nine years are generally required to complete the eight years' course on account of the unfamiliarity of the children at the outset with the English language.

The high school continues to be of modest proportions. During the last year it had students of the first three years only, and progress of the work has been somewhat slow for lack of training of the children in English. Progress, however, has been substantial. The commercial course has proved very satisfactory, and students have made excellent progress in typewriting and stenography. The attitude of the pupils towards the work is hardly satisfactory. The main object of the pupil seems to be to secure preparation for teaching, for which the school is not designed. Many remain in school only until they have passed examinations for the teachers' licenses. It would appear as if in Mayaguez a more satisfactory arrangement would be to prepare the pupils directly for teaching by furnishing instruction in pedagogy and giving them licenses upon the completion of prescribed courses.

THE INSULAR NORMAL SCHOOL.

The insular normal school at Rio Piedras, administered by the trustees of the University of Porto Rico, is an integral part of the public school system. It receives as students graduates of the eighth grade of the public schools of Porto Rico, and offers them a two-year and a four-year course in normal training. The subjects taught in the common schools are reviewed and presented from the teachers' standpoint, advanced studies are undertaken, and opportunity for practice teaching under supervision and criticism is given in the graded school connected with the institution.

At the end of two years pupils receive an elementary certificate. This entitles them to a license to teach in the graded schools of Porto Rico if they have the requisite age. If not, they receive a rural license subsequently changed for a graded license when the legal age is attained. Many of the pupils, however, continue with the school in order to obtain its diploma, which is issued at the end of four years' study. Persons holding this diploma are entitled after one year's teaching in the public schools, and on attaining the age fixed by law, to receive a principal's license.

The pupils of the school are drawn from all parts of the island. In order not to exclude from the school deserving persons who are without the means to follow a course of study away from home, the government provides 28 scholarships, which in accordance with law are allotted to different parts of the island. In addition to the scholarship pupils, many others come from distant points, and there are numerous instances of families moving to Rio Piedras in order to educate their children in this school.

During the year 1905-6 there were 130 different pupils enrolled in the school.

When the pupils of the schools were counted, this school had 115 pupils, of whom 51 were boys and 64 were girls. Their ages were as follows:

Age.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Total.
14 years.....	2				2
15 years.....	12		1		13
16 years.....	9	5			15
17 years.....	12	9	10	3	34
18 years.....	9	5	7	2	23
Over 18 years.....	9	7	5	7	28
Total.....	53	26	24	12	115

The table shows a normal age distribution, with pupils sufficiently mature as a rule for the studies in which they are engaged. It shows some irregularity in the numbers in each class, especially in the second year, due to a comparatively small entrance class in the previous year.

In connection with the normal school there is maintained a graded school, in which the eight grades of the common school system are divided among six teachers. The school is of much importance to the town of Rio Piedras, giving its citizens the opportunity to receive

the most thorough type of instruction. At the same time it gives the pupils of the normal school the opportunity of practical teaching under competent supervision. The statistics of this practice school have already been included in the treatment of the common schools. It is mentioned here as a part of the normal school system.

In his annual report upon the insular normal school the principal, Mr. Paul G. Miller, calls attention to the geographical distribution of the students. San Juan district has the largest number of students. This is accounted for by the fact that the town of Rio Piedras, in which the school is located, is in the school district of San Juan, and by the further fact that many families have moved to Rio Piedras in order to have their children attend the school. It is noticeable that the Ponce district, in spite of its good high school, has a good representation in the number of students.

There has been a steady growth in the number of students. They are at the present time somewhat unequally divided. The number in the third class is very small, due to the great demand made by the school boards and superintendents for teachers with normal school training.

The seventh and eighth grades of the practice school are to be considered as preparatory classes to the normal school. They also show a very considerable number of students from out of town.

The entire class of last year was much better prepared for normal school work than any preceding class. When the entrance examination was held in September, 1902, it was based largely upon the work of the fifth grade, while last year nearly all of the students possessed the eighth-grade diploma. In June, 1906, entrance by examination at the school was abolished and the requirement made that all persons must have the eighth-grade diploma or its equivalent.

In spite of the better preparation, it is as such strikingly uneven, especially in the matter of English. This is due to the organization of the common schools in the different localities. It can only be remedied as the work of the graded schools is placed on an English basis throughout the island. Students who complete the two-year course receive a normal elementary certificate which entitles them to a rural or a graded teacher's license, according to their age. The students completing the four-year course receive a diploma which eventually has the value of an unlimited certificate.

The work of the school has been very satisfactory during the past year. Substantial progress has been made in all subjects and especially in English. When the graduating class of 1906 entered the school they were not subjected to an entrance examination in English, and their first year's work was devoted largely to the second reader. Yet, with one exception, the members of the class passed the department's examination for the English graded license.

The school has never prescribed written rules for the conduct of students, but has sought to impress a proper deportment and discipline by cultivating in the students the sense of the seriousness of the work in which they are engaged, and due respect to the rights and privileges of others.

The equipment of the school has been considerably increased. The laboratories have received a good supply of suitable chemical apparatus and the library has received a considerable augmentation to its

stock of books. The latter is used freely by the students and is an important element in their work.

During the first term of the year the students of the fourth year took practice teaching in the practice school, and during the second term the students of the second year engaged in practice teaching. In the month of May a committee of three representatives of the department of education examined the normal school students desiring to teach grades in English and passed favorably 17 of the applicants. The commencement exercises of the school were very successful. They included an English declamatory contest, class-day exercises, and a commencement programme. Diplomas were granted to 11 graduates, and certificates were issued to 33 students who had successfully completed the two-year course.

Interest on the part of the pupils in the school is manifested by their maintaining the Campus Choral Society, a voluntary musical organization, by their support of the athletic sports, and by their publication of the "Porto Rican Student," a monthly paper representing the interest of the school.

There are a number of former students of the normal school, graduates and others, who are doing successful work in normal schools, colleges, and universities in the United States.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

In the principal towns of the island, there are one or more night schools in which are taught reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic. These schools are intrusted to the care of one of the teachers in the day schools, who receives extra compensation for this additional service. In a very few cases, night schools have been established in the rural regions, but except in well-populated villages or hamlets, there is little opportunity for such rural night schools.

In the contemplation of the school law, these night schools are not intended primarily for adults. Their purpose is to reach the class of working boys and girls whose education has been neglected, and only in case such young persons are not sufficiently numerous to fill the rooms, is the admission of adults permitted.

As the night school can be conducted at a comparatively small expense, it has been the policy of the department to favor them. Wherever the experiment seemed to offer reasonable prospect of success, the opening of such schools was permitted. Accordingly the number of schools opened during the year, 80, is considerably in excess of the number in operation in the previous year, 37.

Of all the schools in the system, the night schools are the most variable. They depend for their existence and their attendance almost wholly upon the interest of the pupils. Moreover, the pupils are of an age liable to be drawn away by the desire for amusement. Good resolutions to attend night school are frequently not enduring, and schools once opened, are closed for lack of pupils. In December, 1905, there were 63 schools open, in March, 1906, 73, and the same number in May.^a

The aggregate enrollment in the night schools for the year 1905-6, was 7,058 persons, but the personnel of the schools was constantly

^a See Statistical Table 22.

changing. On March 2, 1906, when the census was taken, the number of pupils enrolled was 2,846. As we have already seen, the record of that date for the common schools was a very fair approximation to average conditions. We have no reason to assume it otherwise in the case of night schools and we may, therefore, conclude that about 3,000 pupils were enrolled at any one time. To illustrate the fluctuating character of the school population, it is sufficient to say that if every pupil enrolled had stayed the same length of time, the schooling per pupil would have been of four months' duration instead of nine. Of course, there were some of the pupils who continued faithful to their work throughout the year, and hence the number whose connection with the school was less than four months in length must have been very great.

The enrollment per school is inferior to that of the common schools. In the average of the year it was 38.20. In the first term it was 40.97, in the second 38.42, and in the third 35.05, showing with unmistakable clearness the gradual decline in interest which is inseparable from schools of this class. Not only is the general average per school lower than in the common schools but the range of variation is much greater. The maximum of 57.95 is found in Sabana Grande, the minimum of 23.94 in Comerio. The district maximum and minimum are found in the corresponding districts of Yauco and Aibonito. Local conditions seem to have a greater influence in determining a large or small enrollment than in the case of the common schools.

As the enrollment in these schools is fluctuating, so the attendance is liable to be fitful and irregular.^a Throughout the year the percentage of attendance was only 81.44. It improved somewhat during the year, passing from 74.66 in the first term to 77.17 in the second, and 81.80 in the third, indicating probably the greater regularity in attendance of those pupils who persisted in their studies throughout the year. The variation in the different towns is very considerable, the best attendance being obtained in Sabana Grande, 95.14 per cent, and the worst in Fajardo, 65.37. It is noteworthy that Comerío, already noted for a low enrollment, had the high attendance of 93.07 per cent following immediately after Sabana Grande in this respect. The best showing by districts was made in Aibonito (89.62 per cent) closely followed by Ponce (88.98 per cent), while the poorest showing was made in Bayamón (68.74 per cent).

The pupils in the night school are preponderantly males. Of 2,846 pupils recorded at the census of March 2, 1906, only 508 were females.^b

^a See Statistical Table 23.

^b See Statistical Table 24.

The ages of the pupils in these schools is given in the following table:^a

TABLE L.—*Distribution of pupils in night schools by grade, age, and sex.*

Ages.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Fourth grade.	Total.
6 years.....	3				3
7 years.....	9		2		11
8 years.....	28		1		29
9 years.....	43	2			45
10 years.....	111	6	3		120
11 years.....	90	10	3		103
12 years.....	241	47	5		293
13 years.....	157	31	10		198
14 years.....	205	71	23		299
15 years.....	239	59	27	10	335
16 years.....	167	63	19	1	250
17 years.....	153	65	16	4	238
18 years.....	185	76	14	3	278
Over 18 years.....	457	165	20	2	644
Total.....	2,088	595	143	20	2,846
Males.....	1,709	491	118	20	2,338
Females.....	379	104	25		508

If we consider those older than 18 years as adults for all practical purposes, we observe that only 644, or a little more than 22 per cent of the pupils come in this class. Of the remaining pupils, 1,081, or very nearly one-half, are in the ages 15 to 18, inclusive, and the remainder are under 15. The presence of 1,121 children under 15 years of age in the night schools indicate their peculiar character. It also suggests the difficulties which must be encountered in teaching classes made up of pupils of such diverse ages.

As in comparatively few points are there more than one night school, they partake in general of the same nature as the rural schools, where a teacher is engaged in teaching two or three grades at the same time. Grading in these night schools follows the rural schools. While a very few pupils have reached the attainments of the fourth grade, most of the pupils are in the first three grades. However, the proportion of pupils in the first grade is very much larger than in the rural schools.

The facts above set forth, and the further considerations that 1,910 pupils were in their first year of schooling, 641 in the second, and only 285 had been in school more than two years, indicates the very slight persistence of these pupils in their school work.^b

It must be confessed that the record made by these schools is thoroughly dispiriting. It is clear that pupils pass in and out with such rapidity that the greater part of the teacher's energy is wasted. On the other hand the statistics do not show the number of pupils who continue their work throughout the year. Until such information is obtained a final judgment upon the value of the schools must be reserved.

^a See Statistical Table 25.

^b See Statistical Table 26.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In order that our view of the educational work of the island might be complete, the cooperation of the private educational institutions was sought. Through the courtesy of their proprietors, which is most gratefully acknowledged, we are able to present a few important facts in regard to private schools. A very thorough canvass of the island was made, and it is believed that the results are substantially correct. There were 93 separate institutions reported, of which two-thirds, 62, were single schools in charge of a single teacher. On the other hand, the number of schools, using that term to mean, as in the statistics of public schools, the class group, was 167. The number of teachers reported was 202 and the number of pupils enrolled 4,316. The number of pupils per school was 26; the number of pupils per teacher, 21. Both of these figures are much smaller than those for the public schools. The private schools deal with much smaller groups. The private schools reported also in the week ending March 2, 1906, an average attendance of 3,509.33, or about 81 per cent. This proportion is much less than in the graded public schools, and would indicate either that attendance is less regular or that less care is taken in removing from the enrollment pupils who have ceased to effectively belong to the schools.^a

SUMMARY.

To complete the picture of the educational work in Porto Rico which it has been our endeavor to give a summary relating to all the schools is necessary. The following figures bring together the notices scattered through this report in regard to each type of school on the date of March 2, 1906.

Type of school.	Number.	Pupils enrolled.
Graded.....	518	23,412
Rural.....	498	25,347
Common.....	1,016	48,759
Agricultural rural.....	12	611
School of practical agriculture.....	1	23
Industrial.....	3	521
High.....	3	124
Normal.....	1	115
Total public day schools.....	1,036	50,153
Night schools.....	73	2,338
Total public schools.....	1,109	52,491
Private schools.....	167	4,316
Total schools.....	1,276	56,807

^a See Statistical Table 27.

CONCLUSION.

In the course of this report it has been necessary, in order to present a complete record of the educational work of the island, to present many subjects from a rather technical point of view. It may be that at times the exact purport of the statements made is only evident to a person well versed in school matters. And yet, despite some aridity in detail, it is believed that all who consider the record will discover in it the most encouraging signs of progress. The main points, which can not escape observation, are—

1. An improved office organization.
2. Better knowledge of school conditions.
3. Better supervision by the superintendents and better supervision of the superintendents.
4. Improved school buildings.
5. More efficient local administration of schools.
6. The gradual spread of English as a medium of instruction.
7. Increased utilization of school facilities as in the increased number of pupils per teacher.
8. Increase in the enrollment of pupils.
9. Great stability in attendance.
10. Increase in the number of pupils in secondary schools.

That this progress could be made is due to the loyal service of all concerned in the work of school administration, office force, superintendents, and teachers. It is due to the cordial cooperation which has existed between this office and all other executive departments. And, lastly, it is due to the profound interest which the people of Porto Rico take in educational matters and to the warm support which they have given to the efforts of the authorities in behalf of the progress of the schools.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Schools open, enrollment, and attendance by weeks.

School year 1905-6.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Week ending—	Graded schools.			Rural schools.		
	Schools open.	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Schools open.	Enrollment.	Attendance.
<i>First term.</i>						
September 29	494	21,426.32	20,794.91	466	15,942.70	15,591.66
October 6	506	22,407.96	19,895.77	474	19,598.64	16,767.76
October 13	511	22,770.12	21,095.03	477	20,850.85	18,922.30
October 20	511	22,786.39	20,829.32	473	21,384.19	18,917.07
October 27	518	23,509.32	21,441.16	477	22,154.16	19,633.65
November 3	519	23,312.32	20,982.24	478	22,411.29	19,602.75
November 10	519	23,474.50	21,335.93	481	22,874.25	20,036.70
November 17	516	23,118.78	21,214.33	482	23,105.45	20,200.31
November 24	517	23,132.78	21,252.48	481	23,095.98	20,330.95
December 1	518	23,224.97	20,811.84	482	23,352.84	19,500.17
December 8	517	22,976.34	19,802.08	483	23,453.90	19,870.90
December 15	502	22,258.11	19,995.42	482	23,420.91	19,864.10
December 22	500	21,993.30	20,124.69	478	23,116.87	20,209.20
<i>Second term.</i>						
January 5	513	22,542.86	18,859.43	479	22,839.74	16,852.14
January 12	520	22,841.82	20,780.01	483	23,687.16	20,950.38
January 19	518	22,801.12	20,854.58	485	24,228.57	21,398.48
January 26	520	22,924.73	21,057.25	485	24,261.82	21,605.13
February 2	521	22,885.24	20,977.50	485	24,215.75	21,492.73
February 9	519	22,787.15	20,913.35	490	24,336.66	21,620.32
February 16	524	22,966.45	21,307.36	486	24,244.66	21,708.41
February 23	523	22,903.07	21,139.10	495	24,801.62	22,551.02
March 2	524	23,071.11	20,284.39	498	25,164.40	21,160.41
March 9	522	22,877.51	21,099.02	495	24,897.66	22,487.36
March 16	523	22,890.06	21,195.98	503	25,323.26	22,668.99
March 23	524	22,921.90	20,876.56	503	25,535.36	22,802.82
March 30	525	23,054.55	21,198.35	510	25,796.63	23,182.58
April 6	520	22,507.51	20,617.39	507	25,682.26	22,399.59
<i>Third term.</i>						
April 20	523	22,851.02	21,013.29	511	25,776.90	22,654.55
April 27	525	22,692.33	21,001.06	512	25,699.08	23,157.01
May 4	526	22,768.23	20,804.40	512	25,909.78	22,935.64
May 11	524	22,788.41	20,772.11	512	25,397.60	22,819.80
May 18	526	22,461.31	20,761.26	516	25,450.50	22,922.29
May 25	523	22,111.46	20,091.01	514	25,153.80	22,119.39
June 1	525	22,226.06	20,323.11	514	24,987.53	22,374.00
June 8	525	22,253.40	20,628.82	512	24,701.50	22,086.45
June 15	523	21,763.35	19,511.06	512	24,524.47	21,207.36

TABLE 2.—Schools and teachers at end of the year.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

School district.	Locality.	Number of graded schools.	Number of double enrollments.	Number of rural schools.	Number of double enrollments.	Total common schools.	Teachers in charge of graded schools.	Teachers in charge of rural schools.	Not in charge of schools.	Total teachers employed.
1	San Juan	56		16		72	56	16	6	78
	Rio Piedras	12		9		21	12	9	2	23
	District	68		25		93	68	25	8	101
2	Carolina	8		13		21	8	13	1	22
	Rio Grande	9		13		22	9	13	1	23
	District	17		26		43	17	26	2	45
3	Fajardo	16		8		24	16	8	1	25
	Naguabo	3		5		8	3	5	1	9
	Vieques	5		4		9	5	4	1	10
	Culebra									
District	24		17		41	24	17	3	44	
4	Humacao	11		9		20	11	9	1	21
	Yabucoa	7		7		14	7	7	1	15
	Patillas	4		3		7	4	3		7
	District	22		19		41	22	19	2	43
5	Caguas	18		8		26	18	8	2	28
	San Lorenzo	10	1	6		16	9	6	2	17
	Aguas Buenas	3		3		6	3	3	1	7
	District	31	1	17		48	30	17	5	52
6	Guayama	22		12		34	22	12	3	37
	Cayey	13	1	9		22	12	9	2	23
	District	35	1	21		56	34	21	5	60
7	Aibonito	6		4		10	6	4	1	11
	Comerio	5		6		11	5	6		11
	Barros	6		12		18	6	12	1	19
	District	17		22		39	17	22	2	41
8	Coamo	10		15		25	10	15		25
	Juana Diaz	8		14		22	8	14		22
	Santa Isabel	4		5		9	4	5		9
	District	22		34		56	22	34		56
9	Ponce	48	1	35		83	47	35	5	87
10	Yauco	15	1	16	3	31	14	13	1	28
	Sabana Grande	8	1	8		16	7	8	1	16
	District	23	2	24	3	47	21	21	2	44
11	San German	13	2	15	1	28	11	14	2	27
	Lajas	4	1	10		14	3	10		13
	Cabo Rojo	6		14		20	6	14	1	21
	District	23	3	39	1	62	20	38	3	61
12	Mayaguez	25	4	21		46	21	21	7	49
	Añasco	9		10		19	9	10	1	20
	Maricao	3		5		8	3	5		8
	District	37	4	36		73	33	36	8	77
13	Aguadilla	17	4	15		32	13	15	1	29
	Aguada	4		6		10	4	6	1	11
	Isabela	6	1	10		16	5	10	1	16
	District	27	5	31		58	22	31	3	56
14	San Sebastian	6		16	4	22	6	12	1	19
	Lares	5		12	1	17	5	11	1	17
	Las Marias	3	1	10	1	13	2	9		11
	District	14	1	38	6	52	13	32	2	47

TABLE 2.—Schools and teachers at end of the year—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Number of graded schools.	Number of double enrollments.	Number of rural schools.	Number of double enrollments.	Total common schools.	Teachers in charge of graded schools.	Teachers in charge of rural schools.	Not in charge of schools.	Total teachers employed.
15	Utuado	12	.....	14	.....	26	12	14	1	27
	Adjuntas	7	.....	9	.....	16	7	9	1	17
	District	19	.....	23	.....	42	19	23	2	44
16	Arecibo	24	.....	20	.....	44	24	20	3	47
	Camuy	12	.....	12	.....	24	12	12	1	25
	District	36	.....	32	.....	68	35	32	4	72
17	Manati	11	.....	10	.....	21	11	10	2	23
	Ciales	5	.....	7	.....	12	5	7	1	13
	Morovis	2	.....	5	.....	7	2	5	.....	7
	District	18	.....	22	.....	40	18	22	3	43
18	Toa Alta	9	.....	9	.....	18	9	9	1	19
	Vega Baja	11	2	9	.....	20	9	9	1	19
	District	20	2	18	.....	38	18	18	2	38
19	Bayamon	26	7	43	16	69	19	27	5	51
	Total	527	27	522	26	1,049	500	496	66	1,062

TABLE 3.—Teachers at the end of the year.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

School district.	Locality.	Principals supervising only.	In charge of grades in graded schools.				Special teachers.			Total.	
			Principals.	Acting principals.	Graded.	Engl-ish.	Total.	Engl-ish.	Music and drawing.		Rural teachers.
1	San Juan	1	6	.....	41	9	56	3	2	16	78
	Rio Piedras	1	.....	1	11	.....	12	1	.....	9	23
	District	2	6	1	52	9	68	4	2	25	101
2	Carolina .....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	8	1	.....	13	22
	Rio Grande .....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	9	1	.....	13	23
	District .....	.....	1	1	15	.....	17	2	.....	26	45
3	Fajardo	1	.....	.....	13	3	16	.....	.....	8	25
	Naguabo .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	5	9
	Vieques .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	4	10
	Culebra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District	1	.....	.....	21	3	24	2	.....	17	44	
4	Humacao .....	.....	.....	1	8	2	11	1	.....	9	21
	Yabucoa .....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	7	1	.....	7	15
	Patillas .....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	3	7
	District .....	.....	.....	3	17	2	22	2	.....	19	43
5	Caguas	1	.....	.....	16	2	18	1	.....	8	28
	San Lorenzo .....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	9	2	.....	6	17
	Aguas Buenas .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	3	7
	District	1	.....	2	26	2	30	4	.....	17	52
6	Guayama .....	.....	2	1	17	2	22	2	1	12	37
	Cayey .....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	12	2	.....	9	23
	District .....	.....	2	2	28	2	34	4	1	21	60

TABLE 3.—*Teachers at the end of the year*—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Principals supervising only.	In charge of grades in graded schools.				Special teachers.			Total.	
			Principals.	Acting principals.	Graded.	English.	Total.	English.	Music and drawing.		Rural teachers.
7	Aibonito			1	5		6	1		4	11
	Comerio			1	4		5			6	11
	Barros			1	5		6	1		12	19
	District			3	14		17	2		22	41
8	Coamo			1	7	2	10			15	25
	Juana Diaz			1	6	1	8			14	22
	Santa Isabel			1	3		4			5	9
	District			3	16	3	22			34	56
9	Ponce	1	3	4	34	6	47	2	2	35	87
10	Yauco				12	2	14	1		13	28
	Sabana Grande		1		6		7	1		8	16
	District		1		18	2	21	2		21	44
11	San German		1	1	9		11	2		14	27
	Lajas				3		3			10	13
	Cabo Rojo		1		5		6	1		14	21
	District		2	1	17		20	3		38	61
12	Mayaguez	1		2	15	4	21	4	2	21	49
	Añasco		1		7	1	9	1		10	20
	Maricao				2	1	3			5	8
	District	1	1	2	24	6	33	5	2	36	77
13	Aguadilla		1		11	1	13	1		15	29
	Aguada			1	3		4	1		6	11
	Isabela			1	4		5	1		10	16
	District		1	2	18	1	22	3		31	36
14	San Sebastian		1		5		6	1		12	19
	Lares		1		4		5	1		11	17
	Las Marias				2		2			9	11
	District		2		11		13	2		32	47
15	Utuaado	1			9	3	12			14	27
	Adjuntas		1		6		7	1		9	17
	District	1	1		15	3	19	1		23	44
16	Arecibo	2		1	18	5	24		1	20	47
	Camuy			2	9	1	12	1		12	25
	District	2		3	27	6	36	1	1	32	72
17	Manati			1	10		11	2		10	23
	Ciales			1	4		5	1		7	13
	Morovis				2		2			5	7
	District			2	16		18	3		22	43
18	Toa Alta			1	7	1	9	1		9	19
	Vega Baja			1	7	1	9	1		9	19
	District			2	14	2	18	2		18	38
19	Bayamon		2		17		19	5		27	51
	Total	9	22	31	400	47	500	49	8	496	1,062

^aIncludes one special teacher of Spanish in grammar school.

TABLE 4.—*Teachers by sex.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

School district.	Locality.	Graded schools.			Rural schools.			Common schools.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1	San Juan	10	52	62	3	13	16	13	65	78
	Rio Piedras	5	9	14	9	.....	9	14	9	23
	District	15	61	76	12	13	25	27	74	101
2	Carolina	7	2	9	12	1	13	19	3	22
	Rio Grande	6	4	10	10	3	13	16	7	23
	District	13	6	19	22	4	26	35	10	45
3	Fajardo	5	12	17	5	3	8	10	15	25
	Naguabo	2	2	4	4	1	5	6	3	9
	Vieques	4	2	6	2	2	4	6	4	10
	Culebra									
	District	11	16	27	11	6	17	22	22	44
4	Humacao	6	6	12	7	2	9	13	8	21
	Yabucoa	3	5	8	5	2	7	8	7	15
	Patillas	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	7
	District	12	12	24	14	5	19	26	17	43
5	Caguas	9	11	20	5	3	8	14	14	28
	San Lorenzo	6	5	11	5	1	6	11	6	17
	Aguas Buenas	1	3	4	3	.....	3	4	3	7
	District	16	19	35	13	4	17	29	23	52
6	Guayama	16	9	25	9	3	12	25	12	37
	Cayey	8	6	14	5	4	9	13	10	23
	District	24	15	39	14	7	21	38	22	60
7	Aibonito	5	2	7	2	2	4	7	4	11
	Comerio	4	1	5	5	1	6	9	2	11
	Barros	7	.....	7	12	.....	12	19	.....	19
	District	16	3	19	19	3	22	35	6	41
8	Coamo	5	5	10	14	1	15	19	6	25
	Juana Diaz	3	5	8	8	6	14	11	11	22
	Santa Isabel	3	1	4	3	2	5	6	3	9
	District	11	11	22	25	9	34	36	20	56
9	Ponce	16	36	52	15	20	35	31	56	87
10	Yauco	7	8	15	9	4	13	16	12	28
	Sabana Grande	5	3	8	3	5	8	8	8	16
	District	12	11	23	12	9	21	24	20	44
11	San German	4	9	13	5	9	14	9	18	27
	Lajas	3	.....	3	7	3	10	10	3	13
	Cabo Roja	6	1	7	11	3	14	17	4	21
	District	13	10	23	23	15	38	36	25	61
12	Mayaguez	11	17	28	11	10	21	22	27	49
	Añasco	8	2	10	6	4	10	14	6	20
	Maricao	2	1	3	5	.....	5	7	1	8
	District	21	20	41	22	14	36	43	34	77
13	Aguadilla	6	8	14	14	1	15	20	9	29
	Aguada	3	2	5	6	.....	6	9	2	11
	Isabela	4	2	6	8	2	10	12	4	16
	District	13	12	25	28	3	31	41	15	56
14	San Sebastian	5	2	7	9	3	12	14	5	19
	Lares	4	2	6	6	5	11	10	7	17
	Las Marias	1	1	2	9	.....	9	10	1	11
	District	10	5	15	24	8	32	34	13	47

TABLE 4.—*Teachers by sex*—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Graded schools.			Rural schools.			Common schools.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
15	Utuaño.....	9	4	13	10	4	14	19	8	27
	Adjuntas.....	6	2	8	4	5	9	10	7	17
	District.....	15	6	21	14	9	23	29	15	44
16	Arecibo.....	10	17	27	13	7	20	23	24	47
	Camuy.....	9	4	13	10	2	12	19	6	25
	District.....	19	21	40	23	9	32	42	30	72
17	Manatí.....	5	8	13	5	5	10	10	13	23
	Ciales.....	4	2	6	6	1	7	10	3	13
	Morovis.....	1	1	2	5	.....	5	6	7	7
	District.....	10	11	21	16	6	22	26	17	43
18	Toa Alta.....	5	5	10	6	3	9	11	8	19
	Vega Baja.....	8	2	10	8	1	9	16	3	19
	District.....	13	7	20	14	4	18	27	11	38
19	Bayamón.....	11	13	24	18	9	27	29	22	51
	Total.....	271	295	566	339	157	496	610	452	1,062

TABLE 5.—*Schools, according to number of grades in each, and enrollment.*

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED.

School district.	Locality.	One grade only.		Two grades.		Three grades.		Four grades.		Total.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	San Juan.....	55	1,893	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,907
	Río Piedras.....	9	229	3	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	272
	District.....	64	2,122	4	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	2,179
2	Carolina.....	4	205	2	99	1	19	1	46	8	369
	Río Grande.....	5	254	3	120	1	41	.....	.....	9	415
	District.....	9	459	5	219	2	60	1	46	17	784
3	Fajardo.....	11	514	2	75	2	105	1	43	16	737
	Naguabo.....	1	58	1	56	.....	.....	1	52	3	166
	Vieques.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Culebra.....	1	53	3	150	1	37	.....	.....	5	240
	District.....	13	625	6	281	3	142	2	95	24	1,143
4	Humacao.....	8	356	3	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	466
	Yabucoa.....	3	107	4	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	258
	Patillas.....	3	137	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	187
	District.....	14	600	8	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	911
5	Caguas.....	14	635	4	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	786
	San Lorenzo.....	7	313	3	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	414
	Agua Buenas.....	1	51	2	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	102
	District.....	22	999	9	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1,302
6	Guayama.....	17	840	4	186	1	39	.....	.....	22	1,065
	Cayey.....	9	409	3	130	1	39	.....	.....	13	578
	District.....	26	1,249	7	316	2	78	.....	.....	35	1,643

TABLE 5.—Schools, according to number of grades in each, and enrollment—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	One grade only.		Two grades.		Three grades.		Four grades.		Total.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
7	Aibonito.....	4	171	2	91					6	262
	Comerio.....	4	169	1	30					5	199
	Barros.....	3	101	2	54	1	41			6	196
	District.....	11	441	5	175	1	41			17	657
8	Coamo.....	9	438	1	41					10	479
	Juana Diaz.....	5	141	3	40					8	181
	Santa Isabel.....	3	223	1	132					4	355
	District.....	17	802	5	213					22	1,015
9	Ponce.....	39	1,721	8	309	1	34			48	2,064
	District.....										
10	Yauco.....	12	617	3	141					15	758
	Sabana Grande.....	5	268	3	127					8	395
	District.....	17	885	6	268					23	1,153
11	San German.....	11	504	1	49	1	34			13	587
	Lajas.....	3	144	1	43					4	187
	Cabo Rojo.....	4	182	2	88					6	270
	District.....	18	830	4	180	1	34			23	1,044
12	Mayaguez.....	23	892	2	92					25	984
	Añasco.....	7	346	2	81					9	427
	Maricao.....	1	60	2	113					3	173
	District.....	31	1,298	6	286					37	1,584
13	Aguadilla.....	12	436	3	107	2	60			17	603
	Aguada.....	1	49	3	80		23			4	152
	Isabela.....	2	99	2	91	2	67			6	257
	District.....	15	584	8	278	4	150			27	1,012
14	San Sebastian.....	4	220	1	56	1	43			6	317
	Lares.....	2	114	2	115	1	41			5	270
	Las Marias.....	2	95		52	1				3	147
	District.....	8	429	3	223	3	84			14	734
15	Utua.....	9	400	1	58	2	82			12	540
	Adjuntas.....	6	270	1	32					7	302
	District.....	15	670	2	90	2	82			19	842
16	Arecibo.....	21	783	3	121					24	904
	Camuy.....	7	337	3	117	2	77			12	531
	District.....	28	1,120	6	238	2	77			36	1,435
17	Manati.....	5	266	5	245	1	50			11	561
	Ciales.....	3	143	1	59			1	31	5	233
	Morovis.....					2	90			2	90
	District.....	8	409	6	304	3	140	1	31	18	884
18	Toa Alta.....	4	187	4	174			1	54	9	415
	Vega Baja.....	9	415			1	42	1	40	11	497
	District.....	13	602	4	174	1	42	2	94	20	912
19	Bayamon.....	16	562	10	411					26	973
	Total.....	384	16,407	112	4,636	25	964	6	266	527	22,273

TABLE 6.—Total and average enrollment.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

School district.	Locality.	Total enrollment.			Average enrollment.		
		Graded.	Rural.	Common.	Graded.	Rural.	Common.
1	San Juan	2,550	892	3,442	2,006.37	652.77	2,659.14
	Rio Piedras.....	553	515	1,068	275.40	396.41	671.81
	District.....	3,103	1,407	4,510	2,281.77	1,049.18	3,330.95
2	Carolina.....	471	781	1,252	393.23	609.45	1,002.68
	Rio Grande.....	520	871	1,391	417.90	691.81	1,109.71
	District.....	991	1,652	2,643	811.13	1,301.26	2,112.39
3	Fajardo.....	987	590	1,577	751.57	428.41	1,179.98
	Naguabo.....	209	348	557	169.56	253.85	423.41
	Vieques.....	288	359	647	242.75	233.45	476.20
	Culebra.....						
District.....	1,484	1,297	2,781	1,163.88	915.71	2,079.59	
4	Humacao.....	524	610	1,134	472.10	420.23	892.33
	Yabucoa.....	354	477	831	278.49	357.16	615.65
	Patillas.....	216	254	470	152.31	153.81	306.12
	District.....	1,094	1,341	2,435	902.90	911.20	1,814.10
5	Caguas.....	857	575	1,432	826.38	383.02	1,209.40
	San Lorenzo.....	519	407	926	420.46	276.41	696.87
	Aguas Buenas.....	146	180	326	110.64	143.02	253.66
	District.....	1,522	1,162	2,784	1,357.48	802.45	2,159.93
6	Guayama.....	1,207	790	1,997	997.17	479.89	1,477.06
	Caye.....	725	524	1,249	582.63	366.95	949.58
	District.....	1,932	1,314	3,246	1,579.80	846.84	2,426.64
7	Aibonito.....	340	262	602	266.14	178.48	444.62
	Comerio.....	281	373	654	215.42	268.35	483.77
	Barros.....	331	723	1,054	244.54	579.12	823.66
	District.....	952	1,358	2,310	726.10	1,025.95	1,752.05
8	Coamo.....	601	877	1,478	487.02	706.75	1,193.77
	Juana Diaz.....	425	903	1,328	362.31	686.85	1,049.16
	Santa Isabel.....	217	344	561	180.53	244.89	425.42
	District.....	1,243	2,124	3,367	1,029.86	1,638.49	2,668.35
9	Ponce.....	2,475	2,158	4,633	2,155.16	1,576.38	3,731.54
10	Yauco.....	908	1,000	1,908	768.78	710.55	1,479.33
	Sabana Grande.....	436	433	869	403.44	385.75	789.19
	District.....	1,344	1,433	2,777	1,172.22	1,096.30	2,268.52
11	San German.....	827	868	1,695	606.23	668.02	1,274.25
	Lajas.....	247	516	763	175.60	415.98	591.58
	Cabo Rojo.....	354	760	1,114	299.77	599.34	899.11
	District.....	1,428	2,144	3,572	1,081.60	1,683.34	2,764.94
12	Mayaguez.....	1,354	1,477	2,831	1,021.15	1,018.77	2,039.92
	Añasco.....	506	724	1,230	423.46	498.02	921.49
	Maricao.....	200	278	478	137.42	201.34	338.76
	District.....	2,060	2,479	4,539	1,582.03	1,718.14	3,300.17
13	Aguadilla.....	842	1,057	1,899	657.75	835.33	1,493.08
	Aguada.....	195	364	559	162.32	286.00	448.32
	Isabela.....	297	610	907	254.28	509.53	763.81
	District.....	1,334	2,031	3,365	1,074.35	1,630.86	2,705.21
14	San Sebastian.....	369	1,052	1,421	318.32	771.21	1,089.53
	Lares.....	346	848	1,194	255.49	564.54	820.03
	Las Marias.....	220	733	953	121.49	353.79	475.28
	District.....	935	2,633	3,568	695.30	1,689.54	2,384.84

TABLE 6.—Total and average enrollment—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Total enrollments.			Average enrollment.		
		Graded.	Rural.	Common.	Graded.	Rural.	Common.
15	Utuado	646	902	1,548	550.33	683.37	1,233.70
	Adjuntas	404	564	968	309.44	390.31	699.75
	District	1,050	1,466	2,516	859.77	1,073.68	1,933.45
16	Arecibo	1,128	1,166	2,294	973.92	887.97	1,861.89
	Camuy	659	775	1,434	529.77	572.54	1,102.31
	District	1,787	1,941	3,728	1,503.69	1,460.51	2,964.20
17	Manati	737	657	1,394	551.03	458.52	1,009.55
	Ciales	292	464	756	230.15	352.22	582.37
	Morovis	116	347	463	95.30	274.58	369.88
	District	1,145	1,468	2,613	876.48	1,085.32	1,961.80
18	Toa Alta	503	651	1,154	414.86	445.79	860.65
	Vega Baja	599	596	1,195	503.96	472.56	976.52
	District	1,102	1,247	2,349	918.82	918.35	1,837.17
19	Bayamon	1,135	2,010	3,145	935.87	1,522.44	2,458.31
	Total	28,116	32,665	60,781	22,708.21	23,945.94	46,654.15

TABLE 7.—Average attendance.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED.

School district.	Locality.	Average number taught each day.				Average enrollment for year.
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	
1	San Juan	1,955.09	1,840.00	1,767.17	1,854.09	2,006.3
	Río Piedras	270.32	248.57	260.17	259.68	275.4
	District	2,225.41	2,088.57	2,027.34	2,113.77	2,281.77
2	Carolina	365.28	337.11	344.24	348.88	393.23
	Río Grande	374.94	369.49	379.14	374.52	417.90
	District	740.22	706.60	723.38	723.40	811.13
3	Fajardo	666.85	693.75	650.81	670.47	751.57
	Naguabo	147.09	145.19	147.36	146.55	169.56
	Vieques	203.57	216.19	223.68	214.48	242.75
	Culebra					
District	1,017.51	1,055.13	1,021.85	1,031.50	1,163.88	
4	Humacao	436.54	401.95	427.27	421.92	472.10
	Yabucoa	273.13	265.73	246.98	261.95	278.49
	Patillas	117.78	128.31	178.42	141.50	152.31
	District	827.45	795.99	852.67	825.37	902.90
5	Caguas	753.63	705.71	705.01	721.45	826.38
	San Lorenzo	366.17	360.32	354.03	360.17	420.46
	Aguas Buenas	103.35	92.54	81.76	92.55	110.64
	District	1,223.15	1,158.57	1,140.80	1,174.17	1,357.48
6	Guayama	808.22	888.52	931.27	876.00	997.17
	Cayey	562.40	532.29	550.60	548.43	582.63
	District	1,370.62	1,420.81	1,481.87	1,424.43	1,579.80
7	Aibonito	263.05	260.85	232.70	252.20	266.14
	Comerio	215.30	195.97	185.17	198.81	215.42
	Barros	238.67	233.04	208.74	226.82	244.54
	District	717.02	689.86	626.61	677.83	726.10

TABLE 7.—Average attendance—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Average number taught each day.				Average enrollment for year.
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	
8	Coamo	457.85	450.74	444.80	451.13	487.02
	Juana Diaz	349.55	334.98	333.68	339.40	362.31
	Santa Isabel	165.74	164.52	166.53	165.60	180.53
	District	973.14	950.24	945.01	956.13	1,029.86
9	Ponce	2,009.04	2,085.59	1,924.81	2,006.48	2,155.16
10	Yauco	734.62	741.54	701.05	725.74	768.78
	Sabana Grande	375.57	382.32	384.11	380.66	403.44
	District	1,110.19	1,123.86	1,085.16	1,106.40	1,172.22
11	San German	552.00	586.49	572.22	570.24	606.23
	Lajas	139.92	173.74	180.00	164.55	175.60
	Cabo Rojo	286.40	283.96	283.29	284.55	299.77
	District	978.32	1,044.19	1,035.51	1,019.34	1,081.60
12	Mayaguez	918.42	970.74	915.08	934.75	1,021.15
	Añasco	409.17	378.75	374.92	387.55	423.46
	Maricao	91.04	132.09	151.92	125.02	137.42
	District	1,418.63	1,481.58	1,441.92	1,447.34	1,582.03
13	Aguadilla	606.35	580.50	558.81	581.89	657.75
	Aguada	152.46	151.90	145.48	149.94	162.32
	Isabela	219.60	217.63	238.22	225.15	254.28
	District	978.41	950.03	942.51	956.98	1,074.35
14	San Sebastian	297.29	307.57	280.62	295.16	318.32
	Lares	206.14	247.08	253.20	235.47	255.49
	Las Marias	64.45	111.74	119.05	98.41	121.49
	District	567.88	666.39	652.87	629.04	695.30
15	Utua do	479.19	491.37	490.85	487.14	550.33
	Adjuntas	286.12	280.01	284.40	283.57	309.44
	District	765.31	771.38	775.25	770.65	859.77
16	Arecibo	921.43	900.57	830.82	884.27	973.92
	Camuy	445.87	447.23	449.64	447.58	529.77
	District	1,367.30	1,347.80	1,280.46	1,331.85	1,503.69
17	Manati	550.18	490.06	538.12	526.12	551.03
	Ciales	212.13	225.38	200.58	212.70	230.15
	Morovis	87.57	88.02	84.84	86.81	95.30
	District	849.88	803.46	823.54	825.63	876.48
18	Toa Alta	380.46	370.16	374.43	375.02	414.86
	Vega Baja	438.30	466.66	462.81	455.92	503.96
	District	818.76	836.82	837.24	830.94	918.82
19	Bayamon	788.12	842.14	926.22	852.16	935.87
	Total	20,746.76	20,819.01	20,545.03	20,703.60	22,708.21

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL.

1	San Juan	631.08	568.78	544.50	581.45	652.77
	Rio Piedras	319.04	357.84	365.35	347.41	396.41
	District	950.12	926.62	909.85	928.86	1,049.18
2	Carolina	515.41	529.92	515.74	520.36	609.45
	Rio Grande	650.84	619.88	551.19	607.30	691.81
	District	1,166.25	1,149.80	1,066.93	1,127.66	1,301.26

TABLE 7.—Average attendance—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Average number taught each day.				Average enrollment for year.
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	
3	Fajardo.....	325.78	404.58	386.51	372.29	428.41
	Naguabo.....	203.78	232.97	256.41	231.05	253.85
	Vieques.....	251.73	192.71	164.92	203.12	233.45
	Culebra.....					
	District.....	781.29	830.26	807.84	806.46	915.71
4	Humacao.....	387.73	374.44	386.79	382.99	420.23
	Yabucoa.....	255.23	343.32	344.47	314.34	337.16
	Patillas.....	132.17	135.60	139.22	135.66	153.81
		District.....	775.13	853.36	870.48	832.99	911.20
5	Caguas.....	297.63	334.31	344.53	325.49	383.02
	San Lorenzo.....	201.12	235.79	249.89	228.93	276.41
	Agua8 Buenas.....	109.44	128.73	125.38	121.18	143.02
		District.....	608.19	698.83	719.80	675.60	802.45
6	Guayama.....	419.02	367.15	473.14	419.77	479.89
	Cayey.....	304.25	338.03	352.44	331.57	366.95
		District.....	723.27	705.18	825.58	751.34	846.84
7	Aibonito.....	167.04	176.42	132.13	158.53	178.48
	Comerio.....	225.02	243.44	246.28	238.25	268.35
	Barros.....	476.64	507.84	512.08	498.85	579.12
		District.....	868.70	927.70	890.49	895.63	1,025.95
8	Coamo.....	575.97	645.55	653.77	625.10	706.75
	Juana Diaz.....	626.97	584.85	607.15	606.32	686.85
	Santa Isabel.....	211.53	212.18	222.96	215.56	244.89
		District.....	1,414.47	1,442.58	1,483.88	1,446.98	1,638.49
9	Ponce.....	1,355.28	1,453.41	1,457.70	1,422.13	1,576.38
10	Yauco.....	504.15	679.42	790.67	658.08	710.55
	Sabana Grande.....	344.60	370.79	372.54	362.64	385.75
		District.....	848.75	1,050.21	1,163.21	1,020.72
11	San German.....	482.76	663.50	682.83	609.70	668.02
	Lajas.....	343.04	391.12	413.14	382.43	415.98
	Cabo Rojo.....	496.97	551.40	576.38	541.58	599.34
		District.....	1,322.77	1,606.02	1,672.35	1,533.71
12	Mayaguez.....	762.46	946.19	985.25	897.97	1,018.77
	Añasco.....	407.65	466.14	455.46	443.08	498.03
	Maricao.....	118.11	200.54	216.09	178.25	201.34
		District.....	1,288.22	1,612.87	1,656.80	1,519.30
13	Aguadilla.....	670.48	730.54	702.82	701.28	835.33
	Aguada.....	227.18	262.63	249.91	246.57	286.00
	Isabela.....	413.05	435.93	476.14	441.71	509.53
		District.....	1,310.71	1,429.10	1,428.87	1,389.56
14	San Sebastian.....	512.20	675.97	782.33	656.83	771.21
	Lares.....	333.89	515.34	577.96	475.73	564.54
	Las Marias.....	122.40	353.30	441.73	305.81	353.79
		District.....	968.49	1,544.61	1,802.02	1,438.37
15	Utua8o.....	498.17	642.04	666.55	602.25	683.37
	Adjuntas.....	261.71	343.79	343.74	346.41	390.31
		District.....	759.88	985.83	1,000.29	948.66
16	Arecibo.....	785.11	812.41	709.50	769.01	887.97
	Camuy.....	441.50	492.85	491.32	475.22	572.54
		District.....	1,226.61	1,305.26	1,200.82	1,244.23	1,460.51

TABLE 7.—Average attendance—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Average number taught each day.				Average enrollment for year.
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	
17	Manati.....	382.13	375.75	466.68	408.19	458.52
	Ciales.....	291.42	307.38	310.29	303.03	352.22
	Morovis.....	241.54	241.27	241.14	241.32	274.58
	District.....	915.09	924.40	1,018.11	952.54	1,085.32
18	Toa Alta.....	386.06	355.58	425.21	388.95	445.79
	Vega Baja.....	388.89	428.27	458.53	425.06	472.56
	District.....	774.45	783.85	883.74	814.01	918.35
19	Bayamon.....	1,130.59	1,404.38	1,516.38	1,350.45	1,522.44
	Total.....	19,188.26	21,634.24	22,475.14	21,099.20	23,945.94

TABLE 8.—Average daily enrollment and attendance per school.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily enrollment per school.				Average daily attendance per school.			
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
1	San Juan.....	37.57	35.29	34.09	35.82	34.97	32.34	31.74	33.11
	Rio Piedras.....	38.65	35.36	36.60	36.84	36.36	32.99	34.29	34.52
	District.....	37.77	35.29	34.53	36.05	35.21	32.37	32.19	33.36
2	Carolina.....	50.56	49.19	47.25	49.19	45.48	42.52	43.05	43.75
	Rio Grande.....	50.76	48.71	46.83	48.90	47.73	43.48	42.35	44.64
	District.....	50.66	48.95	47.02	49.04	46.59	43.01	42.68	44.20
3	Fajardo.....	49.17	48.82	46.75	48.42	45.05	40.98	40.87	43.51
	Naguabo.....	57.27	57.74	56.70	57.31	50.60	48.55	49.26	49.47
	Vieques.....	50.16	49.83	49.09	49.75	44.51	44.44	44.73	44.54
	Culebra.....								
District.....	50.42	50.13	48.49	49.81	45.64	44.56	42.74	44.48	
4	Humacao.....	43.86	41.75	43.05	42.85	39.61	36.95	38.64	38.36
	Yabucoa.....	43.72	41.05	37.45	41.06	41.91	38.40	35.18	38.81
	Patillas.....	41.46	42.58	46.69	43.38	39.28	37.79	44.63	40.18
	District.....	43.54	41.67	41.91	42.37	40.31	37.56	38.59	38.80
5	Caguas.....	47.82	43.16	45.38	45.43	41.25	39.77	39.44	40.30
	San Lorenzo.....	43.37	42.64	41.64	42.67	35.35	36.21	36.62	35.99
	Aguas Buenas.....	41.08	37.12	35.75	38.08	34.85	31.71	30.20	32.32
	District.....	45.73	42.44	43.25	43.85	39.35	37.89	37.64	38.17
6	Guayama.....	48.17	47.57	48.09	47.91	42.54	41.46	42.53	42.11
	Cayey.....	47.31	43.53	44.26	45.09	43.89	41.04	41.26	42.14
	District.....	47.82	46.02	46.66	46.81	43.10	41.29	42.06	42.12
7	Aibonito.....	47.75	45.18	41.13	45.13	43.84	43.50	38.85	42.48
	Comerio.....	45.04	43.02	39.93	43.01	41.63	39.39	37.19	39.67
	Barros.....	43.29	41.93	38.66	41.69	39.69	39.38	34.16	38.29
	District.....	45.37	43.41	39.94	43.31	42.72	40.84	36.77	40.19
8	Coamo.....	49.11	48.21	47.69	48.41	46.15	45.29	44.54	45.42
	Juana Diaz.....	47.00	45.28	44.15	45.64	43.50	42.40	41.68	42.63
	Santa Isabel.....	45.64	44.60	45.13	45.81	41.45	41.27	41.72	41.46
	District.....	47.71	46.50	45.95	46.81	44.33	43.53	43.00	43.69
9	Ponce.....	46.22	46.16	43.86	45.61	43.71	44.00	40.39	42.99

TABLE 8.—Average daily enrollment and attendance per school—Continued.
COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily enrollment per school.				Average daily attendance per school.			
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
10	Yauco	54.57	53.36	51.19	53.27	50.69	50.70	48.53	50.16
	Sabana Grande.....	49.63	49.51	49.86	49.64	46.84	47.46	48.74	47.55
	District	52.98	51.99	50.72	51.98	49.35	49.54	48.60	49.23
11	San German	47.56	46.98	45.22	46.75	42.47	45.23	43.76	43.87
	Lajas	44.42	43.85	47.24	46.82	39.97	46.96	44.79	43.84
	Cabo Rojo	51.91	49.09	48.76	50.04	47.74	47.16	47.14	47.37
	District	48.18	47.84	46.47	47.63	43.44	46.02	44.81	44.78
12	Mayaguez	40.39	42.34	40.39	41.11	36.86	39.47	36.84	37.85
	Añasco	48.27	48.38	47.66	48.16	44.33	42.87	43.47	43.57
	Maricao	47.65	54.38	57.08	53.19	45.48	49.19	50.79	48.57
	District	42.66	44.63	43.44	43.65	39.19	41.00	39.53	39.97
13	Aguadilla	40.74	38.60	37.02	38.99	36.27	34.05	32.87	34.56
	Aguada	41.11	42.96	38.99	41.28	37.98	38.83	36.65	37.97
	Isabela	42.87	42.39	43.00	42.72	37.48	36.65	39.71	37.73
	District	41.26	40.10	39.01	40.17	36.79	35.32	35.28	35.78
14	San Sebastian	53.22	54.09	52.26	53.29	49.96	51.45	48.66	50.16
	Lares	45.70	53.69	55.89	51.47	40.51	50.22	51.65	47.06
	Las Marias	40.69	49.46	51.68	48.03	33.94	41.49	39.97	39.18
	District	48.98	52.99	53.45	51.67	44.31	48.95	47.91	47.05
15	Utua	45.68	46.46	45.41	45.88	39.27	41.06	40.58	40.61
	Adjuntas	46.24	44.08	44.43	44.96	41.25	40.06	40.72	40.66
	District	45.88	45.54	45.04	45.55	39.98	40.69	40.76	40.45
	Arecibo	43.24	41.33	38.51	41.38	38.68	37.90	34.53	37.29
16	Camuy	44.19	44.92	45.68	44.85	37.83	37.63	37.54	37.68
	District	43.55	42.71	40.85	42.54	38.39	37.81	35.49	37.43
	Manati	50.71	47.75	51.01	49.69	48.33	44.81	49.06	47.21
	Ciales	46.66	50.00	44.15	47.24	42.49	46.46	41.12	43.60
17	Morovis	49.12	47.62	46.19	47.84	43.39	43.37	42.39	43.13
	District	49.44	48.35	48.54	48.81	46.22	45.09	46.07	45.76
	Toa Alta	43.15	45.39	44.52	44.32	39.03	40.24	41.62	40.11
	Vega Baja	48.13	46.97	45.62	47.03	41.75	43.29	42.12	42.45
18	District	45.71	46.24	45.13	45.77	40.43	41.89	41.92	41.36
	Bayamon.....	41.39	39.14	38.15	39.63	36.63	35.57	35.84	35.79
	Total	45.04	44.07	43.14	44.01	40.96	40.35	39.44	40.21

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL.

1	San Juan.....	43.74	41.88	39.98	42.10	39.63	36.24	35.59	37.34
	Rio Piedras.....	44.83	46.34	45.65	45.63	39.97	40.55	41.28	40.50
	District	44.12	43.51	42.07	43.39	39.75	37.82	37.79	38.51
2	Carolina.....	45.27	47.72	48.07	46.91	39.29	40.62	39.80	39.92
	Rio Grande.....	51.92	51.83	49.91	51.39	47.02	45.33	42.40	45.25
	District	48.77	49.84	48.99	49.21	43.27	43.06	41.11	42.65
3	Fajardo	53.79	59.16	57.76	57.03	47.17	51.09	49.73	49.45
	Naguabo	54.51	57.46	57.92	56.60	50.93	52.73	51.47	51.76
	Vieques	48.18	52.41	53.48	50.56	41.50	46.04	46.07	43.85
	Culebra								
District	51.96	56.92	56.78	55.09	46.04	50.17	49.47	48.48	
4	Humacao.....	51.13	57.08	59.18	55.17	45.94	51.98	55.46	50.44
	Yabucoa	47.82	54.02	51.92	51.43	44.52	49.81	49.13	47.91
	Patillas.....	43.61	50.49	53.34	49.19	38.44	44.89	46.42	42.65
	District	48.62	54.75	55.19	52.69	44.04	49.92	51.45	48.04

TABLE 8.—Average daily enrollment and attendance per school—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily enrollment per school.				Average daily attendance per school.			
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
5	Caguas	37.16	44.05	45.62	41.89	31.75	37.66	38.34	35.64
	San Lorenzo.....	39.94	48.37	51.43	46.15	34.54	39.81	41.76	38.41
	Aguas Buenas.....	43.34	50.95	48.18	47.42	36.47	43.49	41.83	40.46
	District.....	39.09	46.63	49.27	44.21	33.46	39.33	41.35	37.35
6	Guayama.....	43.79	44.72	44.42	44.35	38.85	37.89	39.51	38.52
	Cayey.....	38.69	42.54	42.16	40.96	34.54	37.39	38.82	36.70
	District.....	41.41	43.64	43.44	42.77	36.58	37.64	39.21	37.67
7	Aibonito.....	44.84	46.19	41.56	44.63	39.43	41.86	35.64	39.53
	Comerio.....	41.63	46.19	46.75	44.65	37.45	41.21	41.15	39.81
	Barros.....	46.74	49.60	47.83	48.12	40.37	43.29	42.21	41.95
	District.....	44.97	48.03	46.45	46.51	40.12	42.45	40.79	40.91
8	Coamo.....	47.13	49.83	48.65	48.59	41.45	43.45	43.92	42.87
	Juana Diaz.....	50.96	53.19	49.57	51.49	45.64	46.14	44.22	45.48
	Santa Isabel.....	50.91	49.37	49.58	49.95	44.04	42.74	44.01	43.51
	District.....	49.29	51.08	49.16	49.95	43.60	44.40	44.05	44.03
9	Ponce.....	45.28	48.16	46.05	46.46	40.39	44.16	41.45	42.09
10	Yauco.....	52.94	55.95	52.61	54.01	47.28	52.73	49.40	50.06
	Sabana Grande.....	53.01	55.98	55.09	54.67	49.24	52.99	53.19	51.67
	District.....	52.98	55.95	53.37	54.24	48.09	52.89	50.56	50.63
11	San German.....	39.93	49.89	48.71	46.09	34.93	46.34	45.69	42.17
	Lajas.....	49.52	54.99	54.17	52.75	43.54	53.54	51.67	49.33
	Cabo Rojo.....	50.39	52.78	51.88	51.70	43.63	48.09	48.37	46.51
	District.....	45.76	51.01	51.04	49.52	39.89	48.54	47.94	44.12
12	Mayaguez.....	43.52	54.42	54.08	50.36	37.82	48.78	47.41	44.42
	Araucario.....	41.75	50.02	52.35	47.46	37.38	43.81	46.56	42.05
	Maricao.....	26.33	45.95	49.19	39.70	24.05	40.21	43.25	36.16
	District.....	38.86	51.86	52.92	47.99	34.15	46.04	46.59	42.41
13	Aguaadilla.....	51.44	56.02	54.21	53.89	44.26	45.82	46.84	45.49
	Aguada.....	44.09	50.85	48.69	47.78	37.84	43.90	42.32	41.24
	Isabela.....	49.27	52.02	53.79	51.46	42.21	44.24	47.77	44.37
	District.....	49.35	53.80	53.04	51.96	42.39	44.97	46.29	44.33
14	San Sebastian.....	49.81	55.45	56.82	54.13	42.21	46.59	48.87	46.33
	Lares.....	37.73	56.09	56.52	49.67	30.97	46.97	49.08	41.83
	Las Marias.....	26.55	53.39	52.44	45.83	22.52	47.18	45.07	39.74
	District.....	40.67	55.19	55.58	50.69	34.07	46.81	47.94	43.09
15	Utua.....	41.02	52.54	52.73	48.35	35.14	45.90	47.84	42.42
	Adjuntas.....	43.81	49.56	53.35	48.62	37.64	43.17	48.83	42.83
	District.....	42.01	51.47	52.97	48.44	36.01	44.92	48.22	42.57
16	Arecibo.....	46.11	48.13	44.19	46.18	40.98	41.86	37.59	40.23
	Camuy.....	43.67	52.78	49.49	50.46	40.56	43.21	41.01	41.69
	District.....	47.04	49.42	46.24	47.76	40.82	41.95	38.92	40.77
17	Manati.....	50.67	49.74	53.10	50.90	45.46	43.41	47.25	45.23
	Ciales.....	48.16	51.74	50.99	50.22	41.44	44.02	44.29	43.13
	Morovis.....	56.58	56.21	55.04	56.05	48.61	49.77	49.25	49.44
	District.....	51.23	51.99	52.65	51.89	44.82	45.15	46.75	45.46
18	Toa Alta.....	48.75	49.61	52.22	49.96	40.87	43.04	47.44	43.33
	Vega Baja.....	49.30	50.89	50.89	50.34	44.97	45.58	46.34	45.58
	District.....	49.02	50.28	51.52	50.16	42.85	44.39	46.86	44.48
19	Bayamon.....	41.93	42.47	39.24	41.32	37.26	37.66	35.33	36.83
	Total.....	45.76	50.25	49.37	48.42	40.18	44.21	43.90	42.71

TABLE 9.—Percentage of attendance.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

School district.	Locality.	Per cent of attendance per graded school.				Per cent of attendance per rural school.			
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
1	San Juan	93.09	91.64	93.10	92.43	90.60	86.53	89.00	88.69
	Rio Piedras.....	94.07	93.30	93.69	93.70	89.16	87.50	90.43	88.76
	District.....	93.22	91.73	93.22	92.54	90.10	86.92	89.83	88.75
2	Carolina	89.95	86.44	91.11	88.94	86.79	85.10	82.80	85.10
	Rio Grande.....	94.03	89.26	90.43	91.29	90.56	87.46	84.95	88.05
	District.....	91.96	87.87	90.77	90.13	88.72	86.40	83.91	86.67
3	Fajardo	91.58	83.92	87.42	89.65	87.68	86.36	86.01	86.71
	Naguabo	88.35	84.08	86.88	86.32	93.43	91.77	88.86	91.45
	Vieques	88.74	89.18	91.12	89.53	86.14	87.85	86.19	86.73
	Culebra								
	District.....	90.52	88.77	88.14	89.30	88.61	88.14	87.12	88.00
4	Humacao.....	90.31	88.50	89.76	89.52	89.85	91.07	95.33	91.43
	Yabucoa	95.86	93.55	93.95	94.52	92.10	92.21	94.63	93.14
	Patillas.....	94.74	88.75	95.59	92.62	88.14	88.91	87.03	88.12
	District.....	90.47	90.14	92.08	91.57	90.58	91.19	93.22	91.40
5	Caguas	86.68	92.15	86.91	88.71	85.44	85.49	84.04	85.08
	San Lorenzo.....	81.51	84.92	87.94	84.35	86.48	82.30	81.20	83.23
	Aguas Buenas.....	84.83	85.43	84.48	84.87	84.15	85.36	86.82	85.32
	District.....	86.05	89.23	87.03	87.05	85.60	84.34	83.93	84.48
6	Guayama.....	88.31	87.16	88.44	87.89	87.58	84.73	88.95	86.86
	Cayey	92.77	94.28	93.24	93.46	89.27	87.89	92.08	89.60
	District.....	90.13	89.72	90.14	89.98	88.33	86.25	90.26	88.08
7	Aibonito	91.81	96.28	94.46	94.13	87.93	90.63	85.76	88.57
	Comerio	92.43	91.56	93.14	92.23	89.96	89.22	88.02	89.16
	Barros.....	91.68	93.92	88.36	91.85	86.37	87.28	88.25	87.18
	District.....	91.96	94.08	92.10	92.80	89.22	88.38	87.81	87.96
8	Coamo.....	93.97	93.94	93.39	93.82	87.95	87.20	90.06	88.23
	Juana Diaz.....	92.55	93.64	94.41	93.41	89.56	86.75	89.21	88.33
	Santa Isabel.....	90.82	92.53	92.44	91.91	86.51	86.67	88.76	87.11
	District.....	92.92	93.61	93.58	93.33	88.46	86.92	89.61	88.15
9	Ponce	94.57	95.32	92.09	94.26	89.25	91.69	90.01	90.59
10	Yauco	92.55	95.01	94.80	94.16	89.31	94.25	93.90	92.69
	Sabana Grande.....	94.38	95.86	97.75	95.77	92.89	94.66	96.55	94.51
	District.....	93.15	95.29	95.82	94.71	90.75	94.53	94.74	93.95
11	San German.....	89.30	96.98	96.77	93.84	87.48	92.89	93.80	91.49
	Lajas	89.98	96.13	94.81	93.64	87.92	97.36	95.20	93.52
	Cabo Rojo.....	91.97	96.07	96.68	94.66	86.59	91.10	93.24	89.96
	District.....	90.16	96.20	96.43	94.02	87.17	93.33	93.93	91.44
12	Mayaguez.....	91.26	93.22	91.21	92.07	86.90	89.64	87.67	88.20
	Añasco	91.84	88.61	91.21	90.47	89.53	87.59	88.94	88.60
	Maricao	95.45	90.46	88.98	91.31	91.34	87.51	87.93	88.56
	District.....	91.87	91.76	89.14	91.57	87.88	88.78	88.04	88.37
13	Aguadilla.....	89.03	88.21	88.79	88.64	86.04	81.79	84.44	84.41
	Aguada.....	92.39	90.39	94.00	91.98	85.83	86.33	86.92	86.31
	Isabela.....	87.43	86.46	92.35	88.32	85.67	85.04	88.81	86.22
	District.....	89.17	88.08	90.46	89.10	85.90	83.59	87.28	85.32
14	San Sebastian.....	93.88	95.08	93.11	94.13	84.74	84.00	86.01	85.59
	Lares	88.85	93.54	92.41	91.43	82.08	83.74	86.84	84.22
	Las Marias.....	83.41	83.89	74.14	81.57	84.82	88.37	85.95	86.71
	District.....	90.46	92.38	89.64	91.06	83.77	84.82	86.25	85.01

TABLE 9.—Percentage of attendance—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Per cent of attendance per graded school.				Per cent of attendance per rural school.			
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
15	Utuaado	85.97	88.38	89.36	88.31	85.66	87.36	90.73	87.73
	Adjuntas	89.21	90.88	91.65	90.44	85.92	87.11	91.53	88.07
	District	87.14	89.35	90.50	88.80	85.72	87.27	91.03	87.88
16	Arecibo	89.45	91.70	89.67	90.12	88.87	86.97	85.05	87.12
	Camuy	85.61	83.79	82.18	84.01	83.34	81.87	82.87	82.62
	District	88.15	88.53	86.88	87.99	86.78	84.88	84.17	85.37
17	Manati	95.31	93.84	96.18	95.01	89.72	87.27	88.98	88.86
	Ciales	91.06	92.92	93.14	92.30	86.05	85.08	86.86	85.88
	Morovis	88.33	91.08	91.77	90.16	85.92	88.54	89.48	88.21
	District	93.49	93.26	94.91	93.75	87.49	86.84	88.79	87.61
18	Toa Alta	90.45	88.65	93.48	90.50	83.84	86.76	90.85	86.73
	Vega Baja	86.74	92.17	92.33	90.26	91.22	89.57	91.06	90.54
	District	88.45	90.59	92.89	90.37	87.41	88.29	90.95	88.67
19	Bayamon	88.50	90.88	93.95	90.31	88.86	88.67	90.03	89.13
	Total	90.94	91.56	91.42	91.33	87.81	87.98	88.92	88.17

TABLE 10.—Enrollment and attendance per school and percentage of attendance, 1904-5 and 1905-6.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily enrollment per school.		Average daily attendance per school.		Per cent attendance.	
		1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.
1	San Juan	35.82	38.63	33.11	35.88	92.43	92.88
	Rio Piedras	36.84	44.38	34.52	40.19	93.70	90.56
	District	36.05	39.17	33.36	36.28	92.54	92.62
2	Carolina	49.19	47.97	43.75	43.20	88.94	90.06
	Rio Grande	48.90	46.89	44.64	44.84	91.29	95.63
	District	49.04	47.43	44.20	44.03	90.13	92.83
3	Fajardo	48.42	48.03	43.51	43.49	89.65	90.55
	Naguabo	57.31	52.12	49.47	45.99	86.32	88.24
	Vieques	49.75	50.54	44.54	43.90	89.53	86.86
	District	49.81	49.05	44.48	43.88	89.30	89.46
4	Humacao	42.35	45.47	38.36	38.75	89.52	85.22
	Yabucoa	41.06	46.47	38.81	43.35	94.52	92.86
	Patillas	43.38	45.92	40.18	38.18	92.62	83.12
	District	42.37	45.85	38.80	40.17	91.57	87.61
5	Caguas	45.43	48.19	40.30	42.01	88.71	87.11
	San Lorenzo	42.67	48.42	35.99	39.55	84.35	81.68
	Agua Buenas	38.08	37.13	32.32	31.43	84.87	84.38
	District	43.85	47.23	38.17	40.21	87.05	85.14
6	Guayama	47.91	51.24	42.11	44.65	87.89	87.13
	Cayey	45.09	45.82	42.14	41.22	93.46	89.96
	District	46.81	48.94	42.12	43.19	89.98	88.25

TABLE 10.—Enrollment and attendance per school and percentage of attendance, 1904-5 and 1905-6—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily enrollment per school.		Average daily attendance per school.		Per cent attendance.	
		1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.
7	Aibonito.....	45.13	42.74	42.48	40.37	94.13	94.48
	Comerio.....	43.01	44.04	39.67	39.87	92.23	90.53
	Barros.....	41.69	44.31	38.29	41.31	91.85	93.72
	District.....	43.31	43.59	40.19	40.55	92.80	93.03
8	Coamo.....	48.41	51.54	45.42	47.45	93.82	92.06
	Juana Diaz.....	45.64	48.77	42.63	43.60	93.41	89.40
	Santa Isabel.....	45.81	49.61	41.46	44.30	91.91	89.29
	District.....	46.81	50.28	43.69	45.60	93.33	90.69
9	Ponce.....	45.61	42.29	42.99	38.84	94.26	91.84
10	Yauco.....	53.27	47.81	50.16	43.14	94.16	90.23
	Sabana Grande.....	49.64	48.79	47.55	43.64	95.77	89.44
	District.....	51.98	48.16	49.23	43.35	94.71	90.01
11	San German.....	46.75	46.54	43.87	41.31	93.84	88.76
	Lajas.....	46.82	49.52	43.84	44.98	93.64	90.83
	Cabo Rojo.....	50.04	50.18	47.37	46.02	94.66	91.71
	District.....	47.63	48.16	44.78	43.39	94.02	90.10
12	Mayaguez.....	41.11	46.89	37.85	42.25	92.07	90.11
	Añasco.....	48.16	45.12	43.57	40.98	90.47	90.82
	Maricao.....	53.19	41.13	48.57	38.11	91.31	92.66
	District.....	43.65	46.09	39.97	41.79	91.57	90.67
13	Aguadilla.....	38.99	41.93	34.56	35.25	88.64	84.06
	Aguada.....	41.28	44.79	37.97	39.63	91.98	88.48
	Isabela.....	42.72	50.34	37.73	41.89	88.32	83.21
	District.....	40.17	44.04	35.78	37.24	89.10	84.56
14	San Sebastian.....	53.29	50.60	50.16	46.81	94.13	92.51
	Lares.....	51.47	46.87	47.16	42.40	91.43	90.46
	Las Marias.....	48.03	39.70	39.18	29.90	81.57	75.31
	District.....	51.67	47.45	47.05	42.44	91.06	89.44
15	Utua.....	45.88	50.04	40.61	42.63	88.51	85.19
	Adjuntas.....	44.96	43.24	40.66	38.49	90.44	89.01
	District.....	45.55	47.24	40.45	40.94	88.80	86.66
16	Arecibo.....	41.38	47.85	37.29	41.29	90.12	86.71
	Camuy.....	44.85	46.92	37.68	39.59	84.01	84.38
	District.....	42.54	47.49	37.43	40.63	87.99	85.56
17	Manati.....	49.69	50.89	47.21	45.56	95.01	89.53
	Ciales.....	47.24	47.79	43.60	42.08	92.30	88.05
	Morovis.....	47.84	53.96	43.13	45.19	90.16	83.75
	District.....	48.81	50.63	45.76	45.26	93.75	89.39
18	Toa Alta.....	44.32	48.12	40.11	42.52	90.50	88.36
	Vega Baja.....	47.03	52.40	42.45	46.33	90.26	88.26
	District.....	45.77	50.21	41.36	44.36	90.37	88.35
19	Bayamon.....	39.63	42.39	35.79	36.12	90.31	85.21
	Total.....	44.01	44.63	40.21	39.84	91.33	89.27

TABLE 10.—Enrollment and attendance per school and percentage of attendance 1904-5 and 1905-6—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily enrollment per school.		Average daily attendance per school.		Per cent attendance.	
		1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.
1	San Juan	42.10	44.44	37.34	39.62	88.69	89.18
	Rio Piedras	45.63	48.61	40.50	41.09	88.76	84.58
	District	43.39	46.44	38.51	40.03	88.75	86.20
2	Carolina	46.91	49.23	39.92	40.12	85.10	81.47
	Rio Grande	51.39	59.22	45.25	53.95	88.05	91.10
	District	49.21	54.82	42.65	47.81	86.67	87.62
3	Fajardo	57.03	54.04	49.45	46.09	86.71	84.54
	Naguabo	56.60	53.25	51.76	47.92	91.45	89.99
	Vieques	50.56	44.82	43.85	37.79	86.73	84.31
	Culebra						
District	55.09	51.44	48.48	44.51	88.00	86.53	
4	Humacao	55.71	47.23	50.44	39.96	91.43	84.65
	Yabucoa	51.43	49.22	47.91	41.08	93.14	89.56
	Patillas	49.19	56.48	42.65	45.42	88.12	80.42
	District	52.69	50.15	48.04	42.63	91.40	85.01
5	Caguas	41.89	46.14	35.64	39.48	85.08	85.57
	San Lorenzo	46.15	40.43	38.41	30.79	83.23	76.15
	Aguas Buenas	47.42	46.16	40.46	40.69	85.32	88.15
	District	44.21	44.75	37.35	37.20	84.48	83.13
6	Guayama	44.35	47.61	38.52	41.18	86.86	86.49
	Cayey	40.96	45.89	36.70	39.96	89.60	87.08
	District	42.77	46.80	37.67	40.61	88.08	86.77
7	Aibonito	44.63	46.33	39.53	40.42	88.57	87.24
	Comerio	44.65	44.77	39.81	38.44	89.16	85.86
	Barros	48.12	48.14	41.95	42.25	87.18	87.77
	District	46.51	46.71	40.91	40.71	87.96	87.15
8	Coamo	48.59	52.61	42.87	46.25	88.23	87.91
	Juana Diaz	51.49	51.41	45.48	44.22	88.33	86.02
	Santa Isabel	49.95	46.04	43.51	38.31	87.11	83.21
District	49.95	51.31	44.03	44.45	88.15	86.63	
9	Ponce	46.46	44.70	42.09	39.63	90.59	88.66
10	Yauco	54.01	50.51	50.06	44.11	92.69	87.33
	Sabana Grande	54.67	47.90	51.67	42.60	94.51	88.93
	District	54.24	49.51	50.63	43.53	93.95	87.92
11	San German	46.09	45.66	42.17	38.90	91.49	85.19
	Lajas	52.75	51.01	49.33	43.33	93.52	84.94
	Cabo Rojo	51.70	48.59	46.51	42.12	89.96	86.68
	District	49.52	49.41	44.12	42.55	91.44	86.12
12	Mayaguez	50.36	47.06	44.42	40.85	88.20	86.80
	Añasco	47.46	48.17	42.05	41.00	88.60	85.12
	Maricao	39.70	38.37	35.16	33.48	88.56	87.25
	District	47.99	46.16	42.41	39.85	88.37	86.33
13	Aguadilla	53.89	51.25	45.49	39.89	84.41	77.83
	Aguada	47.78	46.76	41.24	39.27	86.31	83.98
	Isabela	51.46	53.91	44.37	45.58	86.22	84.70
	District	51.96	51.25	44.33	41.46	85.32	80.90
14	San Sebastian	54.13	49.89	46.33	40.36	85.59	80.89
	Lares	49.67	41.73	41.83	34.16	84.22	81.86
	Las Marias	45.83	39.26	39.74	33.29	86.71	84.79
	District	50.69	44.02	43.09	36.19	85.01	82.21

TABLE 10.—Enrollment and attendance per school and percentage of attendance, 1904-5 and 1905-6—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily enrollment per school.		Average daily attendance per school.		Per cent attendance.	
		1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.
15	Utuaño	48.35	49.40	42.42	40.48	87.73	81.94
	Adjuntas	48.62	47.50	42.83	40.97	88.07	86.25
	District	48.44	48.81	42.57	40.80	87.88	83.59
16	Arecibo	46.18	49.82	40.23	43.24	87.12	86.79
	Camuy	50.46	53.46	41.69	44.90	82.62	84.00
	District	47.76	51.02	40.77	43.82	85.37	85.89
17	Manatí	50.90	53.61	45.23	44.97	88.86	83.88
	Ciales	50.22	54.46	43.13	47.12	85.88	86.52
	Morovis	56.05	52.84	49.44	44.69	88.21	84.59
	District	51.89	53.64	45.46	45.45	87.61	84.73
18	Toa Alta	49.96	55.61	43.33	45.87	86.73	82.48
	Vega Baja	50.34	50.69	45.58	43.59	90.54	85.99
	District	50.16	53.06	44.48	44.68	88.67	84.21
19	Bayamón	41.32	48.06	36.83	39.69	89.13	82.57
	Total	48.42	48.83	42.71	41.64	88.17	85.27

TABLE 11.—Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED.

School district.	Locality.	First grade.			Second grade.			Third grade.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1	San Juan	312	333	645	264	262	526	153	152	305
	Rio Piedras	70	67	137	36	35	71	13	37	50
	District	382	400	782	300	297	597	166	189	355
2	Carolina	70	74	144	42	50	92	38	23	61
	Rio Grande	90	99	189	39	38	77	29	43	72
	District	160	173	333	81	88	169	67	66	133
3	Fajardo	155	146	301	82	77	159	73	88	161
	Naguabo	42	19	61	13	19	32	17	9	26
	Vieques	22	33	55	45	43	88	28	36	64
	Culebra									
District	219	198	417	140	139	279	118	133	251	
4	Humacao	48	56	104	61	65	126	51	44	95
	Yabucoa	13	21	34	30	41	71	23	14	37
	Patillas	35	50	85	20	26	46	18	18	36
	District	96	127	223	111	132	243	92	76	168
5	Caguas	108	95	198	118	107	225	96	91	187
	San Lorenzo	60	44	104	40	52	92	61	60	121
	Aguas Buenas	29	23	52	10	11	21	8	8	16
	District	192	162	354	168	170	338	165	159	324
6	Guayama	225	203	428	134	109	243	73	63	136
	Cayey	91	106	197	59	69	128	58	44	102
	District	316	309	625	193	178	371	131	107	238
7	Aibonito	79	54	133	24	21	45	8	17	25
	Comerio	62	64	126	8	3	11	19	21	40
	Barros	83	59	142	11	8	19	22	21	43
	District	224	177	401	43	32	75	49	59	108

TABLE 11.—*Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906*—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	First grade.			Second grade.			Third grade.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
8	Coamo	96	67	163	54	56	110	54	47	101
	Juana Diaz	65	80	145	28	23	51	43	39	82
	Santa Isabel	24	27	51	29	21	50	19	22	41
	District	185	174	359	111	100	211	116	108	224
9	Ponce	505	438	943	343	292	635	121	111	232
10	Yauco	225	159	384	73	82	155	53	41	94
	Sabana Grande	134	88	222	50	31	81	31	28	59
	District	359	247	606	123	113	236	84	69	153
11	San German	119	80	199	56	48	104	71	76	147
	Lajas	60	42	102	22	23	45	8	11	19
	Cabo Rojo	22	13	35	71	54	125	28	18	46
	District	201	135	336	149	125	274	107	105	212
12	Mayaguez	203	188	391	122	95	217	89	117	206
	Añasco	81	84	165	23	27	50	45	30	75
	Maricao	56	34	90	18	8	26	15	14	29
	District	340	306	646	163	130	293	149	161	310
13	Aguadilla	127	106	233	114	79	193	57	56	113
	Aguada	46	29	75	18	21	39	17	11	28
	Isabela	66	61	127	20	22	42	26	6	32
	District	239	196	435	152	122	274	100	73	173
14	San Sebastian	101	73	174	39	22	61	25	22	47
	Lares	61	54	115	24	18	42	10	7	17
	Las Marias	49	40	89	19	19	38	6	5	11
	District	211	167	378	82	59	141	41	34	75
15	Utuaado	100	98	198	68	67	135	53	52	105
	Adjuntas	60	30	90	29	21	50	34	19	53
	District	160	128	288	97	88	185	87	71	158
16	Arecibo	246	251	497	95	89	184	64	69	133
	Camuy	178	145	323	54	42	96	26	33	59
	District	424	396	820	149	131	280	90	102	192
17	Manati	100	60	160	102	80	182	22	25	47
	Ciales	68	63	131	30	33	63	15	6	21
	Morovis	22	16	38	4	6	10	4	2	6
	District	190	139	329	136	119	255	41	33	74
18	Toa Alta	108	81	189	32	21	53	53	58	111
	Vega Baja	138	109	247	39	46	85	36	43	79
	District	246	190	436	71	67	138	89	101	190
19	Bayamon	272	222	494	83	68	151	70	83	153
	Total	4,921	4,284	9,205	2,695	2,450	5,145	1,883	1,840	3,723

TABLE 11.—*Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906—Continued.*

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Fourth grade.			Fifth grade.			Sixth grade.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1	San Juan	116	123	239	46	58	104	56	42	98
	Rio Piedras	26	28	54	22	18	40	12	22	34
	District	142	151	293	68	76	144	68	64	132
2	Carolina	17	17	34	23	10	33	8	11	19
	Rio Grande	20	9	29	20	7	27	14	13	27
	District	37	26	63	43	17	60	22	24	46
3	Fajardo	38	36	74	26	21	47	20	18	38
	Naguabo	12	8	20	8	5	13	9	6	15
	Vieques	3	5	8	12	15	27	2	5	7
	Culebra									
	District	53	49	102	46	41	87	31	29	60
4	Humacao	15	33	48	10	5	15	15	5	20
	Yabucoa	33	36	69	25	26	51			
	Patillas	2	5	7						
	District	50	74	124	35	31	66	15	5	20
5	Caguas	53	44	97	32	20	52	9	8	17
	San Lorenzo	20	16	36	24	21	45	4	18	22
	Aguas Buenas	8	7	15	2	5	7			
	District	81	67	148	58	46	104	13	26	39
6	Guayama	33	23	56	40	31	71	11	7	18
	Cayey	14	17	31	38	32	70	18	6	24
	District	47	40	87	78	63	141	29	13	42
7	Aibonito	17	8	25	10	9	19	13	9	22
	Comerio	11	7	18	14	5	19			
	Barros	17	6	23	24	6	30			
	District	45	21	66	48	20	68	13	9	22
8	Coamo	29	24	53	21	8	29	22	2	24
	Juana Diaz	18	16	34	10	4	14	6	12	18
	Santa Isabel	12	7	19	10	6	16			
	District	59	47	106	41	18	59	28	14	42
9	Ponce	78	83	161	43	43	86	27	47	74
10	Yauco	37	22	59	37	36	73	13	11	24
	Sabana Grande	20	7	27	11	5	16			
	District	57	29	86	48	41	89	13	11	24
11	San German	45	41	86	26	10	36	8	11	19
	Lajas	15	10	25						
	Cabo Rojo	22	27	49	17	10	27	9	6	15
	District	82	78	160	43	20	63	17	17	34
12	Mayaguez	65	51	116	38	24	62	19	8	27
	Añasco	45	21	66	18	27	45	13	4	17
	Maricao	7	16	23						
	District	117	88	205	56	51	107	32	12	44
13	Aguadilla	51	24	75	20	7	27	1		1
	Aguada	12	1	13	7	2	9	7		7
	Isabela	11	4	15	6	3	9	7	3	10
	District	74	29	103	33	12	45	15	3	18
14	San Sebastian	10	2	12	17	13	30	3	2	5
	Lares	12	16	28	15	12	27	11	11	22
	Las Marias	1	4	5						
	District	23	22	45	32	25	57	14	13	27

TABLE 11.—*Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906*—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Fourth grade.			Fifth grade.			Sixth grade.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
15	Uturado	34	20	54	17	23	40	9	14	23
	Adjuntas	37	14	51	21	13	34	6	8	14
	District	71	34	105	38	36	74	15	22	37
16	Arecibo	56	73	129	26	20	46	20	11	31
	Camuy	36	21	57	17	8	25	4	2	6
	District	92	94	186	43	28	71	24	13	37
17	Manati	63	43	106	23	12	35	3	5	8
	Ciales	14	5	19	5	5	10	4	1	5
	Morovis	8	9	17	11	4	15	7	1	8
	District	85	57	142	39	21	60	14	7	21
18	Toa Alta	29	21	50	7	8	15	2	2	4
	Vega Baja	26	20	46	9	4	13	12	.....	12
	District	55	41	96	16	12	28	14	2	16
19	Bayamon	35	35	70	23	19	42	5	2	7
	Total	1,253	1,065	2,348	831	620	1,451	409	333	742

School district.	Locality.	Seventh grade.			Eighth grade.			Total in all grades.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1	San Juan	33	36	69	25	15	40	1,005	1,021	2,026
	Rio Piedras	13	15	28	11	14	25	203	236	439
	District	46	51	97	36	29	65	1,208	1,257	2,465
2	Carolina	5	1	6	3	2	5	206	188	394
	Rio Grande	5	8	13	.....	.....	.....	217	217	434
	District	10	9	19	3	2	5	423	405	828
3	Fajardo	3	9	12	3	10	13	400	405	805
	Naguabo	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	106	69	175
	Vieques	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	114	140	254
	Culebra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	District	10	15	25	3	10	13	620	614	1,234
4	Humacao	16	11	27	6	9	15	222	228	450
	Yabucoa	8	12	20	6	5	11	138	155	293
	Patillas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	99	174
	District	24	23	47	12	14	26	435	482	917
5	Caguas	8	6	14	4	10	14	423	381	804
	San Lorenzo	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	211	215	426
	Aguas Buenas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	54	111
	District	10	10	20	4	10	14	691	650	1,341
6	Guayama	15	7	22	27	13	40	558	456	1,014
	Cayey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	274	552
	District	15	7	22	27	13	40	836	730	1,566
7	Aibonito .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	118	269
	Comerio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	100	214
	Barros .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	100	257
	District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	318	740	
8	Coamo .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	277	207	484
	Juana Diaz	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....	177	179	356
	Santa Isabel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	83	177
	District	7	5	12	1	3	4	548	469	1,017

TABLE 11.—*Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906—Continued.*

COMMON SCHOOLS, GRADED—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Seventh grade.			Eighth grade.			Total in all grades.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
9	Ponce.....	14	29	43	36	29	65	1,167	1,072	2,239
10	Yauco.....	9	13	22				447	364	811
	Sabana Grande.....							246	159	405
	District.....	9	13	22				693	523	1,216
11	San German.....	5	11	16				330	277	607
	Lajas.....							105	86	191
	Cabo Rojo.....							169	128	297
	District.....	5	11	16				604	491	1,095
12	Mayaguez.....	15	14	29	16	15	31	567	512	1,079
	Añasco.....				6	10	16	231	203	434
	Maricao.....							96	72	168
	District.....	15	14	29	22	25	47	894	787	1,681
13	Aguadilla.....	5	10	15	4	1	5	379	283	662
	Aguada.....							107	64	171
	Isabela.....	7	2	9	2	7	9	145	108	253
	District.....	12	12	24	6	8	14	631	455	1,086
14	San Sebastian.....				2	1	3	197	135	332
	Lares.....	5	5	10	3	7	10	141	130	271
	Las Marias.....							75	68	143
	District.....	5	5	10	5	8	13	413	333	746
15	Utua.....	6	3	9				287	277	564
	Adjuntas.....	5	14	19				192	119	311
	District.....	11	17	28				479	396	875
16	Arecibo.....							507	513	1,020
	Camuy.....							315	251	566
	District.....							822	764	1,586
17	Manati.....	9	3	12				322	228	550
	Ciales.....	1	1	2				137	114	251
	Morovis.....							56	38	94
	District.....	10	4	14				515	380	895
18	Toa Alta.....							231	191	422
	Vega Baja.....	11	13	24	2	5	7	273	240	513
	District.....	11	13	24	2	5	7	504	431	935
19	Bayamon.....	8	13	21	3	9	12	499	451	950
	Total.....	222	251	473	160	165	325	12,404	11,008	23,412

TABLE 11.—*Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906*—Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL.

School district.	Locality.	First grade.			Second grade.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	San Juan	273	234	507	41	40	81
	Río Piedras	149	97	246	67	60	127
	District	422	331	753	108	100	208
2	Carolina	213	155	368	118	67	185
	Río Grande	226	145	371	151	101	252
	District	439	300	739	269	168	437
3	Fajardo	146	166	312	50	67	117
	Naguabo	78	58	136	49	39	88
	Vieques	86	74	160	18	7	25
	Culebra						
District	310	298	608	117	113	230	
4	Humacao	163	138	301	34	28	62
	Yabucoa	183	131	314	39	22	61
	Patillas	74	34	108	14	3	17
	District	420	303	723	87	53	140
5	Caguas	209	117	326	40	22	62
	San Lorenzo	165	92	257	26	14	40
	Aguas Buenas	78	33	111	24	12	36
	District	452	242	694	90	48	138
6	Guayama	185	112	297	93	36	129
	Cayey	152	90	242	64	37	101
	District	337	202	539	157	73	230
7	Aibonito	80	42	122	41	21	62
	Comerio	136	63	199	54	19	73
	Barros	261	131	392	97	36	133
	District	477	236	713	192	76	268
8	Coamo	245	140	385	151	80	231
	Juana Díaz	276	184	460	99	83	182
	Santa Isabel	82	84	166	37	22	59
	District	603	408	1,011	287	185	472
9	Ponce	523	477	1,000	237	169	406
10	Yauco	296	185	481	123	78	201
	Sabana Grande	169	122	291	42	48	90
	District	465	307	772	165	126	291
11	San German	251	224	475	93	82	175
	Lajas	156	124	280	55	58	113
	Cabo Rojo	256	171	427	81	61	142
	District	663	519	1,182	229	201	430
12	Mayaguez	359	298	657	134	135	269
	Añasco	198	174	372	72	57	129
	Maricao	104	65	169	29	15	44
	District	661	537	1,198	235	207	442
13	Agua-dilla	331	157	488	180	84	264
	Agua-da	124	84	208	43	33	76
	Isabela	213	102	315	95	50	145
	District	668	343	1,011	318	167	485
14	San Sebastian	382	208	590	126	71	197
	Lares	260	145	405	122	67	189
	Las Marias	210	141	351	54	49	103
	District	852	494	1,346	302	187	489

TABLE 11.—*Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906—Continued.*

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL—Continued.

School district.	Location.	First grade.			Second grade.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15	Utunado	243	120	363	169	69	238
	Adjuntas	158	84	242	76	50	126
	District	401	204	605	245	119	364
16	Arecibo	350	268	618	114	112	226
	Camuy	243	117	360	132	42	174
	District	593	385	978	246	154	400
17	Manati	145	111	256	58	34	92
	Ciales	154	58	212	50	24	74
	Morovis	93	56	149	53	21	74
	District	392	225	617	161	79	240
18	Toa Alta	157	96	253	69	48	117
	Vega Baja	165	122	287	65	59	124
	District	322	218	540	134	107	241
19	Bayamon	639	525	1,164	152	130	282
	Total	9,639	6,554	16,193	3,731	2,462	6,193

School district.	Locality.	Third grade.			Total in all grades.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	San Juan	30	12	42	344	286	630
	Rio Piedras	35	14	49	251	171	422
	District	65	26	91	595	457	1,052
2	Carolina	42	34	76	373	256	629
	Rio Grande	64	33	97	441	279	720
	District	106	67	173	814	535	1,349
3	Fajardo	31	28	59	227	261	488
	Naguabo	26	17	43	153	114	267
	Vieques	17	9	26	121	90	211
	Culebra						
	District	74	54	128	501	465	966
4	Humacao	21	10	31	218	176	394
	Yabucoa	18	12	30	240	165	405
	Patillas	9		9	97	37	134
	District	48	22	70	555	378	933
5	Caguas	13	17	30	262	156	418
	San Lorenzo	2	4	6	193	110	303
	Aguas Buenas	7	4	11	109	49	158
	District	22	25	47	564	315	879
6	Guayama	14	8	22	292	156	448
	Cayey	21	7	28	237	134	371
	District	35	15	50	529	290	819
7	Aibonito	8	1	9	129	64	193
	Comerio	4		4	194	82	276
	Barros	51	14	65	409	181	590
	District	63	15	78	732	327	1,059
8	Coamo	90	54	144	486	274	760
	Juana Diaz	65	20	85	440	287	727
	Santa Isabel	15	10	25	134	116	250
	District	170	84	254	1,060	677	1,737

TABLE 11.—*Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906—Continued.*

COMMON SCHOOLS, RURAL—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Third grade.			Total in all grades.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	Ponce	124	88	212	884	734	1,618
10	Yauco	49	18	67	468	281	749
	Sabana Grande	5	7	12	216	177	393
	District	54	25	79	684	458	1,142
11	San German	61	45	106	405	351	756
	Lajas	31	17	48	242	199	441
	Cabo Rojo	55	27	82	392	259	651
	District	147	89	236	1,039	809	1,848
12	Mayaguez	78	58	136	571	491	1,062
	Añasco	27	25	52	297	256	553
	Maricao	10	11	21	143	91	234
	District	115	94	209	1,011	838	1,849
13	Aguadilla	115	34	149	626	275	901
	Aguada	28	8	36	195	125	320
	Isabela	48	16	64	356	168	524
	District	191	58	249	1,177	568	1,745
14	San Sebastian	55	27	82	563	306	869
	Lares	39	19	58	421	231	652
	Las Marias	40	13	53	304	203	507
	District	134	59	193	1,288	740	2,028
15	Utua	110	43	153	522	232	754
	Adjuntas	52	34	86	286	168	454
	District	162	77	239	808	400	1,208
16	Arecibo	60	49	109	524	429	953
	Camuy	65	20	85	440	179	619
	District	125	69	194	964	608	1,572
17	Manati	31	20	51	234	165	399
	Ciales	28	15	43	232	97	329
	Morovis	52	8	60	198	85	283
	District	111	43	154	664	347	1,011
18	Toa Alta	42	35	77	268	179	447
	Vega Baja	78	32	110	308	213	521
	District	120	67	187	576	392	968
19	Bayamon	68	50	118	859	705	1,564
	Total	1,934	1,027	2,961	15,304	10,043	25,347

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906.

MALES—FIRST GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan	5	25	68	69	63	39	21	17	4	1							312
	Rio Piedras	1	7	17	8	9	11	8	5	1	2	1						70
	District	6	32	85	77	72	50	29	22	5	3	1						382
2	Carolina	1	9	22	14	7	7	6	3	1								70
	Rio Grande	2	9	25	13	12	19	3	2	2	3							90
	District	3	18	47	27	19	26	9	5	3	3							160
3	Fajardo	1	13	28	31	22	34	14	7	4	1							155
	Naguabo		1	8	11	6	11	3	1	1								42
	Vieques		4	5	2	5	5			1								22
	Culebra																	
	District	1	18	41	44	33	50	17	8	6	1							219
4	Humacao	1	9	12	7	2	14	1	1	1								48
	Yabucoa		1	1	1	2	6		2									13
	Patillas	1	2	6	9	4	7	4	2									35
	District	2	12	19	17	8	27	5	5	1								96
5	Caguas		6	18	32	13	19	7	5	2	1							103
	San Lorenzo	6	10	21	8	4	7	2	2									60
	Aguas Buenas			8	10	2	7	2										29
	District	6	16	47	50	19	33	11	7	2	1							192
6	Guayama		9	45	51	39	46	14	16	3	1	1						225
	Cayey	1	6	17	18	19	20	6	2	1	1							91
	District	1	15	62	69	58	66	20	18	4	2	1						316
7	Aibonito	1	6	10	18	14	15	7	6	2								79
	Comerio	4	6	17	12	6	9	4	4									62
	Barros		17	14	16	9	17	6	4									83
	District	5	29	41	46	29	41	17	14	2								224
8	Coamo		8	29	23	16	12	3	1	3	1							96
	Juana Diaz	2	8	19	14	7	8	3	3	1								65
	Santa Isabel		6	7	3	1	4	2	1									24
	District	2	22	55	40	24	24	8	5	4	1							185
9	Ponce	3	27	56	72	100	91	63	49	26	17	1						505
10	Yauco	2	20	58	58	32	25	12	11	4	3							225
	Sabana Grande	1	19	22	26	12	29	15	6	2	1	1						134
	District	3	39	80	84	44	54	27	17	6	4	1						359
11	San German	4	18	19	34	25	13	2	1	3								119
	Lajas	5	5	16	16	8	4		6									60
	Cabo Rojo		5	3	3		6	1	1	1	1	1						22
	District	9	28	38	53	33	23	3	8	4	1	1						201
12	Mayaguez		6	27	36	41	44	24	17	5	2	1						203
	Añasco		8	25	10	11	13	2	9	3								81
	Maricao	6	11	15	6	4	7	1	5			1						56
	District	6	25	67	52	56	64	27	31	8	2	2						340
13	Aguadilla		14	20	31	20	27	7	6	2								127
	Aguada	4	5	9	13	6	4	1	1	3								46
	Isabela		5	17	7	10	14	7	3	2	2	1						66
	District	4	24	46	51	36	45	15	10	7		1						239
14	San Sebastian ..	4	12	27	20	14	18	5			1							101
	Lares	3	4	11	11	14	7	7	3	1								61
	Las Marias	2	4	8	12	8	5	2	3	3	2							49
	District	9	20	46	43	36	30	14	6	4	3							211

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
15	Utuaño	4	11	30	15	15	14	6	4	1								100
	Adjuntas		7	21	11	9	6		1	1	4							60
	District	4	18	51	26	24	20	6	5	2	4							160
16	Arecibo	5	16	34	46	34	54	20	26	9	1	1						246
	Camuy	8	25	39	35	23	24	8	7	7	2							178
	District	13	41	73	81	57	78	28	33	16	3	1						424
17	Manatí		2	16	20	17	19	11	11	4								100
	Ciales	6	6	15	15	8	8	3	6		1							68
	Morovis			2	2	1	8	2	3	4								22
District	6	8	33	37	26	35	16	20	8	1							190	
18	Toa Alta		21	22	27	15	14	2	5	2								108
	Vega Baja	2	42	27	22	18	14	10	2		1							138
	District	2	63	49	49	33	28	12	7	2	1							246
19	Bayamon	8	33	57	48	34	44	28	14	6								272
	Total	93	488	993	966	741	829	355	284	116	47	9						4,921

MALES—SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan			5	26	46	70	46	59	10	2							264
	Río Piedras			3	4	10	9	5	3	2								36
	District			8	30	56	79	51	62	12	2							300
2	Carolina				5	7	16	5	9									42
	Río Grande			2	3	3	9	10	11	1								39
	District			2	8	10	25	15	20	1								81
3	Fajardo		1	6	7	12	17	16	15	6	1		1					82
	Naguabo					3	6	2	2									13
	Vieques		1	4	3	12	12	7	3	3								45
District		2	10	10	27	35	25	20	9	1		1					140	
4	Humacao			8	14	15	13	2	8	1								61
	Yabucoa		1	1	9	4	5	5	4		1							30
	Patillas			1	2	3	5	1	7	1								20
District		1	10	25	22	23	8	19	2	1							111	
5	Caguas		1	2	18	30	22	22	16	6	1							118
	San Lorenzo		1	5	15	10	7	1	1									40
	Aguas Buenas				4	1	2	3										10
District		2	7	37	41	31	26	17	6	1							168	
6	Guayama			1	8	7	29	25	36	21	6	1						134
	Cayey			1	12	8	12	7	13	4	2							59
	District			2	20	15	41	32	49	25	8	1						193
7	Aibonito				2	5	4	4	8	1								24
	Comerio						3	2	2		1							8
	Barros					2	2	2	2	2	1							11
District				2	7	9	8	12	3	2							43	
8	Coamo			4	6	18	13	4	6	2	1							54
	Juana Díaz				2	7	11	2	4	2								28
	Santa Isabel		1	1		4	9	8	3	2	1							29
District		1	5	8	29	33	14	13	6	2							111	

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	
9	Ponce			4	9	35	62	76	71	50	26	9	1				343
10	Yauco			2	12	24	7	8	14	4	1	1					73
	Sabana Grande					4	9	18	11	5	3						50
	District			2	12	28	16	26	25	9	4	1					123
11	San German			1	8	10	18	10	4	3	2						56
	Lajas			2	1	2	8	3	5	1							22
	Cabo Rojo			3	12	9	20	7	11	4	3	2					71
	District			6	21	21	46	20	20	8	5	2					149
12	Mayaguez				18	17	34	25	18	5	3	2					122
	Añasco			1	3	6	5	8									23
	Maricao				2	2	5	2	3	2	2						18
	District			1	23	25	44	35	21	7	5	2					163
13	Aguadilla				10	20	22	26	26	7	1	1		1			114
	Agüada			1	2	2	5	2	3	1	1						18
	Isabela				1		3	7	3	4	2						20
	District			1	3	12	28	31	32	31	10	2	1		1		152
14	San Sebastian			2	5	7	7	9	7	1	1						39
	Lares			3	2	3	7	3	3	2	1						24
	Las Marias				1	5		1	7	1	2	2					19
	District			5	8	15	14	13	17	4	4	2					82
15	Utua do			6	18	10	14	12	5	2	1						68
	Adjuntas			3	10	8	4	3	1								29
	District			9	28	18	18	15	6	2	1						97
16	Arecibo				1	7	30	11	26	12	6	2					95
	Camuy				8	8	15	11	5	4	1	2					54
	District				9	15	45	22	31	16	7	4					149
17	Manati			1	3	12	25	18	22	15	4	2					102
	Ciales			1	1	3	1	6	6	5	1						30
	Morovis						1	1	1	1							4
	District			1	2	6	13	32	25	29	21	5	2				136
18	Toa Alta			1	1	7	8	5	7	2		1					32
	Vega Baja				2	6	11	10	4	3	3						39
	District			1	3	13	19	15	11	5	3	1					71
19	Bayamon				2	7	16	20	12	14	5	5	1	1			83
	Total			9	81	288	440	619	466	482	199	82	25	3	1		2,695

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—THIRD GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan				4	16	24	41	31	30	3	3	1					163
	Rio Piedras						3	3	3	1	3						13	
	District				4	16	27	44	34	31	6	3	1				166	
2	Carolina						3	4	10	12	6	1	1	1			38	
	Rio Grande				1	2	5	5	7	5	2	2					29	
	District				1	5	9	15	19	11	3	3	1				67	
3	Fajardo				4	3	11	15	24	12	4						73	
	Naguabo						8	3	6								17	
	Vieques						6	8	5	5	2	1	1				28	
	Culebra																	
District				4	9	27	23	35	14	5	1					118		
4	Humacao					6	4	10	11	13	6	1					51	
	Yabucoa				1	3	2	6	4	6	1						23	
	Patillas						3	2	2	7	3	1					18	
	District				1	9	9	18	17	26	10	2					92	
5	Caguas					1	4	8	21	17	25	15	2	3			96	
	San Lorenzo				1	2	6	12	28	7	5						61	
	Agua Buenas							1	3		2	2					8	
	District				1	3	10	21	52	24	32	17	2	3			165	
6	Guayama					1	1	9	17	26	16	1	2				73	
	Cayey					2	2	12	9	20	8	4	1				58	
	District				3	3	21	26	46	24	5	3					131	
7	Aibonito									8							8	
	Comerio				1	1	5	1	5	4	2						19	
	Barros						3	3	6	8	1		1				22	
	District				1	1	8	12	11	12	3		1				49	
8	Coamo					2	2	11	12	18	5	1	3				54	
	Juana Diaz					1	6	9	17	10							43	
	Santa Isabel					2	3	3	5	4	1	1					19	
	District				2	5	20	24	40	19	2	4					116	
9	Ponce				1	8	14	25	36	22	11	2	2				121	
10	Yauco					1	7	13	15	10	3	3		1			53	
	Sabana Grande					1	2	6	9	11	2						31	
	District					2	9	19	24	21	5	3		1			84	
11	San German					2	7	8	13	26	7	5	2	1			71	
	Lajas					1	2	2	1	2							8	
	Cabo Rojo					1	8	6	6	5	2						28	
	District				2	9	18	21	33	14	7	2	1				107	
12	Mayaguez						7	16	17	24	18	3	3	1			89	
	Añasco					3		8	13	12	4	2	1	2			45	
	Maricao					2	1	4	3	3	1	1					15	
	District				3	9	25	34	39	25	6	5	3				149	
13	Agua de Piedra					1	1	9	8	16	15	3	3	1			57	
	Agua de San Juan					1	4	5	3	3							17	
	Isabela					1		5	6	8	1	2	2	1			26	
	District				2	2	18	19	27	19	5	6	2				100	
14	San Sebastian						3	6	1	6	2	3	4				25	
	Lares								2	3	1	3		1			10	
	Las Marias					1			2	2		1					6	
	District				1	3	6	5	11	3	7	4		1			41	

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
15	Utuaño					4	13	14	16	3	2	1						53
	Adjuntas					6	6	3	9	3	5	2						34
	District					10	19	17	25	6	7	3						87
16	Arecibo						6	9	15	17	12	5						64
	Camuy					2	6	7	7	2	1	1						26
	District					2	12	16	22	19	13	6						90
17	Manatí							5	4	8	2	2	1					22
	Ciales					1	1	1	5	4	2	1						15
	Morovis								1	1	1				1			4
	District					1	6	6	14	7	4	2	1					41
18	Toa Alta			2	5	11	12	12	9	1	1							53
	Vega Baja				2	4	9	6	10	4		1						36
	District			2	7	15	21	18	19	5	1	1						89
19	Bayamón				5	6	12	16	14	11	3	1	2					70
	Total		1	6	55	136	342	381	507	290	97	52	14	2				1,883

MALES—FOURTH GRADE.

1	San Juan					4	12	18	36	25	16	5						116
	Río Piedras						1	6	4	9	3	3						26
	District					4	13	24	40	34	19	8						142
2	Carolina						2	1	4	5	4	1						17
	Río Grande								2	5	5	6	2					20
	District						2	3	9	10	10	3						37
3	Fajardo					1	7	7	7	14	2							38
	Naguabo					1	1	2	5	2	1							12
	Vieques								1	1	1							3
	Culebra																	
District					2	8	10	13	17	3							53	
4	Humacao				1		2	3	3	5		1						15
	Yabucoa				1	3	8	6	5	6	3	1						33
	Patillas											2						2
	District				2	3	10	9	8	11	3	4						50
5	Caguas					1	3	8	15	17	6	2	1					53
	San Lorenzo					1	7	5	5	2								20
	Aguas Buenas						1		2		3	2						8
	District					2	11	13	22	19	9	4	1					81
6	Guayama					1	4	3	14	8	1	2						33
	Cayey						1		4	5	3	1						14
	District					1	5	3	18	13	4	3						47
7	Aibonito						2	10	2	1	1	1						17
	Comerio							1	3	6	1							11
	Barros							1	4	1	4	4	3					17
	District						2	12	9	8	6	5	3					45
8	Coamo					1	4	8	6	4	6							29
	Juana Díaz					1	2	5	4	3	3							18
	Santa Isabel								4	4	3	1						12
	District					1	5	10	15	12	12	4						59

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—FOURTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	
9	Ponce					1	5	7	14	21	20	7	3				78
10	Yauco				1	3	3	10	12	5	2	1					37
	Sabana Grande							1	3	7	5	4					20
	District				1	3	3	11	15	12	7	5					57
11	San German					1	1	8	12	14	4	4		1			45
	Añasco								2	6	4	3					15
	Cabo Rojo					1	3	3	3	9	2		1				22
	District					2	4	11	17	29	10	7	1	1			82
12	Mayaguez						7	8	21	18	7	3	1				65
	Añasco						2	5	10	9	12	4	1	2			45
	Maricao						1		1	2	1	1	1				7
	District						10	13	32	29	20	8	3	2			117
13	Aguadilla					1		4	11	12	14	7		1	1		51
	Aguada						1	1	5	2		3					12
	Isabela						1	2	2	1	2	1		1	1		11
	District					1	2	7	18	15	16	11		2	2		74
14	San Sebastian						3	2	4		1						10
	Lares					1		2	5	3	1						12
	Las Marias							1									1
	District					1	3	5	9	3	2						23
15	Utua do					1	2	6	7	6	7	4		1			34
	Adjuntas						3	7	16	6	2	2	1				37
	District					1	5	13	23	12	9	6	1	1			71
16	Arecibo					1	2	4	10	15	14	5	4		1		56
	Camuy						5	2	10	9	5	5					36
	District					1	7	6	20	24	19	10	4		1		92
17	Manati					1	7	9	13	15	12	4	1	1			63
	Ciales					1		2	4	5			2				14
	Morovis							1		7							8
	District					2	7	12	17	27	12	4	3	1			85
18	Toa Alta					1	5	5	3	6	7	1	1				29
	Vega Baja					4	2	4	8	8							26
	District					5	7	9	11	14	7	1	1				55
19	Bayamon				1	1	2	5	6	8	9	1	2				35
	Total				4	31	111	183	316	318	197	91	22	7	3		1,283

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—FIFTH GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan						2	7	6	11	13	7						46
	Río Piedras						1			5	7	6	3					22
	District						3	7	11	18	19	10						68
2	Carolina						1	1	5	6	4	3	1	2				23
	Río Grande								3	5	6	3	3					20
	District						1	4	10	12	7	6	1	2				43
3	Fajardo						1	2	7	7	8	1						26
	Naguabo							2	2	1	2	1						8
	Vieques									5	4	2			1			12
	Culebra																	
	District						1	4	14	12	12	2		1				46
4	Humacao								1	3	6							10
	Yabucoa						2	4	7	5	6	1						25
	District						2	5	10	11	6	1						35
5	Caguas							2	7	10	9	4						32
	San Lorenzo						2	5	11	6								24
	Aguas Buenas									1		1						2
	District						2	7	19	16	9	5						58
6	Guayama						1	1	13	12	6	7						40
	Cayey							4	9	11	7	5	2					38
	District						1	5	22	23	13	12	2					78
7	Aibonito						1			3	1	2	3					10
	Comerio								3	2	3	5						14
	Barros								1	1	7	5	5	3	2			24
	District					1	1	4	6	11	12	8	3	2				48
8	Coamo								3	7	4	4	2	1				21
	Juana Díaz									2	4	1	3					10
	Santa Isabel						1			1	2	4	2					10
	District						1	3	10	10	9	7	1					41
9	Ponce						1	2	6	14	7	9	3		1			43
10	Yauco						1	2	8	10	12	3	1					37
	Sabana Grande								1	4	3	1						11
	District						1	3	12	13	13	5	1					48
11	San German									6	6	7	5	2				26
	Cabo Rojo								1	2	3	4	6					17
	District						1		2	7	9	11	11	2				43
12	Mayaguez									9	8	9	8	3		1		38
	Añasco								2		4	3	6	1	2			18
	District						2	9	12	12	14	4	2		1			56
13	Aguadilla						1			4	4	6	4	1				20
	Aguada									2	2	2			1			7
	Isabela									3	1	1	1					6
	District						1			9	7	9	5	1	1			33
14	San Sebastian									4	4	2	5	2				17
	Lares						1	1		2	3	4	3	1				15
	District						1	1		6	7	6	8	3				32
15	Utua do						1			1	4	7	4					17
	Adjuntas								3	1	3	4	8		1	1		21
	District						1	3		2	7	11	12		1	1		38

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—FIFTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—														Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		Over 18
16	Arecibo.....							1	6	9	3	6	1				26
	Camuy.....								2	5	6	1	1	1		17	
	District.....							1	8	14	9	7	2	1	1	43	
17	Manati.....								5	5	4	7	1	1		23	
	Ciales.....								2	1	2					5	
	Morovis.....									3	2	5			1	11	
	District.....								7	9	8	12	1	1	1	39	
18	Toa Alta.....						1	1	3		1	1				7	
	Vega Baja.....								2	1	6					9	
	District.....						1	1	5	1	7	1				16	
19	Bayamon.....							3	7	8	5					23	
	Total.....					3	22	63	13	218	188	113	23	9	4	831	

MALES—SIXTH GRADE.

1	San Juan.....							2	10	15	21	8				56
	Rio Piedras.....							1	1	4	3	3				12
	District.....							3	11	19	24	11				68
2	Carolina.....							2	2	3	2	1	2			8
	Rio Grande.....								2	3	2	4	1			14
	District.....							2	2	6	4	5	3			22
3	Fajardo.....						4	3	5	2	5		1			20
	Naguabo.....						1	1	1	4	2					9
	Vieques.....											1	1			2
	Culebra.....															2
	District.....							5	4	6	6	8	1	1		31
4	Humacao.....							5	5	4	1					15
5	Caguas.....							1	1		3	4				9
	San Lorenzo.....							2			1		1			4
	District.....							3	1		4	4	1			13
6	Guayama.....							1	1	3	1		3	3		11
	Cayey.....							1		1	7	6	1	2		18
	District.....							1	1	4	8	6	4	5		29
7	Aibonito.....							1		4	3	2		3		13
8	Coamo.....								5	4	7	5	1			22
	Juana Diaz.....								1	1	1	2	1			6
	District.....								6	5	8	7	2			28
9	Ponce.....							1	5	7	4	7	1	2		27
10	Yauco.....								1	3	2	5	1		1	13
11	San German.....								1	1	2	2		2		8
	Cabo Rojo.....									1	1	4	3			9
	District.....								1	2	3	6	3	2		17
12	Mayaguez.....								2	3	7	4	1	1		19
	Añasco.....								1	3	5	1	3			13
	District.....								3	6	12	5	4	1	1	32

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—SIXTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18			
13	Aguadilla												1						1
	Aguada														2	3	2		7
	Isabela									2	1	3	1						7
	District.....									2	2	3	3	3	2			15	
14	San Sebastian														1	1	1		3
	Lares									2	3	2	1	3				11	
	District.....									2	3	2	1	4	1	1		14	
15	Utuaado												1	2	4	1	1	9	
	Adjuntas.....													1	1	1	3	6	
	District.....											1	3	5	2	3	1	15	
16	Arecibo.....											2	6	3	5	2	2	20	
	Camuy.....													1	2	1		4	
	District.....										2	6	3	6	4	3		24	
17	Manati												1	1	1			3	
	Ciales												1		3			4	
	Morovis													1		4	2	7	
	District.....											2	2	4	4		2	14	
18	Toa Alta.....															1		2	
	Vega Baja.....									2	3	4	3					12	
	District.....									2	4	4	3	1				14	
19	Bayamon.....								1			1	1	1		1		5	
	Total							1	23	51	85	96	86	38	23	6		409	

MALES—SEVENTH GRADE.

1	San Juan										2	3	8	9	9	2		33
	Rio Piedras.....										2		3	3	1	4		13
	District.....										4	3	11	12	10	6		46
2	Carolina.....													2	1	1	1	5
	Rio Grande.....													1	3	1		5
	District.....												1	2	4	2	1	10
3	Fajardo												2		1			3
	Naguabo													1	1	2	1	5
	Vieques														1		1	2
	Culebra																	
	District.....												2	2	2	3	1	10
4	Humacao.....									2	4	4	6					16
	Yabucoa.....									2		3	2		1			8
	District.....									4	4	7	8		1			24
5	Caguas												3	3	1	1		8
	San Lorenzo.....												2					2
	District.....												5	3	1	1		10
6	Guayama.....											2	3	5	3	1	1	15
8	Juana Diaz.....												2	1	2		2	7
9	Ponce											1	4	5	1	1	1	14
10	Yauco													1	2		6	9
11	San German.....														1	1	1	5

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—SEVENTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
12	Mayaguez									3	5	1		3	2	1		15
18	{ Aguadilla										1	4						5
	{ Isabela									2	3	1			1			7
	District									2	4	5				1		12
14	Lares												1	2	1	1		5
15	{ Utuado											1	3	2				6
	{ Adjuntas										2		1	1	1			5
	District										2	1	4	3	1			11
17	{ Manati										2	1	1	1	2	2		9
	{ Ciales											1						1
	District										2	2	1	1	2	2		10
18	Vega Baja									1	3	5	1		1			11
19	Bayamon							1		1	2	2	1	1				8
	Total							1	4	18	46	56	34	36	22	4	1	222

MALES—EIGHTH GRADE.

1	{ San Juan									1	4	5	6	4	4	1		25
	{ Rio Piedras										1	2	1	1	2	3	1	11
	District									1	5	7	7	5	6	4	1	36
2	Carolina											1			2			3
3	Fajardo											3						3
4	{ Humacao									2		1	2	1				6
	{ Yabucoa										1	1	2	1	1			6
	District									2	1	2	4	2	1			12
5	Caguas													2	2			4
6	Guayama									1	2	5	6	6	3	4		27
8	Coamo													1				1
9	Ponce										2	6	9	7	8	4		36
12	{ Mayaguez										1	3	6	2	2	2		16
	{ Añasco											1	1	3	1			6
	District										1	4	7	5	3	2		22
13	{ Aguadilla												1	1			2	4
	{ Isabela											1			1			2
	District										1		1	2			2	6
14	{ San Sebastian											1	1					2
	{ Lares														1	2		3
	District										1	1		1	2			5
18	Vega Baja													2				2
19	Bayamon										2	1						3
	Total									4	14	29	35	33	26	16	3	160

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	
1	San Juan	5	25	73	99	129	147	135	162	102	69	38	14	6	1	1,005
	Rio Piedras	1	7	20	12	19	25	23	23	25	22	14	2	6	3	203
	District	6	32	93	111	148	172	158	185	127	91	52	16	12	4	1,208
2	Carolina	1	9	22	19	17	30	23	33	21	14	7	5	5	.....	206
	Rio Grande	2	9	27	17	17	33	25	32	23	16	14	2	.....	217	
	District	3	18	49	36	34	63	48	65	44	30	21	7	5	.....	423
3	Fajardo	1	14	34	42	38	70	58	63	50	21	7	1	1	.....	400
	Naguabo .....	.....	1	8	11	10	26	13	17	5	8	4	2	1	.....	106
	Vieques .....	.....	5	9	5	23	25	13	14	11	4	2	2	1	.....	114
District	1	20	51	58	71	121	84	94	66	33	13	5	3	.....	620	
4	Humacao	1	9	20	28	21	29	25	39	27	9	3	1	.....	222	
	Yabucoa .....	.....	2	3	14	11	27	21	24	16	13	4	2	1	.....	138
	Patillas	1	2	7	11	10	14	7	16	4	1	2	.....	75		
District	2	13	30	53	42	80	53	79	47	23	9	3	1	.....	435	
5	Caguas	7	21	54	52	65	57	69	53	25	14	4	2	.....	423	
	San Lorenzo	6	12	28	29	27	51	22	24	10	1	.....	1	.....	211	
	Agua Buenas .....	.....	8	14	4	13	5	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	57	
District	6	19	57	97	83	129	84	98	65	29	17	5	2	.....	691	
6	Guayama	9	46	60	48	89	60	109	68	26	22	10	7	4	558
	Cayey	1	6	18	32	29	45	27	48	30	24	13	3	2	.....	278
	District	1	15	64	92	77	134	87	157	98	50	35	13	9	4	836
7	Aibonito	1	6	10	20	19	22	30	19	9	6	6	.....	3	.....	151
	Comerio	4	6	17	13	8	17	11	16	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
	Barros .....	.....	17	14	16	11	22	13	17	18	11	9	7	2	.....	157
District	5	29	41	49	38	61	54	52	40	26	15	7	5	.....	422	
8	Coamo .....	.....	8	33	31	37	40	30	43	22	20	10	3	.....	.....	277
	Juana Diaz	2	8	19	16	15	26	16	32	24	6	10	1	2	.....	177
	Santa Isabel .....	.....	7	8	3	7	17	13	14	12	9	4	.....	.....	94	
District	2	23	60	50	59	83	59	89	58	35	24	4	2	.....	548	
9	Ponce	3	27	60	82	144	173	174	182	146	96	45	18	11	5	1	1,167
10	Yauco	2	20	60	71	60	43	45	61	37	25	13	8	1	1	447
	Sabana Grande	1	19	22	26	17	40	41	33	28	12	7	.....	.....	.....	246
	District	3	39	82	97	77	83	86	94	65	37	20	8	1	1	693
11	San German	4	18	20	44	43	40	33	50	34	21	14	4	5	.....	330
	Lajas	5	5	18	17	11	14	5	14	9	4	3	.....	.....	.....	105
	Cabo Rojo .....	.....	5	6	15	12	37	19	22	23	13	13	4	.....	.....	169
District	9	28	44	76	66	91	57	86	66	38	30	8	5	.....	604	
12	Mayaguez	6	27	54	65	101	83	93	64	34	22	8	5	5	567
	Añasco .....	.....	8	26	16	17	30	28	36	22	26	8	11	3	.....	231
	Maricao	6	11	15	8	8	14	7	12	7	4	3	1	.....	96	
District	6	25	68	78	90	145	118	141	93	64	33	20	8	5	.....	894
13	Aguadilla	14	20	42	42	59	45	63	42	28	16	3	2	1	2	379
	Aguada	4	6	11	15	12	11	10	12	11	3	6	3	3	.....	107
	Isabela	5	18	8	13	27	18	24	12	9	6	2	2	1	145
District	4	25	49	65	67	97	73	99	65	40	28	8	7	2	2	631	
14	San Sebastian	4	12	29	25	24	34	17	21	7	9	10	3	1	1	197
	Lares	3	4	14	13	18	15	15	18	13	11	5	6	3	3	141
	Las Marias	2	4	8	14	13	5	6	12	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	75
District	9	20	51	52	55	54	38	51	24	25	17	9	4	4	.....	413

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	
15	Utuaño	4	11	36	33	31	43	39	36	20	17	12	3	1	1	.....	287
	Adjuntas	7	24	21	23	22	14	30	16	20	6	4	5	.....	.....	192	
	District	4	18	60	54	54	65	53	66	36	37	18	7	6	1	.....	479
16	Arecibo	5	16	34	47	42	92	45	85	68	39	24	7	2	1	.....	507
	Camuy	8	25	39	43	33	50	28	31	27	15	10	3	2	1	.....	315
	District	13	41	73	90	75	142	73	116	95	54	34	10	4	2	.....	822
17	Manatí .....	.....	2	17	23	30	56	42	59	44	24	16	3	4	2	.....	322
	Ciales	6	7	16	18	11	15	12	23	16	7	4	2	.....	.....	137	
	Morovis .....	.....	.....	2	2	1	9	5	5	16	3	5	5	.....	3	.....	56
District	6	9	35	43	42	80	59	87	76	34	25	10	4	5	.....	515	
18	Toa Alta .....	.....	22	25	39	35	37	27	23	9	10	3	1	.....	.....	231	
	Vega Baja	2	42	29	30	37	35	26	29	23	15	2	2	1	.....	.....	273
	District	2	64	54	69	72	72	53	52	32	25	5	3	1	.....	.....	504
19	Bayamón	8	33	59	61	57	80	64	57	43	26	4	7	.....	.....	499	
	Total	93	498	1,080	1,313	1,351	1,925	1,475	1,850	1,286	793	445	168	90	33	4	12,404

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE.

1	San Juan	5	39	60	74	56	54	26	17	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	333
	Río Piedras	1	10	15	14	8	10	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	67
	District	6	49	75	88	64	64	31	20	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	400
2	Carolina	4	7	13	20	10	10	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
	Río Grande	2	15	20	18	13	13	4	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
	District	6	22	33	38	23	23	10	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
3	Fajardo	1	15	28	23	17	34	17	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
	Naguabo .....	.....	.....	2	3	5	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	Vieques .....	.....	6	9	8	1	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
District	1	21	39	34	23	44	22	9	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	
4	Humacao .....	.....	8	8	12	6	8	5	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	56
	Yabucoa .....	.....	3	5	7	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	Patillas	3	3	12	9	6	6	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
District	3	14	25	28	14	16	9	15	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	127	
5	Caguas .....	.....	5	24	26	13	15	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
	San Lorenzo	4	10	14	6	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	Aguas Buenas .....	.....	.....	8	4	5	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
District	4	15	46	36	23	20	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	
6	Guayama .....	.....	14	29	46	34	45	15	14	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
	Cayey	3	13	17	24	13	12	4	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
	District	3	27	46	70	47	57	19	30	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
7	Aibonito .....	.....	3	8	15	8	9	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
	Comerio	3	11	9	16	8	10	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
	Barros .....	.....	4	14	16	9	10	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
District	3	18	31	47	25	29	11	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	
8	Coamo .....	.....	8	24	14	8	5	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
	Juana Díaz	4	13	13	15	10	8	8	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
	Santa Isabel .....	.....	2	8	6	1	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
District	4	23	45	35	19	16	19	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	
9	Ponce	5	17	52	69	69	72	51	55	33	12	2	1				438
10	Yauco	4	19	31	40	33	20	5	4	3							159
	Sabana Grande	1	12	10	10	24	17	11	3								88
	District	5	31	41	50	57	37	16	7	3							247
11	San German	1	5	17	18	11	14	4	8	2							80
	Cabo Rojo	3	1	14	9	7	4	3			1						42
	District			2	4		3	1	2	1							13
	District	4	6	33	31	18	21	8	10	3	1						135
12	Mayaguez		7	19	40	42	31	23	22	2	1			1			188
	Maricao	1	14	9	27	10	10	6	7								84
	District	8	3	9	3	6	1	1	1	2							34
	District	9	24	37	70	58	42	30	30	4	1			1			306
13	Aguadilla		6	20	24	18	11	13	10	1	3						106
	Isabela	2	3	10	4	2	4	2	1	1							29
	District		3	18	13	3	10	8	5		1						61
	District	2	12	48	41	23	25	23	16	2	4						196
14	San Sebastian ..	1	13	17	15	13	9	1	4								73
	Las Marias		11	14	10	8	8	1			2						54
	District	4	3	5	3	4	11	5		3		1		1			40
	District	5	27	36	28	25	28	7	4	3	2	1		1			167
15	Utuado	5	14	28	13	9	11	7	6	4	1						98
	Adjuntas	5	3	9	4	1	3	3	2								30
	District	10	17	37	17	10	14	10	8	4	1						128
16	Arecibo	2	17	31	39	37	46	29	38	5	7						251
	Canuy	6	22	31	31	14	17	10	11	3							145
	District	8	39	62	70	51	63	39	49	8	7						396
17	Manati		4	11	10	15	9	7	2	1	1						60
	Morovis	4	3	12	15	9	15	3	1		1						63
	District			1	1	3	4	2	1	2	2						16
	District	4	7	24	26	27	28	12	4	3	4						139
18	Toa Alta		14	24	23	15	5										81
	Vega Baja	1	24	42	14	8	9	4	3	1	2		1				109
	District	1	38	66	37	23	14	4	3	1	2		1				190
19	Bayamon	9	26	47	55	28	30	15	9		2	1					222
	Total	92	433	823	870	627	643	349	301	91	44	6	3	1	1		4,284

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																	Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18			
1	San Juan		1		7	14	51	62	51	43	24		8	1				262	
	Rio Piedras			1		9	7	6	8	2			2					35	
	District		1	8	23	58	68	59	45	24	10	1						297	
2	Carolina				2	1	12	9	10	9	4	2	1					50	
	Rio Grande					6	3	10	5	7	4	5						38	
	District				2	7	15	19	15	16	8	5	1					88	
3	Fajardo		2	5	10	9	13	12	14	7	4	1						77	
	Naguabo					6	2	5	5		1							19	
	Vieques			2	5	8	15	6	3	4								43	
	Culebra																		
District		2	7	15	23	30	23	22	11	5	1						139		
4	Humacao			8	12	11	21	7	5	1								65	
	Yabucoa	1		2	8	6	9	5	6	3	1							41	
	Patillas			2	1	2	8	3	6	3	1							26	
	District	1		12	21	19	38	15	17	7	2							132	
5	Caguas		2	3	10	29	26	16	16	5								107	
	San Lorenzo		2	9	9	7	18	2	5									52	
	Aguas Buenas			1	3	2	1	2	1	1								11	
	District		4	13	22	38	45	20	22	6								170	
6	Guayama				8	13	22	24	26	11	2	3						109	
	Cayey		1		12	8	17	14	14	2	1							69	
	District		1		20	21	39	38	40	13	3	3						178	
7	Aibonito				2	3	6			7	3							21	
	Comerio				1	1					1							3	
	Barros					2	3	3										8	
	District				3	6	9	3	7	4								32	
8	Coamo			3	10	8	20	9	6									56	
	Juana Diaz				2	6	2	4	7	1	1							23	
	Santa Isabel			1	1	2	7	7	3									21	
	District			4	13	16	29	20	16	1	1							100	
9	Ponce			11	18	35	38	57	51	45	26	9	2					292	
10	Yauco			1	23	18	8	11	14	7								82	
	Sabana Grande				3	6	8	2	8	4								31	
	District			1	26	24	16	13	22	11								113	
11	San German			3	7	7	13	6	11	1								48	
	Lajas			1	2	5	7	4	3	1								23	
	Cabo Rojo			3	8	9	14	6	9	4	1							54	
	District			7	17	21	34	16	23	6	1							125	
12	Mayaguez				9	10	29	14	21	8	4							95	
	Añasco			2	6	7	3	5	3	1								27	
	Maricao			1	1	1	1		3		1							8	
	District			3	16	18	33	19	27	9	5							130	
13	Aguadilla				9	10	16	18	14	10	2							79	
	Aguada			3	1	5	3	4	5									21	
	Isabela			1	1	3	7	5	3	1	1							22	
	District			4	11	18	26	27	22	11	3							122	
14	San Sebastian		1	2	4	3	4	2	4	1	1							22	
	Lares				2	4	3	3	5	1								18	
	Las Marias			2	2	1	3	3	1	6	1							19	
	District		1	4	8	8	10	8	10	8	2							59	

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
15	Utua do			7	16	7	17	7	9		2	1	1					67
	Adjuntas		1	2	5	4	3	5	1									21
	District		1	9	21	11	20	12	10	2	1	1						88
16	Arecibo				5	6	18	18	19	11	10	2						89
	Camuy			2	5	8	11	8	5	3								42
	District			2	10	14	29	26	24	14	10	2						131
17	Manati			1	7	16	21	13	12	6	2	2						80
	Ciales				4	10	7	4	4	3	1							33
	Morovis					1			3	1	1							6
	District			1	11	27	28	17	19	10	4	2						119
18	Toa Alta			1	5	6	5	1	2	1								21
	Vega Baja				7	17	9	8	2	3								46
	District			1	12	23	14	9	4	4								67
19	Bayamon			3	10	15	19	5	9	4	2		1					68
	Total	1	10	92	284	410	544	402	406	198	80	20	3					2,450

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan				3	13	29	31	45	13	12	5				1		152
	Rio Piedras					6	9	4	8	5	4	1						37
	District				3	19	38	35	53	18	16	6				1		189
2	Carolina					2	2	5	6	6	2							23
	Rio Grande				1	2	3	7	15	8	3	4						43
	District				1	4	5	12	21	14	5	4						66
3	Fajardo				3	13	13	16	23	17	3							88
	Naguabo						5	2	2									9
	Vieques				4	6	11	6	5	2	1	1						36
	Culebra																	
	District				7	19	29	24	30	19	4	1						133
4	Humacao				1	6	13	10	8	5	1							44
	Yabucoa				2	1	4	3	1	1		2						14
	Patillas					2	1	2	5	7		1						18
	District				3	9	18	15	14	13	1	3						76
5	Caguas				1	1	10	24	17	22	14	1	1					91
	San Lorenzo				1	2	14	19	13	10	1							60
	Aguas Buenas					1	1	1	4	1								8
	District				2	3	25	44	31	36	16	1	1					159
6	Guayama					2	7	20	15	14	4	1						63
	Cayey				1		2	4	14	13	3	6	1					44
	District				1		4	11	34	28	17	10	2					107
7	Aibonito					1	2	6	7	1								17
	Comerio					1	3	7	3	3	2	2						21
	Barros					1		4	8	4	3		1					21
	District				1	5	9	13	18	7	5		1					59
8	Coamo				5	5	13	6	9	6	2	2						47
	Juana Diaz					3	4	11	5	7	4	3	2					39
	Santa Isabel					4	3	7	2	5		1						22
	District				5	12	19	24	16	18	6	6	2					108

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
9	Ponce				1	3	15	19	36	19	10	5	3					111
10	Yauco					1	9	13	11	2	4	1					41	
	Sabana Grande					3	2	11	6	4		2					28	
	District					4	11	24	17	6	4	3					69	
11	San German				1	1	12	17	20	13	7	4	1				76	
	Lajas						1	3	6	1							11	
	Cabo Rojo				1	7	5	1	1	2		1					18	
	District				2	8	18	21	27	16	7	5	1				105	
12	Mayaguez				2	10	16	23	29	26	6	3	2				117	
	Añasco						9	12	5	3	1						30	
	Maricao					2	5	1	2	2	1		1				14	
	District				2	12	30	36	36	31	8	3	3				161	
13	Aguadilla					1	8	11	9	16	9	2					56	
	Aguada						1	2	4	2	1	1					11	
	Isabela							2	2	1	1						6	
	District					1	9	15	15	19	11	3					73	
14	San Sebastian					3	7	3	2	5	2						22	
	Lares						1		2	1	2	1					7	
	Las Marias					1	1	1		1	1						5	
	District					4	9	4	4	7	5	1					34	
15	Utuaado				2	4	11	8	13	8	1	4	1				52	
	Adjuntas					1	7	3	2	3	3						19	
	District				2	5	18	11	15	11	4	4	1				71	
16	Arecibo					3	6	11	18	20	4	6	1				69	
	Camuy				1	6	6	6	8	3	2	1					33	
	District				1	9	12	17	26	23	6	7	1				102	
17	Manati						2	8	3	7	3	1		1			25	
	Ciales						1		1	2	2						6	
	Morovis							1			1						2	
	District					3	9	4	9	6	1		1				33	
18	Toa Alta				5	2	19	15	8	4	5						58	
	Vega Baja					1	7	9	8	9	7	2					43	
	District				5	3	26	24	16	13	12	2					101	
19	Bayamon				1	4	17	18	16	16	9	1		1			83	
	Total				8	35	173	339	378	425	291	120	56	12	2	1	1,840	

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—FOURTH GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—														Total.			
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		Over 18		
1	San Juan						5	20	16	34	23	21	4						123
	Rio Piedras						1	4	3	6	6	5	3						28
	District						6	24	19	40	29	26	7						151
2	Carolina						1	3	3	4	3	2	1						17
	Rio Grande							3	2	2	1	1							9
	District						1	6	5	6	4	3	1						26
3	Fajardo						1	9	4	3	7	8	4						36
	Naguabo								2	4	1	1							8
	Vieques							2	1	1			1						5
	Culebra																		
District						1	11	7	8	8	9	5						49	
4	Humacao								11	7	14	1							33
	Yabucoa						1	2	8	6	8	8	2	1					36
	Patillas												5						5
	District						1	2	19	13	22	9	2	6					74
5	Caguas							2	6	13	6	11	4	1	1				44
	San Lorenzo							3	5	4	3	1							16
	Agua Buenas										3	2			1	1			7
	District						5	11	17	12	14	4	1	2	1				67
6	Guayama								2	1	7	6	6	1					23
	Cayey								2	2	6	6		1					17
	District								4	3	13	12	6	2					40
7	Aibonito							1	4	2		1							8
	Comerio										4	3							7
	Barros										1	1	2	2					6
	District						1	4	2	5	5	2	2						21
8	Coamo							1	2	5	8	3	5						24
	Juana Diaz								3		5	3	2	1	2				16
	Santa Isabel								1			6							7
	District						1	6	5	13	12	7	1	2					47
9	Ponce								5	7	17	20	24	7	3				83
10	Yauco							1	5	8	4	2	2						22
	Sabana Grande											2		5					7
District							1	5	8	4	4	2	5						29
11	San German									8	7	14	8	3	1				41
	Lajas										2	2	4	1	1				10
	Cabo Rojo								3	9	11	3			1				27
	District								3	17	20	19	12	4	3				78
12	Mayaguez							1	1	10	17	11	4	6	1				51
	Añasco								1	1	7	4	5	2		1			21
	Maricao								1	3	1	6	3	2					16
	District							1	3	14	25	21	12	10	1	1			88
13	Aguadilla										1	1	9	9	2	1	1		24
	Aguada												1						1
	Isabela										1		2				1		4
	District										2	1	11	10	2	1	2		29
14	San Sebastian										1								2
	Lares									2	3	2	2	4	1	1			16
	Las Marias											2	1	1					4
	District								1	2	4	4	3	6	1	1			22

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—FOURTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
15	Utuaño						2	3	5	6	2	1	1				20	
	Adjuntas							5	4	2	1	1	1				14	
	District						2	8	9	8	3	2	1	1			34	
16	Arecibo					2	2	4	20	20	15	9	3				73	
	Camuy					2		9	4	3	1	1	1				21	
	District					2	2	13	24	23	16	10	4				94	
17	Manatí						5	7	3	14	9	4		1			43	
	Ciales						1	1	2	1							5	
	Morovis							1	1	1	2	4					9	
	District						6	9	6	16	11	8		1			57	
18	Toa Alta							4	6	6	2	1		1	1		21	
	Vega Baja					1	5	1	1	8	2	2		2			20	
	District					1	5	5	7	14	4	3		1	1		41	
19	Bayamón				2	1	5	7	6	6		6		2			35	
	Total				4	23	123	165	242	238	159	83	18	9	1		1,065	

FEMALES—FIFTH GRADE.

1	San Juan						1	1	9	15	18	11	2	1			58
	Río Piedras						1	1	2	4	5	4	1				18
	District						2	2	11	19	23	15	3	1			76
2	Carolina							2	4	1	2	1					10
	Río Grande							1		2	2	2					7
	District							3	4	3	4	3					17
3	Fajardo						2	3	4	5	3	4					21
	Naguabo								1	2	1	1					5
	Vieques						2	2	2	6	2		1				15
	Culebra																
	District						4	5	7	13	6	5	1				41
4	Humacao							1	2	2							5
	Yabucoa						1	6	6	4	7	2					26
	Patillas																
	District						1	7	8	6	7	2					31
5	Caguas							1	3	3	7	3	2	1			20
	San Lorenzo				1				3	7	2	5	3				21
	Aguas Buenas										2	3					5
	District				1		1	6	10	9	10	8	1				46
6	Guayama							1	7	11	5	7					31
	Cayey							1	6	3	18	3		1			32
	District							2	13	14	23	10		1			63
7	Aibonito						1	2	2	2		2					9
	Comerio								1	1	1	1	1				5
	Barros								2	1	2	1					6
	District						1	2	5	4	3	4	1				20
8	Coamo							1	4			1	2				8
	Juana Díaz							1				2	1				4
	Santa Isabel									3		2	1				6
	District							2	4	3	2	4	3				18
9	Ponce							4	3	9	12	5	7	2	1		43

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—FIFTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
10	Yauco							2	3	11	12	4	2	2				36
	Sabana Grande									2	1	2						5
	District							2	5	12	14	4	2	2				41
11	San German								1	2	3	3	1					10
	Cabo Rojo							1	4	2	2	1						10
	District							1	5	4	5	4	1					20
12	Mayaguez									6	4	7	5	1	1			24
	Añasco						1	1	3	9	8	1	1	3				27
	District						1	1	9	13	15	6	2	4				51
13	Aguadilla									1	1	4	1					7
	Aguada									1			1					2
	Isabela									1	2							3
	District									3	3	4	2					12
14	San Sebastian								2	6	2		3					13
	Lares								1	2	4	2	3					12
	District								3	8	6	2	6					25
15	Utua do								3	9	1	7	2	1				23
	Adjuntas						2		2	2	7							13
	District						2	3	11	3	14	2	1					36
16	Arecibo									4	4	2	3	5	1	1		20
	Camuy										2	3		3				8
	District									4	6	5	3	8	1	1		28
17	Manati										3	5	3	1				12
	Ciales									1	1	2	1					5
	Morovis											2	1		1			4
	District								1	4	9	5	1	1				21
18	Toa Alta										2	1	4		1			8
	Vega Baja											2	2					4
	District										2	3	6		1			12
19	Bayamon								4	4	5	5	1					19
	Total				1		12	47	117	139	169	89	32	12	2			620

FEMALES—SIXTH GRADE.

1	San Juan							1	4	9	13	8	6	1				42
	Rio Piedras						1		1	5	7	3	3	2				22
	District						1	1	5	14	20	11	9	3				64
2	Carolina							1	2	1	4		2		1			11
	Rio Grande							1	1	5	3	2			1			13
	District							2	3	6	7	2	2		2			24
3	Fajardo						1	3	2	5	2	4	1					18
	Naguabo								1	2	1	3						6
	Vieques							1	1	1		1	1					5
	Culebra																	
	District						1	4	3	7	4	8	2					29
4	Humacao								1	2	2							5
	District								1	2	2							5

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan	5	40	67	91	125	166	126	153	89	85	42	19	7	5	1	1,021	
	Río Piedras.....	1	10	16	23	22	31	21	22	23	28	22	8	2	1	6	236	
	District.....	6	50	83	114	147	197	147	175	112	113	64	27	9	6	7	1,257	
2	Carolina.....	4	7	15	21	25	24	27	27	16	13	6	2	1	1	188		
	Río Grande.....	2	15	20	25	18	29	20	32	27	18	9	1	1	217			
	District.....	6	22	35	46	43	53	47	59	43	31	15	2	1	2	405		
3	Fajardo.....	1	17	33	36	40	72	55	53	47	23	19	4	3	2	405		
	Naguabo.....	2	3	11	10	13	13	5	6	5	1	69			
	Vieques.....	6	11	17	15	37	17	13	14	3	4	3	140			
District.....	1	23	46	56	66	119	85	79	66	32	28	8	3	2	614			
4	Humacao.....	8	16	25	23	53	31	43	12	8	4	2	2	1	228		
	Yabucoa.....	1	3	7	18	11	25	20	23	19	13	14	1	155			
	Patillas.....	3	3	14	10	10	15	9	17	11	1	6	.....	99			
District.....	4	14	37	53	44	93	60	83	42	22	24	2	2	2	482			
5	Caguas.....	7	28	37	54	72	59	52	39	15	10	6	2	381			
	San Lorenzo.....	4	12	24	18	29	45	25	29	8	13	8	.....	215			
	Aguas Buenas.....	.....	9	7	8	5	4	10	4	2	3	1	1	54			
District.....	4	19	61	62	91	122	88	91	51	30	21	7	3	650				
6	Guayama.....	14	29	54	49	76	61	72	49	21	20	2	5	4	456		
	Cayey.....	3	14	18	36	23	35	35	55	18	26	8	.....	274			
	District.....	3	28	47	90	72	111	96	127	67	47	28	2	7	5	730		
7	Aibonito.....	.....	3	8	17	13	22	16	21	12	3	2	1	113			
	Comerio.....	3	11	9	18	12	17	4	13	8	3	1	1	100				
	Barros.....	4	14	16	12	13	11	12	6	8	3	1	1	100				
District.....	3	18	31	51	37	52	31	46	26	14	6	2	1	318				
8	Coamo.....	.....	8	27	29	22	39	26	28	13	7	6	2	207			
	Juana Díaz.....	4	13	13	17	19	17	24	23	14	15	10	5	4	179			
	Santa Isabel.....	.....	2	9	7	7	14	20	6	14	.....	3	1	83		
District.....	4	23	49	53	48	70	70	57	41	22	19	8	4	1	469			
9	Ponce.....	5	17	63	88	107	132	141	170	140	103	49	42	8	6	1,072		
	Yauco.....	4	19	32	63	53	42	39	36	29	19	11	10	3	3	364		
	Sabana Grande.....	1	12	10	13	33	27	24	19	11	2	7	.....	159			
District.....	5	31	42	76	86	69	63	55	40	21	18	10	3	3	523			
11	San German.....	1	5	20	26	19	39	35	47	33	22	16	10	4	277			
	Lajas.....	3	1	15	11	12	12	10	11	4	5	1	1	86				
	Cabo Rojo.....	.....	5	13	16	25	18	27	14	4	4	2	.....	128		
District.....	4	6	40	50	47	76	63	85	51	31	21	13	4	491				
12	Mayaguez.....	7	19	51	63	77	70	96	55	27	21	9	12	5	512		
	Añasco.....	1	14	11	33	17	24	25	25	17	15	4	6	8	3	203		
	Maricao.....	8	3	10	4	9	8	7	10	5	2	1	72			
District.....	9	24	40	88	89	109	100	128	82	47	27	16	20	8	787			
13	Aguadilla.....	6	20	33	29	35	43	35	38	28	7	6	2	1	283		
	Aguada.....	2	3	13	5	7	8	8	11	3	2	2	.....	64			
	Isabela.....	3	3	19	14	6	17	17	11	7	6	2	2	2	108			
District.....	2	12	52	52	42	60	68	57	48	36	11	8	4	2	1	455		
14	San Sebastian.....	1	14	19	19	19	20	9	16	8	4	4	2	135			
	Lares.....	11	14	13	12	14	8	12	8	15	8	7	4	4	130		
	Las Marias.....	4	3	7	5	6	15	9	3	11	3	1	.....	68			
District.....	5	28	40	37	37	49	26	31	27	22	13	9	4	5	333			

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
15	Utuaño.....	5	14	35	31	20	41	28	42	23	17	12	7	1	1	.....	277
	Adjuntas.....	5	4	11	9	6	15	16	14	9	14	4	4	4	4	.....	119
	District.....	10	18	46	40	26	56	44	56	32	31	16	11	5	5	.....	396
16	Arecibo.....	2	17	31	44	46	72	62	100	61	41	21	14	1	1	.....	513
	Camuy.....	6	22	33	37	30	34	33	28	14	7	2	4	1	.....	251	
	District.....	8	39	64	81	76	106	95	128	75	48	23	18	2	1	.....	764
17	Manatí.....	.....	4	12	17	31	37	35	21	34	21	10	1	4	1	.....	228
	Ciales.....	4	3	12	19	19	24	8	9	7	7	2	.....	.....	.....	114	
	Morovis.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	4	4	5	4	8	5	.....	1	1	.....	38
District.....	4	7	25	37	54	65	47	35	45	36	17	1	5	2	.....	380	
18	Toa Alta.....	.....	14	30	30	40	25	13	14	14	6	1	2	1	1	.....	191
	Vega Baja.....	1	24	42	22	33	32	21	17	24	9	10	2	1	2	.....	240
	District.....	1	38	72	52	73	57	34	31	38	15	11	4	2	3	.....	431
19	Bayamón.....	9	26	50	68	48	72	50	44	34	19	14	8	7	2	.....	451
	Total.....	93	443	923	1,194	1,233	1,668	1,355	1,537	1,060	720	425	198	94	55	10	11,008	

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE.

1	San Juan.....	10	64	128	143	119	93	47	34	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	645
	Rio Piedras.....	2	17	32	22	17	21	13	8	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	137
	District.....	12	81	160	165	136	114	60	42	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	782
2	Carolina.....	5	16	35	34	17	17	12	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
	Rio Grande.....	4	24	45	31	25	32	7	9	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
	District.....	9	40	80	65	42	49	19	14	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	333
3	Fajardo.....	2	28	56	54	39	68	31	14	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	301
	Naguabo.....	.....	1	10	14	11	14	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
	Vieques.....	.....	10	14	10	6	12	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
District.....	2	39	80	78	56	94	39	17	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417
4	Humacao.....	1	17	20	19	8	22	6	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	104
	Yabucoa.....	.....	4	6	8	4	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	Patillas.....	4	5	18	18	10	13	8	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
District.....	5	26	44	45	22	43	14	20	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	223
5	Caguas.....	.....	11	42	58	26	34	17	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
	San Lorenzo.....	10	20	35	14	9	9	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
	Aguas Buenas.....	.....	.....	16	14	7	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
District.....	10	31	93	86	42	53	24	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354
6	Guayama.....	.....	23	74	97	73	91	29	30	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	428
	Cayey.....	4	19	34	42	32	32	10	18	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	197
	District.....	4	42	108	139	105	123	39	48	12	4	1
7	Aibonito.....	1	9	18	33	22	24	13	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
	Comerio.....	7	17	26	28	14	19	5	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
	Barros.....	.....	21	28	32	18	27	10	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
District.....	8	47	72	93	54	70	28	25	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401
8	Coamo.....	.....	16	53	37	24	17	8	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
	Juana Díaz.....	6	21	32	29	17	16	11	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
	Santa Isabel.....	.....	8	15	9	2	7	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
District.....	6	45	100	75	43	40	27	12	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	over 18	
9	Ponce	8	44	108	141	169	163	114	104	59	29	3	1				943
10	Yauco	6	39	89	98	65	45	17	15	7	3						384
	Sabana Grande	2	31	32	36	36	46	26	9	2	1	1					222
	District	8	70	121	134	101	91	43	24	9	4	1					606
11	San German	5	23	36	52	36	27	6	9	5							199
	Lajas	8	6	30	25	15	8	3	6		1						102
	Cabo Rojo		5	5	7		9	2	3	2	1	1					35
	District	13	34	71	84	51	44	11	18	7	2	1					336
12	Mayaguez		13	46	76	83	75	47	39	7	3	1		1			391
	Añasco	1	22	34	37	21	23	8	16	3							165
	Maricao	14	14	24	9	10	8	2	6	2		1					90
	District	15	49	104	122	114	106	57	61	12	3	2		1			646
13	Aguadilla		20	40	55	38	28	16	3	3							233
	Aguada	6	8	19	17	8	8	3	2	4							75
	Isabela		8	35	20	13	24	15	8	2	1	1					127
	District	6	36	94	92	59	70	38	26	9	4	1					435
14	San Sebastian	5	25	44	35	27	27	6	4		1						174
	Lares	3	15	25	21	22	15	8	3	1	2						115
	Las Marias	6	7	13	15	12	16	7	3	6	2	1			1		89
	District	14	47	82	71	61	58	21	10	7	5	1			1		378
15	Utuaado	9	25	58	28	24	25	13	10	5	1						198
	Adjuntas	5	10	30	15	10	9	3	3	1	4						90
	District	14	35	88	43	34	34	16	13	6	5						288
16	Arecibo	7	33	65	85	71	100	49	64	14	8	1					497
	Camuy	14	47	70	66	37	41	18	18	10	2						323
	District	21	80	135	151	108	141	67	82	24	10	1					820
17	Manati		6	27	30	32	28	18	13	5	1						160
	Ciales	10	9	27	30	17	23	6	7		2						131
	Morovis			3	3	4	12	4	4	6	2						38
	District	10	15	57	63	53	63	28	24	11	5						329
18	Toa Alta		35	46	50	30	19	2	5	2							189
	Vega Baja	3	66	69	36	26	23	14	5	1	3		1				247
	District	3	101	115	86	56	42	16	10	3	3		1				436
19	Bayamon	17	59	104	103	62	74	43	23	6	2	1					494
	Total	185	921	1,816	1,836	1,368	1,472	704	585	207	91	15	3	1	1		9,205

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan		1	12	40	97	132	97	102	34	10	1						526
	Rio Piedras			4	13	17	15	13	5	2	2							71
	District		1	16	53	114	147	110	107	36	12	1						597
2	Carolina			2	6	19	25	15	18	4	2	1						92
	Rio Grande			2	9	6	19	15	18	5	3							77
	District			4	15	25	44	30	36	9	5	1						169
3	Fajardo		3	11	17	21	30	28	29	13	5	1	1					159
	Naguabo					9	8	7	7		1							32
	Vieques		1	6	8	20	27	13	6	7								88
	Culebra																	
District		4	17	25	50	65	48	42	20	6	1	1					279	
4	Humacao			16	26	26	34	9	13	2								126
	Yabucoa	1	1	3	17	10	14	10	10	3	2							71
	Patillas			3	3	5	13	4	13	4	1							46
	District	1	1	22	46	41	61	23	36	9	3							243
5	Caguas		3	5	28	59	48	38	32	11	1							225
	San Lorenzo		3	14	24	17	25	3	6									92
	Aguas Buenas			1	7	3	3	5	1	1								21
	District		6	20	59	79	76	46	39	12	1							338
6	Guayama			1	16	20	51	49	62	32	8	4						243
	Cayey		1	1	24	16	29	21	27	6	3							128
	District		1	2	40	36	80	70	89	38	11	4						371
7	Aibonito				4	8	10	4	15	4								45
	Comerio				1	1	3	2	2	1	1							11
	Barros					4	5	5	2	2	1							19
	District				5	13	18	11	19	7	2							75
8	Coamo			7	16	26	33	13	12	2	1							110
	Juana Diaz				4	13	13	6	11	3	1							51
	Santa Isabel		1	2	1	6	16	15	6	2	1							50
	District		1	9	21	45	62	34	29	7	3							211
9	Ponce			15	27	70	100	133	122	95	52	18	3					635
10	Yauco			3	35	42	15	19	28	11	1	1						155
	Sabana Grande				3	10	17	20	19	9	3							81
	District			3	38	52	32	39	47	20	4	1						236
11	San German		4	15	17	31	16	15	4	2								104
	Lajas		3	3	7	15	7	8	2									45
	Cabo Rojo		6	20	18	34	13	20	8	4	2							125
	District			13	38	42	80	36	43	14	6	2						274
12	Mayaguez				27	27	63	39	39	13	7	2						217
	Añasco		3	9	13	8	13	3	1									50
	Maricao		1	3	3	6	2	6	2	3								26
	District		4	39	43	77	54	48	16	10	2							293
13	Aguadilla				19	30	38	44	40	17	3	1		1				193
	Aguada		1	5	3	10	5	7	6	1	1							39
	Isabela			2	1	6	14	8	7	3	1							42
	District		1	7	23	46	57	59	53	21	5	1		1				274
14	San Sebastian		1	4	9	10	11	11	11	2	2							61
	Lares		3	4	7	10	6	8	3	1								42
	Las Marias		2	3	6	3	4	8	7	3	2							38
	District		1	9	16	23	24	21	27	12	6	2						141

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
15	Utuado.....			13	34	17	31	19	14	4	2	1						135
	Adjuntas.....		1	5	15	12	7	8	2									50
	District.....		1	18	49	29	38	27	16	4	2	1						185
16	Arecibo.....				6	13	48	29	45	23	16	4						184
	Camuy.....			2	13	16	26	19	10	7	1	2						96
	District.....			2	18	29	74	48	55	30	17	6						280
17	Manati.....			2	10	28	46	31	34	21	6	4						182
	Ciales.....		1	1	7	11	13	10	10	8	2							63
	Morovis.....					1	1	1	4	2	1							10
	District.....		1	3	17	40	60	42	48	31	9	4						256
18	Toa Alta.....		1	2	12	14	10	8	4	1	1							53
	Vega Baja.....			2	13	28	19	12	5	6								85
	District.....		1	4	25	42	29	20	9	7	1							138
19	Bayamon.....			5	17	31	39	17	23	9	7	1	2					151
	Total.....	1	19	173	572	850	1,163	868	888	397	162	45	6	1				5,145

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan.....				7	29	53	72	76	43	15	8	1		1			305
	Rio Piedras.....					6	12	7	11	6	7	1						50
	District.....				7	35	65	79	87	49	22	9	1		1			355
2	Carolina.....					5	6	15	18	12	3	1	1					61
	Rio Grande.....				2	4	8	12	22	13	5	6						72
	District.....				2	9	14	27	40	25	8	7	1					133
3	Fajardo.....				7	16	24	31	47	29	7							161
	Naguabo.....						13	5	8									26
	Vieques.....				4	12	19	11	10	4	2	2						64
	Culebra.....																	
	District.....				11	28	56	47	65	33	9	2						251
4	Humacao.....				7	10	23	21	21	11	2							95
	Yabucoa.....		1	5	3	10	7	7	2		2							37
	Patillas.....				5	3	4	12	10	1	1							36
	District.....		1	12	18	36	32	40	23	3	3							168
5	Caguas.....			2	5	18	45	34	47	29	3	4						187
	San Lorenzo.....		1	3	8	26	47	20	15	1								121
	Aguas Buenas.....				2	4	1	6	3									16
	District.....		1	5	13	46	96	55	68	33	3	4						324
6	Guayama.....				1	3	16	37	41	30	5	3						136
	Cayey.....				1	2	4	16	23	33	11	10	2					102
	District.....				1	3	7	32	60	74	41	15	5					238
7	Aibonito.....					1	2	14	7	1								25
	Comerio.....				2	4	12	4	8	6	4							40
	Barros.....					1	3	7	14	12	4		2					43
	District.....				2	6	17	25	29	19	8		2					108
8	Coamo.....				7	7	23	18	27	11	3	5						101
	Juana Diaz.....					4	10	20	22	17	4	3	2					82
	Santa Isabel.....					6	6	10	7	9	1	2						41
	District.....				7	17	39	48	56	37	8	10	2					224

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
9	Ponce				2	11	29	44	72	41	21	7	5				232	
10	Yauco					2	16	26	26	12	7	4	1				91	
	Sabana Grande					4	4	17	15	15	2	2					59	
	District					6	20	43	41	27	9	6	1				153	
11	San German				3	8	20	30	46	20	12	6	2				147	
	Lajas					1	3	5	7	3							19	
	Cabo Rojo				1	8	13	7	7	7	2	1					46	
	District				4	17	36	42	60	30	14	7	2				212	
12	Mayaguez				2	17	32	40	53	44	9	6	3				206	
	Añasco				3		17	25	17	7	3	1	2				75	
	Maricao					4	6	5	5	5	2	1	1				29	
	District				5	21	55	70	75	56	14	8	6				310	
13	Aguadilla				1	2	17	19	25	31	12	5	1				113	
	Aguada					1	5	7	7	5	1	2					28	
	Isabela				1		5	8	10	2	3	2	1				32	
	District				2	3	27	34	42	38	16	9	2				173	
14	San Sebastian					6	13	4	8	7	5	4					47	
	Lares					1	2	5	2	5	1		1				17	
	Las Marias				1	1	1	3	2	1	2						11	
	District				1	7	15	9	15	10	12	5	1				75	
15	Utua do				2	8	24	22	29	11	3	5	1				105	
	Adjuntas					7	13	6	11	6	8	2					53	
	District				2	15	37	28	40	17	11	7	1				158	
16	Arecibo					3	12	20	33	37	16	11	1				133	
	Camuy				1	8	12	13	15	5	3	2					59	
	District				1	11	24	33	48	42	19	13	1				192	
17	Manati					7	12	11	9	5	2		1				47	
	Ciales					1	2	1	6	6	4	1					21	
	Morovis							2	1	1	1	1					6	
	District					1	9	15	18	16	10	3	1	1			74	
18	Toa Alta				7	7	30	27	20	13	6	1					111	
	Vega Baja				3	11	18	14	19	11	2	1					79	
	District				7	10	41	45	34	32	17	3	1				190	
19	Bayamon				6	10	29	34	30	27	12	2	2	1			153	
	Total		1	14	90	309	681	759	932	581	217	108	26	4	1		3,723	

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—FOURTH GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan					9	32	34	70	48	37	9						239
	Rio Piedras					1	5	9	10	15	8	6						54
	District					10	37	43	80	63	45	15						293
2	Carolina					1	5	4	8	8	6	2						34
	Rio Grande						3	4	7	6	7	2						29
	District					1	8	8	15	14	13	4						63
3	Fajardo					2	16	11	10	21	10	4						74
	Naguabo					1	1	4	9	3	2							20
	Vieques						2	2	2	1		1						8
	Culebra																	
District					3	19	17	21	25	12	5						102	
4	Humacao				1		13	10	17	6		1						48
	Yabucoa				2	5	16	12	13	14	5	2						69
	Patillas											7						7
	District				3	5	29	22	30	20	5	10						124
5	Caguas					3	9	21	21	28	10	3	2					97
	San Lorenzo					4	12	9	8	3								36
	Aguas Buenas						1		5	2	3	2	1	1				15
	District					7	22	30	34	33	13	5	3	1				148
6	Guayama					1	6	4	21	14	7	3						56
	Cayey						3	2	10	11	3	2						31
	District					1	9	6	31	25	10	5						87
7	Aibonito					1	6	12	2	2	1	1						25
	Comerio						1	7	9	1								18
	Barros						1	5	2	6	6	3						23
	District					1	6	14	14	13	8	7	3					66
8	Coamo					2	6	13	14	7	11							53
	Juana Diaz					4	2	10	7	5	4	2						34
	Santa Isabel						1		4	10	3	1						19
	District					2	11	15	28	24	19	5	2					106
9	Ponce					1	10	14	31	41	44	14	6				161	
10	Yauco				1	4	8	18	16	7	4	1						59
	Sabana Grande						1	3	9	5	9							27
	District				1	4	8	19	19	16	9	10						86
11	San German					1	1	16	19	28	12	7	1	1				86
	Lajas							4	4	8	8	4	1					25
	Cabo Rojo					1	6	12	14	12	2		2					49
	District					2	7	28	37	48	22	11	4	1				160
12	Mayaguez					1	8	18	38	29	11	9	2					116
	Añasco					3	6	17	13	17	6	1	3					66
	Maricao					2	3	2	8	4	3	1						23
	District					1	13	27	57	50	32	18	4	3				205
13	Aguadilla					1		5	12	21	23	9	1	2	1			75
	Aguada					1	1	5	2	1	3							13
	Isabela					1	3	2	3	22	1		2	1				15
	District					1	2	9	19	26	26	13	1	4	2			103
14	San Sebastian						3	3	4		2							12
	Lares				1	1	2	5	7	5	1	1						28
	Las Marias							1	2	1	1							5
	District				1	1	5	9	13	6	8	1	1					45

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906.—Continued.

BOTH SEXES, FIFTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
9	Ponce						1	6	9	23	19	14	10	2	2		86	
10	Yauco						1	4	11	21	24	7	3	2			73	
	Sabana Grande						1	6	6	4	3	2					16	
	District						1	5	17	25	27	9	3	2			89	
11	San German									7	8	10	8	3			36	
	Cabo Rojo						1		3	5	5	6	7				27	
	District						1		3	12	13	16	15	3			63	
12	Mayaguez								9	14	13	15	8	1	1	1	62	
	Añasco							3	1	7	12	14	2	3	3		45	
	District							3	10	21	25	29	10	4	4	1	107	
13	Aguadilla							1		5	5	10	5	1			27	
	Aguada									3	2	2	1		1		9	
	Isabela									4	3	1	1				9	
	District							1		12	10	13	7	1	1		45	
14	San Sebastian								2	10	6	2	8	2			30	
	Lares						1	2	4	7	6	6	1				27	
	District						1	4	14	13	8	14	3				57	
15	Utuado					1		4	13	8	11	2	1				40	
	Adjuntas						5	1	5	6	15		1	1			34	
	District					1	5	5	18	14	26	2	2	1			74	
16	Arecibo								1	10	13	5	9	6	1	1	46	
	Camuy									2	7	9	1	4	1	1	25	
	District								1	12	20	14	10	10	2	2	71	
17	Manati									5	8	9	10	2	1		35	
	Ciales									3	2	4	1				10	
	Morovis										3	4	6		1	1	15	
	District									8	13	17	17	2	2	1	60	
18	Toa Alta						1	1	5	1	5	1	1				15	
	Vega Baja									2	3	8					13	
	District						1	1	7	4	13	1	1				28	
19	Bayamon								7	11	13	10	1				42	
	Total				1	3	34	110	305	357	357	202	55	21	6		1,451	

BOTH SEXES—SIXTH GRADE.

1	San Juan								3	14	24	34	16	6	1		98
	Rio Piedras						1	1	2	9	10	6	3	2			34
	District						1	4	16	33	44	22	9	3			132
2	Carolina							1	2	4	6	1	4		1		19
	Rio Grande							3	3	8	5	6	1		1		27
	District							4	5	12	11	7	5		2		46
3	Fajardo					1		7	5	10	4	9	1	1			38
	Naguabo							1	1	2	6	5					15
	Vieques							1	1	1		2	2				7
	Culebra																
	District					1	9	7	13	10	16	3	1				60
4	Humacao							6	7	6	1						20

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES, SIXTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18			
5	Caguas									1	1			7	6	2			17
	San Lorenzo.....								1	3	3	4	8	2	1				22
	District.....						1	4	4	4	15	8	3						39
6	Guayama.....										1	3	4	3	3	4			18
	Cayey								1			2	7	9	1	3	1		24
	District.....						1	1	5	11	12	4	7	1					42
7	Aibonito								1			9	6	2		4			22
8	Coamo.....										6	5	7	5	1				24
	Juana Diaz.....										1	2	6	5	2	2			18
	District.....									7	7	13	10	3	2				42
9	Ponce								2	4	10	16	15	20	4	2	1		74
10	Yauco										1	7	3	10	2		1		24
11	San German.....										1	2	4	6	3	3			19
	Cabo Rojo.....											3	2	6	4				15
	District.....									1	5	6	12	7	3				34
12	Mayaguez.....											3	5	9	6	2	1	1	27
	Añasco.....										1	3	6	1	5		1		17
	District.....									4	8	15	7	7	1	2			44
13	Aguadilla.....											1							1
	Aguada.....													2	3	2			7
	Isabela.....									1	2	1	5	1					10
District.....									1	2	2	5	3	3	2			18	
14	San Sebastian.....													1	2	1	1		5
	Lares.....											3	3	7	2	6	1		22
	District.....										3	3	7	3	8	2	1		27
15	Utua.....												3	7	7	3	1	2	23
	Adjuntas.....											2		2	3	1	4	2	14
	District.....										2	3	9	10	4	5	4		37
16	Arecibo.....												3	7	6	6	7	2	31
	Camuy.....													1	1	2	2		6
	District.....										3	7	7	7	9	4			37
17	Manati.....										1	4	2	1					8
	Ciales.....												1	1	3				5
	Morovis.....													1		4		3	8
District.....									1	5	4	4	4	4		3		21	
18	Toa Alta.....											1	1		1				4
	Vega Baja.....									2	1	3	4	3					12
	District.....									2	4	5	3	1	1				16
19	Bayamon.....								2			1	1	1		2			7
	Total.....								7	36	79	151	186	154	78	36	15		742

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—SEVENTH GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.		
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18				
1	San Juan											3	6	18	20	16	4	2		69
	Rio Piedras											2	3	7	9	3	4			28
	District											5	9	25	29	19	8	2		97
2	Carolina													2	2	1	1			6
	Rio Grande												3	4	4	1	1			13
	District												3	6	6	2	2			19
3	Fajardo													4	1	5	1	1		12
	Naguabo														2	2	3	1		8
	Vieques																			
	Culebra													1	1	1	2			5
	District													5	4	8	6	2		25
4	Humacao												2	9	4	11		1		27
	Yabucoa								1	2				6	4	5	1	1		20
	District								1	4				9	10	15	5	2	1	47
5	Caguas												1	5	4	2	2			14
	San Lorenzo													2	1	3				6
	District												1	7	5	5	2			20
6	Guayama												5	5	5	4	1	2		22
8	Juana Diaz													2	1	4		4	1	12
9	Ponce												4	5	10	5	9	6	2	43
10	Yauco													1	2	1	13	1	3	22
11	San German														3	3	5	5		16
12	Mayaguez													3	6	3	3	6	4	29
13	Aguadilla													2	5	2	5		1	15
	Isabela													2	4	2		1		9
	District													2	6	7	2	5	1	24
14	Lares															2	4	2	2	10
15	Uturado														1	4	4			9
	Adjuntas													1	4	2	2	5	3	19
	District													1	4	3	6	9	3	28
17	Magnati														2	1	1	4	3	12
	Ciales														1	1				2
	District														2	2	2	1	4	14
18	Vega Baja													3	6	6	8	1		24
19	Bayamon								1	1	1	5	3	4	3	4	5	1		21
	Total								2	5	34	76	100	97	89	46	20	4	473	

BOTH SEXES—EIGHTH GRADE.

1	San Juan											1	5	8	8	7	3	1	40	
	Rio Piedras												1	3	5	3	2	4	7	25
	District											1	6	11	13	10	9	7	8	65
2	Carolina														1	2		2		5
3	Fajardo													1	4	2	2	2		13

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—EIGHTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.				
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18					
4	Humacao.....											2									15
	Yabucoa.....												1	2	6	1	1				11
	District.....											2	1	5	11	3	3	1			26
5	Caguas.....											2		2	3	3	4				14
6	Guayama.....											1	2	5	10	8	6	8			40
8	Coamo.....														3	1					4
9	Ponce.....													6	9	13	22	9	6		65
12	Mayaguez.....													2	4	8	3	10	4		31
	Añasco.....													1	2	6	5	2			16
	District.....													2	5	10	9	15	6		47
13	Aguadilla.....														1	1	1			2	5
	Isabela.....													1		2	3	1	2		9
	District.....													1		3	4	2	2	2	14
14	San Sebastian.....														1	1	1				3
	Lares.....														1	1	3	5			10
	District.....														1	2	2	3	5		13
18	Vega Baja.....															1	3	1	2		7
19	Bayamon.....													2	1	2	2	3	2		12
	Total.....												6	21	44	75	69	59	41	10	325

TOTAL BOTH SEXES IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan.....	10	65	140	190	254	313	261	315	191	154	80	33	13	6	1				2,026	
	Rio Piedras.....	2	17	36	35	41	56	44	45	48	50	36	10	8	4	7					439
	District.....	12	82	176	225	295	369	305	360	239	204	116	43	21	10	8					2,465
2	Carolina.....	5	16	37	40	42	54	50	60	37	27	13	7	5	1						394
	Rio Grande.....	4	24	47	42	35	62	45	64	50	34	23	2	1	1						434
	District.....	9	40	84	82	77	116	95	124	87	61	36	9	6	2						828
3	Fajardo.....	2	31	67	78	78	142	113	116	97	44	26	5	4	2						805
	Naguabo.....		1	10	14	21	36	26	30	10	14	9	3	1							175
	Vieques.....																				
	Culebra.....		11	20	22	38	62	30	27	25	7	6	5	1							254
	District.....	2	43	97	114	137	240	169	173	132	65	41	13	6	2						1,234
4	Humacao.....	1	17	36	53	44	92	56	82	39	17	7	3	2	1						450
	Yabucoa.....	1	5	10	32	22	52	41	47	35	26	18	2	1	1						293
	Patillas.....	4	5	21	21	20	29	16	33	15	2	8									174
	District.....	6	27	67	106	86	173	113	162	89	45	33	5	3	2						917
5	Caguas.....		14	49	91	106	137	116	121	92	40	24	10	4							804
	San Lorenzo.....	10	24	52	47	56	96	47	53	18	14	8	1								426
	Agua Buenas.....			17	21	12	18	9	15	6	5	6	1	1							111
	District.....	10	38	118	159	174	251	172	189	116	59	38	12	5							1,341
6	Guayama.....		23	75	114	97	165	121	181	117	47	42	12	12	8						1,014
	Cayey.....	4	20	36	68	52	80	62	103	48	50	21	3	4	1						552
	District.....	4	43	111	182	149	245	183	284	165	97	63	15	16	9						1,566
7	Aibonito.....	1	9	18	37	32	44	46	40	21	9	8		4							269
	Comerio.....	7	17	26	31	20	34	15	29	21	12	1	1								214
	Barros.....		21	28	32	23	35	24	29	24	19	12	8	2							257
	District.....	8	47	72	100	75	113	85	98	66	40	21	9	6							740

TABLE 12.—Ages of pupils in graded common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL BOTH SEXES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	
8	Coamo.....		16	60	60	59	79	56	71	35	27	16	5				484
	Juana Diaz.....	6	21	32	33	34	43	40	55	38	21	20	6	6	1		356
	Santa Isabel.....		9	17	10	14	31	33	20	26	9	7	1				177
	District.....	6	46	109	103	107	153	129	146	99	57	43	12	6	1		1,017
9	Ponce.....	8	44	123	170	251	305	315	352	286	199	94	60	19	11	2	2,239
10	Yauco.....	6	39	92	134	113	85	84	97	66	44	24	18	4	4	1	811
	Sabana Grande.....	2	31	32	39	50	67	65	52	39	14	14					405
	District.....	8	70	124	173	163	152	149	149	105	58	38	18	4	4	1	1,216
11	San German.....	5	23	40	70	62	79	68	97	67	43	30	14	9			607
	Lajas.....	8	6	33	28	23	26	15	25	13	9	4	1				191
	Cabo Rojo.....		5	11	28	28	62	37	49	37	17	17	6				297
	District.....	13	34	84	126	113	167	120	171	117	69	51	21	9			1,095
12	Mayaguez.....		13	46	105	128	178	153	189	119	61	43	17	17	10		1,079
	Añasco.....	1	22	37	49	34	54	53	61	39	41	12	17	11	3		434
	Maricao.....	14	14	25	12	17	22	12	19	17	9	5	2				168
	District.....	15	49	108	166	179	254	218	269	175	111	60	36	28	13		1,681
13	Aguadilla.....		20	40	75	71	94	88	98	80	56	23	9	4	1	3	662
	Aguada.....	6	9	24	20	19	19	18	23	14	5	8	3	3			171
	Isabela.....		8	37	22	19	44	35	35	19	15	8	4	4	3		253
	District.....	6	37	101	117	109	157	141	156	113	76	39	16	11	4	3	1,086
14	San Sebastian.....	5	26	48	44	43	54	26	37	15	13	14	5	1	1		332
	Lares.....	3	15	28	26	30	29	37	30	21	26	13	13	7	7		271
	Las Marias.....	6	7	15	19	19	20	15	15	15	8	3			1		143
	District.....	14	48	91	89	92	103	64	82	51	47	30	18	8	9		746
15	Utua.....	9	25	71	64	51	84	67	78	43	31	24	10	2	2		564
	Adjuntas.....	5	11	35	30	29	37	30	44	25	34	10	8	9	4		311
	District.....	14	36	106	94	80	121	97	122	68	68	34	18	11	6		875
16	Arecibo.....	7	33	65	91	88	164	107	185	129	80	45	21	3	2		1,020
	Camuy.....	14	47	72	80	63	84	61	59	41	22	12	7	3	1		566
	District.....	21	80	137	171	151	248	168	244	170	102	57	28	6	3		1,586
17	Manati.....		6	29	40	61	93	77	80	78	45	26	4	8	3		550
	Ciales.....	10	10	28	37	30	39	20	32	23	14	6	2				251
	Morovis.....			3	3	5	13	9	10	20	11	10	5	1	4		94
	District.....	10	16	60	80	96	145	106	122	121	70	42	11	9	7		895
18	Toa Alta.....		36	55	69	75	62	40	37	23	16	4	3	1	1		422
	Vega Baja.....	3	66	71	52	70	67	47	46	47	24	12	4	2	2		513
	District.....	3	102	126	121	145	129	87	83	70	40	16	7	3	3		935
19	Bayamon.....	17	59	109	129	105	152	114	101	77	45	18	15	7	2		950
	Total.....	186	941	2,003	2,507	2,584	3,593	2,830	3,387	2,346	1,513	870	366	184	88	14	23,412

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906.

MALES—FIRST GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan	3	18	55	45	37	37	21	17	11	13	6	6	1	3	273	
	Rio Piedras.....	1	10	16	29	31	26	14	12	5	4	1	149	
	District.....	4	28	71	74	68	63	35	29	16	17	7	6	1	3	422	
2	Carolina.....	2	16	31	30	44	29	19	31	6	5	213	
	Rio Grande.....	8	22	46	45	41	36	9	14	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	226
	District.....	10	38	77	75	85	65	28	45	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	439
3	Fajardo.....	7	25	29	34	21	15	4	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	146
	Naguabo.....	.....	8	13	17	12	10	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
	Vieques.....	.....	5	22	20	12	11	3	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
	Culebra.....	
District.....	7	38	64	71	45	36	16	26	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	310
4	Humacao.....	6	28	35	39	22	17	5	7	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	163
	Yabucoa.....	6	19	34	42	31	27	9	12	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
	Patillas.....	4	8	19	11	13	9	.....	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	74
	District.....	16	55	88	92	66	53	14	20	5	7	3	1	420	
5	Caguas.....	4	32	39	26	42	28	13	14	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	209
	San Lorenzo.....	.....	14	45	33	23	26	8	11	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
	Agua Buenas.....	.....	2	14	12	15	15	6	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
	District.....	4	48	98	71	80	69	27	29	13	9	3	1	452	
6	Guayama.....	3	12	35	32	26	33	12	19	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	185
	Caye.....	.....	17	30	41	22	21	7	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
	District.....	3	29	65	73	48	54	19	32	7	5	2	337	
7	Aibonito.....	.....	4	13	15	13	16	5	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
	Comerio.....	6	7	18	28	22	17	21	12	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
	Barros.....	7	27	42	46	33	34	31	25	6	5	3	2	.....	.....	261
	District.....	13	38	73	89	68	67	57	47	12	8	3	2	477	
8	Coamo.....	1	7	30	53	39	46	27	25	11	4	2	.....	.....	.....	245
	Juana Diaz.....	.....	8	26	62	57	46	32	30	6	7	2	.....	.....	.....	276
	Santa Isabel.....	2	5	10	31	9	11	9	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
	District.....	3	20	66	146	105	103	68	59	17	12	4	603	
9	Ponce.....	2	25	81	117	76	103	45	50	17	5	2	.....	.....	.....	523
10	Yauco.....	1	10	52	55	51	53	29	30	12	2	.....	.....	1	.....	296
	Sabana Grande.....	.....	5	30	41	31	28	19	6	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
	District.....	1	15	82	96	82	81	48	36	19	4	.....	.....	1	.....	465
11	San German.....	6	25	57	50	24	32	25	16	5	10	1	.....	.....	.....	251
	Lajas.....	3	10	21	35	30	21	13	14	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	156
	Cabo Rojo.....	.....	19	44	53	43	47	27	15	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	256
	District.....	9	54	122	138	97	100	65	45	14	13	6	663	
12	Mayaguez.....	6	25	59	68	57	52	31	17	3	4	2	1	359	
	Añasco.....	8	24	25	32	36	30	21	8	11	1	1	1	.....	.....	198
	Maricao.....	2	5	9	15	13	21	7	14	7	2	5	3	1	.....	104	
	District.....	16	54	93	115	106	103	59	56	35	6	10	4	3	1	661	
13	Aguadilla.....	4	11	47	86	48	52	32	33	11	6	1	.....	.....	.....	331
	Aguada.....	1	11	24	20	16	22	9	11	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	124
	Isabela.....	1	16	23	51	25	42	13	22	11	5	3	1	.....	.....	213
	District.....	6	38	94	157	89	116	54	66	27	13	6	1	1	668	
14	San Sebastian.....	11	18	34	55	55	56	43	44	33	21	8	3	1	382	
	Lares.....	3	18	36	45	29	48	20	31	9	12	7	2	.....	.....	260
	Las Marias.....	6	23	23	26	34	25	22	32	8	7	2	1	1	210	
	District.....	20	59	93	126	118	129	85	107	50	40	17	6	2	852	

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	over 18		
15	Utuado.....	2	19	56	32	39	30	22	23	9	7	4						243
	Adjuntas.....	2	12	26	33	26	29	16	6	4	4							158
	District.....	4	31	82	65	65	59	38	29	13	11	4						401
16	Arecibo.....	1	18	50	55	64	63	37	36	14	8	4						350
	Camuy.....	3	13	30	39	45	48	24	19	17	3	1	1					243
	District.....	4	31	80	94	109	111	61	55	31	11	5	1					593
17	Manati.....	3	7	13	31	28	27	16	13	4	3							145
	Ciales.....	3	6	17	22	25	31	15	17	9	6	1	1		1			154
	Morovis.....		3	13	14	19	14	11	10	6	2	1						93
District.....	6	16	43	67	72	72	42	40	19	11	2	1		1			392	
18	Toa Alta.....		9	25	26	27	35	16	11	4	3		1					157
	Vega Baja.....	1	24	42	28	18	28	9	12	2			1					165
	District.....	1	33	67	54	45	63	25	23	6	3		2					322
19	Bayamon.....	15	49	129	123	92	89	47	63	17	9	4	2					639
	Total.....	144	699	1,568	1,843	1,516	1,536	833	857	332	191	78	29	8	5			9,639

MALES—SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan.....			2	3	8	5	4	7	5	4	1	1		1			41
	Rio Piedras.....			2	5	11	15	9	15	4	2	1	1	2	1			67
	District.....			4	8	19	20	13	22	9	6	2	2	2	1			108
2	Carolina.....		1	2	6	16	24	19	28	11	9	1	1					118
	Rio Grande.....				7	9	33	39	36	17	9		1					151
	District.....		1	2	13	25	57	58	64	28	18	1	2					269
3	Fajardo.....			1	4	7	9	14	11	3	1							50
	Naguabo.....				2	4	8	10	15	8	1		1					49
	Vieques.....			2	1		3	4	5	2				1				18
District.....			3	7	11	20	28	31	13	2		2						117
4	Humacao.....			2	3	5	12	4	4	3	1							34
	Yabucoa.....				1	12	4	8	5	5	3	1						39
	Patillas.....				1	1	8	1	2	1								14
District.....			2	5	18	24	13	11	9	4	1							87
5	Caguas.....				3	3	10	10	5	4	5							40
	San Lorenzo.....				2	3	9	3	7	2								26
	Aguas Buenas.....			1	4	2	2	5	4	4	1		1					24
District.....			1	9	8	21	18	16	10	6		1						90
6	Guayama.....		1	1	7	15	22	18	16	6	3	1	3					93
	Cayey.....				6	7	14	13	19	1	3	1						64
	District.....		1	1	13	22	36	31	35	7	6	2	3					157
7	Aibonito.....			1		4	5	7	12	10	2							41
	Comerio.....			1	3	1	6	12	17	7	7							54
	Barros.....			1	5	6	20	18	25	13	7	1	1					97
District.....			3	8	11	31	37	54	30	16	1	1						192
8	Coamo.....				5	22	25	30	40	16	8	3	2					151
	Juana Diaz.....				5	11	17	18	27	13	6	1	1					99
	Santa Isabel.....		1	1	4	4	8	8	8	1	2							37
District.....		1	1	14	37	50	56	75	30	16	4	3						287

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
9	Ponce			1	7	35	30	46	60	41	11	2	2	1	1		237	
10	Yauco			1	3	6	27	24	20	16	13	9		3	1		123	
	Sabana Grande				3	8	2	9	9	8	2	1					42	
	District			1	6	14	29	33	29	24	15	10	3	1			165	
11	San German			3	4	13	18	14	19	11	11						93	
	Lajas				5	6	12	10	12	7	2		1				55	
	Cabo Rojo				4	9	14	14	19	10	8	2		1			81	
	District			3	13	28	44	38	50	28	21	2	1	1			229	
12	Mayaguez		2	1	9	10	20	23	34	21	5	7		2			134	
	Añasco				2	12	11	18	12	6	8	3					72	
	Maricao		2	3	1	4			7	4	5	3					29	
	District		2	3	14	23	35	41	53	31	18	13		2			235	
13	Aguadilla			4	7	19	36	42	34	19	9	7	3				180	
	Aguada				2	4	6	12	8	6	4	1					43	
	Isabela			1	6	9	19	17	15	10	11	3	3		1		95	
	District			5	15	32	61	71	57	35	24	11	6		1		318	
14	San Sebastian			3	7	8	28	16	26	19	15		4				126	
	Lares			1	8	12	17	10	36	14	6	8	4	5	1		122	
	Las Marias			1	5	4	6	6	14	12	5	1					54	
	District			5	20	24	51	32	76	45	26	9	8	5	1		302	
15	Utuaado			2	15	25	32	29	35	11	9	6	3	1	1		169	
	Adjuntas				2	11	17	7	17	13	6	2	1				76	
	District			2	17	36	49	36	52	24	15	8	4	1	1		245	
16	Arecibo				5	14	21	22	19	16	13	2	2				114	
	Camuy				5	9	23	21	27	21	10	11	4	1			132	
	District				10	23	44	43	46	37	23	13	6	1			246	
17	Manati			2	4	9	8	11	11	6	3		2	1	1		58	
	Ciales				7	9	7	9	5	9	1	2	1				50	
	Morovis			1	5	2	11	8	12	4	6	2	1	1			53	
	District			3	9	18	28	26	32	15	18	3	5	3	1		161	
18	Toa Alta			2	6	8	14	8	15	7	3	4	2				69	
	Vega Baja				6	9	18	12	14	3	3						65	
	District			2	12	17	32	20	29	10	6	4	2				134	
19	Bayamon	16		2	10	19	27	17	31	15	9	4	2				152	
	Total	16	5	44	210	420	689	657	823	441	260	90	53	17	6		3,731	

MALES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan					5	6	3	4	7	2	2	1				30
	Río Piedras				1	5	3	9	6	3	5	3					35
	District				1	10	9	12	10	10	7	5	1				65
2	Carolina				2		2	9	12	6	5	4	1	1			42
	Río Grande					3	6	11	21	14	3	1	3	2			64
	District				2	3	8	20	33	20	8	5	4	3			106
3	Fajardo					1	4	1	6	5	8	6					31
	Naguabo							4	6	4	5	6		1			26
	Vieques					1	5	4	3	4							17
	Culebra																
	District					2	9	9	15	13	13	12		1			74

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages—															Total.		
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18			
4	Humacao.....				1	2	3	4	3	1									21
	Yabucoa.....						3	3	5	5	2								18
	Patillas.....							1	3	1	1	1		2				9	
	District.....				1	2	7	7	11	7	4	5	1	3				48	
5	Caguas.....								1	4	2	6						13	
	San Lorenzo.....									1	1							2	
	Aguas Buenas.....								2	2	3							7	
	District.....								3	7	5	7						22	
6	Guayama.....					1	1	5	4		2	1						14	
	Cayey.....					1	3	3	6	4	1	3						21	
	District.....					2	4	8	10	4	3	4						35	
7	Aibonito.....							1	2	1	2							8	
	Comerio.....									3	1							4	
	Barros.....				4	1	5	2	10	9	9	8	3					51	
	District.....				4	1	6	4	11	14	12	8	3					63	
8	Coamo.....							4	12	20	21	19	9	5				90	
	Juana Diaz.....					1	4	7	12	20	11	9	1					65	
	Santa Isabel.....				1		2	3	2	5	1	1						15	
	District.....				1	1	10	22	34	46	31	19	6					170	
9	Ponce.....				1	3	7	10	36	30	21	11	2	2	1			124	
10	Yauco.....					2	4	1	16	13	10	3						49	
	Sabana Grande.....							1	3	1								5	
	District.....					2	4	2	19	14	10	3						54	
11	San German.....					1	3	10	12	12	13	9		1				61	
	Lajas.....					4	7	2	11	6	1	1						31	
	Cabo Rojo.....				1	1	3	8	14	13	9	4	1	1				55	
	District.....				1	2	10	25	28	36	28	14	1	2				147	
12	Mayaguez.....				1	6	3	10	20	18	9	8	2	1				78	
	Añasco.....					3	5	4	10	3	1	1						27	
	Maricao.....					1	2	2	1	2		2						10	
	District.....				1	7	8	17	25	30	12	11	3	1				115	
13	Aguadilla.....				1	2	10	12	20	25	18	15	8	4				115	
	Aguada.....							3	10	5	6	3		1				28	
	Isabela.....							4	10	9	9	6	5	2	3			48	
	District.....				1	2	10	19	40	39	33	24	13	7	3			191	
14	San Sebastian.....				2	1	4	5	8	9	11	11	3		1			55	
	Lares.....				1	1	4	7	6	12	6	1		1				39	
	Las Marias.....				1	3	4	8	10	6	6		2					40	
	District.....				2	3	8	13	23	25	29	23	4	2	2			134	
15	Utua.....				4	7	7	17	29	24	12	5	2	3				110	
	Adjuntas.....				3	1	5	7	9	13	10	2	2					52	
	District.....				7	8	12	24	38	37	22	7	4	3				162	
16	Arecibo.....				2	2	10	6	19	11	2	6	1	1				60	
	Camuy.....				1	1	2	10	12	12	10	13	2	1				65	
	District.....				1	3	3	12	16	31	23	12	19	3	2			125	
17	Manati.....							2	5	10	5	8			1			31	
	Ciales.....							2	2	5	2	6	4	4	1	2		28	
	Morovis.....				1	4	5	12	10	5	9	4	2					52	
	District.....				1	8	12	27	17	19	13	8	4	2				111	

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
18	Toa Alta.....					1	4	8	11	9	4	5						42
	Vega Baja.....					4	5	12	24	13	14	4	2				78	
	District.....					5	9	20	35	22	18	9	2				120	
19	Bayamon.....				3	1	5	4	14	16	17	7	1				68	
	Total.....			1	28	58	146	247	447	408	306	199	56	30	8		1,934	

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan.....	3	18	57	48	50	48	28	28	23	19	9	8	1	4		344
	Rio Piedras.....	1	10	18	35	47	44	32	33	12	11	5	1	2			251
	District.....	4	28	75	83	97	92	60	61	35	30	14	9	3	4		595
2	Carolina.....	2	17	33	38	60	55	47	71	23	19	5	2	1			373
	Rio Grande.....	8	22	46	52	53	75	59	71	33	14	1	5	2			441
	District.....	10	39	79	90	113	130	106	142	56	33	6	7	3			814
3	Fajardo.....	7	25	30	38	29	28	19	26	9	9	6	1				227
	Naguabo.....		8	13	19	16	18	23	28	14	6	1	1				153
	Vieques.....		5	24	21	13	19	11	18	9			1				121
	Culebra.....																
District.....	7	38	67	78	58	65	53	72	32	15	12	3	1				501
4	Humacao.....	6	28	37	43	29	32	13	14	5	4	4	2	1			218
	Yabucoa.....	6	19	34	43	43	34	20	22	11	7	1					240
	Patillas.....	4	8	19	12	14	18	1	6	5	4	4		2			97
	District.....	16	55	90	98	86	84	34	42	21	15	9	2	3			
5	Caguas.....	4	32	39	29	45	38	24	23	11	14	2	1				262
	San Lorenzo.....		14	45	35	26	35	11	19	5	2	1					193
	Aguas Buenas.....		2	15	16	17	17	13	10	12	6		1				109
	District.....	4	48	99	80	88	90	48	52	28	22	3	2				
6	Guayama.....	3	13	36	39	42	56	35	39	13	9	4	3				292
	Cayey.....		17	30	47	30	38	23	38	5	5	4					237
	District.....	3	30	66	86	72	94	58	77	18	14	8	3				
7	Aibonito.....		4	14	15	17	22	14	23	14	6						129
	Comerio.....	6	7	19	31	23	23	33	29	14	9						194
	Barros.....	7	27	43	55	40	59	51	60	28	21	12	6				409
	District.....	13	38	76	101	80	104	98	112	56	36	12	6				
8	Coamo.....	1	7	30	58	61	75	69	85	48	31	14	7				486
	Juana Diaz.....		8	26	67	69	67	57	69	39	21	12	2				440
	Santa Isabel.....	2	6	11	36	13	21	20	14	6	4	1					134
	District.....	3	21	67	161	143	163	146	168	93	59	27	9				
9	Ponce.....	2	25	82	125	114	140	101	146	88	37	15	4	3	2		884
10	Yauco.....	1	10	53	58	59	84	54	66	41	25	12	3	2			468
	Sabana Grande.....		5	30	44	39	30	29	18	16	4	1					216
	District.....	1	15	83	102	98	114	83	84	57	29	13	3	2			
11	San German.....	6	25	60	54	38	53	49	47	28	34	10		1			405
	Lajas.....	3	10	21	40	36	37	30	28	22	10	4	1				242
	Cabo Rojo.....		19	44	58	53	64	49	48	28	18	8	1	2			392
	District.....	9	54	125	152	127	154	128	123	78	62	22	2	3			
12	Mayaguez.....	6	27	60	78	73	75	64	88	56	17	19	2	5	1		571
	Añasco.....	8	24	25	34	48	44	44	24	27	12	5	2				297
	Maricao.....	2	5	11	18	15	27	9	22	13	7	10	3	1			143
	District.....	16	56	96	130	136	146	117	174	96	36	34	7	6	1			1,011

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
13	Aguadilla	4	11	51	94	69	98	86	87	55	33	23	11	4	.....	.....	626
	Aguada	1	11	24	22	20	28	24	29	16	12	6	.....	2	.....	.....	195
	Isabela	1	16	24	57	34	61	34	47	30	25	12	9	2	4	.....	356
	District	6	38	99	173	123	187	144	163	101	70	41	20	8	4	.....	1,177
14	San Sebastian	1	18	37	64	64	88	64	78	61	47	19	10	1	1	.....	563
	Lares	3	18	37	53	42	66	34	74	29	30	21	7	5	2	.....	421
	Las Marias	6	23	24	31	39	34	32	54	30	18	9	1	3	.....	304	
	District	20	59	98	148	145	188	130	206	120	95	49	18	9	3	.....	1,288
15	Utuaado	2	19	58	51	71	69	68	87	44	28	15	5	4	1	.....	522
	Adjuntas	2	12	26	38	38	51	30	32	30	20	4	3	.....	.....	286	
	District	4	31	84	89	109	120	98	119	74	48	19	8	4	1	.....	808
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Arecibo	1	18	50	62	80	94	65	74	41	23	12	3	1	.....	524	
	Camuy	3	13	31	45	55	73	55	58	50	23	25	7	2	.....	440	
	District	4	31	81	107	135	167	120	132	91	46	37	10	3	.....	964	
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Manati	3	7	15	35	37	37	32	34	15	14	.....	2	2	1	.....	234
	Ciales	3	6	17	22	32	42	24	31	16	21	6	7	2	3	.....	232
	Morovis .....	.....	3	14	19	22	29	24	34	20	13	12	5	3	.....	198	
	District	6	16	46	76	91	108	80	99	51	48	18	14	7	4	.....	664
18	Toa Alta .....	.....	9	27	32	36	53	32	37	20	10	9	3	.....	.....	268	
	Vega Baja	1	24	42	34	31	51	33	50	18	17	4	3	.....	.....	308	
	District	1	33	69	66	67	104	65	87	38	27	13	6	.....	.....	576	
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Bayamon	31	49	131	136	112	121	68	108	48	35	15	5	.....	.....	859	
	District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	160	704	1,613	2,081	1,994	2,371	1,737	2,127	1,181	757	367	138	55	19	.....	15,304

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE.

1	San Juan	2	14	42	50	35	33	17	21	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
	Rio Piedras	2	10	12	16	9	20	6	10	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
	District	4	24	54	66	44	53	23	31	15	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	331
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Carolina	2	19	32	33	22	23	11	9	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
	Rio Grande	5	16	20	22	28	29	8	9	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	145
	District	7	35	52	55	50	52	19	18	6	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	300
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Fajardo	2	23	31	33	14	28	9	14	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	166
	Naguabo .....	.....	6	15	9	9	7	5	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
	Vieques	2	4	25	10	7	13	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
	Culebra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District	4	33	71	52	30	48	17	25	7	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	298	
4	Humacao	6	28	35	26	12	11	10	6	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
	Yabucoa	9	18	26	23	17	19	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
	Patillas .....	.....	6	7	7	2	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	District	15	52	68	56	31	37	20	20	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
5	Caguas	1	18	25	26	13	18	6	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
	San Lorenzo	4	11	17	23	11	11	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
	Aguas Buenas	1	1	6	8	8	4	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
	District	6	30	48	57	32	33	14	15	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
6	Guayama	2	3	14	26	19	19	12	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
	Cayey	1	9	8	11	18	21	13	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	90
	District	3	12	22	37	37	40	25	18	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	202
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Aibonito .....	.....	2	4	12	3	11	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
	Comerio	7	7	14	8	13	7	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
	Barros	4	17	24	24	19	16	15	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
	District	11	26	42	44	35	34	20	18	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
8	Coamo.....		8	25	26	28	29	18	5	1								140
	Juana Diaz.....	4	7	22	39	27	30	13	18	14	3	4		3				184
	Santa Isabel.....	2	6	14	19	12	18	6	4	2	1							84
	District...	6	21	61	84	67	77	37	27	17	4	4		3				408
9	Ponce.....	3	28	66	86	73	80	45	58	27	9	2						477
10	Yauco.....		7	29	25	41	32	18	22	9	2							185
	Sabana Grande.....	1		19	30	21	28	9	13	1								122
	District...	1	7	48	55	62	60	27	35	10	2							307
11	San German.....	4	21	41	36	29	38	27	7	11	7	2	1					224
	Lajas.....		3	14	30	21	19	16	13	4	3	1						124
	Cabo Rojo.....	2	19	26	43	28	21	15	14	2	1							171
	District...	6	43	81	109	78	78	58	34	17	11	3	1					519
12	Mayaguez.....	5	27	37	59	43	49	27	27	15	3	5		1				298
	Añasco.....	5	14	28	33	21	28	18	14	8	1	4						174
	Maricao.....		6	9	9	5	12	12	3	3	3	2						65
	District...	11	47	74	101	69	89	57	44	26	7	11		1				537
13	Aguadilla.....		5	25	28	33	31	19	11	4				1				157
	Aguada.....	1	8	14	15	12	12	11	6	3	1		1					84
	Isabela.....		4	14	17	15	19	15	7	9	1	1						102
	District...	1	17	58	60	60	62	45	24	16	2	1	2					343
14	San Sebastian.....	2	19	35	28	23	23	28	26	17	2	4	1					208
	Lares.....	1	7	26	20	22	21	9	18	7	9	4	1					145
	Las Marias.....	5	5	15	16	18	28	17	17	9	7	1	2	1				141
	District...	8	31	76	64	63	72	54	61	33	18	9	4	1				494
15	Utua.....	3	4	11	25	21	20	10	18	3		2	1	1	1			120
	Adjuntas.....	2	3	10	13	10	11	14	7	6	1	1	1					84
	District...	5	7	21	43	31	31	24	25	9	1	3	2	1	1			204
16	Arecibo.....	2	13	24	44	48	36	32	41	18	4	5	1					268
	Camuy.....		5	17	17	27	25	6	13	4	2	1						117
	District...	2	18	41	61	75	61	38	54	22	6	6	1					385
17	Manati.....	1	4	18	24	15	19	11	14	4							1	111
	Ciales.....	1	9	8	9	6	11	4	7	1	1		1					58
	Morovis.....		4	13	4	9	11	1	8	4					2			56
	District...	2	17	39	37	30	41	16	29	9	1	1		2	1			225
18	Toa Alta.....		11	18	12	17	13	10	9	3	2		1					96
	Vega Baja.....	4	10	27	23	21	21	8	6		1	1						122
	District...	4	21	45	35	38	34	18	15	3	3	1	1					218
19	Bayamon.....	8	58	95	89	84	70	47	42	18	11	2						525
	Total.....	107	527	1,058	1,191	989	1,052	604	593	245	105	59	13	9	2			6,554

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan			1	3	6	11	5	4	5	3	1	1				40	
	Rio Piedras.....			1	9	7	15	12	7	6	2	1					60	
	District.....			2	12	13	26	17	11	11	5	2	1				100	
2	Carolina				4	9	9	16	14	5	5	5					67	
	Rio Grande.....				6	8	29	16	28	8	4	2					101	
	District.....				10	17	38	32	42	13	9	7					168	
3	Fajardo			1	3	5	12	9	25	5	3	3	1				67	
	Naguabo				1	2	8	8	12	6	1	1					39	
	Vieques				1		2		2	2							7	
	Culebra						2											
District.....			1	5	7	22	17	39	13	4	4	1					113	
4	Humacao.....			2	3	4	13	3	3								28	
	Yabucoa.....				2	3	5	3	6	1	1						22	
	Patillas.....				1		1		1								3	
	District.....			2	6	7	19	6	10	1	1	1					53	
5	Caguas.....				1	3	9	2	4	2			1				22	
	San Lorenzo.....				1	3	4	4	2								14	
	Aguas Buenas.....				3	1	2	2	2	1		1					12	
	District.....				5	7	15	8	8	3		1	1				48	
6	Guayama.....			1	2	5	7	8	7	2	3	1					36	
	Caye.....			2	2	5	8	10	3	5	1	1					37	
	District.....			3	4	10	15	18	10	7	4	2					73	
7	Aibonito				3	2	5	3	5	1	2						21	
	Comerio				2	3	4	3	6	1							19	
	Barros			1	2	1	5	7	10	7	3						36	
	District.....			1	2	6	10	16	16	18	5	2					76	
8	Coamo.....			1	2	13	24	9	17	11	3						80	
	Juana Diaz.....				4	12	14	10	18	14	5	5	1				83	
	Santa Isabel.....				2	1	4	3	9	2	1						22	
	District.....			* 1	8	26	42	22	44	27	9	5	1				185	
9	Ponce			1	8	13	33	33	40	24	11	3	1	2			169	
10	Yauco.....			1	3	5	18	15	17	11	7	1					78	
	Sabana Grande.....				5	7	7	11	9	5	3	1					48	
District.....			1	8	12	25	26	26	16	10	2						126	
11	San German.....			1	4	20	15	19	10	6	5	2					82	
	Lajas				1	7	18	6	18	5	2	1					58	
	Cabo Rojo.....				6	7	13	8	16	10	1						61	
	District.....			1	11	34	46	33	44	21	8	3					201	
12	Mayaguez.....			2	3	9	11	23	20	25	19	14	7	1	1		135	
	Añasco.....				1	4	14	8	10	9	8	1	2				57	
	Maricao.....				1	2	3	6	1		2						15	
	District.....			2	4	12	15	40	34	36	28	24	8	3	1		207	
13	Aguadilla.....			2	6	10	17	15	17	10	4	2		1			84	
	Aguada.....				3	7	11	4	5	2	1						33	
	Isabela.....			1	3	5	10	9	8	7	5	2					50	
	District.....			3	9	18	34	35	29	22	11	5		1			167	
14	San Sebastian.....			1	1	5	6	13	7	18	8	7	5				71	
	Lares.....				1	4	17	7	18	7	5	3	2	2	1		67	
	Las Marias.....				1	8	7	10	7	5	5	2	2	2			49	
	District.....			1	1	7	18	37	24	43	20	17	10	4	4	1	187	

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
15	Utua do.....		1		9	14	18	4	13	6	1	3						69
	Adjuntas.....			1	3	6	7	12	9	9	1		2					50
	District.....		1	1	12	20	25	16	22	15	2	3	2					119
16	Arecibo.....				4	14	25	17	21	11	10	9		1				112
	Camuy.....				2	1	8	5	13	6	4	2	1					42
	District.....				6	15	33	22	34	17	14	11	1	1				154
17	Manati.....				3	3	5	7	8	2	4	2						34
	Ciales.....			1	1		6	4	7	2	2	1						24
	Morovis.....					3	4	3	5	2	1	1	2					21
	District.....			1	4	6	15	14	20	6	7	4	2					79
18	Toa Alta.....			1	3	8	11	10	8	2	2	1	2					48
	Vega Baja.....				7	8	13	14	12	1	3	1						59
	District.....			1	10	16	24	24	20	3	5	2	2					107
19	Bayamon.....			8	9	10	28	24	23	23	3	2						130
	Total.....		6	32	152	274	533	421	519	275	146	75	19	8	2			2,462

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan.....				1	3	1		3	3				1				12
	Rio Piedras.....						5	2	4	1	2							14
	District.....				1	3	6	2	7	4	2		1					26
2	Carolina.....				1	2	5	7	7	3	5	1	2	1				34
	Rio Grande.....					1	2	5	10	7	5	3						33
	District.....				1	3	7	12	17	10	10	4	2	1				67
3	Fajardo.....					1	3	3	9	7	3	1	1					28
	Naguabo.....							2	5	3	5	2						17
	Vieques.....					1	2	3	3									9
	Culebra.....																	
	District.....				2	5	8	17	10	* 8	3	1						54
4	Humacao.....					1	2	1	4		1		1					10
	Yabucoa.....					1	3	5	2	1								12
	District.....				2	5	6	6	1	1		1						22
5	Caguas.....						2	4	3	1	6	1						17
	San Lorenzo.....							2	1	1								4
	Aguas Buenas.....					1			1	1	1							4
	District.....					3	6	5	3	7	1							25
6	Guayama.....						1	1	4	1	1							8
	Cayey.....						2	2	1	1	1							7
	District.....						3	3	5	2	2							15
7	Aibonito.....						1											1
	Barros.....						2	4	2	4	1	1						14
	District.....						3	4	2	4	1	1						15
8	Coamo.....					2	2	12	13	8	12	4	1					54
	Juana Díaz.....							2	8	2	3	4	1					20
	Santa Isabel.....				2		2	1	4	1								10
	District.....				2	2	4	15	25	11	15	8	2					84
9	Ponce.....				1	3	2	16	20	17	19	8	2					88

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																	Total.	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18				
10	Yauco						2	2	4	5	3	2								18
	Sabana Grande						1		2	3	1									7
	District						3	2	6	8	4	2								25
11	San German					3	5	7	12	6	6	3	3							45
	Lajas					1	1	5	5	4	1			1						17
	Cabo Rojo					1	3	4	9	5	4		1		1					27
	District					4	9	16	26	15	11	3	4	1						89
12	Mayaguez					1	5	6	18	16	8	3	1							58
	Añasco				1	1	2	4	1	5	5	5		1						25
	Maricao								2	6	2	1								11
	District				1	2	7	12	25	23	14	8	1	1						94
13	Aguadilla					1	1	7	10	8	4	1	1	1						34
	Aguada						1	2	1	1	2		1							8
	Isabela						1	3	1	2	7	1		1						16
	District					1	3	12	12	11	13	2	2	2						58
14	San Sebastian				1		5	8	3	3	2	4	1							27
	Lares				1		4		2	3	6	3								19
	Las Marias					1	1	2	1	3	3	2								13
	District				2	1	10	10	6	9	11	9	1							59
15	Utua					1	5	13	9	7	6	2								43
	Adjuntas					3	4	7	7	6	4		2	1						34
	District					4	9	20	16	13	10	2	2	1						77
16	Arecibo					2	9	4	8	17	6	3								49
	Camuy					2	3	1	5	8	1									20
	District					4	12	5	13	25	7	3								69
17	Manati						2	2	3	2	8	3								20
	Ciales					1		1	3	1	4	2	3							15
	Morovis								4	2	1		1		1					8
	District					1	2	3	10	5	13	5	4							43
18	Toa Alta				1	5	5	6	9	7	1	1								35
	Vega Baja				1	2	5	6	6	8	4									32
	District				2	7	10	12	15	15	5	1								67
19	Bayamon				2		10	13	9	9	3	2		2						50
	Total				12	39	113	177	242	195	156	62	23	7	1					1,027

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan	2	14	45	54	44	45	22	28	18	7	7	2							286	
	Rio Piedras	2	10	13	25	16	40	20	21	12	9	3									171
	District	4	24	56	79	60	85	42	49	30	16	10	2								457
2	Carolina	2	19	32	38	33	37	34	30	10	11	7	2		1						256
	Rio Grande	5	16	20	28	37	60	29	47	19	10	7	1								279
	District	7	35	52	66	70	97	63	77	29	21	14	3		1						535
3	Fajardo	2	23	32	33	20	43	21	48	16	11	6	3								261
	Naguabo		6	15	10	11	15	15	20	10	9	3									114
	Vieques	2	4	25	11	8	17	6	13	4											90
	Culebra																				
	District	4	33	72	57	39	75	42	81	30	20	9	3								465

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																	Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18			
4	Humacao.....	6	28	37	29	17	26	14	13	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
	Yabucoa.....	9	18	26	25	21	27	15	20	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
	Patillas.....	.....	6	7	8	2	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
	District...	15	52	70	62	40	61	32	36	2	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	378
5	Caguas.....	1	18	25	27	16	29	12	12	6	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
	San Lorenzo.....	4	11	17	24	14	15	13	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
	Agua Buenas.....	1	1	6	11	9	7	3	5	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
	District...	6	30	48	62	39	51	28	28	9	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
6	Guayama.....	2	3	15	28	24	27	21	23	5	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
	Cayey.....	1	9	10	13	23	31	25	10	7	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	134
	District...	3	12	25	41	47	58	46	33	12	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	290
	Aibonito.....	.....	2	4	15	5	17	4	13	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
7	Comerio.....	7	7	11	10	16	11	7	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
	Barros.....	4	18	26	25	24	25	29	17	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
	District...	11	27	44	50	45	57	40	38	13	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327
	Coamo.....	.....	9	25	28	43	55	39	35	20	15	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	274
8	Juana Diaz.....	4	7	22	43	39	41	25	44	30	11	13	2	3	.....	.....	.....	287
	Santa Isabel.....	2	6	14	23	13	24	10	17	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
	District...	6	22	61	91	95	123	74	94	55	28	17	3	3	.....	.....	.....	677
	Ponce.....	3	28	67	95	89	115	94	118	68	39	13	3	2	.....	.....	.....	734
10	Yauco.....	.....	7	30	28	46	52	35	43	25	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281
	Sabana Grande.....	1	.....	19	35	28	36	20	24	9	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
	District...	1	7	49	62	74	88	55	67	34	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458
	San German.....	4	21	42	40	52	58	53	29	23	18	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	351
11	Lajas.....	.....	3	14	31	28	38	27	36	13	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	159
	Cabo Rojo.....	2	19	26	49	36	37	27	39	17	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	259
	District...	6	43	82	120	116	133	107	104	53	30	9	5	1	.....	.....	.....	809
	Mayaguez.....	5	29	40	68	55	77	53	70	50	25	15	2	2	.....	.....	.....	491
12	Añasco.....	5	14	28	35	26	44	30	25	22	14	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	256
	Maricao.....	1	6	10	11	5	15	20	10	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
	District...	11	49	78	114	86	136	103	105	77	45	27	4	3	.....	.....	.....	838
	Aguadilla.....	5	27	34	44	49	41	38	22	8	3	2	1	1	275
13	Aguada.....	1	8	14	15	15	20	24	11	9	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
	Isabela.....	.....	4	15	20	20	30	27	16	18	13	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	168
	District...	1	17	56	69	79	99	92	65	49	26	8	4	2	1	568
	San Sebastian.....	2	20	36	34	29	41	43	47	28	11	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	306
14	Lares.....	1	7	26	22	26	42	16	38	17	20	10	3	2	1	231
	Las Marias.....	5	5	15	17	27	36	29	25	17	15	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	203
	District...	8	32	77	73	82	119	88	110	62	46	28	9	5	1	740
	Utua.....	3	5	11	34	36	43	27	40	16	7	7	1	1	1	232
15	Adjuntas.....	2	3	11	21	19	22	33	23	21	6	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	168
	District...	5	8	22	55	55	65	60	63	37	13	8	6	2	1	400
	Arecibo.....	2	13	24	48	64	70	53	70	46	20	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	429
	Camuy.....	.....	5	17	19	30	36	12	31	18	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
16	District...	2	18	41	67	94	106	65	101	64	27	20	2	1	.....	.....	.....	608
	Manati.....	1	4	18	27	18	26	20	25	8	12	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	165
	Ciales.....	1	9	9	10	7	17	9	17	4	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
	Morovis.....	.....	4	13	4	12	15	4	17	8	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	85
17	District...	2	17	40	41	37	58	33	59	20	21	10	6	2	1	347

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
18	Toa Alta.....	.....	11	19	16	30	29	26	26	12	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	179
	Vega Baja.....	4	10	27	31	37	39	28	24	9	8	2	.....	.....	.....	213	
	District.....	4	21	46	47	61	68	54	50	21	13	4	3	.....	.....	.....	392
19	Bayamon.....	8	58	104	100	94	108	84	74	50	17	6	.....	2	.....	.....	705
	Total.....	107	533	1,096	1,355	1,302	1,698	1,202	1,354	715	407	196	55	24	5	.....	10,043

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE.

1	San Juan.....	5	32	97	95	72	70	38	38	21	17	12	6	1	3	.....	507
	Rio Piedras.....	3	20	28	45	40	46	20	22	10	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
	District.....	8	52	125	140	112	116	58	60	31	26	15	6	1	3	.....	753
2	Carolina.....	4	35	63	63	66	52	30	40	8	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
	Rio Grande.....	13	38	66	67	69	65	17	23	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	371
	District.....	17	73	129	130	135	117	47	63	14	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	739
3	Fajardo.....	9	48	60	67	35	43	13	23	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
	Naguabo.....	.....	14	28	26	21	17	14	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
	Vieques.....	2	9	47	30	19	24	6	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
4	Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	District.....	11	71	135	123	75	84	33	51	13	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	608
	Humacao.....	12	56	70	65	34	28	15	13	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	301
5	Yabucoa.....	15	37	60	65	48	46	16	24	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314
	Patillas.....	4	14	26	18	15	16	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
	District.....	61	107	156	148	97	90	34	40	5	8	6	1	.....	.....	.....	723
6	Caguas.....	5	50	64	52	55	46	19	19	8	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	326
	San Lorenzo.....	4	25	62	56	34	37	15	19	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	257
	Aguas Buenas.....	1	3	20	20	23	19	7	6	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
7	District.....	10	78	146	128	112	102	41	44	16	13	3	1	.....	.....	.....	694
	Guayama.....	5	15	49	58	45	52	24	31	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	297
	Cayey.....	1	26	38	52	40	42	20	19	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	242
8	District.....	6	41	87	110	85	94	44	50	10	9	2	.....	1	.....	.....	539
	Aibonito.....	.....	6	17	27	16	27	6	18	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
	Comerio.....	13	14	32	36	35	24	25	14	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
9	Barros.....	11	44	66	70	52	50	46	33	9	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	392
	District.....	24	64	115	133	103	101	77	65	16	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	713
	Coamo.....	1	15	55	79	67	75	45	30	12	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	385
10	Juana Diaz.....	4	15	48	101	84	76	45	48	20	10	6	.....	3	.....	.....	460
	Santa Isabel.....	4	11	24	50	21	29	15	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
	District.....	9	41	127	230	172	180	105	86	34	16	8	.....	3	.....	.....	1,011
11	Ponce.....	5	53	147	203	149	183	90	108	44	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
	Yauco.....	1	17	81	80	92	85	47	52	21	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	481
	Sabana Grande.....	1	5	49	71	52	56	28	19	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
12	District.....	2	22	130	151	144	141	75	71	29	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	772
	San German.....	10	46	98	86	53	70	52	23	16	17	3	1	.....	.....	.....	475
	Lajas.....	3	13	35	65	51	40	29	27	8	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
13	Cabo Rojo.....	2	38	70	96	71	68	42	29	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	427
	District.....	15	97	203	247	175	178	123	79	31	24	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1,182
	Mayaguez.....	11	52	96	127	100	101	58	61	32	6	9	.....	3	1	.....	657
14	Añasco.....	13	38	53	65	57	58	39	22	19	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	372
	Maricao.....	3	11	18	24	18	33	19	17	10	5	7	3	1	.....	.....	169
	District.....	27	101	167	216	175	192	116	100	61	13	21	4	4	1	.....	1,198

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
13	Aguadilla	4	16	72	114	81	83	51	44	15	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	488
	Aguada	2	19	38	35	28	34	20	17	8	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	208
	Isabela	1	20	37	68	40	61	28	29	20	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	315
	District	7	55	147	217	149	178	99	90	43	15	7	3	1	.....	.....	1,011
14	San Sebastian	13	37	69	83	78	79	71	70	50	23	12	4	1	.....	.....	590
	Lares	4	25	62	65	51	69	29	49	16	21	11	3	.....	.....	.....	405
	Las Marias	11	28	38	42	52	53	39	49	17	14	3	3	2	.....	.....	351
	District	28	90	169	190	181	201	139	168	83	58	26	10	3	.....	.....	1,346
15	Utuaado	5	23	67	57	60	50	32	41	12	7	6	1	1	1	.....	363
	Adjuntas	4	15	36	51	36	40	30	13	10	5	1	1	.....	.....	242	
	District	9	38	103	108	96	90	62	54	22	12	7	2	1	1	.....	605
16	Arecibo	3	31	74	99	112	99	69	77	32	12	9	1	.....	.....	.....	618
	Camuy	3	18	47	56	72	73	30	32	21	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	360
	District	6	49	121	155	184	172	99	109	53	17	11	2	.....	.....	.....	978
17	Manati	4	11	31	55	43	46	27	27	8	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	256
	Ciales	4	15	25	31	31	42	19	24	10	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	212
	Morovis .....	.....	7	26	18	28	25	12	18	10	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	149
District	8	33	82	104	102	113	58	69	28	12	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	617
18	Toa Alta .....	.....	20	43	38	44	48	26	20	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	253
	Vega Baja	5	34	69	51	39	49	17	18	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	287
	District	5	54	112	89	83	97	43	38	9	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	540
19	Bayamon	23	107	225	212	176	159	94	105	35	20	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1,164
	Total	251	1,226	2,626	3,034	2,505	2,588	1,437	1,450	577	296	137	42	17	7	.....	16,193

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan .....	.....	.....	3	6	14	16	9	11	10	7	2	2	.....	1	.....	81
	Rio Piedras .....	.....	.....	3	14	18	30	21	22	10	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	127
	District .....	.....	.....	6	20	32	46	30	33	20	11	4	3	2	1	.....	208
2	Carolina .....	.....	1	2	10	25	33	35	42	16	14	6	1	.....	.....	.....	185
	Rio Grande .....	.....	.....	13	17	62	55	64	25	13	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
District .....	.....	1	2	23	42	95	90	106	41	27	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
3	Fajardo .....	.....	.....	2	7	12	21	23	36	8	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	117
	Naguabo .....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	16	18	27	14	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	88
	Vieques .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	4	7	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25
	Culebra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District .....	.....	.....	4	12	18	42	45	70	26	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
4	Humacao .....	.....	.....	4	6	9	25	7	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
	Yabucoa .....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	9	11	11	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
	Patillas .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	District .....	.....	.....	4	11	25	43	19	21	10	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
5	Caguas .....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	19	12	9	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	62
	San Lorenzo .....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	13	7	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
	Aguas Buenas .....	.....	.....	1	7	3	4	7	6	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	36
	District .....	.....	.....	1	14	15	36	26	24	13	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	138
6	Guayama .....	.....	1	2	9	20	29	26	23	8	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	129
	Cayey .....	.....	.....	2	8	12	22	23	22	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
	District .....	.....	1	4	17	32	51	49	45	14	10	4	3	.....	.....	.....	230

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
7	Aibonito			1	3	6	10	10	17	11	4							62
	Comerio			1	5	4	10	15	23	8	7							73
	Barros		1	3	6	11	27	28	32	16	7	1	1					133
	District		1	5	14	21	47	53	72	35	18	1	1					268
8	Coamo		1		7	35	49	39	57	27	11	3	2					231
	Juana Diaz				9	23	31	28	45	27	11	6	2					182
	Santa Isabel		1	1	6	5	12	11	17	3	3							59
	District		2	1	22	63	92	78	119	57	25	9	4					472
9	Ponce			2	15	48	63	79	100	65	22	5	3	3	1			406
10	Yauco			2	6	11	45	39	37	27	20	10	3	1				201
	Sabana Grande				8	15	9	20	18	13	5	2						90
	District			2	14	26	54	59	55	40	25	12	3	1				291
11	San German			4	8	33	33	33	29	17	16	2						175
	Lajas				6	13	30	16	30	12	4	1	1					113
	Cabo Rojo				10	16	27	22	35	20	9	2		1				142
	District			4	24	62	90	71	94	49	29	5	1	1				430
12	Mayaguez		4	4	18	21	43	43	59	40	19	14	1	3				269
	Añasco				3	16	25	26	22	15	16	4	2					129
	Maricao			3	5	1	7	6	8	4	7	3						44
	District		4	7	26	38	75	75	89	59	42	21	3	3				442
13	Aguadilla			6	13	29	53	57	51	29	13	9	3		1			264
	Aguada				2	7	13	23	12	11	6	2						76
	Isabela			2	9	14	29	26	23	17	16	5	3		1			145
	District			8	24	50	95	106	86	57	35	16	6		2			485
14	San Sebastian		1	4	12	14	41	23	44	27	22	5	4					197
	Lares			1	9	16	34	17	54	21	11	11	6	7	2			189
	Las Marias			1	6	12	13	16	21	17	10	3	2	2				103
	District		1	6	27	42	88	56	119	65	43	19	12	9	2			489
15	Utuaado		1	2	24	39	50	33	48	17	10	9	3	1	1			238
	Adjuntas			1	5	17	24	19	26	22	7	2	3					126
	District		1	3	29	56	74	52	74	39	17	11	6	1	1			364
16	Arecibo				9	28	46	39	40	27	23	11	2	1				226
	Camuy				7	10	31	26	40	27	14	13	5	1				174
	District				16	38	77	65	80	54	37	24	7	2				400
17	Manati			2	7	12	13	18	19	8	7	2	2	1	1			92
	Ciales			1	1	7	15	11	16	7	11	2	2	1				74
	Morovis			1	5	5	15	11	17	6	7	3	3	1				74
	District			4	13	24	43	40	52	21	25	7	7	3	1			240
18	Toa Alta			3	9	16	25	18	23	9	5	5	4					117
	Vega Baja				13	17	31	26	26	4	6	1						124
	District			3	22	33	56	44	49	13	11	6	4					241
19	Bayamon		16		10	19	29	55	41	54	38	12	6	2				282
Total		16	11	76	362	694	1,222	1,078	1,342	716	406	165	72	25	8			6,193

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
1	San Juan				1	8	7	3	7	10	2	2	2					42
	Rio Piedras				1	5	8	11	10	4	7	3						49
	District				2	13	15	14	17	14	9	5	2					91
2	Carolina				3	2	7	16	19	9	10	5	3	1	1			76
	Rio Grande				4	8	16	31	21	8	4	3	2					97
	District				3	6	15	32	50	30	18	9	6	3	1			173
3	Fajardo					2	7	4	15	12	11	7	1					59
	Naguabo							6	11	7	10	8						43
	Vieques					2	7	7	6	4								26
	Culebra																	
District					4	14	17	32	23	21	15	1	1				128	
4	Humacao				1	3	5	5	7	1	2	4	2	1				31
	Yabucoa					1	6	8	7	6	2							30
	Patillas					1			3	1	1	1		2				9
	District				1	4	12	13	17	8	5	5	2	3				70
5	Caguas						2	5	7	3	12	1						30
	San Lorenzo								2	2	1	1						6
	Aguas Buenas						1	2	3	4	1							11
	District						3	9	12	8	14	1						47
6	Guayama				1	2	6	8	1	3	1							22
	Cayey				1	5	5	7	5	2	3							28
	District					2	7	11	15	6	5	4						50
7	Aibonito						2	2	1	2	2							9
	Comerio									3	1							4
	Barros				4	1	7	6	12	13	10	9	3					65
	District				4	1	9	8	13	18	13	9	3					78
8	Coamo					2	6	24	33	29	31	13	6					144
	Juana Diaz					1	4	9	20	22	14	13	2					85
	Santa Isabel				3		4	4	6	6	1	1						25
	District				3	3	14	37	59	57	46	27	8					254
9	Ponce				2	6	9	26	56	47	40	19	4	2	1			212
10	Yauco					2	6	3	20	18	13	5						67
	Sabana Grande					1	1	1	5	4	1							12
	District					2	7	4	25	22	14	5						79
11	San German					4	8	17	24	18	19	12	3	1				106
	Lajas						5	12	7	15	7	1		1				48
	Cabo Rojo				1	2	6	12	23	18	13	4	2	1				82
	District				1	6	19	41	54	51	39	17	5	3				236
12	Mayaguez				1	7	8	16	38	34	17	11	3	1				136
	Añasco				1	1	5	9	5	15	8	6	1	1				52
	Maricao					1	2	4	7	4	1	2						21
	District				2	9	15	29	50	53	26	19	4	2				209
13	Aguadilla				1	3	11	19	30	33	22	16	9	5				149
	Aguada						1	5	11	6	8	3	1	1				36
	Isabela					1	7	11	11	16	7	5	3	3				64
	District				1	3	13	37	52	50	46	26	15	9	3			249
14	San Sebastian				3	1	9	13	11	12	13	15	4		1			82
	Lares				1	1	5	4	9	9	18	9	1		1			58
	Las Marias					2	4	6	9	13	9	8		2				53
	District				4	4	18	23	29	34	40	32	5	2	2			193

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—															Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	
15	Utualo				4	8	12	30	38	31	18	7	2	3			153
	Adjuntas				3	4	9	14	16	19	14	2	4	1		86	
	District.....				7	12	21	44	54	50	32	9	6	4		239	
16	Arecibo.....				2	4	19	10	27	28	8	9	1	1		109	
	Camuy.....			1	1	3	5	11	17	20	11	13	2	1		85	
	District.....			1	3	7	24	21	44	48	19	22	3	2		194	
17	Manati.....						4	7	13	7	16	3		1		51	
	Ciales.....					1	2	3	8	3	10	6	7	1	2	43	
	Morovis.....					1	4	5	16	12	6	9	5	2		60	
	District.....					2	10	15	37	22	32	18	12	4	2	154	
18	Toa Alta.....				1	6	9	14	20	16	5	6				77	
	Vega Baja.....				1	6	10	18	30	21	18	4	2			119	
	District.....				2	12	19	32	50	37	23	10	2			187	
19	Bayamon.....				5	1	15	17	24	25	20	9	1	2		118	
	Total.....			1	40	97	259	424	689	603	462	261	79	37	9	2,961	

TOTAL BOTH SEXES IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan.....	5	32	100	102	94	93	50	56	41	26	16	10	1	4	630
	Rio Piedras.....	3	20	31	60	63	84	52	54	24	20	8	1	2		422
	District.....	8	52	131	162	157	177	102	110	65	46	24	11	3	4	1,052
2	Carolina.....	4	36	65	76	93	92	81	101	33	30	12	4	1	1	629
	Rio Grande.....	13	38	66	80	90	135	88	118	52	24	8	6	2		720
	District.....	17	74	131	156	183	227	169	219	85	54	20	10	3	1	1,349
3	Fajardo.....	9	48	62	74	49	71	40	74	25	20	12	4			488
	Naguabo.....		14	28	29	27	33	38	48	24	15	9	1	1		267
	Vieques.....															
	Culebra.....	2	9	49	32	21	36	17	31	13				1		211
District.....	11	71	139	135	97	140	95	153	62	35	21	6	1		966	
4	Humacao.....	12	56	74	72	46	58	27	27	5	6	7	3	1		394
	Yabucoa.....	15	37	60	68	64	61	35	42	13	8	2				405
	Patillas.....	4	14	26	20	16	26	4	9	5	4	4		2		134
	District.....	31	107	160	160	126	145	66	78	23	18	13	3	3		933
5	Caguas.....	5	50	64	56	61	67	36	35	17	22	3	2			418
	San Lorenzo.....	4	25	62	59	40	50	24	30	6	2	1				303
	Aguas Buenas.....	1	3	21	27	26	24	16	15	14	9	1	1			158
	District.....	10	78	147	142	127	141	76	80	37	33	5	3			879
6	Guayama.....	5	16	51	67	66	83	56	62	18	16	5	3			448
	Cayey.....	1	26	40	60	53	69	48	48	12	8	5		1		371
	District.....	6	42	91	127	119	152	104	110	30	24	10	3	1		819
7	Aibonito.....		6	18	30	22	39	18	36	16	8					193
	Comerio.....	13	14	33	41	39	34	40	37	15	10					276
	Barros.....	11	45	69	80	64	84	80	77	38	23	13	6			590
	District.....	24	65	120	151	125	157	138	150	69	41	13	6			1,059
8	Coamo.....	1	16	55	86	104	130	108	120	68	46	18	8			767
	Juana Diaz.....	4	15	43	110	108	111	82	113	69	35	25	4	3		720
	Santa Isabel.....	4	12	25	59	26	45	30	31	11	6	1				250
	District.....	9	43	128	255	238	286	220	264	148	87	44	12	3		1,737
9	Ponce.....	5	53	149	220	203	255	195	264	156	76	38	7	5	2	1,618

TABLE 13.—Ages of pupils in rural common schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL BOTH SEXES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at ages of—																Total.
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18		
10	Yauco	1	17	83	86	105	136	89	109	66	37	15	3	2	.....	.....	749
	Sabana Grande.	1	5	49	79	67	66	49	42	25	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	393
	District...	2	22	132	165	172	202	138	151	91	45	17	3	2	.....	.....	1,142
11	San German....	10	46	102	94	90	111	102	76	51	52	17	4	1	.....	.....	756
	Lajas	3	13	35	71	64	75	57	64	35	16	6	1	1	.....	.....	441
	Cabo Rojo....	2	38	70	107	89	101	76	87	45	24	8	2	2	.....	.....	651
	District...	15	97	207	272	243	287	235	227	131	92	31	7	4	.....	.....	1,848
12	Mayaguez	11	56	100	146	128	152	117	158	106	42	34	4	7	1	.....	1,062
	Añasco	13	38	53	69	74	88	74	49	49	26	15	4	1	.....	.....	553
	Maricao	3	11	21	29	20	42	29	32	18	13	12	3	1	.....	.....	234
	District...	27	105	174	244	222	282	220	239	173	81	61	11	9	1	.....	1,849
13	Aguadilla	4	16	78	128	113	147	127	125	77	41	26	13	5	1	.....	901
	Aguada	2	19	38	37	35	48	48	40	25	17	7	2	2	.....	.....	320
	Isabela	1	20	39	77	54	91	61	63	48	38	16	9	3	4	.....	524
	District...	7	55	155	242	202	286	236	228	150	96	49	24	10	5	.....	1,745
14	San Sebastian ..	13	38	73	98	93	129	107	125	89	58	32	12	1	1	.....	869
	Lares	4	25	63	75	68	108	59	112	46	50	31	10	7	3	.....	652
	Las Marias....	11	28	39	48	66	70	61	79	47	33	14	5	6	.....	507	
	District...	28	91	175	221	227	307	218	316	182	141	77	27	14	4	.....	2,028
15	Utuaado	5	24	69	85	107	112	95	127	60	35	22	6	5	2	.....	754
	Adjuntas	4	15	37	59	57	73	63	55	51	26	5	8	1	.....	.....	454
	District...	9	39	106	144	164	185	158	182	111	61	27	14	6	2	.....	1,208
16	Arecibo	3	31	74	110	144	164	118	144	87	43	29	4	2	.....	.....	953
	Camuy	3	18	48	64	85	109	67	89	68	30	28	8	2	.....	.....	619
	District...	6	49	122	174	229	273	185	233	155	73	57	12	4	.....	.....	1,572
17	Manati	4	11	33	62	55	63	52	59	23	26	5	2	2	2	.....	399
	Ciales	4	15	26	32	39	59	33	48	20	28	10	10	2	3	.....	329
	Morovis .....	.....	7	27	23	34	41	28	51	28	15	13	8	5	.....	.....	283
	District...	8	33	86	117	128	166	113	158	71	69	28	20	9	5	.....	1,011
18	Toa Alta .....	.....	29	46	48	66	82	58	63	32	15	11	6	.....	.....	447	
	Vega Baja	5	34	69	65	62	90	61	74	27	25	6	3	.....	.....	521	
	District...	5	54	115	113	128	172	119	137	59	40	17	9	.....	.....	968	
19	Bayamon	39	107	235	236	206	229	152	182	98	52	21	5	2	.....	.....	1,564
	Total	267	1,237	2,703	3,436	3,296	4,069	2,939	3,481	1,896	1,164	563	193	79	24	.....	25,347

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906.

MALES—FIRST GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	Total.
1	San Juan	138	131	35	6	2	312
	Rio Piedras	23	46	1			70
	District	161	177	36	6	2	382
2	Carolina	25	36	9			70
	Rio Grande	40	42	7	1		90
	District	65	78	16	1		160
3	Fajardo	67	76	10	2		155
	Naguabo	14	18	10			42
	Vieques	14	8				22
	Culebra						
District	95	102	20	2		219	
4	Humacao	23	24	1			48
	Yabucoa	9	4				13
	Patillas	21	4	10			35
	District	53	32	11			96
5	Caguas	23	66	14			103
	San Lorenzo	30	22	8			60
	Aguas Buenas	10	8	11			29
	District	63	96	33			192
6	Guayama	89	102	28	5	1	225
	Cayey	26	50	13	2		91
	District	115	152	41	7	1	316
7	Aibonito	39	35	5			79
	Comerio	20	36	6			62
	Barros	54	29				83
	District	113	100	11			224
8	Coamo	42	43	11			96
	Juana Diaz	36	16	11	2		65
	Santa Isabel	16	8				24
	District	94	67	22	2		185
9	Ponce	220	192	66	19	8	505
10	Yauco	122	98	5			225
	Sabana Grande	52	49	24	9		134
	District	174	147	29	9		359
11	San German	48	61	8	2		119
	Lajas	36	24				60
	Cabo Rojo	10	7	4	1		22
	District	94	92	12	3		201
12	Mayaguez	113	63	27			203
	Añasco	43	27	1	8	2	81
	Maricao	37	19				56
	District	193	109	28	8	2	340
13	Aguadilla	36	68	18	3	2	127
	Aguada	19	18	9			46
	Isabela	28	21	11	5	1	66
	District	83	107	38	8	3	239
14	San Sebastián	51	31	19			101
	Lares	35	15	10	1		61
	Las Marias	24	16	9			49
	District	110	62	38	1		211
15	Utuaado	74	26				100
	Adjuntas	25	35				60
	District	99	61				160

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	Total.
16	Arecibo	69	97	51	29	.....	246
	Camuy	75	55	31	12	5	178
	District	144	152	82	41	5	424
17	Manati	38	39	21	2	.....	100
	Ciales	21	32	14	1	.....	68
	Morovis	4	7	5	6	.....	22
	District	63	78	40	9	.....	190
18	Toa Alta	24	57	24	3	.....	108
	Vega Baja	89	30	19	.....	.....	138
	District	113	87	43	3	.....	246
19	Bayamon	77	120	61	14	.....	272
	Total	2,129	2,011	627	133	21	4,921

MALES—SECOND GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1	San Juan	7	78	110	55	14	.....	.....	.....	264
	Rio Piedras	1	9	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
	District	8	87	128	63	14	.....	.....	.....	300
2	Carolina .....	.....	16	16	6	4	.....	.....	.....	42
	Rio Grande .....	.....	5	21	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
	District .....	.....	21	37	19	4	.....	.....	.....	81
3	Fajardo	4	44	29	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
	Naguabo	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	Vieques	6	14	15	8	2	.....	.....	.....	45
	Culebra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District	11	61	53	13	2	.....	.....	.....	140	
4	Humacao	1	35	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
	Yabucoa	4	26	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
	Patillas .....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	District	5	63	36	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
5	Caguas	5	47	49	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
	San Lorenzo	2	22	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
	Aguas Buenas .....	.....	3	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10
	District	7	72	69	19	1	.....	.....	.....	168
6	Guayama .....	.....	38	75	19	2	.....	.....	.....	134
	Cayey	1	11	34	10	2	1	.....	.....	59
	District	1	49	109	29	4	1	.....	.....	193
7	Aibonito .....	.....	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
	Comerio .....	.....	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8
	Barros .....	.....	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	District .....	.....	8	31	2	2	.....	.....	.....	43
8	Coamo .....	.....	11	34	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
	Juana Díaz .....	.....	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	Santa Isabel	5	13	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
	District	5	28	68	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
9	Ponce	24	106	100	74	27	10	2	.....	343
10	Yauco	1	31	28	9	3	1	.....	.....	73
	Sabana Grande .....	.....	7	23	14	6	.....	.....	.....	50
	District	1	38	51	23	9	1	.....	.....	123

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
11	San German.....	6	27	15	6	2				56
	Lajas.....		17	3	3					22
	Cabo Rojo.....	8	25	27	9	2				71
	District.....	14	69	44	18	4				149
12	Mayaguez.....	4	80	37	1					122
	Añasco.....		6	16	1					23
	Maricao.....	4	7	7						18
	District.....	8	93	60	2					163
13	Aguadilla.....	5	22	39	42	6				114
	Aguada.....		6	10	1		1			18
	Isabela.....		3	10	5	2				20
	District.....	5	31	59	48	8	1			152
14	San Sebastian.....		9	14	13	3				39
	Lares.....		13	9	2					24
	Las Marias.....	2	3	6	6	2				19
	District.....	2	25	29	21	5				82
15	Utua.....	1	32	32	3					68
	Adjuntas.....		9	19	1					29
	District.....	1	41	51	4					97
16	Arecibo.....		8	41	42	4				95
	Camuy.....			15	25	13	1			54
	District.....		8	56	67	17	1			149
17	Manati.....		50	59	8	2	2		1	102
	Ciales.....		5	15	7	3				30
	Morovis.....			2	2					4
	District.....		35	76	17	5	2		1	136
18	Toa Alta.....		10	15	4	1	2			32
	Vega Baja.....		4	18	11	6				39
	District.....		14	33	15	7	2			71
19	Bayamon.....	4	29	37	10	3				83
	Total.....	96	878	1,127	461	112	18	2	1	2,695

MALES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan.....		12	48	59	27	6		1	153
	Río Piedras.....			4	7	2				13
	District.....		12	52	66	29	6		1	166
2	Carolina.....		2	12	20	3	1			38
	Río Grande.....		2	4	12	10	1			29
	District.....		4	16	32	13	2			67
3	Fajardo.....		8	26	30	7	1	1		73
	Naguabo.....		2	6	7	2				17
	Vieques.....									
	Culebra.....		2	15	7	4				28
District.....		12	47	44	13	1	1		118	
4	Humacao.....			24	24	3				51
	Yabucoa.....	2	17	4						23
	Patillas.....			11	6	1				18
	District.....	2	17	39	30	4				92
5	Caguas.....		10	43	30	13				96
	San Lorenzo.....		15	28	17	1				61
	Agua Buenas.....				3	5				8
	District.....		25	71	50	19				165

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
6	Guayama	3	2	37	28	3				73
	Cayey		3	23	29	3				58
	District	3	5	60	57	6				131
7	Aibonito			8						8
	Comerio		7	12						19
	Barros			8	12	2				22
	District		7	28	12	2				49
8	Coamo			9	32	11	2			54
	Juana Diaz			17	15	10	1			43
	Santa Isabel			3	16					19
	District			29	63	21	3			116
9	Ponce		8	26	52	29	5	1		121
10	Yauco		1	15	27	10				53
	Sabana Grande		2	3	12	14				31
	District		3	18	39	24				84
11	San German		8	22	23	14	4			71
	Lajas		3	3	2					8
	Cabo Rojo		1	3	11	11	2			28
	District		12	28	36	25	6			107
12	Mayaguez		2	64	19	4				89
	Arasco		1	24	19	1				45
	Maricao		1	13	1					15
	District		4	101	39	5				149
13	Aguadilla		1	18	25	9	4			57
	Aguada			2	3	9	2	1		17
	Isabela			3	17	6				26
	District		1	23	45	24	6	1		100
14	San Sebastian			5	16	3	1			25
	Lares			9	1					10
	Las Marias		1	1		2	2			6
	District		1	15	17	5	3			41
15	Utua		2	23	23	4	1			53
	Adjuntas		6	12	13	3				34
	District		8	35	36	7	1			87
16	Arecibo		3	18	37	5	1			64
	Camuy		1	5	16	4				26
	District		4	23	53	9	1			90
17	Manati			11	8	1	2			22
	Ciales			3	8	3	1			15
	Morovis			1		3				4
	District			15	16	7	3			41
18	Toa Alta	2	11	20	12	7		1		53
	Vega Baja			19	13	3	1			36
	District	2	11	39	25	10	1	1		89
19	Bayamon		2	35	17	8	7	1		70
	Total	7	136	700	729	260	45	5	1	1,883

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—FOURTH GRADE.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1	San Juan	1	3	15	41	34	18	3	1	116
	Rio Piedras			1	18	5	2			26
	District	1	3	16	59	39	20	3	1	142
2	Carolina			3	7	5	1	1		17
	Rio Grande				1	13	5	1		20
	District			3	8	18	6	2		37
3	Fajardo		2	6	15	13	2			38
	Naguabo			2	8	2				12
	Vieques			1	2					3
	Culebra									
	District		2	9	25	15	2			53
4	Humacao			4	7	4				15
	Yabucoa		2	20	11					33
	Patillas				2					2
	District		2	24	20	4				50
5	Caguas		1	10	28	11	3			53
	San Lorenzo	1	1	5	9	4				20
	Aguas Buenas				1	5	2			8
	District	1	2	15	38	20	5			81
6	Guayama			18	6	6	3			33
	Cayey			3	8	3				14
	District			21	14	9	3			47
7	Aibonito				17					17
	Comerio		1	1	4	5				11
	Barros			5	7	4	1			17
	District		1	6	28	9	1			45
8	Coamo				26	3				29
	Juana Diaz			2	9	7				18
	Santa Isabel				1	2	8	1		12
	District			2	36	12	8	1		59
9	Ponce		2	5	8	35	19	8	1	78
10	Yauco			2	25	9	1			37
	Sabana Grande			1	4	12	3			20
	District			3	29	21	4			57
11	San German			2	15	18	9	1		45
	Lajas				6	9				15
	Cabo Rojo			2	12	7		1		22
	District			4	33	34	9	2		82
12	Mayaguez			10	31	23	1			65
	Añasco		1	3	23	10	6	2		45
	Maricao				3	4				7
	District		1	13	57	37	7	2		117
13	Aguadilla			4	22	17	8			51
	Aguada				7	4	6	2		12
	Isabela					2	2			11
	District			4	29	23	16	2		74
14	San Sebastian				8	1	1			10
	Lares	3			4	4	1			12
	Las Marias							1		1
	District	3			12	5	2	1		23

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—FOURTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
15	Utuado		1	4	13	11	3	2		34
	Adjuntas		1	3	24	9				37
	District		2	7	37	20	3	2		71
16	Arecibo			4	30	21	1			56
	Camuy			1	13	22				36
	District			5	43	43	1			92
17	Manati		2	6	27	22	6			63
	Ciales				6	6	2			14
	Morovis				1	5	1	1		8
	District		2	6	34	33	9	1		85
18	Toa Alta		1	1	8	15	4			29
	Vega Baja			9	4	11	2			26
	District		1	10	12	26	6			55
19	Bayamon		3	6	11	8	2	4	1	35
	Total	5	22	176	520	408	121	28	3	1,283

MALES—FIFTH GRADE.

1	San Juan			1	7	20	12	5	1	46
	Rio Piedras				3	6	9	3	1	22
	District			1	10	26	21	8	2	68
2	Carolina				5	15	3			23
	Rio Grande				1	11	5	3		20
	District				6	26	8	3		43
3	Fajardo			1	13	11	1			26
	Naguabo				2	4	2			8
	Vieques			2	4	5	1			12
	Culebra									
District			3	19	20	4			46	
4	Humacao				2	5	3			10
	Yabucoa			3	10	12				25
	Patillas									
	District			3	12	17	3			35
5	Caguas				4	18	9	1		32
	San Lorenzo		1	1	8	10	4			24
	Aguas Buenas					1	1			2
	District		1	1	12	29	14	1		58
6	Guayama			12	8	16	4			40
	Cayey			2	9	14	10	1	2	38
	District			14	17	30	14	1	2	78
7	Aibonito				3	3	2	2		10
	Comerio			2		8	3	1		14
	Barros			1	1	11	11			24
	District			3	4	22	16	3		48
8	Coamo				2	13	6			21
	Juana Diaz				4	6				10
	Santa Isabel			1	4	4	5			10
	District				7	23	11			41
9	Ponce		1	6	12	12	7	5		43

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—FIFTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
10	Yauco			1	8	19	9			37
	Sabana Grande					3	8			11
	District			1	8	22	17			48
11	San German				7	5	8	2	4	26
	Cabo Rojo			1	7	9				17
	District			1	14	14	8	2	4	43
12	Mayaguez					2	31	5		38
	Añasco					14	4			18
	District					16	35	5		56
13	Aguadilla			1	7	7	5			20
	Aguada					1	5	1		7
	Isabela					3	3			6
	District			1	7	11	13	1		33
14	San Sebastian			1	3	3	9	1		17
	Lares	1			2	5	6	1		15
	District	1		1	5	8	15	2		32
15	Utuaado					1	11	5		17
	Adjuntas				9	10	2			21
	District				9	11	13	5		38
16	Arecibo				4	22				26
	Camuy				4	9	4			17
	District				8	31	4			43
17	Manati				3	8	7	5		23
	Ciales					2	3			5
	Morovís					4	6	1		11
	District				3	14	16	6		39
18	Toa Alta				1	3	3			7
	Vega Baja				6	2	1			9
	District				7	5	4			16
19	Bayamon			7	13	2	1			23
Total.....		1	2	42	173	339	224	42	8	831

MALES—SIXTH GRADE.

Locality.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1	San Juan		6	15	19	16				56
	Río Piedras			5	1	4	2			12
	District		6	20	20	20	2			68
2	Carolina		2	2	4					8
	Río Grande		1	5	8					14
	District		3	7	12					22
3	Fajardo	1	4	13	2					20
	Naguabo		1	7	1					9
	Vieques			2						2
	Culebra									
District	1	5	22	3						31
4	Humacao		6	2	7					15

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—SIXTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
5	Caguas		1	2	5	1				9
	San Lorenzo		2		2					4
	District		3	2	7	1				13
6	Guayama		5	4	2					11
	Cayey				12	4	2			18
	District		5	4	14	4	2			29
7	Aibonito		2	8	1		2			13
8	Coamo			6	7	5	4			22
	Juana Diaz			1	2	3				6
	District			7	9	8	4			28
9	Ponce	4	3	7	12	1				27
10	Yauco				4	3	2	3	1	13
11	San German			1	6	1				8
	Cabo Rojo	1	6	1	1					9
	District	1	6	2	7	1				17
12	Mayaguez			4	9	4	2			19
	Añasco			3	3	6	1			13
	District			7	12	10	3			32
13	Aguadilla			1						1
	Aguada			3	2	2				7
	Isabela			1	3	3				7
	District			5	5	5				15
14	San Sebastian					2			1	3
	Lares		1	5	1	4				11
	District		1	5	1	6			1	14
15	Utua			3	1	5				9
	Adjuntas			1	3	2				6
	District			4	4	7				15
16	Arecibo		7	12	1					20
	Camuy			3	1					4
	District		7	15	2					24
17	Manati				2	1				3
	Ciales					3		1		4
	Morovis			1	3	2		1		7
	District			1	5	6		2		14
18	Toa Alta				1	1				2
	Vega Baja		1	6	4	1				12
	District		1	6	5	2				14
19	Bayamon		3	2						5
Total		6	51	126	130	74	15	5	2	409

MALES—SEVENTH GRADE.

Locality.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1	San Juan	1		1	4	11	11	3	1	1	33
	Río Piedras		1	3	4	3	2				13
	District	1	1	4	8	14	13	3	1	1	46

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—SEVENTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
2	Carolina				2	3					5
	Rio Grande					2	3				5
	District				2	5	3				10
3	Fajardo				1		1	1			3
	Naguabo					2	3				5
	Vieques			1	1						2
	Culebra										
	District			1	2	2	4	1			10
4	Humacao				2	10	4				16
	Yabucoa			7	1						8
	District			7	3	10	4				24
5	Caguas			1	3	2	2				8
	San Lorenzo							2			2
	District			1	3	2	2	2			10
6	Guayama				6	7		2			15
8	Juana Diaz				1		2	2	2		7
9	Ponce		1	2	5	4	1		1		14
10	Yauco						1	4	3	1	9
	Sabana Grande										
	District						1	4	3	1	9
11	San German					3	2				5
	Lajas										
	Cabo Rojo										
	District					3	2				5
12	Mayaguez		2		9	3		1			15
	Añasco										
	Maricao										
	District		2		9	3		1			15
13	Aguadilla				1		3	1			5
	Aguada										
	Isabela				2	1	3	1			7
	District				3	1	6	2			12
14	San Sebastian										
	Lares					2	3				5
	Las Marias										
	District					2	3				5
15	Utuaado				1	2	3				6
	Adjuntas					1	2	2			5
	District				1	3	5	2			11
16	Arecibo										
	Camuy										
	District										
17	Manati						7			2	9
	Ciales							1			1
	Morovis										
	District						7	1		2	10
18	Toa Alta										
	Vega Baja			2	4	4	1				11
	District			2	4	4	1				11
19	Bayamon				8						8
	Total	1	4	17	55	60	54	20	7	4	222

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—EIGHTH GRADE.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1	San Juan.....	1	1			2	6	9	6			25
	Rio Piedras.....				1	1	1	2	6			11
	District.....	1	1		1	3	7	11	12			36
2	Carolina.....						2	1				3
3	Fajardo.....						2	1				3
4	Humacao.....						2	4				6
	Yabucoa.....				4	2						6
	District.....				4	2	2	4				12
5	Caguas.....						2	2				4
6	Guayama.....	1	1	1	2	8	7	1	6			27
8	Coamo.....								1			1
9	Ponce.....				1	5	6	9	7	4	4	36
12	Mayaguez.....				1	1	6	3	5			16
	Añasco.....							3	3			6
	District.....				1	1	6	6	8			22
13	Aguadilla.....					1	1	2				4
	Isabela.....							2				2
	District.....					1	1	4				6
14	San Sebastian.....							1	1			2
	Lares.....					1	1	1				3
	District.....					1	1	2	1			5
18	Vega Baja.....							2				2
19	Bayamon.....				1	2						3
	Total.....	2	2	1	10	23	36	43	35	4	4	160

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan.....	147	226	209	175	118	72	44	12	1	1	1,005
	Rio Piedras.....	24	55	25	40	23	16	11	9			203
	District.....	171	281	234	215	141	88	55	21	1	1	1,208
2	Carolina.....	25	54	40	40	31	14	2				206
	Rio Grande.....	40	49	32	29	39	21	7				217
	District.....	65	103	72	69	70	35	9				423
3	Fajardo.....	71	130	73	69	45	8	3	1			400
	Naguabo.....	15	23	27	18	15	5	3				106
	Vieques.....	20	24	33	22	14	1					114
	Culebra.....											
District.....	106	177	133	109	74	14	6	1			620	
4	Humacao.....	24	59	53	40	16	22	8				222
	Yabucoa.....	15	49	27	32	15						138
	Patillas.....	21	6	33	14	1						76
	District.....	60	114	113	86	32	22	8				435
5	Caguas.....	28	124	116	81	47	21	6				423
	San Lorenzo.....	33	61	57	37	15	6		2			211
	Agua Buenas.....	10	11	16	5	12	3					57
	District.....	71	196	189	123	74	30	6	2			691

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
6	Guayama	93	143	171	73	46	23	1	8			558
	Cayeay	27	64	75	58	22	23	5	4			278
	District	120	207	246	131	68	46	6	12			836
7	Aibonito	39	37	35	22	11	3	2	2			151
	Comerio	20	47	23	5	15	3	1				114
	Barros	54	32	21	21	17	12					167
	District	113	116	79	48	43	18	3	2			422
8	Coamo	42	54	54	69	33	15	5	5			277
	Juana Diaz	36	20	54	30	25	3	5	2	2		177
	Santa Isabel	21	21	13	19	6	13	1				94
	District	99	95	121	118	64	31	11	7	2		548
9	Ponce	244	309	208	171	128	63	27	8	5	4	1,167
10	Yauco	123	130	51	69	41	15	4	6	6	2	447
	Sabana Grande	52	58	51	39	35	11					246
	District	175	188	102	108	76	26	4	6	6	2	693
11	San German	54	96	47	53	40	30	6	4			330
	Lajas	36	44	5	11	9						105
	Cabo Rojo	18	33	38	46	30	3	1				169
	District	108	173	90	110	79	33	7	4			604
12	Mayaguez	117	145	140	52	43	50	12	8			567
	Añasco	43	35	44	51	30	13	11	4			231
	Maricao	41	27	20	4	4						96
	District	201	207	204	107	77	63	23	12			894
13	Aguadilla	41	91	80	99	44	18	5	1			379
	Aguada	19	24	21	4	17	16	6				107
	Isabela	28	24	24	34	17	9	8	1			145
	District	88	139	125	137	78	43	19	2			631
14	San Sebastian	51	40	39	40	10	11	4	1		1	197
	Lares	39	28	28	11	15	11	9				141
	Las Marias	26	20	16	6	4	2	1				75
	District	116	88	83	57	29	24	14	1		1	413
15	Utuaado	75	61	59	39	20	18	15				287
	Adjuntas	25	51	34	47	23	6	4	2			192
	District	100	112	93	86	43	24	19	2			479
16	Arecibo	69	108	114	149	64	3					507
	Camuy	75	56	52	70	56	6					315
	District	144	164	166	219	120	9					822
17	Manati	38	71	97	48	33	19	13	1		2	322
	Ciales	21	37	32	22	14	6	3	1	1		137
	Morovis	4	7	8	9	13	10	4		1		56
	District	63	115	137	79	60	35	20	2	2	2	515
18	Toa Alta	26	79	60	28	26	10	2				231
	Vega Baja	89	34	65	37	32	12	4				273
	District	115	113	125	65	58	22	6				504
19	Bayamon	81	154	146	69	33	10	5	1			499
Total		2,240	3,051	2,666	2,107	1,847	636	248	83	16	10	12,404

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
1	San Juan	148	133	42	5	4	1	333
	Rio Piedras	25	41	1				67
	District	173	174	43	5	4	1	400
2	Carolina	34	33	7				74
	Rio Grande	47	39	12	1			99
	District	81	72	19	1			173
3	Fajardo	70	62	12	1		1	146
	Naguabo	5	8	6				19
	Vieques	23	10					33
	Culebra							
District	98	80	18	1		1	198	
4	Humacao	23	27	6				56
	Yabucoa	18	3					21
	Patillas	33	12	5				50
	District	74	42	11				127
5	Caguas	28	56	11				95
	San Lorenzo	18	23	3				44
	Aguas Buenas	9	8	6				23
	District	55	87	20				162
6	Guayama	100	80	21	2			203
	Cayey	45	41	17	3			106
	District	145	121	38	5			309
7	Aibonito	20	32	2				54
	Comerio	46	16	1		1		64
	Barros	43	16					59
	District	109	64	3		1		177
8	Coamo	32	31	3	1			67
	Juana Diaz	47	15	15	2	1		80
	Santa Isabel	10	17					27
	District	89	63	18	3	1		174
9	Ponce	223	159	42	11	3		438
10	Yauco	86	72	1				159
	Sabana Grande	29	29	25	5			88
	District	115	101	26	5			247
11	San German	35	44		1			80
	Lajas	27	15					42
	Cabo Rojo	6	5	2				13
	District	68	64	2	1			135
12	Mayaguez	105	72	10	1			188
	Añasco	39	22	11	10	2		84
	Maricao	25	9					34
	District	169	103	21	11	2		306
13	Aguadilla	46	45	14		1		106
	Aguada	12	13	4	1			29
	Isabela	20	20	20				61
	District	78	78	38	1	1		196
14	San Sebastian	38	28	6	1			73
	Lares	40	11	3				54
	Las Marias	23	13	3	1			40
	District	101	52	12	2			167

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
15	Utuado.....	75	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
	Adjuntas.....	6	21	3	.....	.....	.....	30
	District.....	81	44	3	.....	.....	.....	128
16	Arecibo.....	66	100	59	25	1	.....	251
	Camuy.....	54	62	18	8	2	1	145
	District.....	120	162	77	33	3	1	396
17	Manati.....	27	20	12	1	.....	.....	60
	Ciales.....	22	21	19	.....	1	.....	63
	Morovis.....	7	6	3	.....	.....	.....	16
	District.....	56	47	34	1	1	.....	139
18	Toa Alta.....	33	43	5	.....	.....	.....	81
	Vega Baja.....	88	14	6	1	.....	.....	109
	District.....	121	57	11	1	.....	.....	190
19	Bayamon.....	78	95	47	2	.....	.....	222
	Total.....	2,034	1,665	483	83	16	3	4,284

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan.....	8	87	109	44	12	2	262
	Río Piedras.....	2	16	13	3	1	.....	35
	District.....	10	103	122	47	13	2	297
2	Carolina.....	3	13	27	4	3	.....	50
	Río Grande.....	1	5	26	5	1	.....	38
	District.....	4	18	53	9	4	.....	88
3	Fajardo.....	5	33	37	1	1	.....	77
	Naguabo.....	1	5	7	6	.....	.....	19
	Vieques.....	1	14	21	7	.....	.....	43
	Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District.....	7	52	65	14	1	.....	139	
4	Humacao.....	4	32	28	1	.....	.....	65
	Yabucoa.....	4	35	2	.....	.....	.....	41
	Patillas.....	1	2	20	3	.....	.....	26
	District.....	9	69	50	4	.....	.....	132
5	Caguas.....	1	43	48	14	1	.....	107
	San Lorenzo.....	9	14	19	9	1	.....	52
	Aguas Buenas.....	.....	4	4	2	1	.....	11
	District.....	10	61	71	25	3	.....	170
6	Guayama.....	7	27	55	20	.....	.....	109
	Cayey.....	.....	17	34	14	4	.....	69
	District.....	7	44	89	34	4	.....	178
7	Aibonito.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	.....	21
	Comerio.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
	Barros.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8
	District.....	.....	5	27	.....	.....	.....	32
8	Coamo.....	1	24	25	5	1	.....	56
	Juana Diaz.....	.....	6	17	.....	.....	.....	23
	Santa Isabel.....	5	11	5	.....	.....	.....	21
	District.....	6	41	47	5	1	.....	100
9	Ponce.....	22	117	76	53	21	3	292

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
10	Yauco.....	2	36	30	12	2		82
	Sabana Grande.....		6	15	8	2		31
	District.....	2	42	45	20	4		113
11	San German.....	9	24	13	1	1		48
	Lajas.....	1	9	9	4			23
	Cabo Rojo.....	1	27	23	3			54
	District.....	11	60	45	8	1		125
12	Mayaguez.....	3	58	33	1			95
	Añasco.....		14	11	2			27
	Maricao.....	3	4	1				8
	District.....	6	76	45	3			130
13	Aguadilla.....	2	22	32	18	5		79
	Aguada.....		7	10	3	1		21
	Isabela.....		1	14	7			22
	District.....	2	30	56	28	6		122
14	San Sebastian.....		11	5	6			22
	Lares.....		7	10	1			18
	Las Marias.....		2	7	4	5	1	19
	District.....		20	22	11	5	1	59
15	Utuatedo.....	5	26	30	6			67
	Adjuntas.....		8	10	3			21
	District.....	5	34	40	9			88
16	Arecibo.....		11	47	26	5		89
	Camuy.....	1	4	9	20	8		42
	District.....	1	15	56	46	13		131
17	Manati.....		33	36	10	1		80
	Ciales.....		6	22	5			33
	Morovis.....		2		2	2		6
	District.....		41	58	17	3		119
18	Toa Alta.....		7	6	4	4		21
	Vega Baja.....		6	25	12	3		46
	District.....		13	31	16	7		67
19	Bayamon.....	6	26	26	10			68
Total.....		108	867	1,024	359	86	6	2,450

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
1	San Juan.....	1	10	58	50	26	5	2	152
	Río Piedras.....		3	19	11	4			37
	District.....	1	13	77	61	30	5	2	189
2	Carolina.....		5	9	6	3			23
	Río Grande.....		1	14	13	13	2		43
	District.....		6	23	19	16	2		66
3	Fajardo.....		12	30	38	8			88
	Naguabo.....		2	3	4				9
	Vieques.....		1	23	10	2			36
	Culebra.....								
District.....		15	56	52	10			133	
4	Humacao.....			23	19	2			44
	Yabucoa.....	1	5	2	6				14
	Patillas.....			9	9				18
	District.....	1	5	34	34	2			76

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
5	Caguas		18	35	36	2			91
	San Lorenzo		12	33	11	4			60
	Aguas Buenas		2	2	1	2	1		8
	District		32	70	48	8	1		159
6	Guayama	3	8	39	13				63
	Cayey		1	18	24	1			44
	District	3	9	57	37	1			107
7	Aibonito			17					17
	Comerio		9	12					21
	Barros			7	6	8			21
	District		9	36	6	8			59
8	Coamo			13	24	7	3		47
	Juana Diaz	2	2	10	19	5	1		39
	Santa Isabel			7	15				22
	District	2	2	30	58	12	4		108
9	Ponce	3	18	25	35	25	5		111
10	Yauco		1	17	22	1			41
	Sabana Grande			8	12	8			28
	District		1	25	34	9			69
11	San German	1	15	31	18	10	1		76
	Lajas			3	6	1	1		11
	Cabo Rojo			1	11	6			18
	District	1	15	35	35	17	2		105
12	Mayaguez	1	11	69	31	5			117
	Añasco		4	16	8	2			30
	Maricao		2	11		1			14
	District	1	17	96	39	8			161
13	Aguadilla		2	11	34	7	2		56
	Aguada			2	3	4	2		11
	Isabela			1	2	3			6
	District		2	14	39	14	4		73
14	San Sebastian			6	13	3			22
	Lares			5		2			7
	Las Marias		1			3	1		5
	District		1	11	13	8	1		34
15	Utuaado		1	26	21	4			52
	Adjuntas		3	6	8	2			19
	District		4	32	29	6			71
16	Arecibo	1	5	26	32	5			69
	Camuy			10	14	9			33
	District	1	5	36	46	14			102
17	Manati		3	8	6	7	1		25
	Ciales				2	4			6
	Morovis					2			2
	District		3	8	8	13	1		33
18	Toa Alta	4	7	21	19	7			58
	Vega Baja			23	16	4			43
	District	4	7	44	35	11			101
19	Bayamon	1	2	37	30	8	5		83
	Total	18	166	746	658	220	30	2	1,840

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—FOURTH GRADE.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1	San Juan.....	1	4	20	59	27	12			123
	Rio Piedras.....			3	16	5	4			28
	District.....	1	4	23	75	32	16			161
2	Carolina.....		1	4	9	2	1			17
	Rio Grande.....				6	3				9
	District.....		1	4	15	5	1			26
3	Fajardo.....		3	12	19	2				36
	Naguabo.....			3	4	1				8
	Vieques.....			2	3					5
	Culebra.....									
	District.....		3	17	26	3				49
4	Humacao.....			8	16	9				33
	Yabucoa.....			23	13					36
	Patillas.....				3	2				5
	District.....			31	32	11				74
5	Caguas.....			9	29	5	1			44
	San Lorenzo.....	1	5	5	3					16
	Aguas Buenas.....					5	2			7
	District.....	1	5	14	32	12	3			67
6	Guayama.....		1	11	8	2	1			23
	Cayey.....			1	9	7				17
	District.....		1	12	17	9	1			40
7	Aibonito.....				8					8
	Comerio.....		3	1	1	1	1			7
	Barros.....			2	3	1				6
	District.....		3	3	12	2	1			21
8	Coamo.....	1			15	9				24
	Juana Diaz.....			2	8	5				16
	Santa Isabel.....					3	3	1		7
	District.....	1		2	23	17	3	1		47
9	Ponce.....	1	1	3	10	27	23	15	3	83
	Yauco.....				14	7	1			22
	Sabana Grande.....					4	2		1	7
	District.....				14	11	3		1	29
11	San German.....			5	10	20	6			41
	Lajas.....			1	2	5	2			10
	Cabo Rojo.....			2	13	12				27
	District.....			8	25	37	8			78
12	Mayaguez.....		1	3	24	19	4			51
	Añasco.....			5	10	3	2	1		21
	Maricao.....		1	3	4	7	1			16
	District.....		2	11	38	29	7	1		88
13	Aguadilla.....			4	7	8	4	1		24
	Aguada.....					1				1
	Isabela.....			1		3				4
	District.....			5	7	12	4	1		29
14	San Sebastian.....	2			1	1				2
	Lares.....			2	6	3	3			16
	Las Marias.....					3	1			4
	District.....	2		2	7	7	4			22

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—FOURTH GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
15	Utuado			4	9	5	1	1		20
	Adjuntas			1	7	6				14
	District			5	16	11	1	1		34
16	Arecibo		4	5	44	16	4			73
	Camuy		1	2	8	10				21
	District		5	7	52	26	4			94
17	Manati			6	21	10	6			43
	Ciales				3	1	1			5
	Morovis					4	3	2		9
	District			6	24	15	10	2		57
18	Toa Alta		1	1	4	9	2	4		21
	Vega Baja			4	4	10	2			20
	District		1	5	8	19	4	4		41
19	Bayamon		2	7	12	5	6	1	2	35
	Total	6	28	165	445	290	99	26	6	1,065

FEMALES—FIFTH GRADE.

1	San Juan	1	2	7	18	19	6	5	58
	Rio Piedras	1	2	3	10	2			18
	District	2	4	10	28	21	6	5	76
2	Carolina		1	3	5	1			10
	Rio Grande				5	2			7
3	District		1	3	10	3			17
	Fajardo			1	6	10	4		21
	Naguabo				1	3	1		5
	Vieques		2	10	3				15
	Culebra								
District		3	17	16	5			41	
4	Humacao				2	3			5
	Yabucoa		4	12	10				26
	District		4	12	12	3			31
5	Caguas				16	4			20
	San Lorenzo		2	6	11	2			21
	Aguas Buenas				1	4			5
	District		2	6	28	10			46
6	Guayama		6	13	11	1			31
	Cayey			5	20	6	1		32
	District		6	18	31	7	1		63
7	Aibonito		1	8					9
	Comerio		1	2	2				5
	Barros		1	3	1	1			6
	District		3	13	3	1			20
8	Coamo			4	4				8
	Juana Diaz			3	1				4
	Santa Isabel				2	3	1		6
	District			7	7	3	1		18
9	Ponce	4	3	12	8	13	3		43

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—FIFTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
10	Yauco			8	19	8		1	36
	Sabana Grande				3	2			5
	District			8	22	10		1	41
11	San German				6	3	1		10
	Cabo Rojo			3	7				10
	District			3	13	3	1		20
12	Mayaguez				4	13	7		24
	Añasco			4	11	12			27
	District			4	15	25	7		51
13	Aguadilla			3	3	1			7
	Aguada				1	1			2
	Isabela		1		2				3
	District		1	3	6	2			12
14	San Sebastian				7	5	1		13
	Lares				5	4	3		12
	District				12	9	4		25
15	Utua				5	12	6		23
	Adjuntas			3	10				13
	District			3	15	12	6		36
16	Arecibo			2	18				20
	Camuy			1	5	1	1		8
	District			3	23	1	1		28
17	Manati				7	3	2		12
	Ciales				2		3		5
	Morovis				2	1	1		4
	District				11	4	6		21
18	Toa Alta		1		5	1	1		8
	Vega Baja			3	1				4
	District		1	3	6	1	1		12
19	Bayamon		3	13	3				19
Total		8	29	138	269	133	37	6	620

FEMALES—SIXTH GRADE.

Locality.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1	San Juan			4	14	11	13				42
	Rio Piedras			2	12	7	1				22
	District			6	26	18	14				64
2	Carolina			1	3	6	1				11
	Rio Grande		1	2	4	5	1				13
	District		1	3	7	11	2				24
3	Fajardo			2	14	2					18
	Naguabo			1	4	1					6
	Vieques										
	Culebra		1	1	3						5
	District		1	4	21	3					29
4	Humacao				5						5
	District				5						5

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—SIXTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
5	Caguas				4	4					8
	San Lorenzo		1	5	8	4					18
	District		1	5	12	8					26
6	Guayama			1	3	3					7
	Cayey				1	2	3				6
	District			1	4	5	3				13
7	Aibonito			5	3	1					9
	District			5	3	1					9
8	Coamo					2					2
	Juana Diaz	1	1		4	1	2	3			12
	District	1	1		4	3	2	3			14
9	Ponce	1	1	6	13	12	7	5		2	47
10	Yauco		1			1	2	5	2		11
11	San German					9	2				11
	Cabo Rojo		1	3		2					6
	District		1	3		11	2				17
12	Mayaguez					3	4	1			8
	Añasco					3		1			4
	District					6	4	2			12
13	Isabela					3					3
14	San Sebastian					1	1				2
	Lares				1	1	9				11
	District				1	2	10				13
15	Utua do				3	8	3				14
	Adjuntas				2	5	1				8
	District				5	13	4				22
16	Arecibo			5	5	1					11
	Camuy					1	1				2
	District			5	5	2	1				13
17	Manati			1		3	1				5
	Ciales					1					1
	Morovis								1		1
	District			1		4	1		1		7
18	Toa Alta						2				2
19	Bayamon			1		1					2
	Total	2	7	40	106	104	54	15	3	2	333

FEMALES—SEVENTH GRADE.

1	San Juan		1	4	3	9	14	4		1	36
	Rio Piedras		2	5		7	1				15
	District		3	9	3	16	15	4		1	51
2	Carolina					1					1
	Rio Grande			2	5	1					8
	District			2	5	2					9

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALE—SEVENTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
3	Fajardo				3	4	2				9
	Naguabo				1	1	1				3
	Vieques			1	1	1					3
	Culebra										
	District			1	5	6	3				15
4	Humacao				2	7	2				11
	Yabucoa			9	3						12
	District			9	5	7	2				23
5	Caguas			1	2	1	2				6
	San Lorenzo					1	2	1			4
	District			1	2	2	4	1			10
6	Guayama			1	4			2			7
8	Juana Diaz					3		1	1		5
9	Ponce		2		3	5	8	8	1	2	29
10	Yauco		2				1	2	6	2	13
11	San German					5	5	1			11
12	Mayaguez		3		3	1	3	4		1	14
13	Aguadilla			1		1	4	4			10
	Isabela						2				2
	District			1		1	6	4			12
14	Lares					1	4				5
15	Utua do					1	2				3
	Adjuntas				1	2	6	4	1		14
	District				1	3	8	4	1		17
17	Manati						3				3
	Ciales					1					1
	District					1	3				4
18	Vega Baja	1		4	3	3	2				13
19	Bayamon		2	5	3	2	1				13
	Total	1	12	33	37	58	65	31	9	6	251

FEMALES—EIGHTH GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1	San Juan	1				2	5	4	3			15
	Rio Piedras				2	1	2	4	4	1		14
	District	1			2	3	7	8	7	1		29
2	Carolina						2					2
	District						2					2
3	Fajardo					7		1	2			10
	District					7		1	2			10
4	Humacao						4	5				9
	Yabucoa				4	1						5
	District				4	1	4	5				14
5	Caguas			1		6	1	2				10
	District			1		6	1	2				10

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—EIGHTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
6	Guayama		1		1		6		5			13
	District		1		1		6		5			13
8	Coamo		1			1	1					3
	District		1			1	1					3
9	Ponce				2		5	10	7	3	2	29
12	Mayaguez				2	2	2	5	3		1	15
	Añasco							4	4	2		10
	District				2	2	2	9	7	2	1	25
13	Aguadilla							1				1
	Isabela							2	5			7
	District							3	5			8
14	San Sebastian								1			1
	Lares					1	2	4				7
	District					1	2	4	1			8
18	Vega Baja							5				5
19	Bayamon				4	2	2	1				9
	Total	1	2	1	15	23	32	48	34	6	3	165

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan	158	236	232	173	106	64	39	12		1	1,021
	Río Piedras	27	61	40	42	33	22	6	4	1		236
	District	185	297	272	215	139	86	45	16	1	1	1,257
2	Carolina	37	52	48	23	16	11	1				188
	Río Grande	48	45	53	29	31	10	1				217
	District	85	97	101	52	47	21	2				405
3	Fajardo	75	110	92	67	45	11	3	2			405
	Naguabo	6	15	19	16	9	3	1				69
	Vieques	24	25	49	32	9	1					140
	Culebra											
	District	105	150	160	115	63	15	4	2			614
4	Humacao	27	59	65	36	20	14	7				228
	Yabucoa	23	43	31	44	14						155
	Patillas	34	14	34	15	2						99
	District	84	116	130	95	36	14	7				482
5	Caguas	29	117	104	80	36	11	4				381
	San Lorenzo	28	56	61	34	26	7	2	1			215
	Aguas Buenas	9	14	12	3	9	7					54
	District	66	187	177	117	71	25	6	1			650
6	Guayama	110	117	132	59	20	11		7			456
	Cayey	45	69	70	55	33	8	4				274
	District	155	176	202	114	53	19	4	7			730
7	Aibonito	20	34	39	21	3	1					118
	Comerio	46	28	18	3	4	1					100
	Barros	43	19	15	12	10	1					100
	District	109	81	72	36	17	3					318

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TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
8	Coamo	33	56	41	49	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
	Juana Diaz	50	24	45	32	16	5	2	4	1	.....	179
	Santa Isabel	15	28	12	15	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	83
	District	98	108	98	96	43	17	4	4	1	.....	469
9	Ponce	249	300	152	129	100	66	43	23	4	6	1,072
10	Yauco	88	109	51	56	29	10	3	8	8	2	364
	Sabana Grande	29	35	48	25	17	4	.....	1	.....	.....	159
	District	117	144	99	81	46	14	3	9	8	2	523
11	San German	45	83	49	30	37	24	8	1	.....	.....	277
	Lajas	28	24	13	12	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
	Cabo Rojo	7	32	29	33	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
	District	80	139	91	75	68	29	8	1	.....	.....	491
12	Mayaguez	109	142	118	59	33	23	19	7	.....	2	512
	Añasco	39	40	43	34	18	17	5	5	2	.....	203
	Maricao	28	16	15	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
	District	176	198	176	97	59	41	24	12	2	2	787
13	Aguadilla	48	69	61	63	24	8	6	4	.....	.....	283
	Aguada	12	20	16	6	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
	Isabela	20	21	37	10	8	3	4	5	.....	.....	108
	District	80	110	114	79	39	14	10	9	.....	.....	455
14	San Sebastian	38	39	17	21	11	6	2	1	.....	.....	135
	Lares	42	18	20	7	12	11	20	.....	.....	.....	130
	Las Marias	23	16	10	5	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
	District	103	73	47	33	34	20	22	1	.....	.....	333
15	Utuaado	80	50	60	36	17	22	12	.....	.....	.....	277
	Adjuntas	6	32	20	21	21	7	7	4	1	.....	119
	District	86	82	80	57	38	29	19	4	1	.....	396
16	Arecibo	67	120	137	134	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	513
	Camuy	55	67	39	51	34	3	2	.....	.....	.....	251
	District	122	187	176	185	84	8	2	.....	.....	.....	764
17	Manati	27	56	62	39	25	13	6	.....	.....	.....	228
	Ciales	22	27	41	10	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	114
	Morovis	7	8	3	2	10	4	3	.....	1	.....	38
	District	56	91	106	51	43	20	12	.....	1	.....	380
18	Toa Alta	37	58	34	27	25	3	7	.....	.....	.....	191
	Vega Baja	88	21	58	40	21	5	7	.....	.....	.....	240
	District	125	79	92	67	46	8	14	.....	.....	.....	431
19	Bayamon	85	125	122	77	21	16	3	2	.....	.....	451
	Total	2,166	2,740	2,467	1,771	1,047	465	232	91	18	11	11,008

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
1	San Juan	286	264	77	11	6	1	645
	Rio Piedras	48	87	2	.....	.....	.....	137
	District	334	351	79	11	6	1	782
2	Carolina	59	69	16	.....	.....	.....	144
	Rio Grande	87	81	19	2	.....	.....	189
	District	146	150	35	2	.....	.....	333

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	
3	Fajardo.....	137	138	22	3		1	301	
	Naguabo.....	19	26	16				61	
	Vieques.....	37	18					55	
	Culebra.....								
	District.....	193	182	38	3		1	417	
4	Humacao.....	46	51	7				104	
	Yabucoa.....	27	7					34	
	Patillas.....	54	16	15				85	
		District.....	127	74	22				223
5	Caguas.....	51	122	25				198	
	San Lorenzo.....	48	45	11				104	
	Aguas Buenas.....	19	16	17				52	
		District.....	118	183	53				354
6	Guayama.....	189	182	49	7	1		428	
	Cayey.....	71	91	30	5			197	
		District.....	260	273	79	12	1		625
7	Aibonito.....	59	67	7				133	
	Comerio.....	66	52	7		1		126	
	Barros.....	97	45					142	
		District.....	222	164	14		1		401
8	Coamo.....	74	74	14	1			163	
	Juana Diaz.....	83	31	26	4	1		145	
	Santa Isabel.....	26	25					51	
		District.....	183	130	40	5	1		359
9	Ponce.....	443	351	108	30	11		943	
10	Yauco.....	208	170	6				384	
	Sabana Grande.....	81	78	49	14			222	
		District.....	289	248	55	14			606
11	San German.....	83	105	8	3			199	
	Lajas.....	63	39					102	
	Cabo Rojo.....	16	12	6	1			35	
		District.....	162	156	14	4			336
12	Mayaguez.....	218	135	37	1			391	
	Añasco.....	82	49	12	18	4		165	
	Maricao.....	62	28					90	
		District.....	362	212	49	19	4		646
13	Aguadilla.....	82	113	32	3	3		233	
	Aguada.....	31	31	13				75	
	Isabela.....	48	41	31	6	1		127	
		District.....	161	185	76	9	4		435
14	San Sebastian.....	89	59	25	1			174	
	Lares.....	75	26	13	1			115	
	Las Marias.....	47	29	12	1			89	
		District.....	211	114	50	3			378
15	Utua.....	149	49					198	
	Adjuntas.....	31	56	3				90	
		District.....	180	105	3				288
16	Arecibo.....	135	197	110	54	1		497	
	Camuy.....	129	117	49	20	7	1	323	
		District.....	264	314	159	74	8	1	820
17	Manati.....	65	59	33	3			160	
	Ciales.....	43	53	33	1	1		131	
	Morovis.....	11	13	8	6			38	
		District.....	119	125	74	10	1		329

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
18	Toa Alta	57	100	29	3			189
	Vega Baja	177	44	25	1			247
	District	234	144	54	4			436
19	Bayamon	155	215	108	16			494
	Total	4,163	3,676	1,110	216	37	3	9,205

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1	San Juan	15	165	219	99	26	2			526
	Río Piedras	3	25	31	11	1				71
	District	18	190	250	110	27	2			597
2	Carolina	3	29	43	10	7				92
	Río Grande	1	10	47	18	1				77
	District	4	39	90	28	8				169
3	Fajardo	9	77	66	6	1				159
	Naguabo	2	8	16	6					32
	Vieques	7	28	36	15	2				88
	Culebra									
District	18	113	118	27	3				279	
4	Humacao	5	67	52	2					126
	Yabucoa	8	61	2						71
	Patillas	1	4	32	9					46
	District	14	132	86	11					243
5	Caguas	6	90	97	31	1				225
	San Lorenzo	11	36	34	10	1				92
	Aguas Buenas		7	9	3	2				21
	District	17	133	140	44	4				338
6	Guayama	7	65	130	39	2				243
	Cayey	1	28	68	24	6	1			128
	District	8	93	198	63	8	1			371
7	Aibonito		4	41						45
	Comerio		3	5	1	2				11
	Barros		6	12	1					19
	District		13	58	2	2				75
8	Coamo	1	35	59	14	1				110
	Juana Diaz		10	41						51
	Santa Isabel	10	24	15	1					50
	District	11	69	115	15	1				211
9	Ponce	46	223	176	127	48	13	2		635
10	Yauco	3	67	58	21	5	1			155
	Sabana Grande		13	38	22	8				81
	District	3	80	96	43	13	1			236
11	San German	15	51	28	7	3				104
	Lajas	1	26	11	7					45
	Cabo Rojo	9	52	50	12	2				125
	District	25	129	89	26	5				274
12	Mayaguez	7	138	70	2					217
	Añasco		20	27	3					50
	Maricao	7	11	8						26
	District	14	169	105	5					298

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
13	Aguadilla.....	7	44	71	60	11				193
	Aguada.....		13	20	4	1	1			39
	Isabela.....		4	24	12	2				42
	District.....	7	61	115	76	14	1			274
14	San Sebastian.....		20	19	19	3				61
	Lares.....		20	19	3					42
	Las Marias.....	2	5	13	10	7	1			38
	District.....	2	45	51	32	10	1			141
15	Utua.....	6	58	62	9					135
	Adjuntas.....		17	29	4					50
	District.....	6	75	91	13					185
16	Arecibo.....		19	88	68	9				184
	Camuy.....	1	4	24	45	21	1			96
	District.....	1	23	112	113	30	1			280
17	Manati.....		63	95	18	3	2		1	182
	Ciales.....		11	37	12	3				63
	Morovis.....		2	2	4	2				10
	District.....		76	134	34	8	2		1	255
18	Toa Alta.....		17	21	8	5	2			53
	Vega Baja.....		10	43	23	9				85
	District.....		27	64	31	14	2			138
19	Bayamon.....	10	55	63	20	3				151
	Total.....	204	1,745	2,151	820	198	24	2	1	5,145

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan.....	1	22	106	109	53	11	2	1	305
	Rio Piedras.....		3	23	18	6				50
	District.....	1	25	129	127	59	11	2	1	355
2	Carolina.....		7	21	26	6	1			61
	Rio Grande.....		3	18	25	23	3			72
	District.....		10	39	51	29	4			133
3	Fajardo.....		20	56	68	15	1	1		161
	Naguabo.....		4	9	11	2				26
	Vieques.....		3	38	17	6				64
	Culebra.....									
District.....		27	103	96	23	1	1		251	
4	Humacao.....			47	43	5				95
	Yabucoa.....	3	22	6	6					37
	Patillas.....			20	15	1				36
	District.....	3	22	73	64	6				168
5	Caguas.....		28	78	66	15				187
	San Lorenzo.....		27	61	28	5				121
	Aguas Buenas.....		2	2	4	7	1			16
	District.....		57	141	98	27	1			324
6	Guayama.....	6	10	76	41	3				136
	Cayey.....		4	41	53	4				102
	District.....	6	14	117	94	7				238
7	Aibonito.....			25						25
	Comerio.....		16	24						40
	Barros.....			15	18	10				43
	District.....		16	64	18	10				108

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
8	Coamo.....			22	56	18	5			101
	Juana Diaz.....	2	2	27	34	15	2			82
	Santa Isabel.....			10	31					41
	District.....	2	2	59	121	33	7			224
9	Ponce.....	3	26	51	87	54	10	1		232
10	Yauco.....		2	32	49	11				94
	Sabana Grande.....		2	11	24	22				59
	District.....		4	43	73	33				153
11	San German.....	1	23	53	41	24	5			147
	Lajas.....		3	6	8	1	1			19
	Cabo Rojo.....		1	4	22	17	2			46
	District.....	1	27	63	71	42	8			212
12	Mayaguez.....	1	13	133	50	9				206
	Añasco.....		5	40	27	3				75
	Maricao.....		3	24	1	1				29
	District.....	1	21	197	78	13				310
13	Aguadilla.....		3	29	59	16	6			113
	Aguada.....			4	6	13	4	1		28
	Isabela.....			4	19	9				32
	District.....		3	37	84	38	10	1		173
14	San Sebastian.....			11	29	6	1			47
	Lares.....			14	1	2				17
	Las Marias.....		2	1		5	3			11
	District.....		2	26	30	13	4			75
15	Utua.....		3	49	44	8	1			105
	Adjuntas.....		9	18	21	5				53
	District.....		12	67	65	13	1			158
16	Arecibo.....	1	8	44	69	10	1			133
	Camuy.....		1	15	30	13				59
	District.....	1	9	59	99	23	1			192
17	Manati.....		3	19	14	8	3			47
	Ciales.....			3	10	7	1			21
	Morovis.....			1		5				6
	District.....		3	23	24	20	4			74
18	Toa Alta.....	6	18	41	31	14		1		111
	Vega Baja.....			42	29	7	1			79
	District.....	6	18	83	60	21	1	1		190
19	Bayamon.....	1	4	72	47	16	12	1		153
	Total.....	25	302	1,416	1,387	480	75	7	1	3,723

BOTH SEXES—FOURTH GRADE.

1	San Juan.....	2	7	35	100	61	30	3	1	239
	Rio Piedras.....			4	34	10	6			54
	District.....	2	7	39	134	71	36	3	1	293
2	Carolina.....		1	7	16	7	2	1		34
	Rio Grande.....				7	16	5	1		29
	District.....		1	7	23	23	7	2		63

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—FOURTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
17	Manati		2	12	48	32	12			106
	Ciales				9	7	3			19
	Morovis				1	9	4	3		17
	District		2	12	58	48	19	3		142
18	Toa Alta		2	2	12	24	6	4		50
	Vega Baja			13	8	21	4			46
	District		2	15	20	45	10	4		96
19	Bayamon		5	13	23	13	8	5	3	70
	Total	11	49	324	978	701	222	54	9	2,348

BOTH SEXES—FIFTH GRADE.

1	San Juan		1	3	14	38	31	11	6	104
	Rio Piedras		1	2	6	16	11	3	1	40
	District		2	5	20	54	42	14	7	144
2	Carolina			1	8	20	4			33
	Rio Grande				1	16	7	3		27
	District			1	9	36	11	3		60
3	Fajardo			2	19	21	5			47
	Naguabo				3	7	3			13
	Vieques			4	14	8	1			27
	Culebra									
District			6	36	36	9			87	
4	Humacao				2	7	6			15
	Yabucoa			7	22	22				51
	District			7	24	29	6			66
5	Caguas				4	34	13	1		52
	San Lorenzo		3	1	14	21	6			45
	Aguas Buenas					2	5			7
District		3	1	18	57	24	1		104	
6	Guayama			18	21	27	5			71
	Cayey			2	14	34	16	2	2	70
	District			20	35	61	21	2	2	141
7	Aibonito			1	11	3	2	2		19
	Comerio			3	2	10	3	1		19
	Barros			2	4	12	12			30
	District			6	17	25	17	3		68
8	Coamo				6	17	6			29
	Juana Diaz				7	7				14
	Santa Isabel			1	6	8	1			16
	District				14	30	14	1		59
9	Ponce		5	9	24	20	20	8		86
10	Yauco			1	16	38	17		1	73
	Sabana Grande					6	10			16
	District			1	16	44	27		1	89
11	San German				7	11	11	3	4	36
	Cabo Rojo			1	10	16				27
	District			1	17	27	11	3	4	63
12	Mayaguez					6	44	12		62
	Añasco				4	25	16			45
	District				4	31	60	12		107

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—SIXTH GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
10	Yauco.....			1			5	5	7	5	1	24
11	{ San German.....					1	15	3				19
	{ Cabo Rojo.....			2	9	1	3					15
	{ District.....			2	9	2	18	3				34
12	{ Mayaguez.....					4	12	8	3			27
	{ Añasco.....					3	6	6	2			17
	{ District.....					7	18	14	5			44
13	{ Aguadilla.....					1						1
	{ Aguada.....					3	2	2				7
	{ Isabela.....					1	6	3				10
	{ District.....					5	8	5				18
14	{ San Sebastian.....						1	3			1	5
	{ Lares.....				1	6	2	13				22
	{ District.....				1	6	3	16			1	27
15	{ Utuado.....					6	9	8				23
	{ Adjuntas.....					3	8	3				14
	{ District.....					9	17	11				37
16	{ Arecibo.....				12	17	2					31
	{ Camuy.....					3	2	1				6
	{ District.....				12	20	4	1				37
17	{ Manati.....				1		5	2				8
	{ Ciales.....						1	3		1		5
	{ Morovis.....					1	3	2		2		8
	{ District.....				1	1	9	7		3		21
18	{ Toa Alta.....						1	3				4
	{ Vega Baja.....				1	6	4	1				12
	{ District.....				1	6	5	4				16
19	Bayamon.....				4	2	1					7
	Total.....		2	13	91	232	234	128	30	8	4	742

BOTH SEXES—SEVENTH GRADE.

1	{ San Juan.....		1	5	7	20	25	7	1	2	69	
	{ Rio Piedras.....		3	8	4	10	3				28	
	{ District.....		1	4	13	11	30	28	7	1	2	97
2	{ Carolina.....				2	4						6
	{ Rio Grande.....			2	5	3	3					13
	{ District.....			2	7	7	3					19
3	{ Fajardo.....				4	4	3	1				12
	{ Naguabo.....				1	3	4					8
	{ Vieques.....			2	2	1						5
	{ Culebra.....											
	{ District.....			2	7	8	7	1				25
4	{ Humacao.....				4	17	6					27
	{ Yabucoa.....			16	4							20
	{ District.....			16	8	17	6					47
5	{ Caguas.....			2	5	3	4					14
	{ San Lorenzo.....					1	2	3				6
	{ District.....			2	5	4	6	3				20
6	Guayama.....			1	10	7		4				22

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—SEVENTH GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
8	Juana Díaz					1	3	2	3	3		12
9	Ponce			3	2	8	9	9	8	2	2	43
10	Yauco			2				2	6	9	3	22
11	San German						8	7	1			16
12	Mayaguez			5		12	4	3	4		1	29
13	{ Aguadilla				1	1	1	7	5			15
	{ Isabela					2	1	5	1			9
	{ District				1	3	2	12	6			24
14	Lares						3	7				10
15	{ Utuado					1	3	5				9
	{ Adjuntas					1	3	8	6	1		19
	{ District					2	6	13	6	1		28
17	{ Manati							10			2	12
	{ Ciales						1		1			2
	{ District						1	10	1		2	14
18	Vega Baja		1		6	7	7	3				24
19	Bayamon			2	5	11	2	1				21
	Total		2	16	50	92	118	119	50	16	10	473

BOTH SEXES—EIGHTH GRADE.

1	{ San Juan	1	2			4	11	13	9			40
	{ Rio Piedras				3	2	3	6	10	1		25
	{ District	1	2		3	6	14	19	19	1		65
2	{ Carolina						4	1				5
	{ District						4	1				5
3	{ Fajardo					7	2	2	2			13
	{ District					7	2	2	2			13
4	{ Humacao						6	9				15
	{ Yabucoa				8	3						11
	{ District				8	3	6	9				26
5	{ Caguas			1		6	3	4				14
	{ District			1		3	3	4				14
6	{ Guayama	1	2	1	3	8	13	1	11			40
	{ District	1	2	1	3	8	13	1	11			40
8	{ Coamo		1			1	1		1			4
	{ District		1			1	1		1			4
9	Ponce				3	5	11	19	14	7	6	65
12	{ Mayaguez				3	3	8	8	8		1	31
	{ Añasco							7	7	2		16
	{ District				3	3	8	15	15	2	1	47
13	{ Aguadilla					1	1	3				5
	{ Isabela							4	5			9
	{ District					1	1	7	5			14

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—EIGHTH GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
14	San Sebastian.....							1	2			3
	Lares.....					2	3	5				10
	District.....					2	3	6	2			13
18	Vega Baja.....							7				7
19	Bayamon.....				5	4	2	1				12
	Total.....	2	5	2	25	46	68	91	69	10	7	325

TOTAL, BOTH SEXES, IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan.....	305	462	441	348	224	186	83	24	1	2	2,026
	Rio Piedras.....	51	116	65	82	56	38	17	13	1		439
	District.....	356	578	506	430	280	174	100	37	2	2	2,465
2	Carolina.....	62	106	88	63	47	25	3				394
	Rio Grande.....	88	94	85	58	70	31	8				434
	District.....	150	200	173	121	117	56	11				828
3	Fajardo.....	146	240	165	136	90	19	6	3			805
	Naguabo.....	21	38	46	34	24	8	4				175
	Vieques.....	44	49	82	54	23	2					254
	Culebra.....											
	District.....	211	327	293	224	137	29	10	3			1,234
4	Humacao.....	51	118	118	76	36	36	15				450
	Yabucoa.....	38	92	58	76	29						293
	Patillas.....	55	20	67	29	3						174
	District.....	144	230	243	181	68	36	15				917
5	Caguas.....	57	241	220	161	83	32	10				804
	San Lorenzo.....	61	117	118	71	41	13	2	3			426
	Aguas Buenas.....	19	25	28	8	21	10					111
	District.....	137	383	366	240	145	55	12	3			1,341
6	Guayama.....	203	260	303	132	66	34	1	15			1,014
	Cayey.....	72	123	145	113	55	31	9	4			552
	District.....	275	383	448	245	121	65	10	19			1,566
7	Aibonito.....	59	71	74	43	14	4	2	2			269
	Comerio.....	66	75	41	8	19	4	1				214
	Barros.....	97	51	36	33	27	13					257
	District.....	222	197	151	84	60	21	3	2			740
8	Coamo.....	75	110	95	118	55	21	5	5			484
	Juana Diaz.....	86	44	99	62	41	8	7	6	3		356
	Santa Isabel.....	36	49	25	34	11	19	3				177
	District.....	197	203	219	214	107	48	15	11	3		1,017
9	Ponce.....	493	609	360	300	228	129	70	31	9	10	2,239
10	Yauco.....	211	239	102	125	70	25	7	14	14	4	811
	Sabana Grande.....	81	93	99	64	52	15		1			405
	District.....	292	332	201	189	122	40	7	15	14	4	1,216
11	San German.....	99	179	96	83	77	54	14	5			607
	Lajas.....	64	68	18	23	15	3					191
	Cabo Rojo.....	25	65	67	79	55	5	1				297
	District.....	188	312	181	185	147	62	15	5			1,095
12	Mayaguez.....	226	287	258	111	76	73	31	15		2	1,079
	Añasco.....	82	75	87	85	48	30	16	9	2		434
	Maricao.....	69	43	35	8	12	1					168
	District.....	377	405	380	204	136	104	47	24	2	2	1,681

TABLE 14.—Years in graded common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

TOTAL, BOTH SEXES, IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
13	Aguadilla.....	89	160	141	162	68	26	11	5			662
	Aguada.....	31	44	37	10	24	19	6				171
	Isabela.....	48	45	61	44	25	12	12	6			253
	District.....	168	249	239	216	117	57	29	11			1,086
14	San Sebastian.....	89	79	56	61	21	17	6	2		1	332
	Lares.....	81	46	48	18	27	22	29				271
	Las Marias.....	49	36	26	11	15	5	1				143
	District.....	219	161	130	90	63	44	36	2		1	746
15	Utua.....	155	111	119	75	37	40	27				564
	Adjuntas.....	31	83	54	68	44	13	11	6	1		311
	District.....	186	194	173	143	81	53	38	6	1		875
16	Arecibo.....	136	228	251	283	114	8					1,020
	Camuy.....	130	123	91	121	90	9	2				566
	District.....	266	351	342	404	204	17	2				1,586
17	Manati.....	65	127	159	87	58	32	19	1		2	550
	Ciales.....	43	64	78	32	22	9	6	1	1		251
	Morovis.....	11	15	11	11	23	14	7		2		94
	District.....	119	206	243	130	103	55	32	2	3	2	895
18	Toa Alta.....	63	137	94	55	51	13	9				422
	Vega Baja.....	177	55	123	77	53	17	11				513
	District.....	240	192	217	132	104	30	20				935
19	Bayamon.....	166	279	268	146	54	26	8	3			950
	Total.....	4,406	5,791	5,133	3,878	2,394	1,101	480	174	34	21	23,412

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906.

MALES—FIRST GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
1	San Juan.....	139	105	20	9			273
	Rio Piedras.....	108	38	2	1			149
	District.....	247	143	22	10			422
2	Carolina.....	107	78	28				213
	Rio Grande.....	108	95	23				226
	District.....	215	173	51				439
3	Fajardo.....	106	29	17				146
	Naguabo.....	22	50	5	1			78
	Vieques.....	43	33	9	1			86
	Culebra.....							
	District.....	165	112	31	2			310
4	Humacao.....	117	36	8	2			163
	Yabucoa.....	136	43	3	1			183
	Patillas.....	60	13	1				74
	District.....	313	92	12	3			420
5	Caguas.....	135	42	26	6			209
	San Lorenzo.....	104	52	9				165
	Agua Buenas.....	29	33	8	8			78
	District.....	268	127	43	14			452
6	Guayama.....	111	39	21	10	4		185
	Cayey.....	88	54	9		1		152
	District.....	199	93	30	10	5		337

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
7	Aibonito	43	19	11	7	.....	.....	80
	Comerio	98	32	4	2	.....	.....	136
	Barros	194	45	18	3	1	.....	261
	District	335	96	33	12	1	.....	477
8	Coamo	111	72	44	12	5	1	245
	Juana Diaz	138	84	37	14	1	2	276
	Santa Isabel	34	43	5	.....	.....	.....	82
	District	283	199	86	26	6	3	603
9	Ponce	227	184	87	21	3	1	523
10	Yauco	154	117	22	3	.....	.....	296
	Sabana Grande	73	80	16	.....	.....	.....	169
	District	227	197	38	3	.....	.....	465
11	San German	146	67	26	11	1	.....	251
	Lajas	61	48	33	13	1	.....	156
	Cabo Rojo	108	84	46	14	4	.....	256
	District	315	199	105	38	6	.....	663
12	Mayaguez	179	141	31	7	.....	1	359
	Añasco	122	46	22	7	1	.....	198
	Maricao	54	41	5	3	.....	1	104
	District	355	228	58	17	1	2	661
13	Aguadilla	151	122	46	9	3	.....	331
	Aguada	55	47	11	9	1	1	124
	Isabela	109	71	18	12	3	.....	213
	District	315	240	75	30	7	1	668
14	San Sebastian	238	93	36	10	5	.....	382
	Lares	152	68	30	7	3	.....	260
	Las Marias	144	49	17	.....	.....	.....	210
	District	534	210	83	17	8	.....	852
15	Utואdo	141	90	7	5	.....	.....	243
	Adjuntas	77	65	12	3	1	.....	158
	District	218	155	19	8	1	.....	401
16	Arecibo	140	107	68	27	7	1	350
	Camuy	96	94	37	14	2	.....	243
	District	236	201	105	41	9	1	593
17	Manati	64	49	25	3	4	.....	145
	Ciales	59	60	28	7	.....	.....	154
	Morovis	49	27	16	1	.....	.....	93
	District	172	136	69	11	4	.....	392
18	Toa Alta	89	53	10	2	2	1	157
	Vega Baja	94	53	14	4	.....	.....	165
	District	183	106	24	6	2	1	322
19	Bayamon	389	169	64	10	5	2	639
Total.....		5,196	3,060	1,035	279	68	11	9,639

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—SECOND GRADE.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1	San Juan	4	24	4	3	6				41
	Rio Piedras	4	37	22	4					67
	District	8	61	26	7	6				108
2	Carolina	1	34	44	33	3	3			118
	Rio Grande	6	53	55	37					151
	District	7	87	99	70	3	3			269
3	Fajardo		16	20	14					50
	Naguabo		14	31	2	2				49
	Vieques		7	11						18
	Culebra									
	District		37	62	16	2				117
4	Humacao		18	7	8	1				34
	Yabucoa		26	13						39
	Patillas		4	8	2					14
	District		48	28	10	1				87
5	Caguas	1	15	13	10	1				40
	San Lorenzo		18	5	3					26
	Aguas Buenas		5	13	2	4				24
	District	1	38	31	15	5				90
6	Guayama	11	34	36	9	2	1			93
	Cayey		27	26	5	6				64
	District	11	61	62	14	8	1			157
7	Aibonito	1	7	20	9	4				41
	Comerio	4	33	13	4					54
	Barros	4	47	21	14	4	7			97
	District	9	87	54	27	8	7			192
8	Coamo	8	31	64	33	14	1			151
	Juana Diaz	1	17	49	21	7	4			99
	Santa Isabel	1	20	16						37
	District	10	68	129	54	21	5			287
9	Ponce	6	62	94	55	15	3	2		237
10	Yauco	4	46	36	25	12				123
	Sabana Grande		11	21	10					42
	District	4	57	57	35	12				165
11	San German	2	31	32	22	3	2	1		93
	Lajas	2	7	17	14	11	4			55
	Cabo Rojo	2	13	36	16	11	2	1		81
	District	6	51	85	52	25	8	2		229
12	Mayaguez	13	49	43	22	5	2			134
	Añasco	12	24	22	11	2	1			72
	Maricao	1	17	1		4	6			29
	District	26	90	66	33	11	9			235
13	Aguadilla	7	33	84	37	10	1	8		180
	Aguaá	2	11	10	7	7	4	1	1	43
	Isabela	3	23	36	28	5				95
	District	12	67	130	72	22	5	9	1	318
14	San Sebastian	3	28	56	30	9				126
	Lares	6	31	53	21	7	4			122
	Las Marias	1	29	13	11					54
	District	10	88	122	62	16	4			302

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

MALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
15	Utuaño	17	90	52	6	4				199
	Adjuntas		53	14	7	2				76
	District	17	143	66	13	6				245
16	Arecibo	1	15	43	38	11	4	2		114
	Camuy	6	43	49	29	3	2			132
	District	7	58	92	67	14	6	2		246
17	Manatí		20	16	13	7	2			58
	Ciales		15	23	11	1				50
	Morovis		21	23	6	3				53
	District		56	62	30	11	2			161
18	Toa Alta		41	16	11	1				69
	Vega Baja	1	29	34	1					65
	District	1	70	50	12	1				134
19	Bayamón	4	34	63	34	10	7			152
	Total	139	1,263	1,378	678	197	60	15	1	3,731

MALES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan		19	9	2					30
	Río Piedras		9	11	12	1		2		35
	District		28	20	14	1		2		65
2	Carolina			13	25	3	1			42
	Río Grande			29	27	4	4			64
	District			42	52	7	5			106
3	Fajardo			14	14	2	1			31
	Naguabo			1	10	12	3			26
	Vieques			10	3	4				17
	Culebra									
District			25	27	18	4			74	
4	Humacao			20	1					21
	Yabucoa			14	2	2				18
	Patillas			1	8					9
	District			35	11	2				48
5	Caguas		1	5	4	3				13
	San Lorenzo			2						2
	Aguas Buenas			1	2	3	1			7
	District		1	8	6	6	1			22
6	Guayama			14						14
	Cayey		1	10	8	2				21
	District		1	24	8	2				35
7	Aibonito			2	1	2	3			8
	Comerio			3	1					4
	Barros			24	13	9	5			51
	District			29	15	11	8			63
8	Coamo			11	55	18	5	1		90
	Juana Díaz			49	8	4	4			65
	Santa Isabel			15						15
	District			75	63	22	9	1		170
9	Ponce		5	32	46	29	8	4		124

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.
MALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
10	Yauco		4	12	9	24				49
	Sabana Grande				5					5
	District		4	12	14	24				54
11	San German			9	40	8	4			61
	Lajas			5	8	11	4	2	1	31
	Cabo Rojo		2	15	21	12	2	1	2	55
	District		2	29	69	31	10	3	3	147
12	Mayaguez	3	13	29	17	9	6	1		78
	Añasco		1	7	12	5	1	1		27
	Maricao		5	3	2					10
	District	3	19	39	31	14	7	2		115
13	Aguadilla	1	2	27	45	20	5	15		115
	Aguada		3	4	2	11	11			28
	Isabela	1		15	19	8	1	1		48
	District	2	5	46	66	39	17	16		191
14	San Sebastian	3	6	20	18	7	1			55
	Lares		2	14	13	9	1			39
	Las Marias			17	15	5	3			40
	District	3	8	51	46	21	5			134
15	Utua do		9	79	21	1				110
	Adjuntas		14	22	11	5				52
	District		23	101	32	6				162
16	Arecibo	1	1	10	19	16	8	5		60
	Camuy	2	5	31	23	4				65
	District	3	6	41	42	20	8	5		125
17	Manati			7	12	8	4			31
	Ciales			6	14	7	1			28
	Morovis		1	33	11	4	3			52
	District		1	46	37	19	8			111
18	Toa Alta	1	4	13	5	13	6			42
	Vega Baja	1	3	27	30	10	7			78
	District	2	7	40	35	23	13			120
19	Bayamon			17	30	15	6			68
	Total	13	110	712	644	310	109	33	3	1,934

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan	143	148	33	14	6				344
	Rio Piedras	112	84	35	17	1		2		251
	District	255	232	68	31	7		2		595
2	Carolina	108	112	85	58	6	4			373
	Rio Grande	114	148	107	64	4	4			441
	District	222	260	192	122	10	8			814
3	Fajardo	100	45	51	28	2	1			227
	Naguabo	22	64	37	13	14	3			153
	Vieques	43	40	30	4	4				121
	Culebra									
District	165	149	118	45	20	4			501	
4	Humacao	117	54	35	11	1				218
	Yabucoa	136	69	30	3	2				240
	Patillas	60	17	10	10					97
	District	313	140	75	24	3				555

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
5	Caguas.....	136	58	44	20	4				262
	San Lorenzo.....	104	70	16	3					193
	Aguas Buenas.....	29	38	22	12	7	1			109
	District.....	269	166	82	35	11	1			564
6	Guayama.....	122	73	71	19	6	1			292
	Cayey.....	88	82	45	13	9				237
	District.....	210	155	116	32	15	1			529
7	Aibonito.....	44	26	33	17	6	3			129
	Comerio.....	102	65	20	7					194
	Barros.....	198	92	63	30	14	12			409
	District.....	344	183	116	54	20	15			732
8	Coamo.....	119	103	119	100	37	7	1		486
	Juana Diaz.....	139	101	135	43	12	10			440
	Santa Isabel.....	35	63	36						134
District.....	293	267	290	143	49	17	1		1,060	
9	Ponce.....	233	251	213	122	47	12	6		884
10	Yauco.....	158	167	70	37	36				468
	Sabana Grande.....	73	91	37	15					216
	District.....	231	258	107	52	36				684
11	San German.....	148	98	67	73	12	6	1		405
	Lajas.....	63	55	55	35	23	8	2	1	242
	Cabo Rojo.....	110	99	97	51	27	4	2	2	392
	District.....	321	252	219	159	62	18	5	3	1,039
12	Mayaguez.....	195	203	103	46	14	9	1		571
	Añasco.....	134	71	51	30	8	2	1		297
	Maricao.....	55	63	9	5	4	7			143
	District.....	384	337	163	81	26	18	2		1,011
13	Aguadilla.....	159	157	157	91	33	6	23		626
	Aguada.....	57	58	25	18	19	16	1	1	195
	Isabela.....	113	97	69	59	16	1	1		356
	District.....	329	312	251	168	68	23	25	1	1,177
14	San Sebastian.....	244	127	112	58	21	1			563
	Lares.....	158	101	97	41	19	5			421
	Las Marias.....	145	78	47	26	5	3			304
	District.....	547	306	256	125	45	9			1,288
15	Utua.....	158	189	138	32	5				522
	Adjuntas.....	77	132	48	21	8				286
	District.....	235	321	186	53	13				808
16	Arecibo.....	142	123	121	84	34	13	7		524
	Camuy.....	104	142	117	66	9	2			440
	District.....	246	265	238	150	43	15	7		964
17	Manati.....	64	69	48	28	19	6			234
	Ciales.....	59	75	57	32	8	1			232
	Morovis.....	49	49	72	18	7	3			198
	District.....	172	193	177	78	34	10			664
18	Toa Alta.....	90	98	39	18	16	7			268
	Vega Baja.....	96	85	75	35	10	7			308
	District.....	186	183	114	53	26	14			576
19	Bayamon.....	393	203	144	74	30	15			859
Total.....		5,348	4,433	3,125	1,601	565	180	48	4	15,304

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
1	San Juan	127	81	19	6	1		234
	Rio Piedras	65	22	8	2			97
	District	192	103	27	8	1		331
2	Carolina	100	49	6				155
	Rio Grande	78	54	13				145
	District	178	103	19				300
3	Fajardo	127	25	13	1			166
	Naguabo	27	30	1				58
	Vieques	34	31	8	1			74
	Culebra							
	District	188	86	22	2			298
4	Humacao	100	31	7				138
	Yabucoa	102	27	2				131
	Patillas	27	7					34
	District	229	65	9				303
5	Caguas	65	41	9	2			117
	San Lorenzo	52	33	7				92
	Aguas Buenas	17	11	2	3			33
	District	134	85	18	5			242
6	Guayama	71	31	3	3	4		112
	Cayey	46	35	9				90
	District	117	66	12	3	4		202
7	Aibonito	22	11	5	4			42
	Comerio	47	9	7				63
	Barros	101	18	10		2		131
	District	170	38	22	4	2		236
8	Coamo	72	38	25	2	3		140
	Juana Diaz	106	37	27	7	3	4	184
	Santa Isabel	42	39	3				84
	District	220	114	55	9	6	4	408
9	Ponce	202	160	83	24	7	1	477
10	Yauco	94	73	14	4			185
	Sabana Grande	53	55	14				122
	District	147	128	28	4			307
11	San German	117	79	21	6		1	224
	Lajas	47	41	24	11		1	124
	Cabo Rojo	68	62	29	8	4		171
	District	232	182	74	25	4	2	519
12	Mayaguez	179	84	29	6			298
	Añasco	114	43	11	6			174
	Maricao	36	23	3	3			65
	District	329	150	43	15			537
13	Aguadilla	82	49	21	4	1		157
	Aguada	35	29	12	5	1	2	84
	Isabela	44	44	11	2		1	102
	District	161	122	44	11	2	3	343
14	San Sebastian	143	45	13	7			208
	Lares	91	35	18	1			145
	Las Marias	80	44	10	7			141
	District	314	124	41	15			494

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
15	Utuaño	81	32	7				120
	Adjuntas	44	34	6				84
	District	125	66	13				204
16	Arecibo.....	120	83	51	11	3		268
	Camuy	56	45	13	3			117
	District	176	128	64	14	3		385
17	Manati.....	52	36	22	1			111
	Ciales.....	24	28	6				58
	Morovis.....	34	16	6				56
	District	110	80	34	1			225
18	Toa Alta	66	27	2	1			96
	Vega Baja	78	31	12	1			122
	District	144	58	14	2			218
19	Bayamon	290	158	57	15	5		525
	Total.....	3,658	2,016	679	157	34	10	6,554

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1	San Juan.....	3	24	8	5					40
	Rio Piedras	1	38	15	6					60
	District	4	62	23	11					100
2	Carolina.....	2	34	16	7	8				67
	Rio Grande.....	6	37	45	13					101
	District	8	71	61	20	8				168
3	Fajardo.....	4	23	23	17					67
	Naguabo.....	3	17	14	4	1				39
	Vieques.....		3	2	1	1				7
	Culebra.....									
District	7	43	39	22	2				113	
4	Humacao		15	11	2					28
	Yabucoa	4	15	3						22
	Patillas		2	1						3
	District	4	32	15	2					53
5	Caguas.....		6	9	6	1				22
	San Lorenzo		13	1						14
	Aguas Buenas.....		4	6	2					12
	District		23	16	8	1				48
6	Guayama	3	18	14		1				36
	Cayey	2	21	11	3					37
	District	5	39	25	3	1				73
7	Aibonito		8	11	2					21
	Comerio.....	3	10	5	1					19
	Barros.....	1	20	12	3					36
	District	4	38	28	6					76
8	Coamo.....	1	15	42	11	11				80
	Juana Diaz.....	1	31	32	10	6	3			83
	Santa Isabel.....		12	8	2					22
	District	2	58	82	23	17	3			185

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
9	Ponce.....	5	42	77	12	29	1	3		169
10	Yauco.....	1	35	27	12	3				78
	Sabana Grande.....		15	25	8					48
	District.....	1	50	52	20	3				126
11	San German.....	3	19	36	23	1				82
	Lajas.....	2	18	21	6	7	4			58
	Cabo Rojo.....	2	17	26	9	3	1	2	1	62
	District.....	7	54	83	38	11	5	2	1	201
12	Mayaguez.....	14	61	41	17	1	1			135
	Añasco.....	9	17	13	13	4	1			57
	Maricao.....		11	1		2	1			15
	District.....	23	89	55	30	7	3			207
13	Aguadilla.....	2	24	34	18	6				84
	Aguada.....		4	6	12	5	4	2		33
	Isabela.....	1	17	20	9	3				50
	District.....	3	45	60	39	14	4	2		167
14	San Sebastian.....	1	27	26	13	4				71
	Lares.....	3	15	32	10	7				67
	Las Marias.....	1	20	14	12	2				49
	District.....	5	62	72	35	13				187
15	Utua.....	6	40	20		3				69
	Adjuntas.....	1	26	17	6					50
	District.....	7	66	37	6	3				119
16	Arecibo.....	1	17	35	37	19	2	1		112
	Camuy.....		24	17	1					42
	District.....	1	41	52	38	19	2	1		154
17	Manati.....		11	9	9	2	3			34
	Ciales.....		6	15	1	2				24
	Morovis.....		13	4	4					21
	District.....		30	28	14	4	3			79
18	Toa Alta.....	2	26	17	2		1			48
	Vega Baja.....		27	23	8	1				59
	District.....	2	53	40	10	1	1			107
19	Bayamon.....	4	38	56	18	11	2	1		130
	Total.....	92	936	901	372	127	24	9	1	2,462

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
1	San Juan.....		5	6	1				12
	Río Piedras.....		1	9	4				14
	District.....		6	15	5				26
2	Carolina.....			5	19	6	4		34
	Río Grande.....			12	18	3			33
	District.....			17	37	9	4		67
3	Fajardo.....		3	16	9				28
	Naguabo.....			5	6	6			17
	Vieques.....								
	Culebra.....		1	3	5				9
	District.....		4	24	20	6			54

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
4	Humacao.....			7	2		1		10
	Yabucoa.....		1	6	5				12
	Patillas.....								
	District.....		1	13	7		1		22
5	Caguas.....			8	6	3			17
	San Lorenzo.....			4					4
	Aguas Buenas.....			1	2	1			4
	District.....			13	8	4			25
6	Guayama.....	1	1	6					8
	Cayey.....			5	2				7
	District.....	1	1	11	2				15
7	Aibonito.....					1			1
	Comerio.....								
	Barros.....			5	4	2	3		14
	District.....			5	4	3	3		15
8	Coamo.....			6	30	16	2		54
	Juana Diaz.....			13	4	3			20
	Santa Isabel.....		1	9					10
	District.....		1	28	34	19	2		84
9	Ponce.....		9	26	40	10	2	1	88
10	Yauco.....		6	3	5	3	1		18
	Sabana Grande.....			3	4				7
	District.....		6	6	9	3	1		25
11	San German.....		4	11	29	1			45
	Lajas.....			7	9	1			17
	Cabo Rojo.....			9	7	5	4	2	27
	District.....		4	27	45	7	4	2	89
12	Mayaguez.....	1	8	22	21	6			58
	Añasco.....		1	5	13	5	1		25
	Maricao.....		7	4					11
	District.....	1	17	31	34	11	1		94
13	Aguadilla.....			11	16	5	1	1	34
	Aguada.....			3			5		8
	Isabela.....		4	7	4	1			16
	District.....		4	21	20	6	6	1	58
14	San Sebastian.....		1	13	10	3			27
	Lares.....		1	8	5	5			19
	Las Marias.....			9	2	1	1		13
	District.....		2	30	17	9	1		59
15	Utua.....		6	33	4				43
	Adjuntas.....		6	13	10	5			34
	District.....		12	46	14	5			77
16	Arecibo.....		2	10	24	11		2	49
	Camuy.....		2	12	5	1			20
	District.....		4	22	29	12		2	69
17	Manati.....			3	13	2	2		20
	Ciales.....		1	8	5		1		15
	Morovis.....			3	3	1	1		8
	District.....		1	14	21	3	4		43

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
18	Toa Alta.....		3	17	7	1	7		35
	Vega Baja.....		4	18	6	3	1		32
	District.....		7	35	13	4	8		67
19	Bayamon.....		1	17	15	12	4	1	50
	Total.....	2	79	401	374	123	41	7	1,027

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1	San Juan.....	130	110	33	12	1				286
	Rio Piedras.....	66	61	32	12					171
	District.....	196	171	65	24	1				457
2	Carolina.....	102	83	27	26	14	4			256
	Rio Grande.....	84	91	70	31	3				279
	District.....	186	174	97	57	17	4			535
3	Fajardo.....	131	51	52	27					261
	Naguabo.....	30	47	20	10	7				114
	Vieques.....									
	Culebra.....	34	35	13	7	1				90
District.....	195	133	85	44	8				465	
4	Humacao.....	100	46	25	4		1			176
	Yabucoa.....	106	43	11	5					165
	Patillas.....	27	9	1						37
	District.....	233	98	37	9		1			378
5	Caguas.....	65	47	26	14	4				156
	San Lorenzo.....	52	46	12						110
	Aguas Buenas.....	17	15	9	7	1				49
	District.....	134	108	47	21	5				315
6	Guayama.....	75	50	23	3	5				156
	Cayey.....	48	56	25	5					134
	District.....	123	106	48	8	5				290
7	Albonito.....	22	19	16	6	1				64
	Comerio.....	50	19	12	1					82
	Barros.....	102	38	27	9	2	3			181
	District.....	174	76	55	16	3	3			327
8	Coamo.....	73	53	73	43	30	2			274
	Juana Diaz.....	107	68	72	21	12	7			287
	Santa Isabel.....	42	52	20	2					116
	District.....	222	173	165	66	42	9			677
9	Ponce.....	207	211	186	93	29	4	4		734
10	Yauco.....	95	114	44	21	6	1			281
	Sabana Grande.....	53	70	42	12					177
	District.....	148	184	86	33	6	1			458
11	San German.....	120	102	68	58	2	1			351
	Lajas.....	49	59	52	26	8	5			199
	Cabo Rojo.....	70	79	64	24	12	5	4	1	259
	District.....	239	240	184	108	22	11	4	1	809

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
12	Mayaguez.....	194	153	92	44	7	1			491
	Añasco.....	123	61	29	32	9	2			256
	Maricao.....	36	41	8	3	2	1			91
	District.....	353	255	129	79	18	4			838
13	Aguadilla.....	84	73	66	38	12	1	1		275
	Aguada.....	35	33	21	17	6	11	2		128
	Isabela.....	45	65	38	15	4	1			168
	District.....	164	171	125	70	22	13	3		565
14	San Sebastian.....	144	73	52	30	7				306
	Lares.....	94	51	58	16	12				231
	Las Marias.....	81	64	33	21	3	1			203
	District.....	319	188	143	67	22	1			740
15	Utuado.....	87	78	60	4	3				232
	Adjuntas.....	45	66	36	16	5				168
	District.....	132	144	96	20	8				400
16	Arecibo.....	121	102	96	72	33	2	3		429
	Camuy.....	56	71	42	9	1				179
	District.....	177	173	138	81	34	2	3		608
17	Manati.....	52	47	34	23	4	5			165
	Ciales.....	24	25	29	6	2	1			97
	Morovis.....	34	29	13	7	1	1			85
	District.....	110	111	76	36	7	7			347
18	Toa Alta.....	68	56	36	10	1	8			179
	Vega Baja.....	78	62	53	15	4	1			213
	District.....	146	118	89	25	5	9			392
19	Bayamon.....	294	197	130	48	28	6	2		705
	Total.....	3,752	3,031	1,981	905	282	75	16	1	10,043

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
1	San Juan.....	266	186	39	15		1	507
	Rio Piedras.....	173	60	10	3			246
	District.....	439	246	49	18		1	753
2	Carolina.....	207	127	34				368
	Rio Grande.....	186	149	36				371
	District.....	393	276	70				739
3	Fajardo.....	227	54	30	1			312
	Naguabo.....	49	80	6	1			136
	Vieques.....	77	64	17	2			160
	Culebra.....							
District.....	353	198	53	4			608	
4	Humacao.....	217	67	15	2			301
	Yabucoa.....	238	70	5	1			314
	Patillas.....	87	20	1				108
	District.....	542	157	21	3			723
5	Caguas.....	200	83	35	8			326
	San Lorenzo.....	156	85	16				257
	Aguas Buenas.....	46	44	10	11			111
	District.....	402	212	61	19			694

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
6	Guayama	182	70	24	13	8	.....	297
	Cayey	134	89	18	.....	1	.....	242
	District	316	159	42	13	9	.....	539
7	Aibonito	65	30	16	11	.....	.....	122
	Comerio	145	41	11	2	.....	.....	199
	Barros	295	63	28	3	3	.....	392
	District	505	134	55	16	3	.....	713
8	Coamo	183	110	69	14	8	1	385
	Juana Diaz	244	121	64	21	4	6	460
	Santa Isabel	76	82	8	.....	.....	.....	166
	District	503	313	141	35	12	7	1,011
9	Ponce	429	344	170	45	10	2	1,000
10	Yauco	248	190	36	7	.....	.....	481
	Sabana Grande	126	135	30	.....	.....	.....	291
	District	374	325	66	7	.....	.....	772
11	San German	263	146	47	17	1	1	475
	Lajas	108	89	57	24	1	1	280
	Cabo Rojo	176	146	75	22	8	.....	427
	District	547	381	179	63	10	2	1,182
12	Mayaguez	358	225	60	13	.....	1	657
	Añasco	236	89	33	13	1	.....	372
	Maricao	90	64	8	6	.....	1	169
	District	684	378	101	32	1	2	1,198
13	Aguadilla	233	171	67	13	4	.....	488
	Aguada	90	76	23	14	2	3	208
	Isabela	153	115	29	14	3	1	315
	District	476	362	119	41	9	4	1,011
14	San Sebastian	381	138	49	17	5	.....	590
	Lares	243	103	48	8	3	.....	405
	Las Marias	224	93	27	7	.....	.....	351
	District	848	334	124	32	8	.....	1,346
15	Utua do	222	122	14	5	.....	.....	363
	Adjuntas	121	99	18	3	1	.....	242
	District	343	221	32	8	1	.....	605
16	Arecibo	260	190	119	38	10	1	618
	Camuy	152	139	50	17	2	.....	360
	District	412	329	169	55	12	1	978
17	Manati	116	85	47	4	4	.....	256
	Ciales	83	88	34	7	.....	.....	212
	Morovis	83	43	22	1	.....	.....	149
	District	282	216	103	12	4	.....	617
18	Toa Alta	155	80	12	3	2	1	253
	Vega Baja	172	84	26	5	.....	.....	287
	District	327	164	38	8	2	1	540
19	Bayamon	679	327	121	25	10	2	1,164
	Total	8,854	5,076	1,714	436	92	21	16,193

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1	San Juan	7	48	12	8	6				81
	Río Piedras.....	5	75	37	10					127
	District	12	123	49	18	6				208
2	Carolina	3	68	60	40	11	3			185
	Río Grande.....	12	90	100	50					252
	District.....	15	158	160	90	11	3			437
3	Fajardo.....	4	39	43	31					117
	Naguabo.....	3	31	45	6	3				88
	Vieques.....		10	18	1	1				25
	Culebra.....									
	District	7	80	101	38	4				230
4	Humacao.....		33	18	10	1				62
	Yabucoa.....	4	41	16						61
	Patillas.....		6	9	2					17
	District	4	80	43	12	1				140
5	Caguas.....	1	21	22	16	2				62
	San Lorenzo		31	6	3					40
	Aguas Buenas		9	19	4	4				36
	District	1	61	47	23	6				138
6	Guayama.....	14	52	50	9	3	1			129
	Cayey.....	2	48	37	8	6				101
	District.....	16	100	87	17	9	1			230
7	Aibonito.....	1	15	31	11	4				62
	Comerio.....	7	43	18	5					73
	Barros.....	5	67	33	17	4	7			133
	District	13	125	82	33	8	7			268
8	Coamo.....	9	46	106	44	25	1			231
	Juana Díaz.....	2	48	81	31	13	7			182
	Santa Isabel.....	1	32	24	2					69
	District.....	12	126	211	77	38	8			472
9	Ponce.....	11	104	171	84	27	4	5		406
10	Yauco.....	5	81	63	37	15				201
	Sabana Grande.....		26	46	18					90
	District.....	5	107	109	55	15				291
11	San German.....	5	50	68	45	4	2	1		175
	Lajas.....	4	25	38	20	18	8			113
	Cabo Rojo.....	4	30	62	25	14	3	3	1	142
	District.....	13	105	168	90	36	13	4	1	430
12	Mayaguez.....	27	110	84	39	6	3			269
	Añasco.....	21	41	35	24	6	2			129
	Maricao.....	1	28	2		6	7			44
	District.....	49	179	121	63	18	12			442
13	Aguadilla.....	9	57	118	55	16	1	8		264
	Aguada.....	2	15	16	19	12	8	3	1	76
	Isabela.....	4	40	56	37	8				145
	District.....	15	112	190	111	36	9	11	1	485
14	San Sebastian.....	4	55	82	43	13				197
	Lares.....	9	46	85	31	14	4			189
	Las Marías.....	2	49	27	23	2				103
	District.....	15	150	194	97	29	4			489

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
15	Utuado.....	23	130	72	6	7				236
	Adjuntas.....	1	79	31	13	2				128
	District	24	209	103	19	9				364
16	Arecibo.....	2	32	78	75	30	6	3		226
	Camuy.....	6	67	66	30	3	2			174
	District	8	99	144	105	33	8	3		400
17	Manati.....		31	25	22	9	5			92
	Ciales.....		21	38	12	3				74
	Morovis.....		34	27	10	3				74
	District		86	90	44	15	5			240
18	Toa Alta.....	2	67	33	13	1	1			117
	Vega Baja.....	1	56	57	9	1				124
	District	3	123	90	22	2	1			241
19	Bayamon.....	8	72	119	52	21	9	1		282
	Total.....	231	2,199	2,279	1,050	324	84	24	2	6,193

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan.....		24	15	3					42
	Rio Piedras.....		10	20	16	1		2		49
	District		34	35	19	1		2		91
2	Carolina.....			18	44	9	5			76
	Rio Grande.....			41	45	7	4			97
	District			59	89	16	9			173
3	Fajardo.....		3	30	23	2	1			59
	Naguabo.....			6	16	18	3			43
	Vieques.....		1	13	8	4				26
	Culebra.....									
District		4	49	47	24	4			128	
4	Humacao.....			27	3		1			31
	Yabucoa.....		1	20	7	2				30
	Patillas.....			1	8					9
	District		1	48	18	2	1			70
5	Caguas.....		1	13	10	6				30
	San Lorenzo.....			6						6
	Aguas Buenas.....			2	4	4	1			11
	District		1	21	14	10	1			47
6	Guayama.....	1	1	20						22
	Cayey.....		1	15	10	2				28
	District	1	2	35	10	2				50
7	Aibonito.....			2	1	3	3			9
	Comerio.....			3	1					4
	Barros.....			29	17	11	8			65
	District			34	19	14	11			78
8	Coamo.....			17	85	34	7	1		144
	Juana Diaz.....			62	12	7	4			85
	Santa Isabel.....		1	24						25
	District		1	103	97	41	11	1		254
9	Ponce.....		14	58	86	39	10	5		212

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
10	Yauco.....		10	15	14	27	1			67
	Sabana Grande.....			3	9					12
	District.....		10	18	23	27	1			79
11	San German.....		4	20	69	9	4			106
	Lajas.....			12	17	12	4	2	1	48
	Cabo Rojo.....		2	24	28	17	6	3	2	82
	District.....		6	56	114	38	14	5	3	236
12	Mayaguez.....	4	21	51	38	15	6	1		136
	Añasco.....	2	12	12	25	10	2	1		52
	Maricao.....	12	7		2					21
	District.....	4	35	70	65	25	8	2		209
13	Aguadilla.....	1	2	38	61	25	6	16		149
	Aguada.....		3	7	2	11	16			36
	Isabela.....	1	4	22	23	9	1	1		64
	District.....	2	9	67	86	45	23	17		249
14	San Sebastian.....	3	7	33	28	10	1			82
	Lares.....		3	22	18	14	1			58
	Las Marias.....			26	17	6	4			53
	District.....	3	10	81	63	30	6			193
15	Utua.....		15	112	25	1				153
	Adjuntas.....		20	35	21	10				86
	District.....		35	147	46	11				239
16	Arecibo.....	1	3	20	43	27	8	7		109
	Camuy.....	2	7	43	28	5				85
	District.....	3	10	63	71	32	8	7		194
17	Manati.....			10	25	10	6			51
	Ciales.....		1	14	19	7	2			43
	Morovis.....		1	36	14	5	4			60
	District.....		2	60	58	22	12			154
18	Toa Alta.....	1	7	30	12	14	13			77
	Vega Baja.....	1	7	45	36	13	8			110
	District.....	2	14	75	48	27	21			187
19	Bayamon.....		1	34	45	27	10	1		118
	Total.....	15	189	1,113	1,018	433	150	40	3	2,961

TOTAL, BOTH SEXES, IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan.....	273	258	66	26	7				630
	Rio Piedras.....	178	145	67	29	1		2		422
	District.....	451	403	133	55	8		2		1,052
2	Carolina.....	210	195	112	84	20	8			629
	Rio Grande.....	198	239	177	95	7	4			720
	District.....	408	434	289	179	27	12			1,349
3	Fajardo.....	231	96	103	55	2	1			488
	Naguabo.....	52	111	57	23	21	3			267
	Vieques.....									
	Culebra.....	77	75	43	11	5				211
	District.....	360	282	203	89	28	4			966
4	Humacao.....	217	100	60	15	1	1			394
	Yabucoa.....	242	112	41	8	2				405
	Patillas.....	87	26	11	10					134
	District.....	546	238	112	33	3	1			933

TABLE 15.—Years in rural common schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Cont'd.

TOTAL, BOTH SEXES, IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

	Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
5	Caguas.....	201	105	70	34	8				418
	San Lorenzo.....	156	116	28	3					303
	Aguas Buenas.....	46	53	31	19	8	1			158
	District.....	403	274	129	56	16	1			879
6	Guayama.....	197	123	94	22	11	1			448
	Cayey.....	136	138	70	18	9				371
	District.....	333	261	164	40	20	1			819
7	Aibonito.....	66	45	49	23	7	3			193
	Comerio.....	152	84	32	8					276
	Barros.....	300	130	90	39	16	15			590
	District.....	518	259	171	70	23	18			1,059
8	Coamo.....	192	156	192	143	67	9	1		760
	Juana Diaz.....	246	169	207	64	24	17			727
	Santa Isabel.....	77	115	56	2					250
	District.....	515	440	455	209	91	26	1		1,737
9	Ponce.....	440	462	399	215	76	16	10		1,618
10	Yauco.....	253	281	114	58	42	1			749
	Sabana Grande.....	126	161	79	27					393
	District.....	379	442	193	85	42	1			1,142
11	San German.....	268	200	135	131	14	7	1		756
	Lajas.....	112	114	107	61	31	13	2	1	441
	Cabo Rojo.....	180	178	161	75	39	9	6	3	651
	District.....	560	492	403	267	84	29	9	4	1,848
12	Mayaguez.....	389	356	195	90	21	10	1		1,062
	Añasco.....	257	132	80	62	17	4	1		553
	Maricao.....	91	104	17	8	6	8			234
	District.....	737	592	292	160	44	22	2		1,849
13	Aguadilla.....	243	230	223	129	45	7	24		901
	Aguada.....	92	91	46	35	25	27	3	1	320
	Isabela.....	158	162	107	74	20	2	1		524
	District.....	493	483	376	238	90	36	28	1	1,745
14	San Sebastian.....	388	200	164	88	28	1			869
	Lares.....	252	152	155	57	31	5			652
	Las Marias.....	226	142	80	47	8	4			507
	District.....	866	494	399	192	67	10			2,028
15	Utua.....	245	267	198	36	8				754
	Adjuntas.....	122	198	84	37	13				454
	District.....	367	465	282	73	21				1,208
16	Arecibo.....	263	225	217	156	67	15	10		953
	Camuy.....	160	213	159	75	10	2			619
	District.....	423	438	376	231	77	17	10		1,572
17	Manati.....	116	116	82	51	23	11			399
	Ciales.....	83	110	86	38	10	2			329
	Morovis.....	83	78	85	25	8	4			283
	District.....	282	304	253	114	41	17			1,011
18	Toa Alta.....	158	154	75	28	17	15			447
	Vega Baja.....	174	147	128	50	14	8			521
	District.....	332	301	203	78	31	23			968
19	Bayamon.....	687	400	274	122		21	2		1,564
	Total.....	9,100	7,464	5,106	2,506	847	255	64	5	25,347

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906.

FIRST GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
1	San Juan.....	635	353	282	56	172	127
	Rio Piedras.....	107	73	34	68	34	7
	District.....	742	426	316	57	206	134
2	Carolina.....	149	104	45	70	38	7
	Rio Grande.....	179	85	94	48	60	48
	District.....	328	189	139	58	98	55
3	Fajardo.....	299	139	160	47	85	66
	Naguabo.....	58	23	35	40	18	22
	Vieques.....	79	41	38	52	26	11
	Culebra.....						
District.....	436	203	133	47	129	99	
4	Humacao.....	142	84	58	59	49	9
	Yabucoa.....	54	36	18	67	4	
	Patillas.....	90		90			
	District.....	286	120	166	42	53	9
5	Caguas.....	214	132	82	62	112	53
	San Lorenzo.....	141	78	63	55	51	21
	Aguas Buenas.....	51	25	26	49	17	14
	District.....	406	235	171	58	180	88
6	Guayama.....	392	142	250	36	95	110
	Cayey.....	251	103	148	41	46	60
	District.....	643	245	398	38	141	170
7	Aibonito.....	131	60	71	46	22	18
	Comerio.....	130	25	105	19	18	6
	Barros.....	101	67	34	66	35	9
	District.....	362	152	210	42	75	33
8	Coamo.....	146	90	56	62	50	9
	Juana Diaz.....	118	55	63	47	1	
	Santa Isabel.....	50	17	33	34	7	
	District.....	314	162	152	52	58	9
9	Ponce.....	919	371	548	40	208	260
10	Yauco.....	361	141	220	39	82	80
	Sabana Grande.....	216	93	123	43	79	54
	District.....	577	234	343	41	161	134
11	San German.....	200	52	148	26	35	71
	Lajas.....	98	24	74	25	16	25
	Cabo Rojo.....	30	26	4	87		
	District.....	328	102	226	31	51	96
12	Mayaguez.....	359	134	225	37	98	59
	Añasco.....	159	104	55	65	45	7
	Muricao.....	102	48	54	47	10	8
	District.....	620	286	334	46	153	74
13	Aguadilla.....	235	104	131	44	57	65
	Aguada.....	66	43	23	65	30	8
	Isabela.....	131	32	99	24	12	82
	District.....	432	179	253	41	99	155

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

FIRST GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
14	San Sebastian	166	65	101	39	50	13
	Lares	114	28	86	25	22	19
	Las Marias	95	27	68	28	23	20
	District	375	120	255	32	95	52
15	Utuado	193	101	92	52	39	11
	Adjuntas	87	50	37	57	36	13
	District	280	151	129	54	75	24
16	Arecibo	470	244	226	52	175	123
	Camuy	311	108	203	35	86	62
	District	781	352	429	45	261	185
17	Manati	165	68	97	41	40	36
	Ciales	85	25	60	29	22	33
	Morovis	37	21	16	57	14	5
	District	287	114	173	40	76	74
18	Toa Alta	196	57	139	29	26	58
	Vega Baja	242	110	132	45	31	34
	District	438	167	271	38	57	92
19	Bayamon	538	279	259	52	182	62
	Total	9,092	4,087	5,005	45	2,358	1,805

SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan	490	308	182	63	83	13
	Rio Piedras	48	20	28	42	8	9
	District	538	328	210	61	91	22
2	Carolina	67	43	24	64	17	3
	Rio Grande	77	58	19	75	42	8
	District	144	101	43	70	59	11
3	Fajardo	133	99	34	74	35	14
	Naguabo	35	15	20	43	3	2
	Vieques	57	41	16	72	12	.....
	Culebra						
District	225	155	70	69	50	16	
4	Humacao	126	61	65	48	9	1
	Yabucoa	37	28	9	76	.....	.....
	Patillas	47	18	29	38	.....	2
	District	210	107	103	51	9	3
5	Caguas	253	174	79	67	37	12
	San Lorenzo	104	83	21	80	44	.....
	Aguas Buenas	18	9	9	50	.....	1
	District	375	266	109	71	81	13
6	Guayama	282	146	136	52	41	19
	Cayey	102	58	44	57	35	15
	District	384	204	180	53	76	34

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

SECOND GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
7	Aibonito.....	40	30	10	75		
	Comerio.....						
	Barros.....	11	8	3	73	5	3
	District.....	51	38	13	75	5	3
8	Coamo.....	100	47	53	47	13	6
	Juana Diaz.....	63	31	32	49	1	4
	Santa Isabel.....	47	19	28	40		
	District.....	210	97	113	46	14	10
9	Ponce.....	500	277	223	55	120	68
10	Yauco.....	138	70	68	51	29	8
	Sabana Grande.....	80	50	30	63	31	11
	District.....	218	120	98	55	60	19
11	San German.....	116	65	51	56	6	3
	Lajas.....	46	21	25	46	16	4
	Cabo Rojo.....	115	62	53	54	1	1
	District.....	277	148	129	53	23	8
12	Mayaguez.....	197	119	78	60	41	13
	Añasco.....	50	26	24	52	7	3
	Maricao.....	12	1	11	8	1	
	District.....	259	146	113	56	49	16
13	Aguadilla.....	159	61	98	38	31	50
	Aguada.....	37	18	19	49	11	16
	Isabela.....	43	26	17	60	11	2
	District.....	239	105	134	44	53	68
14	San Sebastian.....	54	29	25	54	14	9
	Lares.....	39	3	36	8	3	20
	Las Marias.....	38	6	32	16	5	6
	District.....	131	38	93	29	22	35
15	Utüado.....	127	55	72	43	5	3
	Adjuntas.....	51	23	28	45	6	
	District.....	178	78	100	44	11	3
16	Arecibo.....	142	129	13	91	250	6
	Camuy.....	88	49	39	56	30	15
	District.....	230	178	52	77	280	21
17	Manati.....	183	140	43	77	49	23
	Ciales.....	97	64	33	66	17	4
	Morovis.....	8	8		100		
	District.....	288	212	76	74	66	27
18	Toa Alta.....	77	53	24	69	13	13
	Vega Baja.....	99	62	37	63	42	27
	District.....	176	115	61	65	55	40
19	Bayamon.....	144	87	57	60	41	24
	Total.....	4,777	2,800	1,977	59	1,165	441

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

THIRD GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
1	San Juan	276	207	69	75	34	7
	Rio Piedras	36	21	15	57	10	3
	District	312	228	84	73	44	10
2	Carolina	66	44	22	67	17	7
	Rio Grande	68	51	17	75	18	1
	District	134	95	39	71	35	8
3	Fajardo	154	85	69	55	40	23
	Naguabo	21	14	7	67	1	.....
	Vieques	59	34	25	73	21	4
	Culebra		234	133	101	57	62	27
District	234	133		101	57	62	27
4	Humacao	70	57	13	81	5	1
	Yabucoa	30	15	15	50	.....	.....
	Patillas	21	8	13	38	8	2
	District	121	80	41	63	13	3
5	Caguas	144	103	41	72	20	1
	San Lorenzo	59	44	15	75	.....	.....
	Aguas Buenas	12	6	6	50	.....	.....
	District	215	153	62	71	20	1
6	Guayama	171	106	65	62	24	1
	Cayey	84	43	41	51	24	13
	District	255	149	106	59	48	14
7	Aibonito	20	19	1	95	.....	.....
	Comerio	39	14	25	36	.....	.....
	Barros	35	22	13	63	9	9
	District	94	55	39	59	9	9
8	Coamo	102	22	80	22	.....	33
	Juana Diaz	62	24	38	39	6	1
	Santa Isabel	44	13	31	30	6	14
	District	208	59	149	29	12	48
9	Ponce	210	166	44	79	41	17
10	Yauco	89	53	36	60	16	3
	Sabana Grande	56	33	23	59	8	4
	District	145	86	59	59	24	7
11	San German	120	62	58	52	12	1
	Lajas	22	13	9	59	3	.....
	Cabo Rojo	81	58	23	72	1	3
	District	223	133	90	60	16	4
12	Mayaguez	188	118	70	63	33	12
	Añasco	71	36	35	51	10	11
	Maricao	32	28	4	88	5	2
	District	291	182	109	63	48	25
13	Aguadilla	100	40	60	40	10	6
	Aguada	26	21	5	81	10	2
	Isabela	30	22	8	73	5	.....
	District	156	83	73	53	25	8

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
14	San Sebastian	37	25	12	63	8	3
	Lares	17	8	9	47	6	7
	District	54	33	21	61	14	10
15	Utua do	100	68	32	68	2	.....
	Adjuntas	54	33	21	61	3	.....
	District	154	101	53	67	5	.....
16	Arecibo	122	84	38	69	12	2
	Camuy	66	37	29	56	18	14
	District	188	121	67	64	30	16
17	Manati	97	63	34	65	11	.....
	Ciales	20	18	2	90	3	.....
	Morovis	6	6	.....	100	.....	.....
	District	123	87	36	71	14	.....
18	Toa Alta	75	25	50	33	22	.....
	Vega Baja	59	39	20	66	18	3
	District	134	64	70	48	40	3
19	Bayamon	144	94	50	65	23	5
	Total	3,395	2,102	1,293	62	523	215

FOURTH GRADE.

1	San Juan	223	149	74	65	58	4
	Rio Piedras	38	33	5	89	11	.....
	District	261	182	79	70	69	4
2	Carolina	33	23	5	85	9	.....
	Rio Grande	25	17	8	68	4	2
	District	58	45	13	76	13	2
3	Fajardo	65	43	22	73	6	6
	Naguabo	14	2	12	14	.....	.....
	Vieques	8	8	.....	100	.....	.....
	Culebra	8	8	.....	100	.....	.....
District	87	53	34	61	6	6	
4	Humacao	48	8	40	17	.....	.....
	Yabucoa	66	41	25	62	.....	.....
	Patillas	19	10	9	53	10	.....
	District	133	59	74	44	10	.....
5	Caguas	86	47	39	55	22	14
	San Lorenzo	54	46	8	85	14	2
	Aguas Buenas	14	11	3	79	.....	.....
	District	154	104	50	68	36	16
6	Guayama	57	29	28	51	2	3
	Cayey	32	23	9	72	5	1
	District	89	52	37	58	7	4
7	Aibonito	22	18	4	82	.....	.....
	Comerio	17	9	8	53	.....	.....
	Barros	22	20	2	91	4	.....
	District	61	47	14	77	4	.....

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

FOURTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
8	Coamo	46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
	Juana Diaz	50	24	26	48	.....	.....
	Santa Isabel	21	6	15	29	2	.....
	District	117	30	87	26	2	.....
9	Ponce	131	103	28	79	21	6
10	Yauco	56	32	24	57	7	.....
	Sabana Grande	26	18	8	69	2	2
	District	82	50	32	61	9	2
11	San German	80	45	35	56	10	.....
	Lajas	21	10	11	48	.....	3
	Cabo Rojo	26	23	3	88	14	.....
	District	127	78	49	61	24	3
12	Mayaguez	73	47	26	64	16	5
	Añasco	68	32	36	47	11	10
	Maricao	27	24	3	89	9	.....
	District	168	103	65	61	36	15
13	Aguadilla	60	38	22	63	13	6
	Aguada	11	5	6	45	5	2
	Isabela	18	.....	18	.....	.....	3
	District	89	43	46	48	18	11
14	San Sebastian	19	14	5	74	3	2
	Lares	33	8	25	24	6	5
	Las Marias	10	1	9	10	1	3
	District	62	23	39	37	10	10
15	Utua	49	25	24	51	4	3
	Adjuntas	49	14	35	29	1	.....
	District	98	39	59	40	5	3
16	Arecibo	122	112	10	92	36	2
	Camuy	38	23	15	61	11	2
	District	160	135	25	84	47	4
17	Manati	54	37	17	69	13	4
	Ciales	17	9	8	53	.....	.....
	Morovis	18	10	8	56	.....	.....
	District	89	56	33	63	13	4
18	Toa Alta	39	21	18	54	13	5
	Vega Baja	48	23	25	48	4	3
	District	87	44	43	51	17	8
19	Bayamon	68	65	3	96	8	.....
	Total	2,121	1,311	810	62	355	98

FIFTH GRADE.

1	San Juan	91	53	38	58	18	17
	Rio Piedras	24	21	3	87	1	.....
	District	115	74	41	65	19	17
2	Carolina	27	25	2	93	7	1
	Rio Grande	28	17	11	61	.....	.....
	District	55	42	13	76	7	1

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

FIFTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
3	Fajardo	35	26	9	74		
	Naguabo	13	7	6	54		
	Vieques			21	25		
	Culebra	28	7				
	District	76	40	36	52		
4	Humacao	20	11	9	55		
	Yabucoa	44	21	23	48		
	District	64	32	32	50		
5	Caguas	46	33	13	72	2	1
	San Lorenzo	26	20	6	77		
	Agua Buenas	7	7		100		
	District	79	60	19	76	2	1
6	Guayama	73	49	24	67		
	Cayey	56	38	18	68	8	2
	District	129	87	42	67	8	2
7	Aibonito	34	14	20	41	7	8
	Comerio	13	7	6	54		
	Barros	27	26	1	96	6	
	District	74	47	27	63	13	8
8	Coamo	44	36	8	81	1	
	Juana Diaz	34	14	20	41		
	Santa Isabel	19	9	10	47	2	
	District	97	59	38	61	3	
9	Ponce	94	64	30	68	4	1
10	Yauco	69	39	30	56	8	2
	Sabana Grande	17	13	4	76	3	
	District	86	52	34	60	11	2
11	San German	37	20	17	54	10	5
	Lajas						
	Cabo Rojo						
	District	37	20	17	54	10	5
12	Mayaguez	91	66	25	72	8	
	Añasco	45	22	23	49	5	2
	Maricao						
	District	136	88	48	65	13	2
13	Aguaadilla	28	21	7	75	6	
	Agua	8	4	4	50		
	Isabela	9		9			
	District	45	25	20	55	6	
14	San Sebastian	32	15	17	47	11	9
	Lares	26		26			8
	Las Marias	4	1	3	25	1	
	District	62	16	46	26	12	17
15	Utuaado	38	15	23	39		
	Adjuntas	29	9	20	31		
	District	67	24	43	36		
16	Arecibo	22	22		100		
	Camuy	22	22		100		
	District	44	44		100		

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

FIFTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
17	Manati	40	32	8	80	.....	.....
	Ciales.....	8	8	.....	100	.....	.....
	Morovis.....	15	13	2	87	.....	.....
	District.....	63	53	10	84	.....	.....
18	Toa Alta.....	28	14	14	50	4	.....
	Veja Baja.....	7	4	3	57	4	3
	District.....	35	18	17	51	8	3
19	Bayamon.....	32	19	13	59	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,390	864	526	62	116	59

SIXTH GRADE.

1	San Juan.....	88	65	23	74	11	2
	Rio Piedras.....	19	15	4	79	1	.....
	District.....	107	80	27	75	12	2
2	Carolina.....	17	13	4	76	1	.....
	Rio Grande.....	26	21	5	80	.....	.....
	District.....	43	34	9	79	1	.....
3	Fajardo.....	31	8	23	26	4	9
	Naguabo.....	18	17	1	94	.....	.....
	Vieques.....	6	6	.....	100	.....	.....
	Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	District.....	55	31	24	56	4	9
4	Humacao.....	19	11	8	58	1	1
	District.....	19	11	8	58	1	1
5	Caguas.....	14	12	2	86	.....	.....
	San Lorenzo.....	23	21	2	91	.....	.....
	District.....	37	33	4	89	.....	.....
6	Guayama.....	25	15	10	60	2	1
	Cayey.....	15	8	7	53	.....	.....
	District.....	40	23	17	57	2	1
7	Aibonito.....	15	8	7	53	4	5
	District.....	15	8	7	53	4	5
8	Coamo.....	38	31	7	81	.....	.....
	Juana Diaz.....	17	12	5	71	.....	.....
	District.....	55	43	12	78	.....	.....
9	Ponce.....	104	63	41	61	8	14
10	Yauco.....	24	14	10	55	6	6
11	San German.....	18	13	5	72	.....	.....
	Cabo Rojo.....	18	17	1	84	14	.....
	District.....	36	30	6	83	14	.....
12	Mayaguez.....	20	11	9	55	.....	1
	Añasco.....	19	11	8	58	6	4
	District.....	39	22	17	56	6	5

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

SIXTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
13	Aguadilla	1		1			
	Isabela	10	3	7	30		
	District	11	8	8	27		
14	San Sebastian	7	6	1	86	5	
	Lares	22	16	6	72		
	District	29	22	7	76	5	
15	Utuaado	24	13	11	54	2	1
	Adjuntas	12	4	8	33		
	District	36	17	19	47	2	1
16	Arecibo	26	25	1	96		
	Camuy	6	6		100		
	District	32	31	1	97		
17	Manati	10	9	1	90		
	Ciales	4	4		100		
	Morovis	6	6		100		
	District	20	19	1	95		
18	Vega Baja	11	4	7	36		
19	Bayamon	14	11	3	79		
	Total	727	499	228	69	65	44

SEVENTH GRADE.

1	San Juan	66	50	16	76	6	4
2	Carolina	3	3		100		
	Rio Grande	12	12		100		
	District	15	15		100		
3	Fajardo	9	1	8	11		1
	Naguabo	7	7		100		
	Vieques	3	3		100		
	Culebra						
	District	19	11	8	58		1
4	Humacao	25	15	10	60	2	1
	Yabucoa	16	11	5	69		
	District	41	26	15	63	2	1
5	Caguas	13	9	4	69		
	San Lorenzo	7	7		100		
	District	20	16	4	80		
6	Guayama	24	19	5	79		1
	Cayey	28	23	5	82	11	
	District	52	42	10	81	11	1
8	Juana Diaz	11	10	1	91		
9	Ponce	44	25	19	58	6	10
10	Yauco	21	21		100	13	
11	San German	8	8		100	8	

TABLE 16.—Promotions in graded common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

SEVENTH GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
12	Mayaguez	27	23	4	85	.....	1
	Añasco	15	12	3	80	11	2
	District	42	35	7	83	11	3
13	Aguadilla	15	14	1	93	.....	.....
	Isabela	7	3	4	43	.....	.....
	District	22	17	5	77	.....	.....
14	Lares	10	6	4	60	.....	.....
15	Utuaado	6	6	.....	100	.....	.....
	Adjuntas	20	5	15	25	5	.....
	District	26	11	15	42	5	.....
17	Ciales	2	2	.....	100	.....	.....
18	Vega Baja	26	18	8	69	.....	.....
19	Bayamon	21	14	7	67	2	.....
	Total	446	327	119	73	64	20

EIGHTH GRADE.

1	San Juan	38	36	2	95	8	.....
2	Carolina	7	2	5	29	.....	.....
3	Fajardo	14	4	7	36	2	2
4	Humacao	16	3	13	19	3	6
	Yabucoa	11	4	7	38	.....	.....
	District	27	7	20	26	3	6
5	Caguas	16	8	13	19	1	3
6	Guayama	41	20	21	49	.....	.....
8	Coamo	3	1	2	33	.....	.....
9	Ponce	62	39	23	63	7	4
11	San German	8	6	2	75	.....	.....
12	Mayaguez	29	12	17	41	4	10
13	Aguadilla	5	2	3	40	.....	.....
	Isabela	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
	District	14	2	12	40	.....	.....
14	San Sebastian	4	3	1	75	2	1
	Lares	9	4	5	44	.....	.....
	District	13	7	6	54	2	1
15	Utuaado	3	3	.....	100	.....	.....
17	Manati	12	3	9	25	1	2
18	Vega Baja	5	3	2	60	3	2
19	Bayamon	12	8	4	67	.....	.....
	Total	301	156	145	52	31	30

TABLE 16a.—Promotions in rural common schools, June, 1906.

FIRST GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
1	San Juan	484	186	298	38	73	85
	Rio Piedras	212	108	104	51	38	22
	District	696	294	402	42	111	107
2	Carolina	364	173	191	48	82	40
	Rio Grande	361	126	235	35	42	108
	District	725	299	426	41	124	148
3	Fajardo	305	104	201	34	54	47
	Naguabo	158	58	100	36	33	18
	Vieques	175	46	129	26	21	62
	Culebra						
District	638	208	430	33	108	127	
4	Humacao	311	68	243	22	20	82
	Yabucoa	259	97	162	37	10	2
	Patillas	107	10	97	9		34
	District	677	175	502	26	30	118
5	Caguas	317	92	225	29	72	78
	San Lorenzo	260	156	104	60	57	23
	Aguas Buenas	88	44	44	50	30	22
	District	665	292	373	44	159	123
6	Guayama	354	127	227	36	46	48
	Cayey	233	83	150	56	45	14
	District	587	210	377	36	91	62
7	Aibonito	129	41	88	32	19	18
	Comerio	197	61	136	31	18	3
	Barros	413	155	258	38	76	64
	District	739	257	482	35	113	85
8	Coamo	366	158	208	43	99	74
	Juana Diaz	427	116	311	27	106	96
	Santa Isabel	196	73	123	37	35	25
	District	989	347	642	35	240	195
9	Ponce	944	239	705	25	174	298
10	Yauco	593	142	451	24	97	96
	Sabana Grande	278	81	197	29	76	75
	District	871	223	648	26	173	171
11	San German	459	188	271	41	104	62
	Lajas	261	71	190	27	51	91
	Caba Rojo	470	175	295	37	110	93
	District	1,190	434	756	36	265	246
12	Mayaguez	667	168	499	25	112	134
	Añasco	382	106	276	28	55	91
	Maricao	149	40	109	27	26	41
	District	1,198	314	884	26	193	266
13	Aguadilla	469	153	316	33	130	135
	Aguada	187	34	153	14	30	88
	Isabela	306	99	207	32	51	91
	District	962	286	676	30	211	314

TABLE 16a.—Promotions in rural common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

FIRST GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
14	San Sebastian	592	146	446	25	81	128
	Lares	416	107	309	26	70	103
	Las Marias	289	47	242	16	15	89
	District	1,297	300	997	23	166	320
15	Utnado	352	135	217	38	70	55
	Adjuntas	246	53	193	22	27	57
	District	598	188	410	31	97	112
16	Arecibo	564	299	265	53	165	91
	Camuy	351	128	223	36	88	98
	District	915	427	488	47	253	189
17	Manati	300	111	189	37	70	115
	Ciales	232	81	151	35	52	89
	Morovis	146	41	105	28	13	22
	District	678	233	445	34	135	226
18	Toa Alta	291	48	243	14	18	70
	Vega Baja	248	75	173	30	74	50
	District	539	123	416	23	92	120
19	Bayamon	1,237	471	766	38	216	141
	Total	16,145	5,320	10,825	33	2,951	3,368

SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan	68	30	38	43	7	8
	Rio Piedras	130	74	56	54	22	15
	District	198	104	94	53	29	23
2	Carolina	179	115	64	64	58	20
	Rio Grande	139	80	59	58	49	26
	District	318	195	123	61	107	46
3	Fajardo	82	58	24	71	30	19
	Naguabo	85	61	24	72	22	11
	Vieques	12	5	7	42	1	5
	Culebra						
District	179	124	55	64	53	35	
4	Humacao	62	48	14	77	35	9
	Yabucoa	56	30	26	55	6	10
	Patillas	32	30	2	94	5	
	District	150	108	42	72	46	19
5	Caguas	54	39	15	72	16	5
	San Lorenzo	31	30	1	97	1	
	Aguas Buenas	35	27	8	77	14	
	District	120	96	24	80	31	5
6	Guayama	128	59	69	46	44	25
	Cayey	99	71	28	72	26	6
	District	227	130	97	57	70	31

TABLE 16a.—Promotions in rural common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

SECOND GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
7	Aibonito.....	36	28	8	78	28	9
	Comerio.....	80	43	37	54	21	.....
	Barros.....	118	71	47	52	57	17
	District.....	234	142	92	65	106	26
8	Coamo.....	200	92	108	46	60	25
	Juana Diaz.....	167	74	83	47	46	50
	Santa Isabel.....	47	36	11	77	14	.....
	District.....	404	202	202	50	120	75
9	Ponce.....	466	230	236	49	165	115
10	Yauco.....	199	90	109	45	38	22
	Sabana Grande.....	93	67	26	72	43	9
	District.....	292	157	135	54	81	31
11	San German.....	162	102	60	63	52	12
	Lajas.....	108	50	58	46	27	10
	Cabo Rojo.....	121	47	74	39	35	44
	District.....	391	199	192	51	114	66
12	Mayaguez.....	259	157	102	61	72	36
	Añasco.....	121	90	31	44	32	18
	Maricao.....	49	41	8	84	22	1
	District.....	429	288	141	67	126	55
13	Aguadilla.....	219	114	105	52	99	86
	Aguada.....	89	32	57	36	28	39
	Isabela.....	153	58	95	38	27	54
	District.....	461	204	257	44	154	179
14	San Sebastian.....	222	88	134	40	60	64
	Lares.....	179	79	100	44	53	47
	Las Marias.....	112	51	61	46	28	29
	District.....	513	218	295	42	141	140
15	Utua.....	223	96	127	43	37	36
	Adjuntas.....	122	46	76	38	22	28
	District.....	345	142	203	41	59	64
16	Arecibo.....	184	149	35	81	95	14
	Camuy.....	158	104	54	66	60	9
	District.....	342	253	89	74	155	23
17	Manati.....	111	78	33	70	29	27
	Ciales.....	71	44	27	62	40	19
	Morovis.....	76	32	44	42	4	5
	District.....	258	154	104	60	73	51
18	Toa Alta.....	111	75	36	68	31	18
	Vega Baja.....	142	79	63	56	31	19
	District.....	253	154	99	61	62	37
19	Bayamon.....	322	206	116	64	89	43
	Total.....	5,902	3,306	2,596	56	1,781	1,064

TABLE 16a.—Promotions in rural common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

THIRD GRADE.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
1	San Juan	52	42	10	81	.....	.....
	Río Piedras.....	62	36	26	58	20	6
	District.....	114	78	36	68	20	6
2	Carolina.....	75	47	28	63	24	8
	Río Grande.....	96	56	40	58	38	22
	District.....	171	103	68	60	62	30
3	Fajardo.....	50	31	19	62	15	7
	Naguabo.....	45	37	8	82	25	.....
	Vieques.....	21	11	10	52	3	10
	Culebra.....						
District.....	116	79	37	68	43	17	
4	Humacao.....	26	26	.....	100	14	.....
	Yabucoa.....	37	16	21	43	.....	.....
	Patillas.....	12	12	.....	100	.....	.....
	District.....	75	54	21	72	14	.....
5	Caguas.....	31	27	4	87	14	1
	San Lorenzo.....	6	5	1	83	.....	.....
	Aguas Buenas.....	10	8	2	80	4	.....
	District.....	47	40	7	85	18	1
6	Guayama.....	28	25	3	86	4	3
	Cayey.....	35	13	22	37	5	13
	District.....	63	38	25	60	9	16
7	Aibonito.....	12	10	2	83	12	2
	Comerio.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Barros.....	55	24	31	44	9	14
	District.....	71	34	37	48	21	16
8	Coamo.....	160	87	73	54	44	15
	Juana Díaz.....	72	24	48	33	16	20
	Santa Isabel.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
	District.....	245	111	134	45	60	35
9	Ponce.....	189	82	107	43	58	63
10	Yauco.....	64	27	37	42	19	12
	Sabana Grande.....	10	7	3	70	6	1
	District.....	74	34	40	45	25	13
11	San German.....	101	54	47	53	31	13
	Lajas.....	52	43	9	83	18	4
	Cabo Rojo.....	87	24	63	28	21	31
	District.....	240	121	119	50	70	48
12	Mayaguez.....	133	86	47	65	43	22
	Añasco.....	32	17	15	53	11	9
	Maricao.....	43	30	13	70	17	.....
	District.....	208	133	75	66	71	31
13	Aguadilla.....	119	43	76	36	38	58
	Aguada.....	32	16	16	50	14	16
	Isabela.....	68	29	39	43	12	25
	District.....	219	88	131	40	64	99

TABLE 16a.—Promotions in rural common schools, June, 1906—Continued.

THIRD GRADE—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Pupils at end of year.	Number promoted.	Number not promoted.	Per cent promoted.	Number promoted having been more than one year in present grade.	Number not promoted having been more than one year in present grade.
14	San Sebastian	84	31	53	37	26	30
	Lares	60	37	23	62	19	8
	Las Marias.....	59	35	24	59	16	14
	District	203	103	100	51	61	52
15	Utuaado	149	80	69	54	23	24
	Adjuntas	99	40	59	40	30	10
	District	248	120	128	48	53	34
16	Arecibo.....	91	61	30	67	22	6
	Camuy	62	43	19	69	25	1
	District	153	104	49	68	47	7
17	Manati	58	42	16	72	24	10
	Ciales.....	42	26	16	62	24	11
	Morovis	50	28	22	56	2	2
	District	150	96	54	64	50	23
18	Toa Alta.....	84	51	33	61	21	18
	Vega Baja	113	48	65	42	27	28
	District	197	99	98	50	48	46
19	Bayamon.....	133	82	51	62	35	19
	Total	2,916	1,599	1,317	55	829	556

FOURTH GRADE.

2	Rio Grande.....	33	15	18	45	15	17
3	Fajardo	5	5	.....	100	2	.....
4	Humacao.....	11	11	.....	100	11	.....
7	Barros.....	12	2	10	16	2	.....
11	Lajas	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
14	Las Marias.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
18	Vega Baja	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	77	33	44	43	30	19

TABLE 17.—Total enrollment and average daily enrollment in agricultural rural schools.

Locality.	Number of schools.	Total enrollment.	Average daily enrollment.			
			First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
Carolina	1	68	45.91	48.45	43.93	46.39
Barros	2	116	46.79	47.96	42.77	46.27
Ponce.....	1	48	45.44	46.00	43.84	45.26
Sabana Grande	1	67	55.94	59.86	60.07	58.47
Lajas	1	62	52.00	54.66	54.65	53.67
Cabo Rojo	1	57	50.26	53.75	47.35	50.90
Añasco	1	60	45.20	49.00	51.07	48.06
Utuaado	1	72	41.30	53.58	61.76	51.05
Toa Alta.....	1	72	57.67	59.12	52.36	56.87
Bayamon.....	2	90	43.17	42.03	37.79	40.84
Total and island	12	712	48.25	50.76	48.01	49.15

TABLE 18.—Average daily attendance and percentage of attendance in agricultural rural schools.

Locality.	Average daily attendance per school.				Percentage of attendance.			
	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Total.
Carolina	38.45	36.24	32.93	36.22	83.75	74.80	74.96	78.05
Barros	41.99	42.92	37.99	41.39	89.74	87.45	88.82	89.48
Ponce	42.68	43.40	42.16	42.84	96.11	94.35	96.17	94.65
Sabana Grande	52.33	56.65	58.14	55.43	93.55	96.25	96.79	94.80
Lajas	47.62	52.88	50.88	50.42	91.58	96.74	93.10	93.94
Cabo Rojo	45.04	49.03	39.40	45.28	89.61	91.22	83.12	88.96
Añasco	37.96	40.67	45.06	40.70	83.98	83.00	88.23	84.69
Utua	35.90	45.71	58.24	45.20	86.92	84.96	96.50	88.54
Toa Alta	50.09	50.90	46.76	49.55	86.86	86.10	89.30	87.13
Bayamon	37.11	37.25	32.67	35.60	85.96	88.63	86.45	87.17
Island	42.86	45.03	42.91	43.71	88.83	88.71	89.38	88.97

TABLE 19.—Sex of pupils in agricultural rural schools, March 2, 1906.

Locality.	First grade.			Second grade.			Third grade.			Total in all grades.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Carolina	18	9	27	13	6	19	4	.....	4	35	15	50
Barros	30	14	44	43	12	55	.....	.....	.....	73	26	99
Ponce	20	.....	20	22	.....	22	3	.....	3	45	.....	45
Sabana Grande	31	18	49	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	35	25	60
Lajas	35	.....	35	13	.....	13	5	.....	5	53	.....	53
Cabo Rojo	25	9	34	1	7	8	6	3	9	32	19	51
Añasco	16	8	24	6	8	14	4	7	11	26	23	49
Utua	20	18	38	8	9	17	2	6	8	30	33	63
Toa Alta	10	5	15	18	8	26	13	6	19	41	19	60
Bayamon	43	13	56	7	8	15	9	1	10	59	22	81
Total	248	94	342	135	65	200	46	23	69	429	182	611

TABLE 20.—Ages of pupils in agricultural rural schools, March 2, 1906.

MALES—FIRST GRADE.

Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.
Carolina	3	2	5	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Barros .....	.....	2	6	4	4	6	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	30
Ponce .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	20
Sabana Grande .....	.....	.....	6	7	6	4	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	31
Lajas .....	.....	3	8	3	4	7	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	35
Cabo Rojo .....	.....	2	5	6	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Añasco	1	.....	2	6	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Utua .....	.....	.....	2	3	5	2	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	20
Toa Alta .....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Bayamon	3	6	11	10	3	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Total	7	15	48	47	33	42	18	22	12	3	.....	1	248

MALES—SECOND GRADE.

Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	.....	13
Barros .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	9	11	3	2	.....	2	43
Ponce .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	6	4	5	2	.....	22
Sabana Grande .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Lajas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	13
Cabo Rojo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Añasco .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Utua .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Toa Alta .....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	3	2	2	1	.....	2	18
Bayamon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	7
Total .....	.....	.....	1	3	20	23	24	32	12	11	4	5	135

TABLE 20.—Ages of pupils in agricultural rural schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—THIRD GRADE.

Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.
Carolina.....							1	1		1	1		4
Ponce.....									2			1	3
Lajas.....						1		1	3				5
Cabo Rojo.....				1		3		1		1			6
Añasco.....						1		1	2				4
Utuaó.....								1		1			2
Toa Alta.....						2	5	2	1	2	1		13
Bayamón.....						3		2	1	1	1	1	9
Total.....				1		10	6	9	9	6	3	2	46

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES.

Carolina.....	3	2	5	5	3	5	3	4	1	2	2		35
Barros.....		2	6	4	12	14	10	16	5	2		2	73
Ponce.....						3	10	5	11	7	6	2	45
Sabana Grande.....			6	7	6	4	2	4	3	3			35
Lajas.....		3	8	3	9	10	8	6	4	1		1	53
Cabo Rojo.....		2	5	7	4	8	2	3		1			32
Añasco.....	1		2	7	2	5	4	3	2				26
Utuaó.....			3	3	5	4	4	4	6	1			30
Toa Alta.....			3	5	6	3	8	6	3	3	1	3	41
Bayamón.....	3	6	11	10	3	12	2	6	2	1	2	1	59
Total.....	7	15	49	51	53	75	48	63	33	20	7	8	429

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE.

Carolina.....		3	1	2		1		2					9
Barros.....			2	3	3	2		3	1				14
Sabana Grande.....		1	2		2	7	3						18
Cabo Rojo.....		3	1	2	1	2							9
Añasco.....			2		2	3	1	2					8
Utuaó.....		2	2	3	4		3	1	2		1		18
Toa Alta.....			2		2	1							5
Bayamón.....		1	2	2	6		2						13
Total.....		10	14	12	18	16	9	11	3		1		94

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE.

Carolina.....						3	1	2					6
Barros.....						3	5	3	1				12
Sabana Grande.....						4	1	2					7
Cabo Rojo.....				1	1	3	1	1					7
Añasco.....				1	4	2				1			8
Utuaó.....				2	1	1	1	3	1		1		9
Toa Alta.....				1	1	1	1	2	2	1			8
Bayamón.....				1		1	2	2	1	1			8
Total.....				3	8	18	12	15	5	3	1		65

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE.

Cabo Rojo.....						1	2						3
Añasco.....							4	3	1	1			7
Utuaó.....							1	3	2				6
Toa Alta.....						1	2	1		2			6
Bayamón.....									1				1
Total.....						2	9	5	4	3			23

TABLE 20.—Ages of pupils in agricultural rural schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES.

Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.
Carolina.....		3	1	2		4	1	4					15
Barros.....			2	3	3	5	5	6	2				26
Sabana Grande.....		1	2		2	11	4	5					25
Cabo Rojo.....		3	1	3	2	6	3	1					19
Añasco.....			2	1	4	5	5	3	1	2			23
Utua.....		2	2	3	6	1	5	7	5		2		33
Toa Alta.....			2		3	3	3	3	2	3			19
Bayamon.....		1	2	3	6	1	4	2	2	1			22
Total.....		10	14	15	26	36	30	31	12	6	2		182

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE.

Carolina.....	3	5	6	7	1	3		2					27
Barros.....		2	8	7	7	8	1	8	3				44
Ponce.....					3	8	2	5	1	1			20
Sabana Grande.....		1	8	7	8	11	5	5	3	1			49
Lajas.....		3	8	3	4	7	6	2	1	1			35
Cabo Rojo.....		5	6	8	5	6	2	2					34
Añasco.....	1		4	6	2	5	4	2					24
Utua.....		2	4	6	9	2	4	3	7		1		38
Toa Alta.....			5	3	3	1		2				1	15
Bayamon.....	3	7	13	12	9	7	3	2					56
Total.....	7	25	62	59	51	58	27	33	15	3	1	1	342

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE.

Carolina.....					2	6	3	5	1	1			19
Barros.....					8	11	14	14	4	2		2	55
Ponce.....						2	3	6	4	5	2		22
Sabana Grande.....						4	1	4		2			11
Lajas.....					5	2	2	3					13
Cabo Rojo.....			1	1	4	1	1	1					8
Añasco.....			2	4	4	1	2			1			14
Utua.....			1		2	3	4	4	2		1		17
Toa Alta.....				2	6	2	4	4	4	2		2	26
Bayamon.....				1		3	3	4	2	1	1		15
Total.....			1	6	28	41	36	47	17	14	5	5	200

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE.

Carolina.....							1	1		1	1		4
Ponce.....												1	3
Lajas.....						1		1	3				5
Cabo Rojo.....				1		4	2	1		1			9
Añasco.....						1	4	2	3	1			11
Utua.....							1	4	2	1			8
Toa Alta.....						3	7	3	1	4	1		19
Bayamon.....						3		2	2	1	1	1	10
Total.....				1		12	15	14	13	9	3	2	69

TOTAL BOTH SEXES IN ALL GRADES.

Carolina.....	3	5	6	7	3	9	4	8	1	2			50
Barros.....		2	8	7	15	19	15	22	7	2		2	99
Ponce.....					3	10	5	11	7	6	2	1	45
Sabana Grande.....		1	8	7	8	15	6	9	3	3			60
Lajas.....		3	8	3	9	10	8	6	4	1		1	53
Cabo Rojo.....		5	6	10	6	14	5	4		1			51
Añasco.....	1		4	8	6	10	9	6	3	2			49
Utua.....		2	5	6	11	5	9	11	11	1	2		63
Toa Alta.....			5	5	9	6	11	9	5	6	1	3	60
Bayamon.....	3	7	13	13	9	13	6	8	4	2	2	1	81
Total.....	7	25	63	66	79	111	78	94	45	26	9	8	611

TABLE 21.—Years in agricultural rural schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906.

MALES—FIRST GRADE.

Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Carolina.....	11	7									18
Barros.....	10	15	5								30
Ponce.....	3	9	8								20
Sabana Grande.....	13	12	5	1							31
Lajas.....	9	22	3	1							35
Cabo Rojo.....	14	6	5								25
Añasco.....	4	9	3								16
Utua.....	4	13	3								20
Toa Alta.....	6	4									10
Bayamon.....	29	11	2	1							43
Total.....	103	108	34	3							248

MALES—SECOND GRADE.

Carolina.....		5	7	1							13
Barros.....		9	23	10	1						43
Ponce.....		1	7	9	5						22
Sabana Grande.....			1	3							4
Lajas.....		9	4								13
Cabo Rojo.....	1										1
Añasco.....		5	1								6
Utua.....		4	4								8
Toa Alta.....		6	9	3							18
Bayamon.....	1	2	4								7
Total.....	2	41	60	26	6						135

MALES—THIRD GRADE.

Carolina.....				3	1						4
Ponce.....				1	2						3
Lajas.....			5								5
Cabo Rojo.....	2	1	3								6
Añasco.....		1	1	2							4
Utua.....			1	1							2
Toa Alta.....			5	8							13
Bayamon.....			2	3	1	1		1	1		9
Total.....	2	2	17	18	4	1		1	1		46

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES.

Carolina.....	11	12	7	4	1						35
Barros.....	10	24	28	10	1						73
Ponce.....	3	10	15	10	7						45
Sabana Grande.....	13	12	6	4							35
Lajas.....	9	31	12	1							53
Cabo Rojo.....	17	7	8								32
Añasco.....	4	15	5	2							26
Utua.....	4	17	8	1							30
Toa Alta.....	6	10	14	11							41
Bayamon.....	30	13	8	4	1	1		1	1		59
Total.....	107	151	111	47	10	1		1	1		429

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE.

Carolina.....	8	1									9
Barros.....	2	9	2	1							14
Sabana Grande.....	8	5	5								18
Cabo Rojo.....	3	4	2								9
Añasco.....	3	4	1								8
Utua.....	9	6	2	1							18
Toa Alta.....	3	2									5
Bayamon.....	9	4									13
Total.....	45	35	12	2							94

TABLE 21.—Years in agricultural rural schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Con.

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE.

Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Carolina.....		5	1								6
Barros.....		4	7	1							12
Sabana Grande.....			4	3							7
Cabo Rojo.....	2	2	2	1							7
Añasco.....		5	3								8
Utua.....		3	5	1							9
Toa Alta.....		7	1								8
Bayamon.....		1	6	1							8
Total.....	2	27	29	7							65

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE.

Cabo Rojo.....	1		2								3
Añasco.....		1	3	2	1						7
Utua.....			5	1							6
Toa Alta.....			2	4							6
Bayamon.....				1							1
Total.....	1	1	12	8	1						23

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES.

Carolina.....	8	6	1								15
Barros.....	2	13	9	2							26
Sabana Grande.....	8	5	9	3							25
Cabo Rojo.....	6	6	6	1							19
Añasco.....	3	10	7	2	1						23
Utua.....	9	9	12	3							33
Toa Alta.....	3	9	3	4							19
Bayamon.....	9	5	6	2							22
Total.....	48	63	53	17	1						182

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE.

Carolina.....	19	8									27
Barros.....	12	24	7	1							44
Ponce.....	3	9	8								20
Sabana Grande.....	21	17	10	1							49
Lajas.....	9	22	3	1							35
Cabo Rojo.....	17	10	7								34
Añasco.....	7	13	4								24
Utua.....	13	19	5	1							38
Toa Alta.....	9	6									15
Bayamon.....	38	15	2	1							56
Total.....	148	143	46	5							342

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE.

Carolina.....		10	8	1							19
Barros.....		13	30	11	1						55
Ponce.....		1	7	9	5						22
Sabana Grande.....			5	6							11
Lajas.....		9	4								13
Cabo Rojo.....	3	2	2	1							8
Añasco.....		10	4								14
Utua.....		7	9	1							17
Toa Alta.....		13	10	3							26
Bayamon.....	1	3	10	1							15
Total.....	4	68	89	33	6						200

TABLE 21.—Years in agricultural rural schools of pupils enrolled March 2, 1906—Con.

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE.

Locality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Carolina.....				3	1						4
Ponce.....				1	2						3
Lajas.....			5								5
Cabo Rojo.....	3	1	5								9
Añasco.....		2	4	4	1						11
Utua.....			6	2							8
Toa Alta.....			7	12							19
Bayamon.....			2	4	1	1		1	1		10
Total.....	3	3	29	26	5	1		1	1		69

TOTAL BOTH SEXES IN ALL GRADES.

Carolina.....	19	18	8	4	1						50
Barros.....	12	37	37	12	1						99
Ponce.....	3	10	15	10	7						45
Sabana Grande.....	21	17	15	7							60
Lajas.....	9	31	12	1							53
Cabo Rojo.....	23	13	14	1							51
Añasco.....	7	25	12	4	1						49
Utua.....	13	26	20	4							63
Toa Alta.....	9	19	17	15							60
Bayamon.....	39	18	14	6	1	1		1	1		81
Total.....	155	214	164	64	11	1		1	1		611

TABLE 22.—Number of schools and enrollment.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

School district.	Locality.	Whole number of schools open this year.	Total enrollment.	Enrollment March 2, 1906.	Average daily enrollment per school.			
					First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
1	San Juan.....	4	396	142	40.89	33.19	29.29	34.54
2	Carolina.....	3	166	104	39.42	33.95	28.88	33.71
	Río Grande.....	2	166	72	46.09	36.37	33.54	38.92
	District.....	5	332	176	43.06	34.94	30.86	36.07
3	Fajardo.....	1	128	32	51.57	36.76	29.73	41.72
	Naguabo.....	1	86	38	37.34	40.13	50.80	41.83
	District.....	2	214	70	44.09	38.41	43.44	41.78
4	Humacao.....	2	204	59	35.53	31.66	37.02	34.20
	Yabucoa.....	3	133	71	35.68	37.37	31.66	34.77
	Patillas.....	1	57	29		29.30	25.60	27.78
	District.....	6	394	159	35.60	33.79	32.31	33.68
5	Caguas.....	3	284	98	34.70	32.55	28.06	32.03
	San Lorenzo.....	2	122	57	30.69	30.26	27.93	29.83
	Aguas Buenas.....	1	62	21	30.00	23.62	23.02	24.27
	District.....	6	458	176	32.66	30.27	27.16	30.06
6	Guayama.....	2	124	41	51.94	41.88	40.79	43.58
	Cayey.....	1	139	34	50.85	39.95	34.09	42.20
	District.....	3	263	75	51.31	40.94	38.40	42.93
7	Aibonito.....	1	75	21	27.40	22.70	24.00	24.73
	Comerio.....	1	34	25	28.00	25.30	20.00	23.94
	District.....	2	129	46	27.54	24.30	21.76	24.37

TABLE 22.—Number of schools and enrollment—Continued.

NIGHT SCHOOLS—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Whole number of schools open this year.	Total enrollment.	Enrollment March 2, 1906.	Average daily enrollment per school.			
					First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
8	Coamo	1	64	17	36.81	21.77	19.50	26.52
	Juana Diaz	4	241	124	37.94	32.23	31.30	33.36
	Santa Isabel	2	177	84	72.86	39.28	31.16	39.72
	District	7	482	225	41.16	32.21	29.49	33.48
9	Ponce	5	490	228	44.37	44.17	39.79	43.19
10	Yauco	4	381	187	52.37	47.24	44.77	47.88
	Sabana Grande	1	95	55	56.90	56.71	61.37	57.95
	District	5	476	242	53.67	49.17	48.14	50.17
11	San German	2	180	67	37.42	33.75	28.71	33.22
	Lajas	1	80	48	24.16	46.78	33.65	35.43
	Cabo Rojo	2	195	95	44.42	42.81	31.31	40.25
	District	5	455	210	36.47	39.89	30.70	36.44
12	Mayaguez	2	138	91	47.39	42.83	39.80	43.37
	Añasco	2	136	69	40.72	36.51	39.24	38.46
	Maricao	1	53	34	29.00	35.12	36.92	35.19
	District	5	327	194	43.19	38.91	39.00	39.99
13	Aguadilla	2	178	78	36.62	37.67	34.80	36.58
	Aguada	1	78	33	35.10	30.56	19.20	29.34
	District	3	256	111	36.10	35.51	29.81	34.16
14	San Sebastian	3	226	133	34.39	46.05	36.17	39.78
	Lares	2	162	103	42.46	45.93	44.19	44.53
	Las Marias	1	100	52	41.70	47.72	54.60	49.67
	District	6	488	288	38.63	46.81	41.76	43.11
15	Utuaado	1	59	36	42.41	36.07	32.22	36.51
16	Arecibo	4	419	210	53.93	50.28	36.55	47.40
	Camuy	2	115	21	35.23	30.24	20.29	31.11
	District	6	534	231	46.07	46.24	33.12	42.69
17	Manati	2	169	63	41.59	35.66	38.05	38.43
	Ciales	1	46	23	27.63	32.66	55.39	27.63
	Morovis	2	144	23	20.61	32.66	55.39	38.45
	District	5	359	86	32.89	34.46	46.62	37.48
18	Vega Baja	1	77	.....	53.07	30.93	.....	48.70
19	Bayamon	3	249	151	42.57	47.35	34.52	42.16
	Total and island	80	6,438	2,846	40.97	38.42	35.05	38.20

TABLE 23.—Average attendance per school and percentage of attendance.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily attendance per school.				Per cent attendance per school.			
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
1	San Juan	32.94	30.26	25.77	29.86	80.56	91.17	87.98	86.43
2	Carolina	31.92	25.93	18.98	25.27	80.97	76.53	65.72	74.96
	Rio Grande	37.60	30.79	28.63	32.59	81.58	84.66	85.36	83.74
	District	35.13	27.95	26.00	28.59	81.59	79.99	84.25	79.26
3	Fajardo	38.50	21.17	14.68	27.27	74.66	57.57	49.38	65.37
	Naguabo	34.65	37.22	44.36	38.07	92.80	92.63	87.32	91.09
	District	36.47	28.91	34.00	33.05	82.72	75.27	78.27	79.10
4	Humacao	30.33	28.61	30.84	28.91	85.36	84.68	83.30	84.53
	Yabucoa	34.59	32.88	26.96	31.13	96.95	87.99	85.16	89.53
	Patillas		26.00	23.30	24.87		88.74	91.02	89.53
	District	32.39	29.32	27.72	29.44	90.98	86.77	85.79	87.41
5	Caguas	27.21	23.15	20.56	23.74	78.42	71.12	92.20	74.12
	San Lorenzo	27.30	26.46	26.54	26.79	88.74	85.45	95.02	89.81
	Aguas Buenas	27.31	19.08	20.04	20.50	91.03	80.78	87.05	84.47
	District	27.25	23.57	22.50	24.19	83.44	77.87	82.84	80.47
6	Guayama	46.56	35.91	35.87	38.17	89.64	85.75	87.94	87.59
	Cayey	39.51	30.37	28.54	33.06	77.70	76.02	83.72	78.34
	District	42.40	33.21	33.26	35.76	82.64	81.11	88.63	83.30
7	Albionito	24.20	19.30	20.05	20.47	88.31	85.02	81.64	86.82
	Comerio	27.08	23.00	18.52	22.28	96.71	90.91	92.60	93.07
	District	26.22	21.49	19.47	21.84	95.21	88.44	89.48	89.62
8	Coamo	29.10	15.95	14.16	20.14	79.05	72.27	72.62	75.94
	Juana Diaz	29.68	24.81	25.29	26.15	78.23	76.98	80.80	78.39
	Santa Isabel	48.64	28.70	24.21	29.10	66.76	73.07	77.67	73.26
	District	31.44	24.31	23.32	25.68	76.38	75.47	79.08	76.70
9	Ponce	39.61	38.73	36.15	38.43	93.48	87.73	95.66	88.98
10	Yauco	44.12	39.33	39.67	40.70	84.25	83.26	88.61	85.00
	Sabana Grande	53.47	53.82	59.56	55.13	93.97	91.80	97.05	95.14
	District	47.26	42.28	43.71	43.98	88.06	85.99	90.50	87.66
11	San German	24.42	26.13	22.36	24.61	65.26	77.42	77.88	73.86
	Lajas	19.14	41.07	29.63	30.39	79.22	87.79	88.05	85.77
	Cabo Rojo	35.39	33.05	26.31	31.85	79.67	77.20	84.03	79.13
	District	27.15	31.79	25.34	28.70	74.44	79.70	82.58	78.76
12	Mayaguez	41.30	37.89	35.60	38.16	89.15	88.46	89.45	87.99
	Añasco	35.39	28.13	32.23	31.32	86.91	96.77	82.14	81.44
	Maricao	27.50	28.91	27.22	28.14	94.83	82.32	73.73	79.97
	District	37.74	32.32	32.64	33.75	87.38	83.06	83.69	84.37
13	Aguaadilla	29.63	29.70	28.07	29.24	80.91	78.84	80.66	80.04
	Aguada	26.62	22.32	12.65	21.44	75.84	73.04	65.89	73.07
	District	28.61	28.39	23.14	26.67	79.25	79.95	77.63	78.07
14	San Sebastian	26.79	38.56	28.83	32.33	77.90	83.74	79.71	81.27
	Lares	31.08	34.90	32.45	33.21	73.20	75.98	73.43	74.58
	Las Marias	34.10	35.12	42.32	37.65	81.77	73.60	79.32	75.80
	District	29.26	36.41	32.13	33.46	75.74	78.62	76.94	77.62
15	Utuaado	32.60	26.88	24.42	27.58	76.87	74.52	75.79	75.54
16	Arecibo	45.06	43.24	25.88	38.81	83.55	83.77	70.81	81.88
	Camuy	27.62	14.18	15.35	21.96	78.40	48.94	76.65	70.59
	District	37.41	37.54	23.66	33.93	81.20	81.18	71.44	79.48

TABLE 23.—Average attendance per school and percentage of attendance—Continued.

NIGHT SCHOOLS—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	Average daily attendance per school.				Per cent attendance per school.			
		First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.	First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Year.
17	Manati	34.92	28.08	29.45	30.89	83.96	78.74	79.20	80.38
	Ciales	24.82	.....	.....	24.82	89.83	.....	.....	89.83
	Morovis	17.05	28.29	46.73	32.61	82.73	86.62	84.37	84.81
	District	27.94	28.16	37.99	30.99	84.95	81.72	81.49	82.68
18	Vega Baja	39.70	14.29	.....	34.68	74.81	46.17	.....	71.21
19	Bayamon	27.05	33.77	23.61	28.98	63.54	71.32	68.40	68.74
	Island	30.59	29.65	28.67	31.11	74.66	77.17	81.80	81.44

TABLE 24.—Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

School district.	Locality.	First grade.			Second grade.			Third grade. ^a			Total in all grades.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	San Juan	57	20	77	27	13	40	20	5	25	104	38	142
2	Carolina	50	6	56	43	5	48	.....	.....	.....	93	11	104
	Rio Grande	42	.....	42	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	72
	District	92	6	98	73	5	78	.....	.....	.....	165	11	176
3	Fajardo	27	5	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5	32
	Naguabo	32	6	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6	38
	District	59	11	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	11	70
4	Humacao	59	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59
	Yabucoa	56	15	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	15	71
	Patillas	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
	District	144	15	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	15	159
5	Caguas	44	24	68	23	7	30	.....	.....	.....	67	31	98
	San Lorenzo	33	12	45	10	2	12	.....	.....	.....	43	14	57
	Aguas Buenas	13	.....	13	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
	District	90	36	126	41	9	50	.....	.....	.....	131	45	176
6	Guayama	15	6	21	19	1	20	.....	.....	.....	34	7	41
	Cayey	8	.....	8	19	.....	19	7	.....	7	34	.....	34
	District	23	6	29	38	1	39	7	.....	7	68	7	75
7	Aibonito	14	7	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	21
	Comerio	17	.....	17	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
	District	31	7	38	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	39	7	46
8	Coamo	10	7	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17
	Juana Diaz	60	25	85	31	8	39	.....	.....	.....	91	33	124
	Santa Isabel	67	17	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	17	84
	District	137	49	186	31	8	39	.....	.....	.....	168	57	225
9	Ponce	135	65	200	21	7	28	.....	.....	.....	156	72	228
10	Yauco	148	25	173	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	162	25	187
	Sabana Grande	32	23	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	23	55
	District	180	48	228	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	194	48	242
11	San German	44	.....	44	14	.....	14	9	.....	9	67	.....	67
	Lajas	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48
	Cabo Rojo	77	.....	77	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	95
	District	169	.....	169	32	.....	32	9	.....	9	210	.....	210

^aNOTE.—Includes under Mayaguez, as in fourth grade, 20 male pupils.

TABLE 24.—*Sex of pupils, March 2, 1906—Continued.*

NIGHT SCHOOLS—Continued.

School district.	Locality.	First grade.			Second grade.			Third grade. ^a			Total in all grades.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
12	Mayaguez	24		24	19		19	48		48	91		91
	Afiasco	52		52	17		17			69		69	
	Maricao	3		3	8	8	16	14	1	15	25	9	34
	District	79		79	44	8	52	62	1	63	185	9	194
13	Aguadilla	55	10	65	13		13			68	10	78	
	Aguada	28	5	33						28	5	33	
	District	83	15	98	13		13			96	15	111	
14	San Sebastian	65	19	84	18	11	29	13	7	20	96	37	133
	Lares	45	33	78	14	6	20	5		5	64	39	103
	Las Marias	52		52						52		52	
	District	162	52	214	32	17	49	18	7	25	212	76	288
15	Utuaado	17	5	22	13	1	14			30	6	36	
16	Arecibo	73	42	115	59	29	88		7	7	132	78	210
	Camuy	16		16	5		5			21		21	
	District	89	42	131	64	29	93		7	7	153	78	231
17	Manati	47		47	16		16			63		63	
	Morovis	23		23						23		23	
	District	70		70	16		16			86		86	
19	Bayamon	92	2	94	24	6	30	22	5	27	138	13	151
	Total	1,709	379	2,088	491	104	595	138	25	163	2,338	508	2,846

^aNOTE.—Includes under Mayaguez, as in fourth grade, 20 male pupils.TABLE 25.—*Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906.*

MALES—FIRST GRADE.

	Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
1	San Juan					1		2	5	7	4	7	6	4	8	13	57
2	Carolina					1	2	1	4	4	1	5	4	1	3	24	50
	Rio Grande								9	3	4	6	3	2	2	13	42
	District					1	2	1	13	7	5	11	7	3	5	37	92
3	Fajardo		1	2	1	3	5	1	1	2		4	1	1		5	27
	Naguabo					2	6	4	7	1	2	6	1	1	2		32
	District		1	2	1	5	11	5	8	3	2	10	2	2	2	5	59
4	Humacao				2	1	3	3	12	6	13	7	4	2	3	3	59
	Yabucoa				1		2	2	4	6	4	7	4	3	3	20	56
	Patillas								2	3	2	2	4	5	5	6	29
	District				3	1	5	5	18	15	19	16	12	10	11	29	144
5	Caguas								6	3	6	5	4	4	4	12	44
	San Lorenzo					1	5	1	4	2	1	2	7	3	2	5	33
	Agua Buenas					2	1	3	1				3	1	1	1	13
	District					3	6	4	11	5	7	7	14	8	7	18	90
6	Guayama								1		2	3	2	1	3	3	15
	Cayey							1	3				1			3	8
	District							1	4		2	3	3	1	3	6	23

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
7	Aibonito.....						2		2	2					2	4	14
	Comerio.....								2	2	7	1	1	1	3		17
	District.....						2		4	4	7	1	1	3	5	4	31
8	Coamo.....						2	2			1			1			10
	Juana Diaz.....				1	3	1	9	7	6	8	3		3			60
	Santa Isabel.....					5		2	3	1	6	1	2	7			67
	District.....				1	10	3	11	10	8	14	4	3	10	63		137
9	Ponce.....						1		1	6	12	19	40	26	30		135
10	Yauco.....		1	1	4	10	4	9	14	16	17	5	11	12	44		148
	Sabana Grande.....				4	1	4	9	10	2	1	1					32
	District.....			1	5	5	14	13	19	16	17	18	5	11	12	44	180
11	San German.....			1	3	4	1	1	15	6	5	3	1		4		44
	Lajas.....			2		2	3	2	16	6	3	6	4			4	48
	Cabo Rojo.....					7	4	6	5	8	7	6	2			32	77
	District.....			3	3	6	11	7	37	17	16	16	11	2	4	36	169
12	Mayaguez.....						1		3	2	5	3	5	2		3	24
	Añasco.....						3	3	5	6	13	9	3	2	2	6	52
	Maricao.....								1	1	1	1					3
	District.....					4	3	8	8	19	13	9	4	2	9		79
13	Aguadilla.....					1		5	4	10	9	4	5	4	13		55
	Aguada.....				2	4	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	3	3		28
	District.....				2	5	3	7	7	11	12	7	6	7	16		83
14	San Sebastian.....				4	3	5	4	13	5	10	6	3		4	8	65
	Lares.....		1	2	2	8	4	8	5	5	2	2		6		45	
	Las Marias.....				2		2	10	2	5	5	6	4	4	12		52
	District.....		1	6	5	15	10	31	12	20	13	11	4	14	20		162
15	Utuado.....							1					2		1	13	17
16	Arecibo.....							2	4	4	6	4	3	3	12	35	73
	Camuy.....								1	1	1	4		5	4		16
	District.....							2	4	5	7	5	7	3	17	39	89
17	Manati.....						2	3	4	6	7	10	2	1	3	9	47
	Morovis.....							4	1	6	4			3	5		23
	District.....					2	3	8	7	13	14	2	1	6	14		70
19	Bayamon.....			1		1	2	2	3	10	15	11	18	13	16		92
	Total.....	1	7	19	30	88	65	191	127	173	187	133	123	153	412		1,709

MALES—SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan.....				1	1		4	3	3	2		2	1	10		27
2	Carolina.....					1		2	3	5	2	5	5	1	19		43
	Rio Grande.....						1	4	3	3	1	3	5	2	8		30
	District.....				1	1	6	6	8	3	8	10	3	27			73
5	Caguas.....							3	1	5	3	1	5	2	3		23
	San Lorenzo.....					1	1	3	1	1	2		1				10
	Aguas Buenas.....							5		2	1						8
	District.....					1	1	11	2	8	6	1	6	2	3		41
6	Guayama.....									2	2		3	3	9		19
	Cayey.....							3	1	3	1	4	2	3	2		19
	District.....							3	1	5	3	4	5	6	11		38

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

MALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
7 Comerio											1	3	1	3		8
8 Juana Diaz						1		2	3	5	5	4	1	2	8	31
9 Ponce										4			10	3	4	21
10 Yauco								2	3		6	3				14
11 { San German							1	2		1	1	1	1	7		14
{ Cabo Rojo										6			2	2	8	18
{ District							1	2		7	1	3	3	7	8	32
{ Mayaguez								2	2	3	4	4	2		2	19
{ Añasco						1		3	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	17
12 { Maricao										2	1	2			3	8
{ District						1		5	3	8	7	7	3	3	7	44
13 Aguadilla														4	9	13
14 { San Sebastian							1		2	6	3		2	1	3	18
{ Lares										3	1			6	4	14
{ District							1		2	9	4		2	7	7	32
15 Utuado													2	3	8	13
16 { Arecibo									1	2	3	6	2	5	40	59
{ Camuy													2	1	2	5
{ District									1	2	3	6	4	6	42	64
17 Manati								2		1	5	1		3	4	16
19 Bayamon							1	1		3	2	6	2	9		24
Total					1	5	5	38	24	63	48	46	51	62	148	491

MALES—THIRD GRADE.

1 San Juan			2			1		1	2	2	5	2			5	20
6 Cayey								1	1	3	2					7
11 San German						1		1	1		1	3		2		9
12 { Mayaguez										2	13	16	3	4	5	48
{ Maricao											4	3			7	14
{ District										2	13	20	6	4	5	62
14 { San Sebastian							1		1	2	1	4	2		2	13
{ Lares						1						2	1	1		5
{ District						1	1		1	2	1	6	3	1	2	18
19 Bayamon										2	3	3	8	6		22
Total			2			3	1	3	7	22	32	20	15	14	19	138

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES.

1 San Juan			2		2	2	2	10	12	9	14	8	6	9	28	104
2 { Carolina					1	3	1	6	7	6	7	9	6	4	43	93
{ Rio Grande							1	13	6	7	7	6	7	4	21	72
{ District					1	3	2	19	13	13	14	15	13	8	64	165
3 { Fajardo		1	2	1	3	5	1	1	2		4	1	1		5	27
{ Naguabo					2	6	4	7	1	2	6	1	1	2		32
{ District		1	2	1	5	11	5	8	3	2	10	2	2	2	5	59

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL MALES IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

	Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
4	Humacao.....				2	1	3	3	12	6	13	7	4	2	3	3	59
	Yabucoa.....				1		2	2	4	6	4	7	4	3	3	20	56
	Patillas.....								2	3	2	2	4	5	5	6	29
	District.....				3	1	5	5	18	15	19	16	12	10	11	29	144
5	Caguas.....								9	4	11	8	5	9	6	15	67
	San Lorenzo.....					1	6	2	7	3	2	4	7	4	2	5	43
	Aguas Buenas.....					2	1	3	6		2	1	3	1	1	1	21
	District.....					3	7	5	22	7	15	13	15	14	9	21	131
6	Guayama.....								1		4	5	2	4	6	12	34
	Cayey.....							1	7	2	6	3	5	2	3	5	34
	District.....							1	8	2	10	8	7	6	9	17	68
7	Aibonito.....						2		2	2				2	2	4	14
	Comerio.....								2	2	7	2	4	2	6		25
	District.....						2		4	4	7	2	4	4	8	4	39
8	Coamo.....						2	2			1			1		4	10
	Juana Diaz.....					1	4	1	11	10	11	13	7	1	5	27	91
	Santa Isabel.....						5		2	3	1	6	1	2	7	40	67
	District.....					1	11	3	13	13	13	19	8	4	12	71	168
9	Ponce.....							1		1	10	12	19	50	29	34	156
10	Yauco.....			1	1	4	10	4	11	17	16	23	8	11	12	44	162
	Sabana Grande.....				4	1	4	9	10	2	1	1					32
	District.....			1	5	5	14	13	21	19	17	24	8	11	12	44	194
11	San German.....			1	3	4	2	2	18	7	6	5	5	1	13		67
	Lajas.....			2		2	3	2	16	6	3	6	4			4	48
	Cabo Rojo.....					7	4	6	5	14	7	8	4			40	95
	District.....			3	3	6	12	8	40	18	23	18	17	5	13	44	210
12	Mayaguez.....						1		5	6	21	23	12	8	5	10	91
	Añasco.....						4	3	8	7	16	11	4	3	5	8	69
	Maricao.....										3	6	6			10	25
	District.....						5	3	13	13	40	40	22	11	10	28	185
13	Aguadilla.....						1		5	4	10	9	4	5	8	22	68
	Aguada.....					2	4	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	28
	District.....					2	5	3	7	7	11	12	7	6	11	25	96
14	San Sebastian.....				4	3	5	6	13	8	18	10	7	4	5	13	96
	Lares.....			1	2	2	9	4	8	5	8	3	4	1	13	4	64
	Las Marias.....				2	2	10	2	10	2	5	5	6	4	4	12	52
	District.....			1	6	5	16	12	31	15	31	18	17	9	22	29	212
15	Utua.....								1				2	2	4	21	30
16	Arecibo.....							2	4	5	8	7	9	5	17	75	132
	Camuy.....									1	1	1	4	2	6	6	21
	District.....							2	4	6	9	8	13	7	23	81	153
17	Manati.....						2	3	6	6	8	15	3	1	6	13	63
	Morovis.....								4	1	6	4			3	5	23
	District.....						2	3	10	7	14	19	3	1	9	18	86
19	Bayamon.....				1		1	3	3	3	15	20	20	28	28	16	138
	Total.....		1	9	19	31	96	71	232	158	258	267	199	189	229	579	2,338

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—FIRST GRADE.

	Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
1	San Juan								3	5	...	4	...	4	2	2	20
2	Carolina						1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6
3	Fajardo						3	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
	Naguabo						3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
	District						3	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	11
4	Yabucoa			1	...	1	2	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	3	15
5	Caguas						1	...	7	1	1	5	1	2	1	5	24
	San Lorenzo					3	1	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	12
	District					3	2	...	10	1	3	8	1	2	1	5	36
6	Guayama								1	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	6
7	Aibonito .....									...	2	2	1	...	1	1	7
8	Coamo						1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	7
	Juana Diaz		2	...	1	3	4	6	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	25
	Santa Isabel						2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	...	4	17
	District	2	...	1	3	5	8	5	5	3	5	1	2	3	...	6	49
9	Ponce .....								...	3	7	18	14	14	...	9	65
10	Yauco		1	...	4	3	1	6	4	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	25
	Sabana Grande			4	1	4	5	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23
	District		1	4	5	7	6	10	6	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	48
13	Aguadilla								4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	10
	Aguada .....									...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
	District							4	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	15
14	San Sebastian					2	4	4	2	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	19
	Lares		1	3	2	2	3	6	1	5	6	2	1	1	...	...	33
	District		1	3	2	4	7	10	3	8	8	2	2	2	...	...	52
15	Utua do												2	...	1	2	5
16	Arecibo								5	4	7	5	6	2	2	11	42
19	Bayamon						1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	2	2	9	13	23	25	50	30	32	52	34	30	32	45	379	

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan								1	1	3	2	...	2	1	3	13
2	Carolina												2	...	3	...	5
5	Caguas								3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	7
	San Lorenzo											1	...	1	...	...	2
	District								3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	9
6	Guayama															1	1
8	Juana Diaz				1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
9	Ponce												3	2	2	...	7
12	Maricao												3	2	2	1	8
14	San Sebastian						1	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	11
	Lares						2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
	District						3	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	17
15	Utua do														1	...	1

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

FEMALES—SECOND GRADE—Continued.

	Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
16	Arecibo.....								1	1	2	3	7	2	2	11	29
19	Bayamon.....						1	1	1			1	1		1		6
	Total.....					1	1	5	9	7	8	11	17	14	14	17	104

FEMALES—THIRD GRADE.

1	San Juan.....				1						1	1		2			5
12	Maricao.....											1					1
14	San Sebastian.....							1	2			2		1	1		7
16	Arecibo.....											1		2	1	3	7
19	Bayamon.....							1		3					1		5
	Total.....				1			2	2	3	1	5		5	3	3	25

TOTAL FEMALES IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan.....				1				4	6	4	7		8	3	5	38
2	Carolina.....						1						2		8		11
3	Fajardo.....							1	1	1				1		1	5
	Naguabo.....						3			2			1				6
	District.....						3	1	1	1	2		1	1		1	11
4	Yabucoa.....				1		1	2	1	1	1	4		1		3	15
5	Caguas.....						1		10	2	1	6	1	4	1	5	31
	San Lorenzo.....					3	1		3		2	4		1			14
	District.....					3	2		13	2	3	10	1	5	1	5	45
6	Guayama.....								1			3		1		2	7
7	Aibonito.....									2	2	1		1	1		7
8	Coamo.....						1			1		3				2	7
	Juana Diaz.....		2		1	4	4	7	5	4	4			2			33
	Santa Isabel.....							2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	17
	District.....		2		1	4	5	9	6	7	5	5	1	3	3	6	57
9	Ponce.....										3	7	21	16	16	9	72
10	Yauco.....			1		4	3	1	6	4	2		2	1	1		25
	Sabana Grande.....				4	1	4	5	4	2		3					23
	District.....			1	4	5	7	6	10	6	2	3	2	1	1		48
12	Maricao.....											1	3	2	2	1	9
13	Aguadilla.....								4	3	1	2					10
	Aguada.....											1				4	5
	District.....								4	3	1	3				4	15
14	San Sebastian.....						2	6	6	3	4	7	1	4	4		37
	Lares.....			1	3	2	2	5	8	2	5	6	2	1	2		39
	District.....			1	3	2	4	11	14	5	9	13	3	5	6		76
15	Utua.....												2		1	3	6
16	Arecibo.....								6	5	9	9	13	6	5	25	78
19	Bayamon.....						1	3	1	4		1	1		2		13
	Total.....		2	2	10	14	24	32	61	40	41	68	51	49	49	65	508

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE.

	Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
1	San Juan					1	2	8	12	4	11	6	8	10	15	77	
	Carolina					1	3	1	4	4	1	5	4	1	8	24	
2	Rio Grande								9	3	4	6	3	2	2	13	
	District					1	3	1	13	7	5	11	7	3	10	37	
	Fajardo		1	2	1	3	5	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	6	32	
3	Naguabo					2	9	4	7	1	4	6	2	1	2	38	
	District		1	2	1	5	14	6	9	4	4	10	3	3	2	6	
	Humacao				2	1	3	3	12	6	13	7	4	2	3	3	
4	Yabucoa				2		3	4	5	7	5	11	4	4	3	23	
	Pailas								2	3	2	2	4	5	3	6	
	District				4	1	6	7	19	16	20	20	12	11	11	32	
	Caguas						1		13	4	7	10	5	6	5	17	
5	San Lorenzo					4	6	1	7	2	3	5	7	3	2	5	
	Agua Buenas					2	1	3	1				3	1	1	1	
	District					6	8	4	21	6	10	15	15	10	8	23	
	Guayama								2		2	6	2	2	3	4	
6	Cayey							1	3				1			3	
	District							1	5		2	6	3	2	3	7	
	Aibonito						2		2	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	
7	Comerio								2	2	7	1	1	1	3	17	
	District						2		4	4	9	3	2	3	6	5	
	Coamo						3	2		1	1	3		1		6	
8	Juana Diaz		2		1	4	7	7	13	9	8	8	3	1	3	19	
	Santa Isabel						5	2	3	5	2	8	2	3	10	44	
	District		2		1	4	15	11	16	15	11	19	5	5	13	69	
9	Ponce							1		1	9	19	37	54	40	39	
	Yauco		2	1	8	13	5	15	18	18	17	7	12	13	44	173	
10	Sabana Grande			8	2	8	14	14	4	1	4					65	
	District		2	9	10	21	19	29	22	19	21	7	12	13	44	228	
	San German		1	3	4	1	1	15	6	5	3	1		4		44	
11	Lajas		2		2	3	2	16	6	3	6	4				4	
	Cabo Rojo					7	4	6	5	8	7	6	2			32	
	District		3	3	6	11	7	37	17	16	16	11	2	4	36	169	
	Mayaguez						1		3	2	5	3	5	2		3	
12	Añasco						3	3	5	6	13	9	3	2	2	6	
	Maricao									1	1	1				3	
	District						4	3	8	8	19	13	9	4	2	9	
	Aguadilla						1		9	7	11	11	4	5	4	13	
13	Aguada					2	4	3	2	3	1	4	3	1	3	7	
	District					2	5	3	11	10	12	15	7	6	7	20	
	San Sebastian				4	3	7	8	17	7	13	8	3	1	5	8	
14	Lares		2	5	4	10	7	14	6	10	8	4	1	7		78	
	Las Marias					2	2	10	2	5	5	6	4	4	12	52	
	District		2	9	7	19	17	41	15	28	21	13	6	16	20	214	
15	Utua								1				4		2	15	
	Arecibo						2	9	8	13	9	9	5	14	46	115	
16	Camuy								1	1	1	4		5	4	16	
	District						2	9	9	14	10	13	5	19	50	131	

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—FIRST GRADE—Continued.

Locality.		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
17	Manati						2	3	4	6	7	10	2	1	3	9	47
	Morovis								4	1	6	4			3	5	23
	District						2	3	8	7	13	14	2	1	6	14	70
19	Bayamon				1		1	3	2	4	10	15	11	18	13	16	94
	Total		3	9	28	43	111	90	241	157	205	239	167	153	185	457	2,088

BOTH SEXES—SECOND GRADE.

1	San Juan					1	1		5	4	6	4		4	2	13	40
2	Carolina						1		2	3	5	2	7	5	4	19	48
	Río Grande							1	4	3	3	1	3	5	2	8	30
	District						1	1	6	6	8	3	10	10	6	27	78
5	Caguas								6	2	5	4	1	7	2	3	30
	San Lorenzo						1	1	3	1	1	3		2		12	
	Aguas Buenas								5		2	1				8	
	District						1	1	14	3	8	8	1	9	2	3	50
6	Guayama										2	2		3	3	10	20
	Cayey								3	1	3	1	4	2	3	2	19
	District								3	1	5	3	4	5	6	12	39
7	Comerio											1	3	1	3		8
8	Juana Díaz					1	1	1	3	5	7	5	4	2	2	8	39
9	Ponce										4		3	12	5	4	28
10	Yauco								2	3		6	3				14
11	San German							1	2		1	1	1	1	7		14
	Cabo Rojo										6		2	2		8	18
	District							1	2		7	1	3	3	7	8	32
12	Mayaguez								2	2	3	4	4	2		2	19
	Añasco						1		3	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	17
	Maricao										2	1	5	2	2	4	16
	District						1		5	3	8	7	10	5	5	8	52
13	Aguadilla														4	9	13
14	San Sebastian							2		3	7	6	1	4	3	3	29
	Lares							2	2	1	3	1			7	4	20
	District							4	2	4	10	7	1	4	10	7	49
15	Utuaado													2	3	9	14
16	Arecibo								1	2	4	6	13	4	7	51	88
	Camuy													2	1	2	5
	District								1	2	4	6	13	6	8	53	93
17	Manati								2		1	5	1		3	4	16
19	Bayamon						1	2	2		3	3	7	2	10		30
	Total					2	6	10	47	31	71	59	63	65	76	165	595

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

BOTH SEXES—THIRD GRADE.^a

	Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
1	San Juan			2	1		1		1	2	3	6	2	2		5	25
6	Cayey								1	1	3	2					7
11	San German						1		1	1		1	3		2		9
12	Mayaguez									2	13	16	3	4	5	5	48
	Maricao											5	3			7	15
	District									2	13	21	6	4	5	12	63
14	San Sebastian							2	2	1	2	3	4	3	1	2	20
	Lares						1						2	1	1		5
	District						1	2	2	1	2	3	6	4	2	2	25
16	Arecibo											1		2	1	3	7
19	Bayamon							1		3	2	3	3	8	7		27
	Total			2	1		3	3	5	10	23	37	20	20	17	22	163

TOTAL, BOTH SEXES, IN ALL GRADES.

1	San Juan			2	1	2	2	2	14	18	13	21	8	14	12	33	142
2	Carolina					1	4	1	6	7	6	7	11	6	12	43	104
	Río Grande							1	13	6	7	7	6	7	4	21	72
	District					1	4	2	19	13	13	14	17	13	16	64	176
3	Fajardo	1	2	1	3	5	2	2	3		4	1	2			6	32
	Naguabo				2	9	4	7	1	4	6	2	1	2			38
	District	1	2	1	5	14	6	9	4	4	10	3	3	2	6		70
4	Humacao				2	1	3	3	12	6	13	7	4	2	3	3	59
	Yabucoa				2		3	4	5	7	5	11	4	4	3	23	71
	Patillas							2	3	2	2	4	4	5	6	29	
	District			4	1	6	7	19	16	20	20	12	11	11	32		159
5	Caguas						1		19	6	12	14	6	13	7	20	98
	San Lorenzo				4	7	2	10	3	4	8	7	5	2	5	57	
	Aguas Buenas				2	1	3	6		2	1	3	1	1	1	21	
	District				6	9	5	35	9	18	23	16	19	10	26		176
6	Guayama							2		4	8	2	5	6	14	41	
	Cayey						1	7	2	6	3	5	2	3	5	34	
	District						1	9	2	10	11	7	7	9	19		75
7	Aibonito						2		2	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	21
	Comerio								2	2	7	2	4	2	6		25
	District						2		4	4	9	4	5	4	9	5	46
8	Coamo						3	2		1	1	3		1		6	17
	Juana Díaz	2		1	5	8	8	16	14	15	13	7	3	5	27		124
	Santa Isabel				5	2	3	5	2	8	2	3	3	10	41		84
	District	2		1	5	16	12	19	20	18	24	9	7	15	77		225
9	Ponce							1		1	13	19	40	66	45	43	228
10	Yauco		2	1	8	13	5	17	21	18	23	10	12	13	44		185
	Sabana Grande			8	2	8	14	14	4	1	4						55
	District		2	9	10	21	19	31	25	19	27	10	12	13	44		242

^aIncludes under Mayaguez as being in the fourth grade the following: 10 of 15 years, 1 of 16, 4 of 17, 3 of 18, 2 of over 18.

TABLE 25.—Ages of pupils in night schools, March 2, 1906—Continued.

TOTAL, BOTH SEXES, IN ALL GRADES—Continued.

	Locality.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Over 18	Total.
11	San German			1	3	4	2	2	18	7	6	5	5	1	13		67
	Lajas			2		2	3	2	16	6	3	6	4			4	48
	Cabo Rojo						7	4	6	5	14	7	8	4		40	95
	District			3	3	6	12	8	40	18	23	18	17	5	13	44	210
12	Mayaguez						1		5	6	21	23	12	8	5	10	91
	Añasco						4	3	8	7	16	11	4	3	5	8	69
	Maricao										3	7	9	2	2	11	34
	District						5	3	13	13	40	41	25	13	12	29	194
13	Aguadilla						1		9	7	11	11	4	5	8	22	78
	Aguada					2	4	3	2	3	1	4	3	1	3	7	33
	District					2	5	3	11	10	12	15	7	6	11	29	111
14	San Sebastian				4	3	7	12	19	11	22	17	8	8	9	13	133
	Lares				2	5	4	11	9	16	7	13	9	6	2	15	108
	Las Marias					2	2	10	2	5	5	6	6	4	4	12	52
	District			2	9	7	20	23	45	20	40	31	20	14	28	29	288
15	Utuaado								1				4	2	5	24	36
16	Arecibo							2	10	10	17	16	1	22	11	22	100
	Camuy								1	1	1	4	2	2	6	6	21
	District							2	10	11	18	17	26	13	28	106	231
17	Manati						2	3	6	6	8	15	3	1	6	13	63
	Morovis								4	1	6	4			3	5	23
	District						2	3	10	7	14	19	3	1	9	18	86
19	Bayamon				1		2	6	4	7	15	21	21	28	30	16	151
	Total		3	11	29	45	120	103	293	198	299	335	250	238	278	644	2,846

TABLE 26.—Years in night schools of all pupils, March 2, 1906.

	Locality.	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1	San Juan	60	63	13	4	2						142
2	{ Carolina	70	34									104
	{ Rio Grande	72										72
	{ District	142	34									176
3	{ Fajardo	32										32
	{ Naguabo	25	13									38
	{ District	57	13									70
4	{ Humacao	59										59
	{ Yabucoa	71										71
	{ Patillas	29										29
	{ District	159										159
5	{ Caguas	53	34	9	2							98
	{ San Lorenzo	49	6	2								57
	{ Aguas Buenas	21										21
	{ District	123	40	11	2							176
6	{ Guayama	20	10	11								41
	{ Cayey	9	12	10	3							34
	{ District	29	22	21	3							75
7	{ Afbonito	20	1									21
	{ Comerio	14	11									25
	{ District	34	12									46
8	{ Coamo	8	9									17
	{ Juana Diaz	91	27	5		1						124
	{ Santa Isabel	82	2									84
	{ District	181	38	5		1						225
9	Ponce	162	65		1							228
10	{ Yauco	123	54	9	1							187
	{ Sabana Grande	21	33	1								55
	{ District	144	87	10	1							242
11	{ San German	23	17	12	7	2	2	1	1	2		67
	{ Lajas	37	11									48
	{ Cabo Rojo	95										95
	{ District	155	28	12	7	2	2	1	1	2		210
12	{ Mayaguez	29	27	21	12	1	1					91
	{ Añasco	39	26	4								69
	{ Maricao	3	12	11	7		1					34
	{ District	71	65	36	19	1	2					194
13	{ Aguadilla	63	10	4	1							78
	{ Aguada	21	10	2								33
	{ District	84	20	6	1							111
14	{ San Sebastian	68	29	16	14	5	1					133
	{ Lares	57	33	11	2							103
	{ Las Marias	32	16	3		1						52
	{ District	157	78	30	16	6	1					288
15	Utua do	23	10	3								36
16	{ Arecibo	168	31	8	3							210
	{ Camuy	15	6									21
	{ District	183	37	8	3							231
17	{ Manati	41	15	7								63
	{ Morovis	23										23
	{ District	64	15	7								86
19	Bayamon	82	14	14	21	9	11					151
	Total	1,910	641	176	78	21	16	1	1	2		2,846

TABLE 27.—Statistics of private schools.

School district.	Locality.	Number of institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Pupils enrolled Mar. 2, 1906.	Average attendance, week ending Mar. 2, 1906.
1	San Juan.....	11	42	61	1,049	852
	Rio Piedras.....	1	2	2	56	53
	District.....	12	44	63	1,105	905
3	Fajardo.....	4	4	4	108	90.50
	Naguabo.....	2	2	2	18	14
	Vieques.....	1	1	1	9	8
	Culebra.....					
District.....	7	7	7	135	112.50	
4	Humacao.....	4	4	4	30	30
	Yabucoa.....	2	2	2	30	28
	District.....	6	6	6	60	58
5	Caguas.....	4	4	4	80	59
	San Lorenzo.....	5	5	5	48	37.80
	Aguas Buenas.....	1	1	1	15	12
	District.....	10	10	10	143	108.80
6	Guayama.....	8	8	8	96	69
	Cayey.....	2	2	2	51	46
	District.....	10	10	10	147	115
7	Comerio.....	1	1	1	17	15
8	Coamo.....	2	5	8	160	135
	Juana Diaz.....	2	2	2	39	32
	District.....	4	7	10	199	167
9	Ponce.....	6	11	14	368	317
10	Yauco.....	2	3	3	122	93
	Sabana Grande.....	1	1	1	31	27
	District.....	3	4	4	153	120
11	San German.....	1	2	4	157	125
12	Mayaguez.....	10	30	32	958	761
	Añasco.....	1	2	2	67	58.40
	District.....	11	32	34	1,025	819.40
13	Aguadilla.....	6	8	8	176	154
14	San Sebastian.....	3	3	3	75	54
	Lares.....	4	5	5	117	106.80
	District.....	7	8	8	192	160.80
15	Utua.....	2	2	2	27	21.83
16	Arecibo.....	1	2	2	51	48
17	Manati.....	2	5	5	120	80
18	Toa Alta.....	1	1	1	12	12
19	Bayamon.....	3	7	13	229	167
	Total.....	93	167	202	4,316	3,509.33

TABLE 28.—Number of buildings in use for schools during the school year.

	Locality.	Town.	Rural.	Agricultural.	Total.
1	San Juan	9	9		18
	Rio Piedras	3	10		13
	District	12	19		31
2	Carolina	3	12	1	16
	Rio Grande	2	13		15
	District	5	25	1	31
3	Fajardo	7	8		15
	Naguabo	1	5		6
	Vieques	1	6		7
	Culebra				
District	9	19		28	
4	Humacao	2	7		9
	Yabucoa	2	7		9
	Patillas	2	4		6
	District	6	18		24
5	Caguas	5	11		16
	San Lorenzo	2	7		9
	Aguas Buenas	1	3		4
	District	8	21		29
6	Guayama	8	14		22
	Cayey	3	10		13
	District	11	24		35
7	Aibonito	2	5		7
	Comerio	1	6		7
	Barros	4	12	2	18
	District	7	23	2	32
8	Coamo	4	15		19
	Juana Diaz	2	14		16
	Santa Isabel	2	5		7
	District	8	34		42
9	Ponce	12	33	1	46
10	Yauco	4	11		15
	Sabana Grande	2	7	1	10
	District	6	18	1	25
11	San German	2	14		16
	Lajas	1	8	1	10
	Cabo Rojo	2	10	1	13
	District	5	32	2	39
12	Mayaguez	4	21		25
	Añasco	3	11	1	15
	Maricao	1	5		6
	District	8	37	1	46
13	Aguadilla	3	16		19
	Aguada	1	6		7
	Isabela	2	10		12
	District	6	32		38
14	San Sebastian	2	12		14
	Lares	3	11		14
	Las Marias	1	9		10
	District	6	32		38
15	Utua do	5	13	1	19
	Adjuntas	2	9		11
	District	7	22	1	30

TABLE 28.—Number of buildings in use for schools during the school year—Continued.

Locality.		Town.	Rural.	Agricultural.	Total.
16	Arecibo	4	20	.....	24
	Camuy	3	12	.....	15
	District.....	7	32	.....	39
17	Manati	4	10	.....	14
	Ciales	1	7	.....	8
	Morovis	1	5	.....	6
	District.....	6	22	.....	28
18	Toa Alta.....	3	10	1	14
	Vega Baja.....	2	10	.....	12
	District.....	5	20	1	26
19	Bayamon.....	8	25	1	34
	Total	142	488	11	641

TABLE 29.—School board finances—Receipts and expenditures.

School district.	Locality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1905.	Receipts by school board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1906.
1	San Juan	\$24.35	\$37,834.16	.....	\$37,858.51	\$35,185.02	\$2,673.49
	Rio Piedras.....	187.21	6,396.29	\$1,145.23	7,728.73	4,015.35	3,713.38
2	Carolina	40.84	3,681.03	.....	3,721.37	3,101.30	620.07
	Rio Grande.....	200.75	3,756.71	.....	3,957.46	3,513.12	444.34
3	Fajardo	1,264.93	4,388.25	.....	5,653.18	3,749.40	1,903.78
	Naguabo	5.29	2,766.06	100.14	2,872.09	2,655.53	216.56
4	Vieques	4,912.56	4,876.86	.....	9,789.42	6,195.94	3,593.48
	Humacao .....	.13	4,935.93	.....	4,936.06	4,935.62	.44
5	Yabucoa	1.23	3,730.01	1,057.14	4,788.38	4,507.00	281.38
	Patillas	47.64	1,440.25	.....	1,487.89	1,082.24	405.65
6	Caguas	234.81	4,923.92	.....	5,158.73	4,478.54	680.19
	San Lorenzo.....	387.45	3,074.35	64.68	3,526.48	3,516.66	9.82
7	Aguas Buenas.....	4.85	1,294.08	103.01	1,401.94	1,401.94	.....
	Guayama	4,127.57	8,669.15	.....	12,796.72	11,923.32	873.40
8	Cayey	11.18	3,992.56	63.02	4,066.76	4,045.45	21.31
	Aibonito	5.55	1,710.16	.....	1,715.71	1,560.92	154.79
9	Comerio	11.59	1,383.57	156.20	1,551.36	1,551.36	.....
	Barros	82.74	2,426.41	.....	2,509.15	2,396.56	112.59
10	Coamo	16.09	12,542.93	65.00	12,624.02	4,585.36	8,038.66
	Juana Diaz.....	1,360.07	7,084.83	1,600.03	10,044.93	9,671.18	373.75
11	Santa Isabel.....	1,330.37	2,671.31	724.47	4,726.15	3,324.90	1,401.25
	Ponce	3,911.56	21,235.86	85.87	25,233.29	23,201.04	2,032.25
12	Yauco	6,675.66	6,054.04	.....	12,729.70	10,215.97	2,513.73
	Sabana Grande.....	50.54	1,733.14	714.50	2,498.18	2,498.18	.....
13	San German.....	20.16	5,735.79	460.00	6,215.95	4,215.32	2,000.63
	Lajas	1.22	2,976.58	545.05	3,522.85	2,851.97	670.88
14	Cabo Rojo.....	170.25	3,112.23	.....	3,282.48	2,722.90	559.58
	Mayaguez.....	905.06	9,290.11	270.50	10,465.67	10,465.67	.....
15	Añasco	213.68	4,942.78	1,251.67	6,408.13	6,394.43	13.70
	Maricao	97.81	2,569.43	540.39	3,207.63	2,377.54	830.09
16	Aguadilla.....	18.99	4,849.55	609.42	5,477.96	5,469.90	8.06
	Aguada	180.26	2,769.37	363.33	3,312.96	2,794.82	518.14
17	Isabela	3.25	1,292.80	393.98	1,690.03	1,690.03	.....
	San Sebastian.....	60.90	2,741.27	820.88	3,623.05	3,596.31	26.74
18	Lares	506.28	8,811.20	19.31	9,336.79	3,734.81	5,601.98
	Las Marias.....	196.66	4,331.84	585.68	5,114.18	3,783.43	1,330.75
19	Utua	384.62	5,666.00	73.97	6,124.59	5,116.42	1,008.17
	Adjuntas.....	76.62	3,891.69	21.70	3,990.01	3,951.68	38.33
20	Arecibo	20.01	9,882.26	398.21	10,300.48	10,282.59	17.89
	Camuy	45.71	10,294.30	986.26	11,324.27	11,301.34	24.93
21	Manati	320.62	6,918.90	276.00	7,515.52	7,268.08	247.44
	Ciales	171.28	2,379.22	29.26	2,579.76	2,579.65	.11
22	Morovis	86.84	1,352.81	102.87	1,542.52	1,517.91	24.61
	Toa Alta.....	466.58	3,345.89	.....	3,812.47	3,812.01	.46
23	Vega Baja.....	455.01	3,667.18	17.89	4,140.08	3,268.15	871.93
	Bayamon.....	276.03	7,153.43	898.89	8,328.35	8,308.84	19.51
Total		29,572.30	260,577.09	14,544.55	304,693.94	260,815.70	43,878.24

TABLE 30.—School board finances—Expenditures classified.

School district.	Locality.	Rent of school-houses.	House rent of teachers.	Salaries, employes.	Contingent expenses.	School furniture and equipment.	Text-books and school supplies.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total.
1	San Juan	\$12,466.83	\$3,508.37	\$6,467.32	\$320.20	\$2,774.06	\$206.60	\$4,441.64	\$35,185.02
	Rio Piedras	573.00	1,224.00	686.78	26.62	233.05	13.87	112.80	2,870.12
2	Carolina	1,159.82	1,251.00	329.34	44.80	42.46	28.55	245.33	3,101.30
	Rio Grande	1,290.00	1,429.60	436.87	79.50	51.99	35.75	189.41	3,513.12
3	Fajardo	1,044.33	1,053.33	635.98	93.20	599.79	13.10	309.67	3,749.40
	Naguabo	1,091.00	861.00	244.03	28.00	45.69	47.80	237.87	2,655.39
4	Vieques	636.00	748.00	695.74	63.29	156.54	22.55	3,873.82	6,195.94
	Humacao	734.00	1,541.00	1,166.72	132.95	171.85	45.69	1,143.41	4,935.62
5	Yabucoa	784.49	1,544.09	513.77	56.62	190.51	64.00	296.38	3,449.86
	Patillas	232.60	489.73	85.17	34.14	108.68	14.51	117.41	1,082.24
6	Caguas	1,150.13	2,115.33	702.77	62.06	265.67	2.15	180.43	4,478.54
	San Lorenzo	1,117.70	1,745.22	318.36	45.65	39.28	39.70	146.07	3,451.98
7	Agua Buenas	443.50	591.00	104.47	22.85	8.71	7.75	120.65	1,298.93
	Guayama	3,261.11	3,644.40	1,670.34	740.26	532.25	84.50	1,990.46	11,923.32
8	Cayey	1,275.00	1,821.00	429.59	114.42	54.13	8.75	279.54	3,982.43
	Aibonito	351.00	743.00	270.59	22.00	8.00	3.95	162.38	1,560.92
9	Comerio	329.00	782.33	97.81	53.54	35.30	27.93	69.25	1,395.16
	Barros	779.12	1,361.48	152.41	20.52	4.50	20.80	57.73	2,396.56
10	Coamo	1,992.60	1,644.00	421.59	51.63	56.30	17.00	337.24	4,520.36
	Juana Diaz	674.00	1,387.66	687.26	203.36	310.51	69.03	4,739.33	8,071.15
11	Santa Isabel	913.37	750.00	335.95	137.65	149.53	55.72	258.21	2,600.43
	Ponce	6,808.98	7,984.05	3,171.76	277.92	1,715.85	358.63	2,797.98	23,115.17
12	Yauco	1,114.00	2,006.41	1,087.27	649.74	585.95	36.05	4,736.55	10,215.97
	Sabana Grande	268.00	258.00	88.87	39.67	57.25	13.78	1,058.11	1,783.68
13	San German	567.00	1,955.00	668.18	103.28	90.42	24.95	346.49	3,755.32
	Lajas	498.00	680.00	315.24	142.44	99.04	22.15	550.05	2,306.92
14	Cabo Rojo	783.00	1,142.19	431.23	63.10	35.24	9.65	258.49	2,722.90
	Mayaguez	4,801.19	2,912.90	1,212.88	183.80	333.73	91.70	658.97	10,195.17
15	Añasco	1,976.04	1,890.08	423.40	80.49	227.62	36.95	508.18	5,142.76
	Maricao	451.00	474.51	251.70	91.53	238.97	36.95	292.49	1,837.15
16	Aguadilla	1,258.32	2,721.08	565.21	54.87	79.00	.....	182.00	4,860.48
	Aguaada	352.53	612.00	191.67	29.48	5.52	63.86	1,176.43	2,431.49
17	Isabcla	479.00	578.00	124.47	51.75	30.67	6.04	26.12	1,296.05
	San Sebastian	478.00	1,402.00	368.40	64.82	155.03	39.40	267.78	2,775.43
18	Lares	840.00	1,068.67	490.12	236.76	349.09	46.42	684.44	3,715.50
	Las Marias	1,297.00	988.00	397.85	79.30	117.21	52.89	265.50	3,197.75
19	Utuaao	1,724.96	1,839.00	417.78	303.66	127.65	17.05	612.35	5,042.45
	Adjuntas	1,301.00	1,919.66	374.04	127.17	58.64	7.50	146.97	3,929.98
20	Arecibo	2,260.00	3,896.00	1,443.74	100.68	584.62	58.12	1,541.22	9,884.38
	Camuy	864.00	1,571.30	339.94	125.30	84.89	23.02	7,312.63	10,315.08
21	Manati	1,883.42	1,506.28	797.59	296.09	290.46	32.71	2,185.53	6,992.08
	Ciales	1,071.46	1,012.00	126.16	171.37	37.20	1.10	131.10	2,550.39
22	Morovis	528.00	585.00	167.42	37.16	25.76	14.80	56.90	1,415.04
	Toa Alta	1,076.00	2,146.50	329.91	38.70	28.00	46.62	146.28	3,812.01
23	Vega Baja	804.00	1,170.30	426.72	121.67	457.84	30.60	239.13	3,250.26
	Bayamon	2,388.15	3,501.16	607.67	258.19	117.33	24.18	513.27	7,409.95
Total		68,171.65	81,055.63	31,266.08	6,082.20	11,766.78	1,924.82	46,003.99	246,271.15

TABLE 31.—School board finances—Outstanding floating debt classified.

School district.	Locality.	Rent of school-houses.	House rent of teachers.	Salaries, employees.	Contingent expenses.	School furniture and equipment.	Text-books and school supplies.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total.
1	Rio Piedras					\$125.00			\$125.00
2	Rio Grande	\$16.00			\$5.00		\$16.50	\$3.05	40.55
3	Naguabo		\$6.00					35.00	41.00
4	Humacao	128.00	414.00	\$112.00		.30	9.90	444.68	1,108.88
5	San Lorenzo	65.00		3.44		107.00			175.44
5	Aguas Buenas	667.00	201.00	5.00		114.15	2.00		989.15
6	Cayey	446.00	145.00	16.25	4.27	1.50	2.90	49.95	665.87
7	Comerio	90.00	46.00						136.00
7	Barros	3.12	28.00	14.00					45.12
9	Ponce	127.15	290.20		1.50		8.40	12.25	439.50
10	Sabana Grande	234.00	190.00					31.00	455.00
11	San German	133.00	222.00	131.00				60.78	546.78
11	Lajas		44.00						44.00
11	Mayaguez	758.00	476.33					57.00	1,291.33
12	Añasco		40.00						40.00
12	Maricao		30.00	25.00	2.30	8.00		6.00	71.30
13	Isabela	176.00	250.00	8.72				43.36	478.08
14	Las Marias	489.00	30.00	120.00	6.00		12.60	4.00	661.60
15	Utuado		30.00					2.50	32.50
15	Adjuntas	154.00	34.00		4.00	8.00	8.75	2.00	210.75
15	Ciales	110.00	22.00					138.00	270.00
17	Morovis	66.00						4.00	70.00
18	Toa Alta	128.00	31.00	2.00					161.00
19	Bayamon	338.50	440.00	61.00	30.35	187.15	8.67	50.75	1,116.42
	Total	4,128.77	2,969.53	489.41	58.42	551.10	69.72	944.32	9,215.27

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR
FOR PORTO RICO.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR FOR PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 30, 1906.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the department of the interior of Porto Rico, in compliance with instructions shown in your letter of June 30, 1906, to the governor of Porto Rico, which reads as follows:

I have the honor to invite your attention to section 24 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900 (31 Stat., 77), entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," which provides as follows:

"That the commissioner of the interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, and shall have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States as he may require, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress."

I have to request that you will cause this matter to be brought to the attention of the commissioner of the interior, with request that he will prepare and forward, through you, for my consideration, at a date not later than October 1, 1906, a report of the matters pertaining to Porto Rico with which he is charged under existing laws. It is also desirable that he embody in his report a detailed statement brought down to date of the character, quantity, and location of crown lands, the ownership of which the United States succeeded to by virtue of the treaty of Paris, together with a statement of the quantity and location of all unreclaimed or swamp lands in Porto Rico. This report should cover the period from July 1, 1902, to the date of its rendition. In this connection it is suggested that statistical statements embodied in the report should not be given from estimates where it is possible to obtain the same from original sources.

It is deemed proper to add that in the interest of economy it is desirable that the report should be as brief as circumstances will permit, and that all unimportant exhibits be omitted as well as photographs not intended to show the condition and industrial progress of the Territory.

The manuscript of the report should, as far as practicable, be typewritten, free from interlineations, properly paged, and provided with a table of contents. All exhibits should be suitably marked and referred to by such marks wherever mention is made of them in the body of the report.

It is desirable that the report of the commissioner of the interior of Porto Rico be submitted to the Department within the time above specified, in order that proper consideration may be given to the important subjects therein requiring attention in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President.

There is inclosed herewith for your information a copy of the Department regulations governing printing and binding.

I was appointed commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico on November 3, 1905.

Upon my arrival in the island I found that the roads, as a rule, were in excellent condition. The department of public works had recently been reorganized and the works in the various divisions systematized by my immediate predecessor, Hon. John Stewart Elliott, C. E.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

At the last session of the legislature, in March, 1906, an act was passed authorizing the issuance by the insular government of Porto Rico of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of constructing insular roads as set forth in the general plan, which will be alluded to later on. These bonds were to be sold on such terms as were most favorable to the government of Porto Rico, either in small amounts or by the entire issue at one time.

The act provided that no part of the issued bonds could be sold for less than their par value. The bonds are to be dated from January 1, of the year of the issue, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and to be of a denomination of \$1,000 each. The bonds are exempt from the payment of all taxes of any kind to the government of Porto Rico.

Section 10 of the act reads as follows:

The proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be devoted to the construction of any or all of the uncompleted portions of the following general plan of roads, including necessary bridges: *Provided, however,* That those portions of road passing through the urban zones of the municipalities of the island are not included in this general plan.

This plan includes all roads completed to date and an outline of work to be undertaken in the future, as follows:

GENERAL PLAN OF ROADS.

Road No. 1. From San Juan to Ponce Playa, via the towns of Rio Piedras, Caguas, Cayey, Aibonito, Coamo, Juana Diaz, and Ponce.

Road No. 2. From Rio Piedras to road No. 6, near Ponce, via Cataño, Bayamon, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, Manati, Arecibo, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, Isabela, Aguadilla, Aguada, Añasco, Mayaguez, San German, Sabana Grande, Yauco, Guayanilla, Peñuelas, and Ponce.

Road No. 3. From Ponce to Rio Piedras, via Santa Isabel, Salinas, Guayama, Arroyo, Maunabo, Yabucoa, Humacao, Humacoa Playa, Naguabo, Naguabo Playa, Ceiba, Fajardo, Luquillo, Rio Grande, and Carolina, with a branch from Canovanas to Loiza.

Road No. 4. From Cayey to Guayama.

Road No. 5. From Barranquitas to Humacao, via Aguas Buenas, Caguas, Gurabo, Juncos, and Piedras.

Road No. 6. From Ponce to Arecibo, via Adjuntas and Utuado.

Road No. 7. From Caguas to Las Piedras, via San Lorenzo.

Road No. 8. From Aguadilla to Adjuntas, via Moca, San Sebastian, and Lares.

Road No. 9. From Bayamon to Comerio.

Road No. 10. From road No. 2 at the Reyes Catolicos Bridge to Coamo, via Toa Alta, Corozal, and Barros.

Road No. 11. From Manati to Juana Diaz, via Ciales.

Road No. 12. From San Lorenzo to road No. 3, via Patillas.

Road No. 13. From Mayaguez to Arecibo, via Consumo, Las Marias, and Lares.

Road No. 14. From Consumo to road No. 8, via Maricao.

Road No. 15. From road No. 6, near Adjuntas, to road No. 1, near Aibonito, via Jayuya, Barros, and Barranquitas.

Road No. 16. From Yauco to road No. 14.

Road No. 17. From Lares to Jayuya, via Utuado.

Road No. 18. From El Boqueron to road No. 2, via Cabo-Rojo.

Road No. 19. From San German to El Boqueron, via Lajas.

Road No. 20. From road No. 11 to road No. 9, via Morovis, Corozal, and Naranjito.

Road No. 21. From road No. 1 near Coamo to Santa Isabel, via Baños de Coamo.

Road No. 22. From road No. 1, Las Cruces to Comerio, via Cidra.

Road No. 23. From road No. 3, near Rio Piedras, to Trujillo Alto.

The general plan of roads is clearly shown in the map accompanying the report.

In order to provide for an equal distribution of the million dollars throughout the island, as far as it is possible the construction of roads under the act will be undertaken simultaneously in various parts of the island.

Since the American occupation the roads constructed have been along the lines laid out in this plan. In order to show the part of this road system completed, Table No. 1 is presented.

TABLE No. 1.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

Road No.	Roads.	Total length.	Total completed to June 30, 1906.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by civil government.	
				Built.	Cost.	Built.	Cost.	Built.	Cost.
		<i>Kms.</i>	<i>Kms.</i>						
1	San Juan to Ponce Playa.....	135	135	\$1,358,234.33					\$4,250.00
2	Rio Piedras to Ponce.....	261.5	44	190,633.97					186,657.10
3	Ponce to Rio Piedras.....	206	135.7	61,355.12					190,718.40
4	Cayey to Guayama.....	26	26	507,870.93					
5	Barranquitas to Humacao.....	66	48	No date.					65,000.00
6	Ponce to Arecibo.....	82	81.5	261,568.06					314,133.00
7	Caguas to Las Piedras, via San Lorenzo.....	23	8.6	68,095.69					15,000.00
8	Aguadilla to Adjuntas.....	63	39.2	49,835.27					94,535.15
9	Bayamon to Comerio.....	28	19	66,149.02					120,250.00
10	Reyes Catolicos to Coamo.....	57	16	19,200.00					15,000.00
11	Mamati to Juana Diaz.....	48	13	13,627.00					57,623.66
12	San Lorenzo to road No. 3, via Patillas.....	28	3						3,284.90
13	Mayaguez to Arecibo.....	74.5	3						39,587.23
14	Consumo to road No. 8.....	27	7						12,394.69
15	Road No. 6, Adjuntas to Albonito.....	72	34.8						87,661.84
16	Yauco to road No. 14.....	18.5							
17	Lares to Jayuya.....	38							
18	El Boqueron to road No. 2.....	16	5.8						12,500.00
19	San German to El Boqueron.....	18	2						4,500.00
20	Road No. 11 to road No. 9.....	36	15.7						13,900.00
21	Coamo to Santa Isabel.....	14	5						1,914.90
22	Las Cruces to Comerio.....	17	8						
23	Road No. 3 to Trujillo Alto.....	8	6						9,855.31
	Total.....	1,362.5	755.8	2,560,927.07	141.7	1,085,697.07	325	1,218,265.68	

^aTwo concrete-steel bridges.
^bOne wooden bridge on piles.

^cGrading 14 kilometers.
^dMavilla bridge.

•Iron material bridge.

TABLE No. 1.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Roads.	Completed by civil government.				Total.		Remarks.
		Regular maintenance to June 30, 1906.		Special appropriation.		Kms.	Cost.	
		Built.	Cost.	Built.	Cost.			
		Kms.		Kms.				
1	San Juan to Ponce Playa.....	(a)	\$9,269.01			135	\$1,456,864.34	Caguas bridge under construction.
2	do Piedras to Ponce.....	(b)	754.48			119.5	348,045.55	
3	Ponce to Rio Piedras.....		47,785.46	4	\$14,839.68	136.7	347,315.36	Herrera bridge, \$2,174.61; Pipes Fajardo to Naguabo, \$870.10; Rio Grande de Loiza bridge, \$39,113.17; Creo bridge, \$621.58.
4	Cayey to Guayama.....					26	507,870.93	
5	Barranquitas to Humacao.....		1,000.00			48	270,229.48	
6	Ponce to Arecibo.....					31.5	899,560.95	
7	Caguas to Las Piedras, via San Lorenzo.			0.6	1,795.23	8.6	77,390.82	4 new bridges needed.
8	Aguadilla to Adjuntas.....		4,027.06			39.2	263,461.94	
9	Bayamon to Comerio.....		1,630.20		4,378.79	19	232,924.81	Guatemala bridge, \$1,988.10; Collazo bridge, \$1,434.25; Qda. Grande y Salada, \$604.71. \$1,630.20 expended in Rio Hondo bridge and 3 concrete pipes.
10	Reyes Catolicos to Coamo.....					16	69,859.99	
11	Manati to Juana Diaz.....					13	159,593.00	
12	San Lorenzo to road No. 3, via Padillas.					3	3,284.90	\$3,284.90 expended on section Puente Blanco to Patillas.
13	Mayaguez to Arecibo.....					27	143,438.77	
14	Consumo to road No. 8.....					7	12,394.69	Road completed from Mayaguez to Las Merias. 7 kilometers built from Consumo toward Maricao.
15	Road No. 6, Adjuntas to Albonito.....	(c)	799.50			34.8	88,460.84	
16	Yauco to road No. 14.....							o Barranquitas bridge.

b Concrete pipes.

c Caguas bridge.

TABLE No. 1.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued

Road No.	Roads.	Completed by civil government.				Total.		Remarks.
		Regular maintenance to June 30, 1906.		Special appropriation.		Kms.	Cost.	
		Built.	Cost.	Built.	Cost.			
		<i>Kms.</i>		<i>Kms.</i>				
17	Lares to Jayuya.....							
18	El Boqueron to road No. 2.....				5.8	\$12,500.00		
19	San German to El Boqueron.....				2.0	4,500.00		
20	Road No. II to road No. 9.....				15.7	42,192.65		
21	Coamo to Santa Isabel.....				5	1,914.90		
22	Las Cruces to Comerio.....	8	\$8,427.72		8	8,427.72		
23	Road No. 3 to Trujillo Alto.....				5	9,355.31		
	Total.....	8	73,683.43	4.6	755.8	4,959,586.95		

Excepting roads Nos. 1, 4, 6, and 7, the total lengths shown are approximate as complete surveys have not been made: \$2,637.89 paid since 1898 from trust-fund appropriation for right-of-way damages.

As will be seen, the table gives the number of kilometers and cost of all roads in the island to July 1, 1906.

It has been difficult to find the exact cost of some of the Spanish roads. For instance, the road from San Juan to Caguas and from Ponce to Coamo, on the military road (No. 1), was built about 1830 in small sections, some of the construction work having been performed by the municipalities and some by private subscription. The records now obtainable do not give accurate information, and in such cases we have been obliged to approximate the cost.

On July 1 there were about 50 kilometers of road so nearly completed that we expect to be able to turn them over to the maintenance account in October or November. This amount being under maintenance during the year 1906-7 will make a total of 805 kilometers of road, as stated later on in that part of this report which covers "maintenance of roads."

In order to show construction work year by year, Table No. 2 has been prepared.

TABLE No. 2.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

Spanish Government:	Kilos.
October 18, 1898.....	276.5
American Government:	
June 30, 1900.....	69.2
June 30, 1901.....	67.0
June 30, 1902.....	72.2
June 30, 1903.....	81.0
June 30, 1904.....	69.0
June 30, 1905.....	82.9
June 30, 1906.....	38.0
	479.3
Total.....	755.8

As I see no necessity for any change in the policy pursued by this department in road construction for the past two years, and as we will shortly begin construction work under the million-dollar loan act, an explanation of the scheme in the present report may be opportune.

In view of the great and immediate need of roads for the transportation of the constantly increasing crops in the island and the limited resources available for road construction, it was decided to build just as many kilometers of road as possible, trying in every way to reduce the first cost by avoiding for the present the construction of bridges which were not absolutely necessary. Dry masonry, costing less than \$2 per cubic meter, is now being used instead of cement masonry, which costs over \$8 per cubic meter. Small wooden culverts are being erected. In some places the beds of small streams which cross the roads at grade are being paved. The stone being used for the macadam is the best obtainable. All this work, excepting wooden culverts, is of a permanent nature. The wooden culverts, of course, will eventually have to be repaired or rebuilt. It is the intention of this department when such repairs become necessary to rebuild these culverts with pipes of masonry and concrete, doing a little of such work each year with money from the appropriations for the maintenance of roads. Culverts will eventually be placed over the streams now being paved. In some places masonry and concrete

culverts are being built, as nothing else is able to stand the rush of water from some of our mountain streams.

The benefit of this policy is very clearly demonstrated by the results accomplished on the Jayuya-Alto de la Bandera road. The estimate for building this road with masonry, culverts, etc., amounted to \$165 075. We will complete this work—21 kilometers of road—for less than \$50,000, and the depth and width of the macadam now being placed is the same as that of the original estimate.

Construction work for the year ending June 30, 1906, has been done under three distinct appropriations, first, \$50,000 for the completion of certain roads; second, the trust fund appropriations for various roads, and the balance from the fund for the maintenance and repair of roads.

The \$50,000 appropriation made by the legislature in March, 1906, for the completion of any or all of the following roads was expended as shown in Table No. 3:

TABLE No. 3.—\$50,000 appropriation.

Roads.	Appropriation.	Amount disbursed to June 30, 1906.	Balance June 30, 1906.	Work done.
Bayamon to Comerio	\$20,000	\$4,378.79	\$15,621.21	Rock and earth grading, 2 kilometers.
Ponce to Guayama	10,000	3,312.31	6,687.69	Earth grading, 3½ kilometers.
Río Grande to Naguabo	12,000	1,527.37	10,472.63	Grading 500 linear meters of road.
San Lorenzo to Las Piedras	6,000	1,795.25	4,204.77	Grading, 1,500 linear meters macadam placed, 600 linear meters.
San German to Lajas	2,000	.....	2,000.00	
Total	50,000	11,013.70	38,986.30	

Table No. 4 shows the expenditure for the construction and repair of roads and bridges under the trust fund to June 30, 1906.

TABLE No. 4.—Construction and repair of roads and bridges under trust fund—Continued.

Designation.	Appropriation.	Amounts disbursed to June 30, 1905.	Amounts disbursed during 1905-6.	Balance June 30, 1906.	Length of road under construction or repair under allotment.	Built to June 30, 1905.	Built during 1905-6.	Length to be built.	Remarks.
					Kms.	Kms.	Kms.	Kms.	
Consumo-Maricao road.....	\$12,394.69				10.0	7.0		3.0	6 kilometers built under military government.
Sabana Grande-San German road.....	10,000.00	\$12,394.69			8.2	7.5		0.7	
Manati-Giales road, Morovis branch....	8,900.00	8,900.00			5.7	5.7			
Rio Piedras-Trujillo Alto branch.....	9,355.31	7,923.72	\$1,431.59		8.0	3.5	1.5	3.0	Completed.
Manati River bridge.....	15,206.47	6,785.05	8,481.42			5.0			\$6,234.06} Convict labor. These amounts \$3,925.48} not included in appropriation or amount disbursed, but have been expended in these roads.
Coamo Springs road.....	1,914.90	14,425.82	\$2,171.47		23.0	4.5	7.5	11.0	
Jayuya-Alto de la Bandera road.....	34,361.14	13,096.80	14,408.43		15.0	4.0	11.0		
Humacao-Yabucoa road.....	27,505.23								
Barros-Barranquitas road.....	37,000.00	7,995.13	25,476.54	2,528.33	16.3	2.5	8.5	5.3	
Comerio-Naranjito road.....	5,000.00	5,000.00			6.0	4.0		2.0	
Adjuntas-Lares road.....	3,000.00		2,533.15	466.85	1.4		1.4		
Catano-Rio Piedras road.....	1,000.00		282.49	717.51	2.0		0.5	1.5	
Total.....	1,226,787.73	1,142,392.74	78,510.83	5,884.16	390.3	291.6	33.4	65.3	
VOLUNTARY PAYMENTS—TRUST FUND.									
Ponce-Penuelas road, trust fund (voluntary payments for the construction).	500.00		307.90	192.10					} Under survey. } Structure under contract,
Ponce-Penuelas road, trust fund.	180.00		85.50	94.50					
Constructing Cialites River bridge.....	514.00		27.50	486.50					
Total.....	1,194.00		420.90	773.10					

During the past year the Arroyo-Patillas and Humacao-Yabucoa roads were completed as to grading, culverts, and macadam. There are several bridges to be built on these roads, but until the general plan of roads approved by the last legislature is near completion I would not recommend any great expenditure of money for this purpose, because excepting for a few hours after very heavy rains these streams can always be forded with safety.

The Patillas road was completed with comparatively small expenditure on the part of the department, owing to the great help that was given by property owners in the neighborhood of the road in the way of furnishing free transportation of materials. When necessary we had at our disposal 20 carts a day, which were furnished gratis.

We are endeavoring to encourage the people of the island to assist the department in making good roads. Wherever property owners in the neighborhood of proposed roads showed a disposition to assist in the construction of such roads we made special efforts to hasten the work and facilitate the construction in every way possible. It has happened on more than one occasion that promises made by the property owners to assist the department in the construction of roads have not been kept. This was so in the Humacao-Yabucoa road, where the people of Humacao did not supply us with promised vehicles. We did, however, receive a little help from a few people near Yabucoa.

The legislature in 1903 made an appropriation for building the Humacao-Yabucoa and the Jayuya-Alto de la Bandera roads with convict labor. In that year expensive quarters on both roads were built and a small amount of stone was broken on the Humacao-Yabucoa section. It was then found that the work was too expensive, and the prisoners were returned to San Juan. The trust-fund allotments for the construction of the two roads were increased by adding to them the balance of the convict-labor appropriation.

The above statement is given to explain "Convict labor" in the remark column, Table No. 4.

On the Barros-Barranquitas and on the Jayuya-Alto de la Bandera roads work is still in progress. The table shows the work completed, money expended, and the work to be done.

The change of grade on the Adjuntas-Lares road near the town of Lares is not yet completed. The allotment for this work amounts to \$3,000.

On the Cataño-Rio Piedras and the Rio Piedras-Trujillo-Alto roads allotments were made to pay for the prison guards and the necessary expenses incident to the employment of convict labor on these roads. Table No. 4 shows the result of this work up to June 30, 1906.

Construction under the appropriation for maintenance is as follows:

CAROLINA BRIDGE.

Contracts for erecting a 34-meter steel bridge and 14.4-meter steel bridge, the abutments and erection of a 19.5-meter steel span, and for the west abutment and steel for a 96-meter bridge were awarded during the year.

The \$39,119.17 to pay for the above work was set aside from the \$200,000 appropriation. To complete the work \$18,000 will be needed.

With the exception of the 96-meter steel span and the west abutment all of the work has been accepted by this department.

As the east abutment of the 96-meter steel span and the abutments for the 14.4 and the 34 meter spans were built by the Spanish Government and were in very satisfactory condition, it was thought advisable to complete the work started by the Spanish engineers rather than to change the location of the bridge to a site which, in the opinion of the engineers of this department, would be more satisfactory, but which would not warrant the abandonment of the abutments already constructed. In addition to the abutments the steel for the 34 and 14.4 meter spans was at the bridge site.

It may be well at this time to give a brief history of the Carolina bridge.

Across the Rio Grande de Loiza, Carolina, the Spanish Government had built a 2-span wooden bridge of 67 meters at an estimated cost of 50,000 pesos. During a great storm which occurred June 29, 1860, the central pier of this bridge was destroyed, carrying away when it collapsed the two wooden spans.

On August 17, 1891, another heavy flood undermined and destroyed the west abutment.

In 1896 the Spanish Government made a plan for the reconstruction of the works, to consist of one steel span of 81.4 meters, two of 7.20 meters, and one of 34 meters, with an aggregate length of 129.8 meters, at an estimated cost of 104,453 pesos.

At the time of the American occupation in 1899 the above works were under way, but the flood of August 8 of said year, during the cyclone known locally as "San Ciriaco," proved in the most conclusive manner that the works as projected were inadequate. The bureau of public works then decided to use the steel span of 81.4 meters for a bridge over the "Mata de Platanos," crossing of the Manati River, where it was placed some time later.

I beg to call attention to two important changes made by this department in the project as approved by the Spanish officials. As shown by the history of the bridge, the 81-meter span planned for the river crossing did not, as record has shown, give sufficient opening for flood waters, so we are now building over the river a bridge of 96 meters and in addition have erected a 19.50-meter span, the steel of which was sent from our storehouse at Ponce.

CAGUAS BRIDGE.

"El puente de las damas," built over the Caguitas River in the year 1870, with the funds raised by the ladies of Caguas, was carried away during the flood which occurred at the time of the cyclone of 1899. Since that year this department has maintained at a very great expense a wooden bridge at this place.

A contract for steel for a 30.5-meter bridge for this place was signed on February 8, 1906. A contract was also let for the abutments, which were to be completed February 20, 1906. The contractor not having sufficient plant nor personnel sufficiently qualified to carry on this work in a proper manner, it was not completed at the expiration of the time set forth in the contract. Thinking that by allowing the contractor more time, but charging him the cost of inspection, more activity would be displayed and the work completed, extensions of time were given him. In spite of these

extensions the work dragged along, the contractor making no apparent effort to hasten the work. In June, 1906, owing to the refusal of the contractor to comply with certain clauses in the specifications, I decided to annul his contract. It is the intention now to finish this bridge by administration.

The iron bridges on the Aguadilla-Lares road and one on the Arroyo-Patillas road had only 2.95 meters for width of roadway. As this width was barely sufficient to allow the passage of an ox cart, it was decided to widen them. The bridges now have a width of 3.75 meters.

CULVERTS ON ROAD NO. 7.

The wooden culverts on road No. 7 being in such a condition that constant attention and repairs were necessary, a contract was let to replace them with concrete pipes.

During the fiscal year twelve of these pipes were built at a cost, including excavation, of \$870.10.

CONSTRUCTION, PONCE-GUAYAMA.

Three years ago, while repairing the road between Ponce and Santa Isabel, it was found that the section between kilometers 9 and 15, although not macadamized, was in a fair condition. Owing to the small amount of money appropriated for the work at the time, it was decided not to repair the section. Last year during the rainy season the section became so bad that immediate repairs were necessary, and \$5,000 was taken for this purpose from the \$200,000 appropriation for the maintenance of roads.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

The maintenance of insular roads has been carried on by the field and office force as organized by Hon. J. S. Elliott, former commissioner of the interior. This organization was very fully explained in his report for the year 1904-5.

The results obtained by the system employed during the fiscal year 1905-6 have been so satisfactory that no change will be made for the year 1906-7 excepting the extension of the system to an additional 125.5 kilometers of road, which will make for maintenance during the year 1906-7 a total of 805.5 kilometers of road instead of 680 for the year 1905-6.

For the compensation of labor, purchase of material, rent of tool sheds and "caminero" houses, repairs to bridges, road houses, bulkheads, and embankments, and other necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance and repair of insular roads there was appropriated the sum of \$200,000. This money was expended as follows:

For the maintenance of 680 kilometers of road.....	\$137, 201. 12
For Carolina bridge.....	39, 119. 17
Caguas bridge	9, 259. 01
Changing width of bridges on the Lares road.....	805. 54
Changing width of bridge on the Arroyo road.....	621. 58
Culverts on road No. 7.....	870. 10
Building road from kilometers 9 to 16 of the Ponce-Guayama road.....	5, 000. 00
Cement, pump, etc., to be used in various bridges.....	7, 123. 48
<hr/>	
Total.....	200, 000. 00

The table of expenditures for maintenance of roads presented as Table No. 5 will show what material was brought and how the money was expended on each section of road under maintenance.

The average cost per kilometer has been reduced this year to \$201.77. Upon estimates made early in the fiscal year it was thought that this work could be done for about \$190 per kilometer, but owing to the phenomenal increase in sugar cane and tobacco planting, which also increased the price of labor, it was impossible to get to this figure. Almost a general increase of 5 cents per day was made in the wages of the laborers, but even this at times was not enough inducement to get laborers for the work, which was therefore carried on with a very limited force. The cost of transportation has also increased. In many sections of the island this increase has amounted to more than 50 per cent. For instance, carts from San Juan to Caguas are scarce to-day at \$14 per trip, although last year the same trip was made for \$8.

The sections of road from San Juan to kilometer 38, Aguadilla to Lares, and Mayaguez to Anasco have received special attention this year. Resurfacing on these roads was badly needed.

Table No. 5 shows the amount of broken stone used.

TABLE No. 5.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads year ending June 30, 1906.

Roads divisions.	Length.	Broken stone and gravel for macadam.						Inspection.	Tools, repairs, and purchase.	Landslides, etc.		Miscellaneous, house repairs to road house.	Repairs, bridges, and culverts.	Total.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.	
		Stone delivered July 1, 1905-June 30, 1906.		Stone placed.		Average cost 1906, per cubic meters.	Balance June 30, 1906, cubic meters.			Cost.	Average cost per kilometer.					Cost.
		Cubic meters.	Average cost per cubic meter.	Cubic meters.	Cost.											
San Juan to kilometer 36...	36	\$5,742	1,662	2,641.37	1.59	9,122	\$7,522.59	\$2.53	756	\$932.01	\$1,091.42	\$166.05	77.99	\$23,698.02	\$658.28	
Kilometer 36 to kilometer 80	44	606	3,085	5,162.08	1.67	1,330	2,341.79	1.76	938	1,440.95	681.04	77.99	77.99	9,245.48	210.12	
Kilometer 80 to Ponce-Playa	54	2,325	588	816.15	1.19	4,361	3,980.59	.91	1,049	357.50	78.91	462.64	462.64	12,561.92	232.63	
Catano to Vega Alta.....	27	432	1,758	2,007.35	1.14	1,097	1,159.42	1.06	23	419.96	15.55	81.14	81.14	3,585.33	132.77	
Aguadilla to Camuy.....	42	702	1,340	2,377.64	1.77	2,045	2,752.63	1.35	415	513.70	12.23	132.88	274.55	7,694.85	183.21	
Mayaguez to Anasco.....	9	188	578	645.13	1.12	1,184	948.41	.80	344	344.00	6.44	147.75	510.59	4,475.98	497.33	
Mayaguez to Yauco.....	45	1,745	2,558	1,059.25	.41	1,336	1,401.12	1.05	987	1,074.15	23.87	96.99	438.78	5,291.75	117.59	
Ponce to Guayama.....	41	1,801	1,641	2,204.67	1.34	4,359	737.11	1.12	.....	76.25	1.86	142.52	142.52	3,709.07	90.46
Cayey to Arroyo.....	34	878	1,641	2,204.67	1.34	2,085	2,006.99	.96	434	1,345.00	35.33	393.71	14.79	7,545.33	198.56	
Arroyo to Puente Blanco...	4	60	1,067	1,310.82	1.23	1,062	826.48	.78	65	671.89	17.23	292.27	292.27	5,074.74	130.12	
Caguas to Humacao Playa...	39	1,629	3,423	3,872.62	1.13	2,477	3,945.93	1.59	1,151	2,178.72	26.57	172.37	172.37	11,493.03	140.16	
Ponce to Arecibo.....	82	100	690	414.00	.60	2,313	2,106.76	.92	1,810	513.89	10.20	813.27	182.48	9,798.57	195.97	
Rio Piedras to Fajardo ^a ...	20	.....	1,389	441.62	.32	1,884	943.41	.68	.....	188.50	47.13	478.26	56.00	1,486.58	371.64
Trujillo Alto branch ^b	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fajardo Naguabo Playa.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yabucoa to Mambuco ^c	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humacao to Yabucoa.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aguadilla to Lares.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayamon to Comerio.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reyes Catholicos to Corozal..	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manatí-Clares and Morovis branch.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez to Las Marías....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	680	18,677	34,765	44,965.47	1.29	44,393	39,066.26	.88	9,049	14,645.30	21.53	4,604.81	3,605.14	137,201.12	201.77	

^a\$65.15 for ferryboat at "Carolina" River.

^bSome construction.

^cRepairs made with "tosca" not included in broken stone.

Average of stone used per kilometer, 55.3 cubic meters. Average of stone bought per kilometer, 51.1 cubic meters.

For the 680 kilometers of road under maintenance, an average per kilometer of 65.3 cubic meters of stone was used during the year, and it is safe to say that under the careful supervision given to this work every meter has been used to good advantage. Instead of putting on an entirely new course of stone, 4 inches in depth, where the roads had become rutted or slightly worn, we have picked the old surface and by the addition of a small quantity of stone have put the roads in first-class condition, thus reducing the amount of stone used per kilometer and increasing the number of kilometers left in good repair.

The work shown in the table under the heading "landslides cleaning, etc.," has consisted principally of work known as "rebaje de paseos, or the cutting down of shoulders.

The old system of building roads in Porto Rico was to build a road with very little crown and with shoulders practically level. Previously the roads were maintained by the system of "peones camineros," one of whose duties was to cut the grass on these paseos or shoulders. When this system was done away with it was found that in rainy weather the grass on the shoulders caught all the dirt and refuse from the road that was washed toward the sides by the heavy rains. We have spent considerable money this year in different sections of the island giving to the "paseos" a slope which, even with the grass growing upon them, will in no way retard the flowing of water and refuse into the side ditches. This work is not necessary on all insular roads, and during the past year it was done only on those sections where so much refuse had accumulated on the paseos that it was impossible for the water to flow immediately into the ditches. During the coming fiscal year we will complete the "rebaje de paseos," so that in future years the paseos can be kept clean at very little expense.

The following comparative table will show the expenditures for maintenance for the last four years:

TABLE No. 6.—*Expenditures for maintenance for four years.*

Year.	Kilometers under maintenance.	Total cost of maintenance.	Cost per kilometer.	Broken stone used per kilometer (cubic meters.)
1903	445.1	\$176,783.07	\$397.18	62.5
1904	518.2	193,737.37	373.87	58.3
1905	662.0	193,021.17	291.57	66.5
1906	680.0	137,201.12	201.77	65.3

One of the most injurious instruments to good roads in Porto Rico is the 2-wheeled ox cart. While these vehicles are possibly necessary in the plantations and farms of the island, they should be prohibited from traveling upon the "carreteras," or macadamized roads. On well-crowned roads all the weight of the wagons is thrown on one wheel, which necessarily cuts into and destroys the surface of the road. While turning on the road the pivot wheel tears the macadam, and if traveling on the side of the road the outside wheel wears away the embankment. This antiquated method of transportation is absolute torture to the oxen. The carts are so loaded that it is presumed they will balance on a level road. Unfortunately for the oxen, the

roads in Porto Rico are anything but level. When going uphill the wagons tilt backward, pulling up the heads of the oxen, and the strain upon their neck muscles is tremendous. When going downhill the load tilts forward and presses the heads of the animals close to the ground. They can not exert their strength to keep the vehicle at a walking pace, and are forced down the hill at a run. It happens too frequently that oxen are found dead on the roads at the foot of the hills in Porto Rico.

The use of the "garrocha," or goad, in vogue during the Spanish times, has been made illegal by law. Still this instrument of torture was mild compared with the two-wheeled cart.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For the maintenance, repair, and construction of public buildings there was allotted or appropriated for use during the fiscal year 1905-6 the following sums:

Expenses executive mansion-----	\$12,000.00
(The appropriation was increased 14 cents by a disallowance made by the auditor in the month of December, 1906.)	
This amount has been practically expended in general repairs for the conservation of the building, care of grounds, wages of employes in connection therewith, telephone service, purchase, renewal, and repair of furniture, and miscellaneous and necessary incidental expenses.	
Maintenance and repair of public buildings-----	16,303.26
(This includes \$15,000 appropriated by the legislature and \$1,303.26 transferred by the governor.)	
Water rental-----	10,000.00
Electric light-----	5,000.00
Chapel Boy's Charity School (transferred from miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor)-----	1,500.00
Reform school, Mayaguez, not to exceed-----	20,000.00
District court, Arecibo, balance July 1, 1905, of no fiscal year appropriation-----	1,902.50
Military barracks, Ponce, for district court and jail (balance July 1, 1905, of no fiscal year appropriation)-----	2,718.94
Infantry barracks, Mayaguez, installation of district court and insular police-----	1,800.00
Infantry barracks, Mayaguez, installation of jail (allotted from appropriation for extension of jail systems in Porto Rico)-----	2,500.00
Arecibo jail (balance July 1, 1905, of no fiscal year appropriation)---	34,406.88
Erection of second story on the presidio (allotted from appropriation for extension of jail systems in Porto Rico)-----	20,000.00

In the maintenance and repair of public buildings the \$13,403.26 left after deducting \$2,900, the amount transferred for water and light, was expended for repairs in the following buildings:

- Intendencia, San Juan.
- Diputacion building, San Juan.
- Audiencia, San Juan (property of Federal Government, but second floor used by supreme court and maintained by the insular government).
- Pabellon, San Juan.
- Fortaleza No. 5, San Juan.
- Fortaleza No. 2, San Juan. (Section 1, residence of the commissioner of education. Section 2, residence of the auditor. Section 3, residence of the commissioner of the interior.)
- Manicomio, San Juan.
- Presidio, San Juan.
- San Francisco Barracks, San Juan.
- San Francisco No. 60, San Juan.

Public works storehouse, Marina, San Juan.
 Public works storehouse (hornos militares), terraplen, San Juan.
 Insular police barracks, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 San Geronimo powder magazine, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Girls' Charity School, Santurce, San Juan.
 Boys' Charity School, Santurce, San Juan.
 Convalecencia, Rio Piedras.
 Leper colony, Cabras Island, San Juan.
 Jail and court building, Ponce.
 Blind asylum, Ponce.
 Public works building, Ponce.
 Capitania del Puerto Ponce.
 Capitania, Playa de Mayaguez.
 Old agricultural station, Mayaguez.
 Barracks, Mayaguez.
 District jail, Arecibo.
 District court building, Arecibo.
 Industrial school.
 Government building, Caguas.
 Government building, Humacao.
 Government building, Vieques.

These repairs consisted principally in the installation of sanitary plumbing system in the intendencia, fortaleza No. 5, and in the presidio, and in general plumbing repairs in various buildings; also in renovating and improving the government building at Caguas; repair of building occupied by the insular police in Ponce; construction of a new drafting room in the intendencia building and for general repairs and paintings in various buildings.

The \$10,000 appropriated for water and the \$5,000 for light proved insufficient and it was necessary to transfer from the \$16,303.26 for repair and maintenance of public buildings the sum of \$2,900.

CHAPEL BOY'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

This money was expended for the building of a new roof and general conservation of the building.

REFORM SCHOOL.

As it was impossible to obtain from the city of Mayaguez a good title on the land offered by the municipality for the reform school no part of the \$20,000 available for the construction of the building has been expended, except the salary of the employee engaged upon the drawing up of plans and the necessary expenses in investigating the proposed site. The plans are completed and work can be begun upon the acceptance of the site by the governor.

Work at the district court of Arecibo, military barracks of Ponce, and infantry barracks of Mayaguez, for which special appropriations or allotments were made, consisted principally in the installation and fitting up of the buildings for the purposes intended.

ARECIBO DISTRICT JAIL.

In September, 1905, a contract amounting to \$28,995 was awarded for the construction of the Arecibo Jail. This building was practically completed on June 30, 1906.

As the lease which the insular government held for the building used as a jail at Puerta de Tierra expired on June 30, 1906, and as the city, at a sale held on February 20, 1906, sold this building to the American Tobacco Company, we were forced to provide quarters

before July 1 for the prisoners therein confined. Knowing that the Arecibo Jail would be completed by July 1 it was vitally necessary to provide quarters for the sick, women prisoners, and men awaiting trial. It was decided that the only way that this could be done before July 1 would be to build a second story on the presidio. Work started on April 3, and the prisoners began to move in June 30, 1906.

The money allotted for the Boys' Charity School, Girls' Charity School, Manicomio, and leper colony was expended principally in general repairs of the buildings, such as new floors, improving the plumbing, and general painting.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Owing to the fact that there never has been an appropriation made for the survey of public lands, it is absolutely impossible to make any definite report on this important branch of this department.

During the past year the chief of the bureau and the clerk have been busy classifying and tabulating the records concerning public lands. In addition, the following surveys have been made:

The property known as "Los oficiales," at Mayaguez, 200 acres; Normal School property, at Rio Piedras, 68 acres, and also a survey near the lagoon San Jose and Torrecillas, which will give an approximate area of 3,500 acres.

Realizing the necessity of having surveys made, it was thought advisable to use some of the money appropriated for contingent expenses, office of the commissioner.

At the last session of the legislature I introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of \$10,000 for a general survey of public lands. We suspect that on many of these lands there are squatters who are farming a few acres here and there and who do not pay taxes, but it is impossible to interfere in any way until we can fairly establish the boundaries of the government property.

For some reason or other the bill was defeated in the lower house of the legislature, although it passed the executive council by an unanimous vote.

At present we have merely a vague idea as to the exact location of public lands, and until we can secure some money from the legislature for the purpose of a general survey I can see no hope of definitely locating these properties. I intend to use every effort to secure such an appropriation at the next session of the legislature.

Table No. 7 shows the land and buildings rented under article 135 of the Political Code.

TABLE No. 7.—Leases made during fiscal year 1905-6.

Name.	Description.	Locality.	Date of contract.	Time.	Rent.		Assessed value.
					Annual.	Monthly.	
Fritze, Lundt & Co.	Tinglado de la Playa.	Ponce	Oct. 14, 1905	3		\$51.00	
Miguel de Porrata Doria	Lands of Caja de Muertos Island.	do	Sept. 3, 1905	15	\$50.00		
Gandia & Stubbe.	Left wing of Hornos Militares	San Juan	Dec. 1, 1905	2	240.00		
Victor Mourraile	Keys called "Manuel Kitt, Chiva de afuera y de Tierra."	Vieques	do	5	21.54		
Central Aguirre	Islas Caribes.	Jobo Bay	Feb. 20, 1905	10	50.00		
Louis E. Tuzo	Right wing of Hornos Militares	San Juan	Jan. 1, 1906	1		40.00	
Eugenio Morales	82 and 60 cuerdas.	Peñuelas	Jan. 15, 1906	10	35.00		\$700.00
Luis M. Purcell	City lot, calle de Bertoly.	Ponce	Jan. 26, 1906	10	46.20		924.00
Marcelino Rivera	20 cuerdas, barrio San Patricio; 30 cuerdas, barrio San Patricio.	do	Feb. 23, 1906	4	5.00		100.00
Cristóbal Hernández	37 cuerdas of land, barrio Marueño	do	Feb. 6, 1906	4	37.00		100.00
Juan Príncipe	54 cuerdas of land, barrio San Patricio	do	Feb. 25, 1906	4	30.00		300.00
Pedro Freire	30 cuerdas of land, barrio Sabanal	Cidra	Feb. 5, 1906	4	28.26		565.00
Cesáreo Rivera	30 cuerdas of land, barrio Bayamon.	do	Feb. 15, 1906	4	10.50		210.00
Juan Delgado	150 cuerdas of land, barrio San Patricio.	Ponce	Mar. 13, 1906	4	84.00		1,600.00
Manuel Agosto	80 cuerdas of land, barrio Cuyuy	Loiza	Feb. 10, 1906	8	40.00		
Porro Rican Leaf Tobacco Co.	Camihero house	Kilometers 80, road No. 1.	Mar. 3, 1906	4		30.00	
United States Government	Post-office	San Juan	Sept. 1, 1906	5	2,700.00		
Sandahio Montilla.	Camihero house	Caguas	May 21, 1906	2		4.00	

CONTRACTS OF LEASE PRIOR TO FISCAL YEAR 1905-6.

United States Government	Office for the Weather Bureau	San Juan, Fortaleza street, No. 5.	Jan. 8, 1901	5	\$600.00		
Enrique Bird.	96 cuerdas of land, barrio Quebrada Fajardo.	Ponce	Jan. 31, 1905	5	240.00		
Enrique Chevaller	524.30 cuerdas of land, barrio Guayamilla	Ponce	Dec. 17, 1904	15	65.54		
F. J. Rosaly, Telephone Co.	Building known as "Capitania del Puerto"	Ponce to Playa	Dec. 24, 1904	5	240.00		

Propositions for renting public lands have been received from nearly all the towns of the island, but owing to the lack of surveys and the very poor descriptions we have of the public lands it has been impossible to lease more public properties than those shown in table No. 7.

The insular treasury is collecting rent on public lands and buildings amounting to \$6,290.54 per year. The land rented being less than 1 per cent of the total acreage of public lands in Porto Rico, much of which can not be considered as first class, it will be seen that a great benefit would be derived from the renting of all the public lands in the island. This, however, can not be done until a sufficient appropriation is made for the purpose of making surveys and having the land properly registered.

With \$5,000 appropriated by the last legislature for special surveys in the fiscal year 1906-7 we expect to be able to make surveys of land which, when rented, will show an annual return to the insular treasury far in excess of the amount appropriated.

I would recommend for the next fiscal year an appropriation of at least \$20,000 for that purpose.

RAILROADS.

It is the desire of the present administration to increase as far as possible railway facilities in the island.

During the past year the American Railroad Company has greatly extended its system. Numerous industrial corporations also have secured franchise for building railroad lines for transportation of crops.

In order to give a view of the various transportation facilities on the island of Porto Rico I have prepared the accompanying map, which shows railways already constructed and under construction and also those for which franchises have been granted but on which work has not yet begun.

BUREAU OF DOCKS AND HARBORS.

The collection of harbor dues in San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez shows an increase of \$4,119.31 over the previous fiscal year.

The following comparative table will show the monthly collection in the three ports for the past two years:

TABLE NO. 8.—Harbor fees in San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez.

Month.	San Juan, fiscal year—		Ponce, fiscal year—		Mayaguez, fiscal year—	
	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.
July.....	\$1,917.67	\$2,053.98	\$259.19	\$153.01	\$162.09	\$159.75
August.....	1,689.64	1,365.01	234.30	114.47	145.25	109.00
September.....	1,193.20	1,282.70	229.80	195.68	109.67	186.24
October.....	1,643.24	1,102.10	216.30	321.85	183.79	211.48
November.....	1,232.13	1,386.82	294.10	332.58	220.32	123.18
December.....	1,921.31	1,222.34	320.69	339.94	278.42	171.28
January.....	1,720.12	1,692.12	346.35	202.20	300.24	125.53
February.....	1,636.29	1,743.47	147.40	264.86	132.63	211.56
March.....	1,568.47	1,487.16	560.63	455.30	338.08	174.29
April.....	2,287.35	1,823.72	283.61	166.63	308.02	104.77
May.....	2,188.78	1,370.69	322.15	352.27	342.93	163.63
June.....	1,830.47	1,415.44	400.20	349.48	261.13	172.07
Total.....	20,828.67	17,945.55	3,614.72	3,248.27	2,782.57	1,912.83

RECAPITULATION.

Grand total, fiscal year—		
1905-6	-----	\$27, 225. 96
1904-5	-----	23, 106. 65
Increase	-----	4, 119. 31

Table No. 9 gives particulars as to the number, character, and tonnage of vessels for the past two years.

In order to show the nature of this collection, I insert below the text of sections 57 and 58 of the harbor regulations:

SECTION 57. Every vessel coming from ports outside the island of Porto Rico that enters, uses, or makes fast to any pier, wharf, or bulkhead in any harbor of Porto Rico, or makes fast to any vessel lying at such pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or to any other vessel lying outside of such vessel shall pay for the use of such pier, wharf, or bulkhead for every calendar day or part thereof as follows:

Every vessel of two hundred (200) tons or under, two cents per ton; and for every vessel of over two hundred (200) tons, two cents per ton for the first two hundred tons and three-quarters of one cent per ton for every additional ton.

Only 50 per cent of the above shall be collected on vessels having less than fifty (50) gross tons.

These charges will be based on the vessel's gross tonnage, to be ascertained from the vessel's register, license, or other official documents, and in the absence of such documents upon the estimate of the captain of the port.

SECTION 58. Every vessel coming from ports outside of the island of Porto Rico entering and using a harbor and not using or making fast to any pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or does not make fast to any vessel lying at a pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or to any other vessel lying outside of such vessel, but uses the public wharf or bulkhead or shore for the purpose of loading or unloading merchandise or ballast by means of lighters, shall pay for a calendar day, or a part thereof, while so engaged in loading or unloading by means of lighters the following:

Every vessel of two hundred (200) tons or under, one-half of one cent per ton; for every vessel of over two hundred tons, one-half of one cent per ton for the first two hundred (200) tons and one-fourth of one cent per ton for every additional ton.

Only 50 per cent of the above shall be collected on vessels having less than fifty (50) gross tons.

These charges will be based on the vessel's gross tonnage, to be ascertained from the vessel's register, license, or other official documents, and in the absence of such documents upon the estimate of the captain of the port.

The charges provided for in this section shall not apply to vessels calling for coal, water, or provisions necessary for a continuance of their voyage.

TABLE No. 9.—*Number, character, and tonnage of vessels entering San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez.*

	San Juan.				Ponce.				Mayaguez.			
	Year 1905-6.		Year 1904-5.		Year 1905-6.		Year 1904-5.		Year 1905-6.		Year 1904-5.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
American:												
Vessels....	215	52	184	35	111	41	78	32	92	25	61	19
Tonnage..	720,859	38,151	522,629	25,982	332,499	25,616	234,673	18,560	308,945	9,185	189,092	5,088
Foreign:												
Vessels....	128	20	129	25	108	33	123	36	80	20	73	31
Tonnage..	401,482	3,131	367,493	4,419	276,371	5,270	277,654	6,037	153,607	3,025	132,459	4,215
American Govern- ment:												
Vessels....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	17	.....	9	.....
Foreign Govern- ment:												
Vessels....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Other vessels..	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

At present the lack of sufficient docking facilities for the shipping interests of Porto Rico is a serious detriment to the commerce of the island. There is only one pier in the harbor of San Juan, and that is owned by a private corporation. Owing to the lack of docking facilities the steamship companies doing business in the island have, from time to time, experienced great inconvenience in discharging their cargoes. On several occasions ships have been forced to unload by lighters, which is not only extremely expensive, but

dangerous and prejudicial when the cargoes consist of live stock and perishable freight.

In view of the tremendous increase in the commerce of the island, the question of additional docking facilities is a very vital one. The prosperity of the island depends largely upon the condition of the docks and harbors.

A franchise has already been granted to one corporation to build a pier in the harbor, and at the next session of the legislature the question of building a government pier, for use by all vessels, will be taken up.

BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

It has been found necessary within the past few months to make certain radical changes in the bureau of insular telegraph.

I found upon my arrival on the island that the telegraph service was costing the government of Porto Rico about \$20,000 annually in excess of its receipts. Upon investigation it was found that this was largely due to an unequal distribution of salaries and to the fact that operators in offices where the receipts were barely sufficient to pay for office rent were receiving salaries equal to those paid to operators in large offices where the receipts were fairly high. It appeared also that while many of the offices in the island were supplied rent free by the various municipalities other towns giving a minimum of receipts charged rental for the use of offices for telegraph purposes. I wrote to the alcaldes of the various municipalities where office rent was charged, calling their attention to the fact that many municipalities supplied the government with office room for telegraph stations without cost, and requested that they submit the matter to their respective municipal councils with a view to securing the same facilities. In thirteen cases the municipalities agreed to do this. Others intimated that they also would supply us with office rent free beginning with the fiscal year in July. There is every reason to expect that, with the exception of the large stations in Ponce and Mayaguez, office rent will not be a factor in the expenditures of the insular telegraph service after January 1, 1907.

In one station, Quebradillas, where the receipts were unusually low and which has telegraphic service at a distance of a few kilometers on either side, it was decided to remove the office altogether.

At other points where receipts were very low and where there did not seem to be any possibility of such increase as to warrant the payment of an operator's salary, the telegraph station was removed and a telephone substituted, the operation of which only costs the government about \$5 a month. So far, this scheme has worked with great satisfaction.

While the interests of the island demand an increase in the telegraph service, it is not advisable to install telegraph stations in the smaller towns of the island, as the expense of operators' salaries, office rents, instruments, etc., would largely exceed the receipts. At the last session of the legislature a bill was enacted appropriating the sum of \$15,000 to extend the insular telegraph system by means of telephone lines. We are now connecting the more important of the smaller towns with the nearest telegraph stations, and telegraph messages will be received by telephone and transmitted at the usual rate. This telephone system is proving a profitable investment to the department.

It is my intention also to install a long-distance telephone service between San Juan and Ponce and intermediate towns. This is much needed by the mercantile interests of the island and can be done at a comparatively small expense with our present plant. It will undoubtedly prove an additional source of revenue.

The minimum salary of telegraph operators was \$40 per month, and while the majority of the operators were employed at this salary there were others who received \$1,080 per annum. In a great many cases the salaries of the operators exceeded the receipts of the office. In order to prevent the insular telegraph service being such a financial drag upon the government, I decided to make a general reduction in the salaries of those receiving \$40 per month in most cases to \$30, and making a proportional decrease through the service until an adjustment of the actual cost of maintaining the telegraph service is definitely established. I decided also to increase the price of paid messages to 25 cents per ten words, which is the general rate in the United States. When these regulations were put into effect the operators of the insular telegraph service and the people of Porto Rico were notified that these measures were only temporary, and that as soon as an adjustment could be made increases would be made in the salaries of those operators who merited such treatment and at the same time the price of paid messages would be reduced. This arrangement went into effect on June 1, 1906, and has worked very satisfactorily. The receipts of the office for the past few months have shown a decided increase over the expenditures.

It is hoped by the new arrangement to have the bureau of insular telegraph in such a condition by January 1, 1907, that the service will be self-supporting and that the price of paid telegrams will be reduced to a minimum.

Table No. 10 shows the cash receipts and expenditures, earnings, etc., for the bureau of insular telegraph during the year 1905-6.

A comparative statement in tabulated form, Table No. 11, is added, giving cash receipts and expenditures for the past three years.

TABLE No. 10.—*Statement showing amount of cash receipts, computed value of free messages, including the difference between half and full rates on official messages, apparent gross earnings, amount expended for salaries and incidentals, earnings, net and apparent, and the deficit for each month of the fiscal year 1905-6.*

Fiscal year 1905-6.	Cash receipts.	Value of free messages.	Apparent gross earnings.	Expended.		Total exp- ended.	Earnings.		Deficit.
				Salaries.	Incidentals.		Net.	Appar- ent.	
July	\$3,016.43	\$2,245.38	\$5,261.81	\$4,031.65	\$261.71	\$4,293.36	.....	\$968.45	\$1,276.93
August	2,875.03	2,079.98	4,955.01	4,039.66	420.47	4,460.13	.....	494.88	1,585.10
September ..	3,090.32	1,870.86	4,961.18	4,037.68	526.55	4,564.23	.....	396.95	1,473.91
October	4,198.26	734.53	4,932.79	4,065.65	1,671.88	5,737.53	.....	.....	1,539.27
November ..	3,733.21	510.00	4,243.21	4,060.67	1,029.59	5,090.26	.....	.....	1,357.05
December ..	3,757.75	700.14	4,457.89	4,051.01	935.57	4,986.58	.....	.....	1,228.83
January	5,385.20	690.14	6,075.34	4,061.65	1,152.39	5,214.04	\$171.16	\$61.30	.....
February ..	4,557.89	763.36	5,321.25	4,062.33	601.89	4,664.22	.....	557.03	106.33
March	5,967.36	887.42	6,854.78	4,066.67	486.55	4,553.22	1,414.14	2,301.56	.....
April	4,396.85	880.27	5,277.12	4,034.48	2,244.42	6,278.90	.....	.....	1,882.05
May	4,754.82	816.55	5,571.37	3,685.67	539.46	4,225.13	529.69	1,346.24	.....
June	4,608.12	758.20	5,366.32	3,460.67	2,106.23	5,566.90	.....	.....	958.78
Total ..	50,344.24	12,936.83	63,278.07	47,657.79	11,976.71	59,634.50	2,114.99	6,926.41	11,468.25

NOTE.—The column "Deficit" shows the difference between cash earnings and expenditures. From October 1, 1905, all official messages, except police, Army, and Navy, paid half rates.

TABLE No. 11.—Statement showing total appropriated, total expended for salaries and incidentals, total cash receipts, total value of free business, total value of messages handled, and deficit for fiscal years 1903-4, 1904-5, and 1905-6.

Fiscal year.	Appropriation, salaries, and incidentals.	Expended, salaries and incidentals.	Cash receipts.	Value of free business, including difference between half and full rate on official telegrams.	Total value of messages handled.	Deficit.
1905-6	\$62,720.00	\$59,634.50	\$50,341.24	\$12,936.83	\$63,278.07	\$9,293.26
1904-5	58,800.00	57,569.57	35,855.79	32,538.99	68,394.78	21,713.78
1903-4	47,751.80	44,601.53	29,979.72	16,975.00	46,954.72	14,621.81

NOTE.—A falling off in free business for the fiscal year 1905-6 is shown, and it is thought that the shrinkage is due to the fact that messages on official business formerly transmitted free have been charged for, since October 1, at one-half of the commercial rate. The total receipts for the year on half-rate messages is \$1,325.10.

The column "Deficit" shows the difference between expenditures and cash receipts. By adding the value of "Free business" to cash receipts the apparent earnings would be as follows: 1903-4, \$2,353.19; 1904-5, \$10,825.21; 1905-6, \$3,643.57.

During the fiscal year 1905-6 105 kilometers of line were built at a cost, for labor, transportation, etc., of \$3,176.60 and 400 new poles were paid for, costing \$1,159.70, which amounts are included in the item of \$59,634.50.

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES.

It is my intention to make radical changes during the year in the bureau of archives. That department has been practically neglected since the American occupation.

Some time ago an effort was made to classify and systematize the various records, reports, and "expedientes," which were scattered promiscuously in various departments of the government. These documents, some of which are of great value and of the utmost importance, were arranged without regard to the character of the contents in packages containing from ten to twenty expedientes. There are at present more than 12,000 of these packages in sight.

The bureau of archives has at present a force of only three men— one chief and two assistants. At the present rate of progress it will occupy these men many years of hard work to get these documents into any condition of utility.

I propose at the next session of the legislature to ask for a sufficient appropriation to employ such a clerical force as to classify and index these documents within a year.

I may add that about the time of the American occupation of Porto Rico a large number of boxes containing these documents were sent by the civil secretary to Washington. They were subsequently returned to Porto Rico by way of Cuba. At Cuba some 89 boxes were sent ashore by mistake and have never been returned to this department. As some of these documents are of great value and interest to the people of the island, and many are absolutely necessary for the settlement of crown lands, I would respectfully suggest that the Federal Government take some steps to have them returned to this department. Efforts have been made from time to time by officers of the insular government to secure the return of these boxes, but so far without avail.

In 1899, by order of the chief of public works, some of the papers were buried in the neighborhood of the Marina. Efforts have been

made to locate the spot at which they were buried, in order that as many as possible might be saved, but the papers were never recovered.

In 1901, also for some unaccountable reason, the then commissioner of the interior gave instructions that a large number of documents should be taken away and destroyed. These papers, it is understood, were turned over to a paper dealer, and of course are irretrievably lost.

PERSONNEL.

It has been unnecessary to make any change in the excellent form of administration of the department of public works organized by the Hon. J. S. Elliott, my immediate predecessor, and of which a résumé was given in his report for 1904-5.

I can not speak with sufficient praise of the zeal and ability of the assistant commissioner, Mr. Lewis J. Proctor. It gives me considerable pleasure also to draw attention to the excellent work of Mr. J. J. Jimenez, superintendent of public works, and the chiefs of the various bureaus, namely, Mr. H. A. Harris, general inspector of public buildings; Mr. L. M. MacGuigan, in charge of the bureau of insular telegraph; Mr. A. G. de Quevedo, chief of docks and harbors; Mr. A. Morales, chief of division of public lands; Mr. F. Gutierrez, chief of the bureau of archives, and Mr. George Jones, chief clerk.

I take this occasion for thanking these gentlemen, as well as the department force generally, for their able and willing cooperation in the work of the department during the past year.

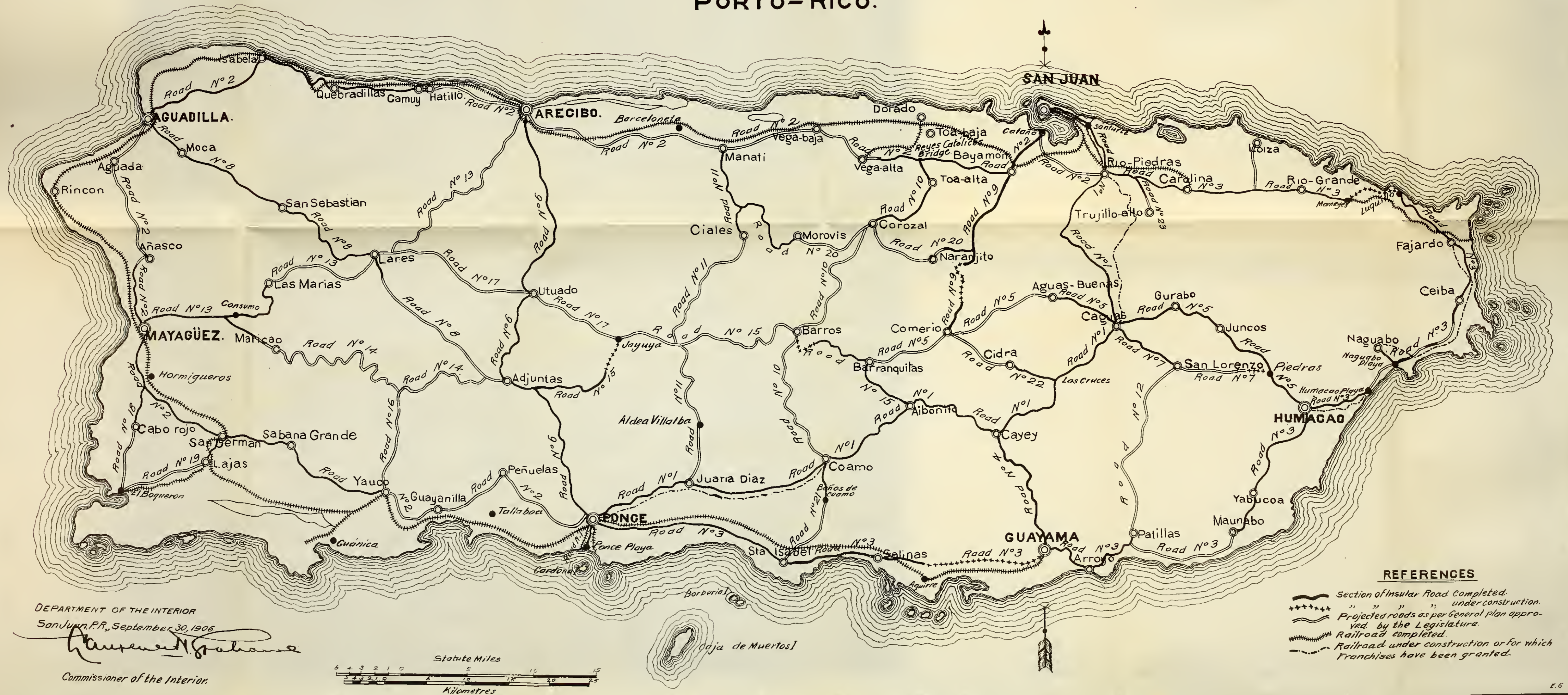
Most respectfully,

LAURENCE H. GRAHAME,
Commissioner of the Interior.

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
(Through the Governor of Porto Rico.)

ROAD AND RAILROAD MAP

OF PORTO-RICO.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 San Juan, P.R., September 30, 1906.
Lawrence N. Graham
 Commissioner of the Interior.



- REFERENCES**
- Section of Insular Road Completed.
 - " " " under construction.
 - Projected roads as per General plan approved by the Legislature.
 - Railroad completed.
 - Railroad under construction or for which Franchises have been granted.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

Handwritten signature

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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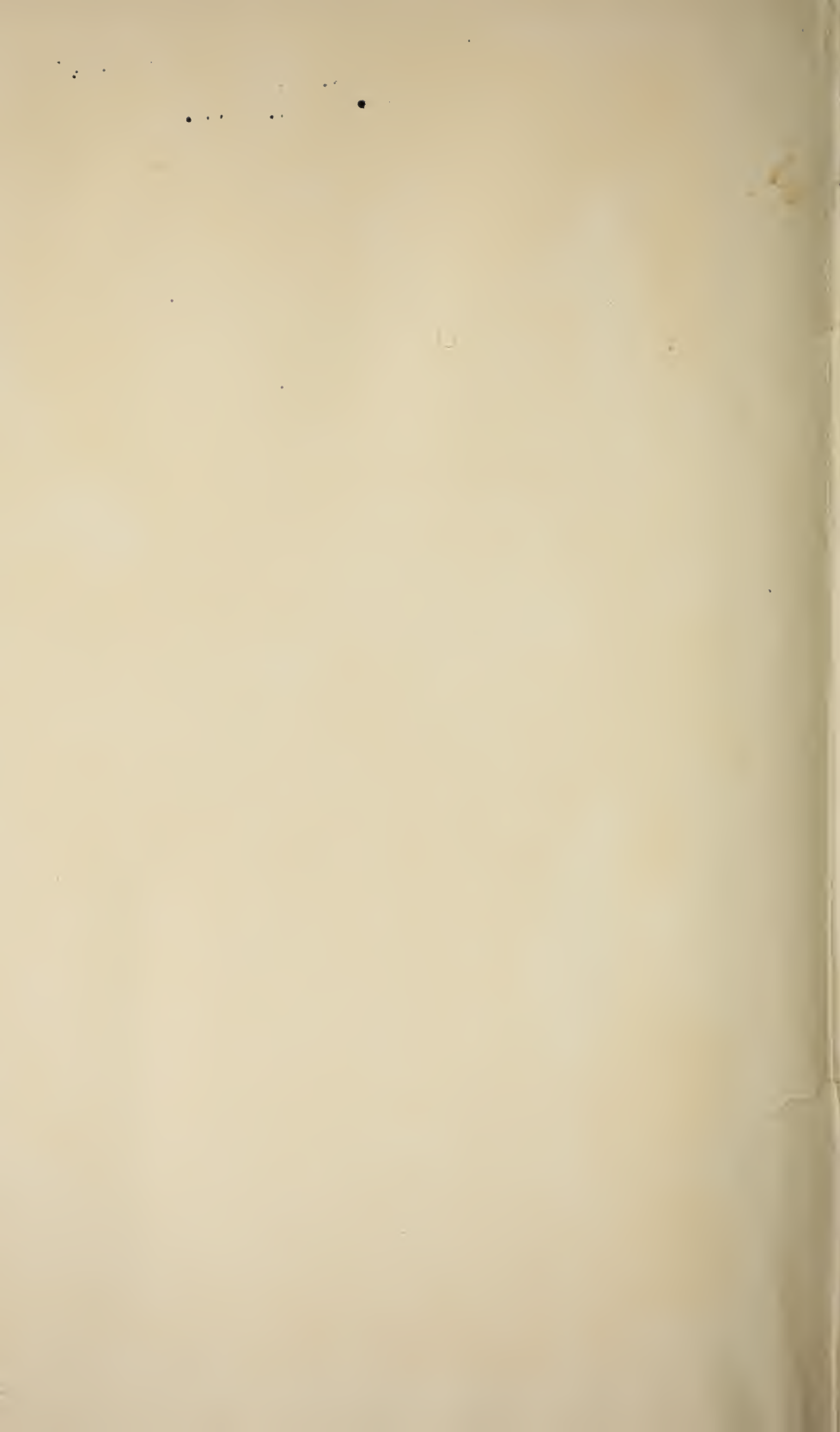
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