

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Library Denver Service Center

BUREAU OF ALAND MANAGEMENT Library Denver Service Center





1330434 10 880 at 1118

ANNUAL REPORTS

88046668

H21 . A3 1905 F1.1

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

REPORT OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND BUREAU OFFICERS, ETC.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Library Denver Service Center

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	•	rage.
te	port of the Secretary of the Interior	
	Assistant Attorney-General for the Department	
	Commissioner of the General Land Office	8
	Commissioner of Indian Affairs	38
	Sulphur Springs Reservation	56
	Commissioner of Pensions	61
	Commissioner of Patents	
	Director of the Geological Survey	74
	Commissioner of Education	. 87
	Clerk in charge of public documents	93
	Governor of Alaska	95
	Governor of Arizona	110
	Governor of Hawaii	111
	Governor of New Mexico	122
	Governor of Oklahoma	129
	Commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico	
	Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico	
	Mine Inspector for the Indian Territory.	
	Mine Inspector for the Territory of New Mexico	
	Acting superintendent of Yellowstone National Park	
	Acting superintendent of Yosemite National Park	164
	Acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National parks.	
	Supervisor of Mount Rainier National Park.	
	Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park.	
	Superintendent of Wind Cave National Park	
	Acting superintendent of Sullys Hill Park.	189
	Superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation	
	Custodian of Casa Grande Ruin	194
	Eleemosynary institutions.	
	Board of Charities for the District of Columbia.	
	Board of visitors and superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane	
	Surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital.	
	President of Howard University	
	President of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	
	Superintendent of the Maryland School for the Blind	
	Board of directors for the Washington Hospital for Foundlings	
	Superintendent of the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds	
	General Education Board	
	Washington and Georgetown Railway Company	
	Columbia Railway Company, Washington, D. C.	
	President of the Washington Gaslight Company.	
	Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition.	
	Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.	220
	Appendix	
	Report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	
	Bill proposed for the judicial adjudication of pension claims in test cases	
	Report of Senate committee on same	
	Amendments to same.	
	Disbursement of pension money paid to the superintendent of the Government Hospital for	
	the Insane Rison pure-blooded American correspondence relating to the sale of to the Government	
	Bison pure-blooded American correspondence relating to the sale of to the Covernment	985

	Page.
Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.	
Disposal of public lands.	
Cash receipts from sales of public lands. Fees and commissions	
Patents issued	
Ceded Indian lands, disposal of public and.	
Agricultural lands in Indian reservations.	
Reclamation of arid lands.	
Opening of lands withdrawn for reservoir purposes.	
Sales of Chippewa pine timber	. 296
Logging operations on Chippewa lands	296
Rosebud Indian lands	
Devils Lake Indian lands	
Uintah Indian lands	
Railroad grants	
Adjustments	
Rights of way. Public surveys.	
Transactions in the several surveying districts.	
Approaching completion of surveys in North and South Dakota and Minnesota	
State selections	
Timber-culture entries.	
Desert-land entries	
Town-site and town-lot entries	. 317
Indian allotments	
Contested cases	
Swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity	. 318
Maps and township plats	318
Mineral entries	
Protecting public lands. Soldiers' additional law	320
Forest reserves.	
National parks	
Forest lieu selections	
Military bounty-land warrents	. 327
Commission on the public lands, second partial report of the	. 328
Needed legislation	
Receiver of public moneys for land offices, abolishment of the office of	
District land offices, receipts and expenses of the various	
Bill to abolish same, suggested	
Detailed statement of business, by divisions	
Report of the chief clerk	
Public lands division	
Vacant lands in the United States.	
Public surveys division	
Historical and statistical table of the United States, showing the area of each, date of	
admission to the Union, population, etc	. 385
Military reservations.	387
Instructions to suveyors-general.	
Railroad division	
Miscellaneous division	
Contest division. Swamp-lands division	
Land indemnity claims, adjustment of cash.	. 421
Drafting division	
Areas of States, Territories, and acquisitions of the United States.	
Accounts division	
Public and Indian lands disposed of for eash and under the homestead acts	
Business transacted at the local land offices during the year	
Mineral division	
Special service division.	
Forestry division	
Report of the Commissioner of Pensions	
Commissioners of pension since 1833.	
New legislation Order No. 78	520 520

Report	t of the Commissioner of Pensions—Continued.	Page.
Ac	t of April 8, 1904	522
Bo	unty-land warrants	522
Pe	nding files, summary	523
	Originals	524
	Classification	525
Ad	lmitted files	526
Ni	ne years' summary	527
	and total cost of pensions	
	oplications for increase	
	nsions of the several wars and of the peace establishment	
Atı	torneys	529
	nsions of inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane	
	iminal prosecutions	
	ardianships	
	amining surgeons.	
	reau organization	
	tails from Bureau	
	omotions, deaths, etc	
	storical	
	nelusion	
	hibits 1 to 24	
Ap	pendix	85–595
	rencies, dates of payment, and districts	
Wi	ho are entitled to pensions	587
Tw	vo systems of pensions compared	589
	of the Commissioner of Patents.	
Ap	plications and caveats received	599
Ap	plications awaiting action, granted, and expired	599
Re	ceipts and expenditures	600
Op	eration of the new trade-mark law	601
Los	sses of fees transmitted through the office insignificant	601
Ne	cessity for more room	602
Report	of the Commissioner of Education	603
Cit	y and village school systems	606
Pu	blic high schools	607
Un	iversities, colleges, and technological schools	607
	ofessional schools 6	
Ag	ricultural and mechanical colleges	608
Sch	hools for the training of teachers	608
Ma	anual and industrial training schools	308
Oth	her schools'	609
	hool statistics of the United States (Tables 1 to 14)	
	ucation in Alaska	
	storical table of public schools in Alaska	
	tive villages in Alaska for which no schools have been provided within accessible dis-	
	ance	
	oper industrial education for Alaska	
	mparative view of the reindeer instruction	
	ap of Alaska	
	indeer in Alaska (Tables 1 to 10), statistics relating to	
	ading matter for Alaska	
	vision of statistics	
	vision of library and museum	
	of the clerk in charge of documents	
Pn	blications of the Government received, distributed, and sold	653
1 4	Office of the Secretary	653
	Patent Office	
	Land Office	
	Pension Office	654
	Office of Indian Affairs	
	Bureau of Education	
Cr-	Geological Survey	
	preme Court reports	
	evised Statutes of the United States	
	nited States maps	659
58.	le of public documents	659

		Page.
Rep	ort of the acting superintendent of Yellowstone National Park.	
	Improvements about the Roosevelt Arch at north entrance	
	Boundary survey	
	Forest trees	
	Telephone lines	
	Hotels	664
	Permanent camps	664
	Transportation companies	664
	Yellowstone Lake Boat Company	
	Large game in the park	
	Fish and fish hatchery	
	Enlargement of Fort Yellowstone	
	Tourist travel through the park	671
	Construction and repair of roads, bridges, etc.	671
	Meteorological record of the park.	677
	ort of the acting superintendent of Yosemite National Park	
	Recession of Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove	
	Boundary survey	692
	Private lands	693
	Trespassers	694
	Forest fires.	696
	Game	
	Permits to carry arms	
	Fish in the fish hatchery	
	Hetch Hetchy Valley	699
-	Hotels	699
	Camp A. E. Wood	699
	Telephones	
	Fencing	
	Tioga road	
	Construction of trails	
	Arboretum	704
	Recommendations	704
Rep	ort of the acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National parks	707
	Detachments	710
	Park rangers.	
	Deputy park rangers	
	Grazing in the park	
	Guns	712
	Game and fish	713
	Roads and trails	714
	Moro Rock	
	Sequoia trees	
	Timber	
	Water power.	719
	Patented lands.	720
	Boundary of the park.	722
	Recommendations	
Dan	ort of the superintendent of Crater Lake National Park	
Tre-D		
	Improvements	
	Fires	
	Visitors	729
	Recommendations	732
	Expenses for the ensuing year.	
	Map of the park	
Dan	ort of the superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation	
Tr (. [)		
	Rules and regulations	
	Bath houses	
	Receipts and disbursements	744
	Free bath house	745
	Personnel of reservation force	
	Diseases cured and benefited	
	Chemical analysis	
9	Hot springs are radio-active to a marked degree	
	Improvements	
	Recommendations	751
	Creek arch	753

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Rei	port of the superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation Continued.	Pag	ge.
	Whittington Lake Park		753
	General information, condensed		754
	Supervision		754
Rep	oort of the Government Hospital for the Insane		757
	Officers of the hospital		758
	Report of the board of visitors		759
	Report of the superintendent		7 59
	Occupation of buildings		760
	Fire protection		761
	Buildings and grounds		761
	Engineering department		763
	Electrical department		$764 \\ 764$
	Veterinarian		766
	Farm and garden products		766
	Movement and classification of patients.		767
	Training school.		768
	Hydrotherapeutics		768
	Operating room.		768
	Surgical dressings		768
	Classification of insanity		768
	Woman physician		769
	Classification of causes of death		769
	Pathological department		769
	Contagious and infectious diseases		771
	Tuberculosis, analysis of deaths due to		772
	Staff meetings		772
	Scientific publications		772
	Dentist		773
	Ophthalmologist.		774 774
	Pension legislation		775
	Habeas corpus		777
	Disbursing officer		778
	Name of hospital		779
	Transfer of female patients		779
	Needs of the hospital		780
	Receipts and expenditures		783
	Itemized receipts		785
	Admissions and discharges		786
	Monthly changes in population		788
	Admissions, discharges, and deaths, with mean annual mortality and proportion of recov		
	cries since the opening of the hospital		789
	Nativity of the cases treated		791
	Causes of death		791
	Duration of mental disease of those who recovered and those who died		792
	History of annual admissions since the opening of the hospital		793 795
	Appendix		798
Rei	port of the surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital		803
	Officers of the hospital.		804
	Recommendations		806
	Statistical summary		807
	Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining		807
	Operations and results		813
	Obstetrical record		816
	Emergencies		816
	Table showing number of refusals.		816
	Out-patient department		816
	Eye and ear department		819
	Nose and throat department.		820
	Occupation of patients		820
	Nativity of patients. Number admitted each year for the past thirty years		821
	Appendix		821 822
	Report of Training School for Nurses.	•	822
	1		- made

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Page.
Re	port of the president of Howard University	. 827
	Officers of the university.	. 828
	Medical department	. 829
	Law department	. 830
	Theological department	. 830
	College of arts and sciences.	. 830
	Teachers' college	. 831
	Commercial department	. 831
	School of manual arts.	. 832
	Preparatory department	. 832
	Summer school	. 833
	Appendix	
	Financial statistics.	. 834
	Accounts pertai ing to current expenses of academic departments	
	Permanent funds	
Rei	port of the president of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	
	Officers of the institution	
	Health	
	Death of Mrs. Temple	
	Death of Sepator Hawley	
	Changes in the corps of officers and instructors	
	Courses of instruction	
	Lectures	
	Exercises of presentation day	
	Candidates for degrees and diplomas	
	General Greely's address.	
	Receipts and expenditures.	
	Completion of central heating plant	
	Education of colored deaf-mutes	
	Awards from the St. Louis Exposition	
	Estimates for next year.	
	Catalogue of students and pupils.	
Da	Regulations	
re		
	The Capitol.	
	General improvements and repairs.	. 800



INT 1905—VOL 1——1

1



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my seventh annual report of the operations of the Department of the Interior, together with the reports of bureaus, offices, institutions, etc., which are placed under its supervision.

During the period covered by this report the public business has been promptly dispatched and the work of the several bureaus and offices is in a most satisfactory condition. There has, however, been no diminution in the volume of work coming into the Department, and it is due solely to the commendable interest and earnest efforts of the officers and employees that business has been expeditiously handled.

It has been the policy of the Department to select persons for employment therein of ability and integrity, and to insist upon the strict performance of the duties assigned them. Many branches of the service, however, have suffered by reason of the growing incapacity of some of the clerical force, for which there is no adequate remedy without doing injustice in many cases. On July 1, 1903, the number of employees of the Department in Washington aggregated 4,166, of which number 758 were between 50 and 59 years of age, and 810, sixty years and over. The total number of employees of the Department on the 1st day of July, 1905, was 4,082. recent census among the bureaus and offices of the Department is that taken in the Pension Office, which shows a total of 1,634 employees. Of this number there are 516 over 60 years of age, the average age of all being 50 years and 3 months. This average, however, will doubtless be less at this time in other branches of the service. Some provision should be made to meet existing conditions, and this can be effectuated by the passage of a law providing for the retirement from duty, under suitable conditions, of aged Government employees.

Attention has heretofore been called in prior annual reports to the fact that the compensation fixed by law for chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's Office is inadequate, and in again adverting to the subject I earnestly recommend an early readjustment of these salaries by Congress on a more equitable basis.

Since my last annual report the land service has been the scene of unusual activity. The prosecution of the ring of conspirators on the Pacific coast has been vigorously pushed, a number have been convicted and many more indicted and apprehended and brought before the courts for trial.

Other investigations of alleged violations of the public-land laws in that section and elsewhere are being rapidly and energetically prosecuted, several old and persistent offenders have been indicted and their trials will occur in the near future. Other cases will soon be in shape for presentation to the Federal grand juries having jurisdiction of the offenses alleged, and it is believed that the offenders will be speedily brought to justice.

The vigorous manner in which trespasses upon the public timber and unlawful inclosures of the public domain are being investigated and the offenders punished is creating a healthy public sentiment in the localities involved and throughout the country that the law must be complied with. Detailed information on this subject will be found on pages 18–28 of this report.

Great progress has been made in the administration of the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), known as the reclamation act. Twelve projects are now under process of construction, and a number of others have been approved with a view to future construction. On June 17, 1905, at Hazen, Nev., the water was turned through the canal of the first completed unit of the Truckee-Carson project in that State. This subject is more fully discussed on pages 79–86 of this report.

Twenty-six additional forest reservations have been established by Presidential proclamation under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), the areas of 4 have been reduced, 7 have been enlarged, and 3 have been consolidated into one. The increase in area of such reserves during the year was 22,854,478 acres. The total number of forest reservations created under the act above mentioned is 83, aggregating 85,618,472 acres. In accordance with recommendations contained in prior annual reports, Congress, by act approved February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1296), transferred the supervision over forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture.

The further continuance of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices is one of questionable propriety, considered either from the standpoint of economy or efficient administration in the land service. I commend to favorable consideration the

recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that this office be abolished.

The opening to settlement and entry under the homestead law of the Rosebud Indian lands in South Dakota and of the Devils Lake lands in North Dakota, under the acts of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254), and April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319), respectively, was successfully accomplished, and the entry of lands in said reservations is still in progress. Equally successful was the opening to settlement and entry under the homestead laws on August 28, 1905, of the unreserved and unallotted lands of the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah, under the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1069).

Further sales of pine timber under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 400), known as the Morris bill, on the Chippewa ceded lands in Minnesota were held at Cass Lake, Minn., on November 15 and 17, 1904. These sales were had under the system of sealed bids provided for in said act, and were in every way a success.

Under the acts of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1093, 1094), and June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 516), several of the municipal improvements contemplated by said acts in the counties of Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo have been completed, and practically all of the balance have been contracted for and are now under construction in the cities of Hobart, Lawton, and Anadarko, Okla.

In the Indian service four agencies were abolished during the year, and the duties of the agents devolved upon the bonded superintendents of the Indian training schools.

The policy, to which attention was invited in the last annual report, of requiring able-bodied Indians to labor for their own support, and of withholding rations from all but the sick and indigent, has been strictly adhered to and is becoming more and more popular with the mass of Indian adults, since they realize that it provides direct and tangible pecuniary benefits to all who will avail themselves of the opportunities offered for self-help.

The work of allotting lands in severalty has been vigorously pushed during the year, and the full force of allotting agents has been busily engaged in the field. Leases of allotted and unallotted lands, under the strict supervision of the Department, furnish an increasing revenue to the Indians from year to year. Timber operations on many of the reservations in Wisconsin and Minnesota, carried on under regulations approved by the Department, also provide a very substantial and satisfactory income to the Indians engaged therein.

The irrigation of Indian reservations and allotments in arid sections is proceeding in a systematic manner under trained engineers, and the funds appropriated by Congress for this purpose are carefully expended with a view to securing the greatest possible benefit to the Indians.

One of the most serious drawbacks to the work of civilizing and educating our Indian population consists in the facilities afforded them in all sections of the Indian country to secure intoxicating liquors. Special attention is invited to my remarks on this subject on page 44 of this report.

As required by the provisions of the act making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the work of the Five Civilized Tribes Commission was substantially completed on the 1st day of July, 1905, and on that date the Commission ceased to exist. Many matters, however, such as the preparation and recording of patents, the removal of restrictions upon land for town-site purposes, etc., were left undisposed of by the Commission, and these will be handled under the direction of the Department with the assistance of an executive officer in the Indian Territory and a materially reduced clerical force. Accordingly the former chairman of the Commission has been designated as Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and will have immediate supervision of the work which the Commission was unable to complete during the period of its existence.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The force of this Office is chiefly occupied with the consideration of claims and legal problems arising under the laws of the United States relating to public lands and to Indian affairs, although a considerable part of its time is devoted to legal questions arising under the pension, patent, and other laws the administration of which is committed to this Department.

Although the number, both of appeals in land cases and of references for legal opinions, increased greatly during the year, the work of the Office is but little in arrears. Indeed, when it is considered that in appeal cases time must be allowed for filing interlocutory motions, briefs, etc., and that action upon some of the pending cases has been deferred awaiting decisions in the courts or in the Department in other cases which will serve as precedents and control the decisions in such pending cases, this branch of the work may be regarded as practically up to date.

The matters now awaiting consideration and action are: Six hundred and eighty-seven appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; 64 motions for review of decisions heretofore rendered in such appeals; 53 requests for legal opinions, and 65 miscellaneous matters.

The following matters were considered and disposed of during the year: One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three decisions receiving the approval and signature of the Secretary of the Interior in appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land

Office; 329 decisions upon motions for review of such decisions on appeal; 462 decisions, regulations, orders, etc., receiving the approval and signature of the Secretary of the Interior in miscellaneous matters, and 225 legal opinions receiving the signature of the Assistant Attorney-General and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The legal opinions referred to involved almost every class of questions likely to arise in the administration of the affairs of the Department and its various Bureaus. A large proportion of the opinions rendered during the year related to questions arising under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and to matters connected with the work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.

In order to render the precedents in such cases readily accessible to the Department, as well as to lawyers and others interested in such matters, the more important of the decisions affecting the public lands and the reclamation service are published in volumes known as "Decisions of the Department of the Interior relating to Public Lands." Decisions rendered during the past year will be found in volume 33 of the Land Decisions, which has already been published, and in volume 34, which is now in course of preparation.

In addition to the work done immediately in the Office as above outlined, the Assistant Attorney-General and his assistants have devoted considerable time to presenting and arguing on behalf of the Government cases in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the courts of the District of Columbia in which the Department is interested. Several of these cases which have been decided during the past year are of special interest and importance, because they furnish a rule of action for numerous other cases involving similar questions.

In the case of United States ex rel. Willis C. West v. Hitchcock, the contentions of the Department were sustained by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and an appeal has been taken to the court of appeals of said District. In the case of Joseph Naganab v. Hitchcock, referred to in the last annual report, the court of appeals affirmed the decree of the supreme court of the District in favor of the United States, and the case is now pending in the United States Supreme Court on appeal. In the case of Anna Bowes v. Hitchcock, the appeal from the decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in favor of the Government was dismissed by the court of appeals. In the case of Humbird et al. v. Avery et al., The United States, intervener, involving the construction of the act of July 1, 1898, providing for the adjustment of conflicting claims to lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific land grant, the Supreme Court handed down a decision which has resulted in disposing of a large number of cases pending before the Department on appeal which had been suspended awaiting a decision in the Humbird case.

There are two original cases now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Department is interested, to wit: The State of Wisconsin v. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary, etc., and The State of Kansas v. The State of Colorado, The United States, intervener. The management of these cases was placed under the Assistant Attorney-General by the Department of Justice; the first named will probably be heard during the present term of the court, and the last named will be argued during the October, 1906, term.

I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful and efficient manner in which the important public business intrusted to this Office has been dispatched.

LANDS.

There were disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, public lands aggregating 17,056,622.27 acres, classified as follows: Cash sales, 1,646,651.57; miscellaneous entries, embracing homesteads, land warrants, scrip locations, State selections, swamp lands, railroad and wagon-road selections, Indian allotments, etc., 15,332,424.01 acres, and Indian lands, 77,546.69 acres, showing an increase of 650,800.32 acres as compared with the aggregate disposals for the preceding fiscal year.

The total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources, including disposal of public land, amounted to \$6,136,387.99, and Indian land, \$791,807.67; from depredations on public lands, \$22,844.50; from sale of timber on forest reserves, \$32,401.48; from sales of Government property, \$10,267.74, and for furnishing copies of records and plats, \$24,102; aggregate, \$7,017,811.38, a decrease of \$2,265,530.60 from the preceding fiscal year.

The total expenses of district land offices, for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expense of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$818,339.32, a decrease of \$24,636.19, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public land service, including expenses of district land offices, as stated, were \$1,988,389.35, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$5,029,422.03.

The following table, compiled from reports received from the various local land offices, gives, by States and Territories, an approximate estimate of the reserved as well as the unappropriated public lands in the public-land States and Territories at the close of this fiscal year:

State on Committeen	Area unapp	ropriated and	Area	Area ap-		
State or Territory.	Surveyed. Unsurveyed.		Total.	reserved.	propriated.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
labama	183, 480		183, 480	78,080	32, 396, 360	
laska	7, 125	368, 028, 850	368, 035, 975	67, 705		
rizona	12, 440, 032	34, 642, 289	47, 082, 321	20, 344, 487	5, 365, 512	
rkansas	2, 109, 464		2, 109, 464	2,560	31, 431, 656	
alifornia	26, 175, 146	6, 981, 731	33, 156, 877	21, 874, 865	44, 938, 178	
colorado	27, 717, 469	2, 393, 117	30, 110, 586	11, 197, 552	25, 040, 025	
lorida	873, 482	247, 691	1, 121, 173	19, 259	33, 932, 208	
daho	10, 118, 854	23, 366, 535	33, 485, 389	7,801,355	12,006,696	
llinois					35, 842, 560	
ndiana					22, 950, 400	
ndian Territory				19, 714, 560		
owa					35, 646, 08	
Kansas	942, 483		942, 483	120, 215	51, 320, 025	
ouisiana	91, 372	65,018	156, 390	1,468,434	27, 430, 536	
Iichigan	323, 947		323, 947	121,094	36, 374, 159	
Innesota	2,063,430	759, 408	2, 822, 838	2,346,820	46, 028, 42	
Iississippi	60, 440		60, 440		29, 624, 68	
Iissouri	149,039		149, 039		43, 646, 80	
Iontana	19, 241, 294	36, 507, 106	55, 748, 400	18, 566, 188	19, 279, 01	
Vebraska	4, 481, 958		4, 481, 958	628,855	44, 026, 46	
Vevada	30, 993, 494	30, 233, 280	61, 226, 774	5, 983, 409	3, 126, 45	
New Mexico	37, 599, 949	14, 495, 363	52, 095, 312	7,571,223	18, 762, 26	
North Dakota	5,729,015	1, 321, 291	7,050,306	3, 438, 709	34, 421, 06	
)hio					26, 062, 72	
)klahoma	1,983,249		1, 983, 249	1, 437, 117	21, 298, 35	
Oregon	14, 404, 444	5,775,817	20, 180, 261	14, 495, 400	26, 601, 77	
outh Dakota	9,625,282	306,831	9, 932, 113	12, 236, 301	27, 037, 98	
Jtah	11, 925, 111	26, 922, 230	38, 847, 341	8, 360, 121	• 5, 333, 978	
Vashington	3, 982, 442	4, 584, 121	8, 566, 563	11, 392, 757	22, 787, 56	
Visconsin	51, 149		51, 149	432, 524	34, 791, 20	
Vyoming	34, 877, 894	2, 745, 435	37, 623, 329	14,017,618	10, 792, 33	
Total	258, 151, 044	559, 376, 113	817, 527, 157	183,717,208	808, 295, 47	

State desert-land segregations.—By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372–422), as amended by the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413–434), and act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133–1188), provision is made for the donation to each of the desertland States of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such lands. Under these acts but one list was approved during the past fiscal year, No. 6 of the State of Wyoming, aggregating 56,460.28 acres.

Desert-land entries.—During the past fiscal year 931 desert-land entries were approved for patenting and 3,560 canceled, leaving 2,955 entries pending June 30, 1905. There were also examined during the year 8,138 original desert-land entries, 13,141 yearly proofs, and 884 assignments.

RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.—Under the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the number of declaratory statements on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was 2,891. There were received during the year 1,055, making the total requiring action 3,946. Of this number, 895 were

canceled or relinquished, 206 were held at the end of the year for amendment or rejection, and 81 were approved, leaving 2,764 applications not acted upon.

Opening of Lands withdrawn for reservoir purposes.—Instructions were issued for the opening on September 4, 1905, of 13,881.63 acres of land formerly withdrawn to aid in the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

PATENTS ISSUED.—There were 91,084 patents of all classes issued during the year. Of this number 85,504 are classed as agricultural; 2,765 are Indian allotments; 2,461 are mineral patents; 177 coal patents; 20 private land claims; 104 railroad and 53 swamp-land patents. This is an increase of 33,402 over the agricultural patents issued during the preceding year.

Swamp-land patents, school and other state and territorial Lands.—Swamp lands in place were patented to the amount of 204,592.41 acres, a decrease of 55,098.86 acres from the preceding fiscal year. Cash indemnity for 7,402.15 acres of swamp lands was paid in the sum of \$7,819.30, and land indemnity of 560.26 acres was certified. Indemnity, school, and other selections were made and certified during the year under their several grants to the various States and Territories to the amount of 409,042.68 acres.

RAILROAD AND WAGON-ROAD LAND PATENTS.—During the fiscal year there were certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants 1,435,326.68 acres, as against 4,551,071.66 acres last year, a decrease of 3,115,744.98 acres.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC AND CEDED INDIAN LANDS.—On June 30, 1904, 272,926 original entries of public and ceded Indian lands were pending in the division of the General Land Office handling such matters, 71,835 were received during the year, 32,459 were canceled 36,648, passed to final entry, and 10,434 were referred to other divisions, leaving 265,220 original entries pending June 30, 1905.

On June 30, 1904, there were 36,767 final entries pending, 52,733 were received during the year, 211 canceled, 3,526 referred to other divisions, and 65,185 approved for patenting, leaving 20,578 pending June 30, 1905. The number of final entries approved for patenting was 6,765 more than during the preceding year and larger than in any previous year in the history of the division.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—Instructions and schedules were issued the past year for the sale and disposal of agricultural lands in the following Indian reservations:

	Acres.
Fort Hall, Idaho	41, 000. 00
Grande Ronde, Oreg. (unsold portion)	9, 703. 06
Chippewa, Minn	37, 800. 02
Uintah, Utah	1, 004, 286.00

Indian allotments.—There were pending June 30, 1904, 1,271 Indian allotments. During the year 379 were received and 957 disposed of, leaving 693 pending June 30, 1905.

The entries now pending are chiefly embraced in the schedule of allotments made under the fourth section of the general allotment act, which have been suspended by the Department for investigation, and allotments of unsurveyed lands now awaiting survey.

OPENING OF LANDS IN THE ROSEBUD, DEVILS LAKE, AND UINTAH RESERVATIONS.—The opening to entry of the unallotted and unreserved lands of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., under the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254), began on August 8, 1904, as described in my last annual report. Of approximately 2,412 claims of 160 acres each included in the lands restored to the public domain in said reservation, 1,235 entries and filings, aggregating 194,965 acres, were made during the sixty-day period following the opening. Up to and including November 7, 1904, a total of 1,599 entries and filings were made, with an aggregate area of 250,000 acres, all of said entries being at the maximum price of \$4 per acre. From November 8, 1904, to February 7, 1905, inclusive, 123 entries were made, with an aggregate area of 19,561 acres, at the reduced price of \$3 per acre. From February 8 to August 31, 1905, inclusive, 168 entries were made, aggregating 26,861 acres, at the further reduced price of \$2.50 per acre. number of entries have been canceled or relinquished, leaving the aggregate area of the reservation undisposed of September 1, 1905, approximately 132,129 acres.

The opening of the unallotted and unreserved lands of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation, in North Dakota, under the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319), began on September 6, 1904, as described in my last annual report. Of approximately 556 claims of 160 acres each included in the lands restored to the public domain in said reservation, 161 entries and filings, aggregating 24,580 acres, were made during the sixty day period following the opening. From the close of the sixty-day period to August 31, 1905, 157 entries and filings were made, with an approximate area of 21,548 acres, making a total of 318 entries and filings made since the date of the opening, covering an approximate area of 46,128 acres. A few of these claims have been relinquished, making the area remaining undisposed of September 1, 1905, approximately 45,870 acres. All the land in this reservation is subject to a charge of \$4.50 per acre, \$1.50 per acre to be paid at time of entry and the remainder in annual installments of 50 cents per acre.

The unallotted and unreserved lands of the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah, aggregating in area 1,004,286 acres, divided into 6,277 claims of approximately 160 acres each, to be disposed of under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1069), were, on

August 28, 1905, opened to homestead entry by registered applicants only during the first sixty days, in the order established by the drawing held at Provo, Utah, August 17, 18, and 19, 1905. Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and two persons registered as applicants. During the first week after said opening 446 entries and filings were made out of 666 who were entitled; during the second week 193 entries and filings were made, during the third week 111, and during the fourth week 74, a total during the four weeks of 824 out of a possible 2,664. Three sites for towns in this reservation were reserved by proclamation of the President under the provisions of section 2381 thereof. The names by which these towns are designated are, respectively, Myton, Duchesne, and Randlett. Another town site has been reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the proclamation opening these lands to entry, to be disposed of under the general provisions of the town site laws as found in sections 2382 to 2389, Revised Statutes.

Sales of Chippewa Pine Timber.—Two sales of pine timber on Chippewa ceded lands in Minnesota were held at Cass Lake, Minn., on November 15 and 17, 1904. At the sale on November 15 there were sold 148,446,000 feet of timber for \$932,319.21, an average price of \$6.28 per thousand feet. At the sale on November 17 there were sold 11,238,000 feet of timber for \$55,127.95, an average price of \$5.16 per thousand feet. All the timber offered for sale on November 17, 1904, had been offered at a previous sale. Twenty per cent of the amount of said sales was deposited by the purchasers with their bids.

Logging season there were cut from ceded Chippewa lands 121,643,764 feet of timber, the price paid being \$815,261.18, or an average of \$6.70 per thousand feet. The expense to the Indians of logging said timber was \$26,807.13, or less than $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, as against a cost of a little over 5 per cent the previous year.

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR RAILROADS.—Under the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), providing for rights of way over public lands, the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409), providing for rights of way in Alaska, and various special acts, 698 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 34 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. Right of way has been approved for 513 companies, 27 of which received their first approval during the same period. There were received during the year 465 maps of location of railroads, which with those already pending made a total of 498 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these, 124 have been approved, 24 not requiring approval have been filed, and 283

have been otherwise disposed of, 6 having been rejected and the rest returned for correction, leaving 67 awaiting action June 30, 1905.

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.—Under the provisions of sections 18 to 21, inclusive, of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), the right of way has been approved to 650 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 98 received their first approval during the past year. There have been received during the year 419 maps, and 88 have been approved, 30 have been filed not requiring approval, and 267 have been rejected or returned for correction.

Under the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), authorizing the Secretary to permit the use of rights of way through public lands, reservations, or national parks for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water, and all beneficial uses, applications have been approved for 43 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. Under the provisions of this act there were 31 maps pending in the General Land Office July 1, 1904, and 154 were received during the year, of which 27 were approved and 103 otherwise disposed of, most of them being returned for correction.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), as amended by the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), 3 maps were received during the year, and all 3 were returned for correction, leaving none pending June 30, 1905.

Under section 4 of the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1296), providing for rights of way through forest reserves for municipal or mining purposes and for the purposes of milling and reduction of ores, two applications have been filed, one of which has been returned for correction, leaving one pending June 30, 1905.

In each annual report for several years I have called attention to the necessity for remedial legislation relating to the existing laws concerning right of way for the various purposes above referred to, and urged the passage of the bill transmitted to Congress by the Department April 4, 1902, with favorable recommendation. The following extract from my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, shows the position of the Department on this subject and the action taken upon the said bill:

In my report of last year attention was called to the fact that the above-designated acts constituted a group of statutes the administration of which has been the source of much embarrassment because of the unnecessarily large number of acts and the confusing amendments, while they do not, after all, cover the whole subject in a satisfactory manner, failing to provide for certain important uses of right of way and being otherwise too limited in scope.

Attention was also called to the necessity for legislation that would empower the Secretary of the Interior to declare a forfeiture of a lapsed right of way for railroads,

canals, reservoirs, etc., over the public lands and reservations of the United States after notice to grantee.

With the purpose in view of securing legislation along the lines indicated, the Department on April 4, 1902, transmitted to Congress such a bill as in its judgment would meet the requirements of the case, with the recommendation that it receive the approval of Congress and be introduced as a substitute for Senate bills 3374 and 3711, relating to the same subject.

On June 4, 1902, the Committee on Claims submitted a report on Senate bill 3374, in which it was recommended that the title of the bill be amended by striking out the same and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A bill providing for rights of way in and through public lands, reservations, and certain national parks, and for other purposes," and it was further recommended that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof practically the provisions of the bill transmitted to Congress by my letter of April 4, supra.

Uniformity in the laws relating to rights of way over the public domain and the avoidance of confusion in the administration thereof imperatively demand the passage of this bill or one similar thereto.

Timber-culture entries.—The time within which final proof could be made under the timber-culture law expired March 3, 1904. Under acts of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 605), March 18, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 21), and June 14, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 113), repealed by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), there have been made 65,543 final and commuted entries, aggregating approximately 9,785,594 acres. Of such entries, there were still pending on July 1, 1905, unadjudicated, about 608 cases, covering approximately 97,280 acres. The original entries under said acts upon which final or commuted proof has not been made are being canceled as rapidly as reports are received showing service of notices on entrymen. There still remain of record, however, about 4,030 of such expired entries, covering approximately 644,800 acres.

Town-site and town-lot entries.—During the past fiscal year 22 town-site entries have been approved; 3 town-sites have been reserved under section 2380, United States Revised Statutes, by proclamation of the President; 23 town-site proofs have been received upon which entries have not been issued; 3 town-site entries have been canceled, of which motions for the reinstatement of two are pending, and 1 town-site proof has been rejected, leaving 32 town-site entries pending June 30, 1905.

Fifteen town-lot entries have been approved, leaving 21 undisposed of June 30, 1905.

One school-site entry has been approved under section 5 of the act of January 18, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 491).

MINERAL ENTRIES.—Two thousand one hundred and fifty-five mineral entries were pending June 30, 1904; 1,570 have been received during the year; 2,385 have been approved for patenting and 65 canceled, leaving 1,275 entries pending June 30, 1905.

There are pending, principally from California and Colorado, about 2,500 applications for patents for mining claims, some dating back of

1870, thus practically withdrawing from settlement or entry 62,500 acres of presumably mineral land.

The remedy for delay in making proof and payment on mining claims after possessory title by location lies only in a revision of the mining law, a subject now under consideration by the Public Lands Commission.

Adjustments.—A reexamination to determine the present status of the entire grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, now Northern Pacific Railway Company, is nearing completion. A detailed statement of the progress made in the adjustment of the grants to said company will be found beginning at page 298 of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 556), for the relief of small-holding settlers within the limits of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company in the Territory of New Mexico, claims have been submitted and examined and the railroad company called upon to file a relinquishment. Instructions under the act of February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 813), for the relief of settlers on lands within the limits of the grant to the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company have been approved, and relinquishments and selections are being rapidly filed thereunder. In view of the decision of the Supreme Court of May 31, 1904, in the case of Knepper v. Sands (194) U. S., 476), holding that the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 556), was not applicable to certain lands in Dickinson and O'Brien counties, Iowa, which had been recovered by the United States as unearned lands in a suit against the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, investigations are in progress to determine the advisability of bringing suit for the recovery of title.

Public Surveys.—By the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 483), making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and for other purposes, there was appropriated "For surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of \$400,000, of which amount the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations in the field, etc.

Out of said appropriation the sum of \$80,000 was set apart to cover the cost of examination in the field; the sum of \$15,000 was reserved for emergencies, and the remainder, \$305,000, was apportioned among the several surveying districts.

The apportionments made to the several districts were as follows:

Alaska	\$30,000	Nevada	\$10,000
Arizona	23,000	New Mexico	20,000
California	15,000	North Dakota	7,000
Colorado	25,000	Oregon	15,000
		Utah	
Minnesota	5,000	Washington	22,000
		Wyoming	

Further apportionments were made from time to time to several districts from the reserve fund, and toward the end of the fiscal year, it having been ascertained that the entire apportionments to certain districts would not be contracted for, transfers from the uncontracted funds were made to other surveying districts where the demand for surveys exceed the area which could be surveyed under their original apportionments.

There were accepted during the fiscal year, after examination in the field, careful comparison of the surveying returns, and inspection of plats and field notes, surveys covering 8,543,604 acres, distributed as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.	State or Territory.	Acres.
Alaska	289, 367	Nevada	111, 576 99, 815 978, 779
Colorado Florida Idaho Louisiana Minnesota	13, 420 732, 090	Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming	1, 345 711, 677 2, 108, 956 483, 784 156, 138
Montana Nebraska	2,570,031 32,135	Total	8, 543, 574

ALASKAN SURVEYS.—Three additional contracts for surveys of mission stations were awarded in lieu of three which failed of execution from the previous year's work, provision being thus made for surveying out to the various missions and schools among the natives of 45 tracts scattered through the western islands and shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. These are additional to nine large similar contracts now being executed. No returns have been received of the survey of any principal meridians or bases or other lines of the rectangular system extended to the district of Alaska by the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1097).

Suspended surveys.—As a result of the rigid system of inspection now in force the past year shows a diminution in the number of inaccurately executed surveys. In the districts of New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington there were no suspended surveys during the year.

Surveys of Indian reservations.—The survey of the following Indian reservations has been authorized by the Department, in pursuance of acts of Congress, that the Indians may receive their allotments and the remainder of the lands be opened to entry and disposition: Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho; Flathead Reservation, Mont.; Crow Reservation, Mont.; Walker River Reservation, Nev.; Spokane Reservation, Wash.; Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

It is believed that the field work of these surveys will be finished by the end of the surveying season of 1905.

IDAHO-MONTANA BOUNDARY.—In my last annual report reference was made to the survey and marking of the unsurveyed portion of the boundary between the States of Idaho and Montana. This is the only interstate boundary line remaining unsurveyed and unmarked. follows the top of the Bitter Root Mountain range southwardly to the Rocky Mountains, or Continental Divide, the crest of which it then follows to the east boundary of Idaho. From the best data at hand at the time the cost of this survey was estimated the length of the line was supposed to be about 450 miles, and an appropriation of \$50,000. based upon this estimate, was made by Congress in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1903. The contractor for the survey, however, reports that he has completed the survey and marking of 450 miles, but that, owing to the sinuosities of the boundary necessitated by following the crest of the Bitter Root Range and Rocky Mountains, the total length of the line will be from 125 to 150 miles more than was originally estimated, and he has been instructed to suspend operations in the field until an appropriation is made for the completion of the survey. further appropriation of \$15,000 is therefore recommended for this purpose, and as this line runs along the summit of the Rocky Mountains, where the working season is very short, it is suggested that this item be included in the urgent deficiency bill in order that the work may be completed within the next year.

Maps and township plats.—The complete edition of the United States map of 1903 was delivered in October, 1904. The successful bidders for the 1904 United States map have delivered 24,913 copies of the 63,000 copies required under their contract and have contracted for the publication of 25,000 copies of the United States map of 1905.

The compilation of maps of Oregon and Montana is well in hand; maps of Colorado, Idaho, and Washington have been sent to the lithographers, and complete editions of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wyoming have been received.

The large 20-sheet map of the United States exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was revised and is now on exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. A pamphlet containing a brief history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, together with a map illustrating same, has been gotten out and is being gratuitously distributed at the exposition to all persons interested in the subject.

Three maps to accompany the annual reports of the governors of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territories have been edited and corrected.

Eight hundred and ninety-six photolithographic copies of plats of survey were furnished during the year for official use; 145 to surveyorsgeneral and local officers and 7,538 to outside applicants, from whom fees were collected to the amount of \$2,010.66.

One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one township plats, in the form of originals, tracings, or photolithographs, have been sent to contractors for reproduction under the combined appropriations, amounting to \$4,950, of which 341 completed editions have been received.

Land contests.—There were 1,424 appealed and 4,866 unappealed contest cases decided during the year.

Protection of Public Lands.—An average of about 75 special agents of the General Land Office were employed during the year in investigating alleged fraudulent land entries, and otherwise in protecting the public lands from timber trespass or illegal appropriation. On July 1, 1904, there were pending 18,457 entries and filings awaiting reports from special agents or action upon reports already received or hearings had under such reports. During the last fiscal year there were received 5,563 entries and filings requiring investigation. Of the total number, 931 entries were held for cancellation or suspended on special agents' reports; 320 hearings were ordered on such reports; 1,519 entries were canceled; 4,104 were approved for patent; 8,721 entries were relieved from suspension, leaving 16,552 entries and filings pending July 1, 1905.

The plan adopted by the General Land Office of having a special agent present whenever possible, in cases where final proof is taken before officers other than the registers and receivers of local land offices, appears to have resulted in a material reduction in the number of fraudulent proofs.

Depredations upon public timbered lands reported during the year, involving timber to the value of \$183,783.04, a decrease of \$153,732.39 from last year. In 40 cases recommendation was made for civil suit to recover damages. Propositions of settlement to the number of 74 were accepted, their amounts aggregating \$20,432.94. From sales of timber cut unlawfully from public lands there were received \$3,440.79; from compromises under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes, \$25,233.42; from fines imposed and judgments rendered, \$3,397.82, making a total of \$52,504.97 accruing to the Government through depredations upon public lands. On July 1, 1905, there were pending in the United States courts 66 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of \$1,555,803.56, the value of timber alleged to have been taken unlawfully from public lands, and 87 criminal prosecutions for cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

Soldiers' additional homestead rights are carefully examined in the General Land Office, and if their validity remains

open to doubt are referred to special agents for investigation. Experience has demonstrated the necessity for a rigid inspection of these claims. During the past year 398 applications have been canceled, while 626 have been allowed.

SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL LAW.—Under section 2306, United States Revised Statutes, any officer, soldier, seaman, or marine who served for not less than ninety days in the Army or Navy of the United States during the rebellion, who had, prior to June 22, 1874, the date of approval of the Revised Statutes, made a homestead entry of less than 160 acres, may enter an additional quantity of land, adjacent to his former entry or elsewhere, sufficient to make, with the previous entry, 160 acres. This right was extended by section 2307, Revised Statutes, to the widow, if unmarried; otherwise to the minor orphan children, by proper guardian. If there be no widow unmarried and no minor orphan children, the right is held to be an asset of the soldier-entryman's estate, to be disposed of by his legal representatives as other personal property. This right was formerly regarded as a personal one and not transferable, but under authority of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Webster v. Luther (163 U.S., 331), it is now held to be assignable without restriction, and residence and cultivation are not required in its exercise, either by the original beneficiary or by his assignee, whether the original entry was perfected or abandoned, and the beneficiary or his assignee is left free to select this additional land from any portion of the public domain where such entries are allowable. Since the passage of the act of June 8, 1872, there have been 20,378 additional entries made thereunder, aggregating approximately 1,630,040 acres.

A large number of the claims now being transferred and filed are made by administrators for the benefit of the estate of the deceased soldier. It appears, therefore, that the purpose of the statute has been practically effected and that the present beneficiaries are the speculators in such claims. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has accordingly recommended legislation to limit the time within which the rights conferred by the law referred to must be initiated and to provide that such rights not duly initiated within the prescribed period shall thereafter be barred, invalid, and of no effect. The Commissioner has suggested that the period of limitation might properly be fixed as one year from the approval of the act prescribing it and calls attention to a precedent for such action in the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1099).

It appears that such an act would stimulate the prompt exercise of the rights conferred by the law of June 8, 1872, and secure to the real beneficiaries the bounty intended to be given thereby, and I concur in the recommendation of the Commissioner for legislation as indicated. REPEAL OF THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 26, 1895, RELATING TO ISOLATED TRACTS.—Prior to February 26, 1895, under section 2455, United States Revised Statutes, small isolated tracts of public land were, in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, after thirty days' notice sold at public auction for not less than \$1.25 per acre. The act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 687), amended said section 2455 by adding the proviso:

That lands shall not become so isolated or disconnected until the same shall have been subject to homestead entry for a period of three years after the surrounding land has been entered, filed upon, or sold by the Government: *Provided*, That not more than one hundred and sixty acres shall be sold to any one person.

The result of this legislation has been to encourage speculation and deprive the Government of considerable revenue, as such isolated tracts are now often entered either as original entries or under soldiers' additional homestead rights to secure title to the land for uses other than agricultural. The simple remedy for these conditions is the repeal of the act of February 26, 1895.

Unlawful inclosures of the public land.—With respect to unlawful inclosures, 111 reports of special agents were received during the year, showing an area of 363,377 acres of public land unlawfully inclosed. Through the efforts of the special agents, 69 of such inclosures, embracing 227, 180 acres of public land, have been removed and proceedings are pending to compel the removal in the remaining cases reported, embracing 136,197 acres. Specific instructions have been given the special agents to secure the removal of all the unlawful fences upon the public lands.

In my last annual report it was shown that proceedings were pending to compel the removal of unlawful inclosures embracing 636,062 acres. Complete reports from the Department of Justice have not been received showing the cases that have been disposed of with the acreage involved, and I have not the figures at hand that will show accurately the acreage embraced in the cases now pending.

RÉSUMÉ, BY STATES, OF OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC-LAND LAWS BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

NEBRASKA.

Unlawful inclosures of the public domain in the State of Nebraska have been numerous and extensive. Many persons in the western part of the State seem to consider that they possess an implied license to fence public lands. The offenders are often prominent citizens and the courts are reluctant to punish them for an offense that is so general.

It is reported that parties maintaining unlawful inclosures often hire old soldiers, soldiers' widows, and any other persons who can be procured, for a money consideration ranging from \$5 to \$150, to file on lands within their inclosures, and by means of such entries defraud the Government of title to the inclosed lands. Especially, it is alleged, has this plan been followed since the passage of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 547), known as the Kinkaid Act, permitting homesteaders to enter 640 acres of land.

Four special agents of the General Land Office have been recently engaged in collecting data for the use of the United States attorney for Nebraska in the prosecution of persons under indictment.

Criminal proceedings against John and Herman Krause, old and persistent offenders, have resulted in conviction. Numerous other arrests have been made.

The penalty for the unlawful inclosure of public lands, as prescribed by the act of February 25, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 321), is a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment for not exceeding one year for each offense.

After some years of effort and an expenditure of several thousand dollars Bartlett Richards and William G. Comstock, who, through the Nebraska Land and Feeding Company, it is alleged maintained an unlawful inclosure of more than a quarter of a million acres of public land, were indicted and brought before the court recently for trial. They pleaded guilty, and after consideration of the matter the court imposed a fine in each case of \$300 and sentenced the defendants to the custody of the marshal for six hours!!

KANSAS.

Extensive inclosures of the public domain have been discovered in Kansas, as well as considerable fraud under the so-called timber-culture act of June 14, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 113). Several indictments have already been obtained, including Frank H. Neff, James A. Ridpath, and Clarence Younggreen.

MICHIGAN.

Indictments pending in the State of Michigan are as follows: Under section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, Murray H. Pike and George Holmes; under section 4746, United States Revised Statutes. Belden Regan and John R. Gardner; under section 5438, United States Revised Statutes, Belden Regan.

WISCONSIN.

The following persons are under indictment in the western district of Wisconsin under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes: Archie Barrett, Dennis Barrett, and Peter H. Guerin.

MINNESOTA.

In the State of Minnesota indictments are pending as follows: Under section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, John Dugan, Patrick H. Wall, Benjamin Lambert, Melvin Lund, Ernest L. Cowden, Russell Hardman, Charles J. Ray, Nelson J. Carson, Andrew Chalmers, Joseph Rouchie, John Allan, and Olts & Armstead; under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, Svend Olsen, Louis J. Hopkins, Ross L. Mahon, A. L. Agatin, and George C. Swallow.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Indictments obtained in the State of North Dakota during the past fiscal year are as follows: For unlawful fencing of public lands, A. C. Huidekoper, E. C. Huidekoper, A. R. Huidekoper, A. H. Bond, W. G. Clark (Little Missouri Horse Company), and George C. Ludolph; for subornation of perjury, Frederick W. Nurnberger; for conspiracy to defraud the Government, Frederick W. Nurnberger, Jacob Nurnberger, Abel Comstock, Arthur Lesueur, and A. H. Bradford; for perjury, Benno Koch, Lina Koch, and D. L. Faust. Of these Frederick W. Nurnberger has been sentenced to imprisonment, but released on bond and the case taken to the circuit court of appeals by writ of error. It is alleged that Nurnberger procured about 32 old soldiers to come from Ohio and file on land under a specific agreement to convey the land to him immediately upon patenting.

The alleged inclosure of the Little Missouri Horse Company, above referred to, is estimated to embrace 80,000 acres, of which about 21,000 acres are unreserved public lands.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Proceedings are under way to compel the removal of unlawful inclosures in South Dakota embracing about 8,000 acres, for which the following persons are under indictment: Floyd D. Headlee, H. A. Scovel, Henry Schact, Charles Smith, George D. Porch, Oscar F. Lawrence, Fred H. Sears, R. W. Mathieson, Ernest W. Thode, Cyrus H. Molyneaux, John Meeker, John H. White, and George B. Mc-Pherson.

For perjury in connection with homestead entries, under section 5392, United States Revised Statutes, indictments are pending as follows: Abram D. Catlin, Henry Groth, Pearlie R. Stiles, John A. Hilgendorf, and James Meehan.

MONTANA.

Indictments are pending in the State of Montana as follows: For subornation of perjury, F. M. Barrett; for perjury, Hiram S. Wood, for timber trespass, John Lynch, Harry Wiper, Edward D. Hampton,

John Wallman, Louis K. McGarden, John Dotson, Charles Ahlm, John Coyer, Dennis Burke, Samuel McBride, James I. Vorhies, Pearl Reed, James J. Beray, and Peter Larson.

UTAH.

Several cases involving alleged unlawful coal entries in the State of Utah are being prepared for submission to the grand jury.

COLORADO.

In Colorado the following persons have been indicted for conspiracy to have entries made under the timber-culture law unlawfully passed to patent: Peter Campbell, P. E. Beeney, A. A. McKean, D. W. Irwin, W. E. Buell, E. C. Stoner, and O. P. Smith. Indictments for perjury are pending as follows: Willis E. Buell, Perry E. Beeney, Ezra C. Stoner, David W. Irwin, and Oliver P. Smith, and for unlawful cutting of timber on public lands, Frank W. Barnes. There have also been two convictions for unlawful timber cutting on public lands, namely, Reuben A. Harrington and Emma Casteel.

NEW MEXICO.

Indictments are pending in the Territory of New Mexico as follows: For conspiracy to defraud the Government, Benjamin H. Tallmadge, Chester L. Tallmadge, Edwin R. Tallmadge, John H. McKinstry, Carl C. Young, Walter R. Haynes, John F. McGrew, and James W. Overstreet. Against Benjamin H. Tallmadge there are also pending indictments for perjury and subornation of perjury.

MISSOURI.

S. P. Smith and Charles L. Gilliland have been convicted in the State of Missouri for fraudulently procuring soldiers' additional assignments.

ARKANSAS.

Henry Bethell and Jesse L. B. Norman have been convicted for unlawful cutting of timber from public lands in Arkansas and the following persons are under indictment in said State for this offense: Jake Bryant, H. J. Slawson, William Christopher, George Nichols, William Mayfield, Daniel S. Fry, Ben Fields, Prine Fields, Sherman Marsh, Andrew Cope, Willis Chandler, W. B. Bearden, and Grant G. Billings. A similar indictment was returned against Christopher G. Zoller and the case set for trial November 4, 1905. Defendant failed to appear and his bond was forfeited.

LOUISIANA.

Indictments are pending in the State of Louisiana as follows: Under section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, for cutting and removing

timber from Government land, "Tobe" Simmons, Victor Durell, and John Sherman; under section 5438, United States Revised Statutes. J. L. Bradford; for conspiracy to defraud the Government, under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, James L. Bradford, W. H. Wright, George Baldey, and Francis Lory, jr.; under section 5497. United States Revised Statutes, for embezzling and converting to his own use money of another person, J. T. Wallace; for perjury, under section 5392, United States Revised Statutes, Charles Despancy, M. A. Cooper, Benjamin F. Webb, Charles Dodd, Mack Cooper, Martin V. Johnson, S. E. Byers, Leon Smith, E. Z. Boyd, Wedon Smith, Thomas Allen, Charles Fagan, Green Foshee, Eli Bedgood, W. D. Dixon, W. H. Murray, R. A. Self, S. S. Akin, jr., Frank Mashon, Allen Caruth, John Dood, Ida F. Billingsley, J. J. Davis, S. Y. Allen, J. J. Billingsley, M. M. Hughes, Owen J. McClelland, Lloyd Palmer, Nat Wasey, Edward Dial, Bedie Akin, F. M. Ingalls, J. E. Gorum, John N. Tilley, J. L. Smith, J. J. Blackman, H. C. Parker, Marion Bass, J. A. Smith, George E. Anderson, J. R. Calcater, Noah D. Mc-Cloud, M. M. Parker, Millie C. Boyd, J. M. Musgrove, A. A. Caruth, A. A. Smith, Andrew Hall, J. N. Lawrence, J. E. Lawrence, William M. Jones, J. E. Whitaker, James L. Durham, J. M. Ferguson, R. J. Brock, Jasper D. Smith, D. B. S. Baker, J. C. White, W. J. Sanders, J. N. Lucas, J. M. Keen, Elmo B. Stinson, C. C. Allen, J. T. Gilmore, W. J. Fry, G. E. Smith, L. M. Sheldon, T. J. Rice, F. P. Wear, S. S. Godfrey, T. R. H. Godfrey, Julius T. Long, W. R. Adams, L. T. Sanders, Frank Weems, John Spears, J. S. Sanders, J. E. Spillers, J. Y. Bayette, jr., T. J. Sanders, D. B. Williams, M. D. Morris, C. A. Williams, A. J. Franklin, W. T. Brockner, G. W. Franklin, James E. Anderson, Elias Cruse, J. R. Andrews, W. M. Baker, W. H. Davis, P. V. Turnley, Geo. M. Irby, T. O. Irby, R. H. Irby, Wyatt D. Bodie, Richard Love, Thomas J. Flowers, Isaac N. Adams, W. E. Grimshaw, J. M. Irby, C. P. Thornhill, Ernest Cruse, George W. Cruse, D. C. Franklin, J. B. Franklin, Eve E. Duhon, Eli Perkins, Isaac Burk, Griffin Vincent, J. B. Blackman, James D. Lucius, J. R. Broxson, Z. T. Blackman, Georgia Antony, Jasper N. Self, John A. Slav, Dock W. O'Neal, Luther G. O'Neal, Andrew Lemoine, W. B. Keith, Walter Powell, Louis Farmer, William Farmer, A. J. Dunn, and C. C. Farmer.

MISSISSIPPI.

Indictments are pending in the State of Mississippi as follows: For conspiracy to defraud the Government, under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, Hugh McCallum; for cutting timber from Government land, under section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, D. Williams, Norman Clark, John Pitman, Ezra Douglass, Gus Douglass, Brad Gordan, Joe Gilbert, Tom Pittman, Sam Hilton, Sam

Baxter, Jim Deese, Mose Powell, Lawrence Mizell, George Williams, Albert Windham, Iler Hovelter, Mart Drawn, Eugene Strickland, Wash Preston, George Evans, R. C. Clark, Ed Sand, George Sand, Luke Drawn, John Beard, Vinegar Bend Lumber Company, Lassier Mills, J. B. Kennedy, A. Vizard, Z. W. Lee, D. F. Smith, J. B. Griffin, Tom Gardener, Jim Martin, John Forehand, Tony Pitts, George D. Long, Frank Byrd, L. M. Ball, George Campbell, J. O. Acree, John Lowry, Robert Sanford, Henry Ball, W. M. Donovan, Lyman Havard, R. D. Davis, P. G. Cochran, Tobe Breeland, E. Rose Lumber Company, Joe Scott, Charles Hoffman, R. L. Stewart, Heywood Hunter, Charles Hunter, George Walley, Andrew Logan, Tom Evans, Henry Preston, Luke Brown, Sid Deese, Will Martin, John Heathcock, Rob Brown, Hamp Brown, H. Weston Lumber Company, John Breland, John Ezell, Jack Ezell, C. M. White, Bill Jenkins, Harry Wicks, Charles White, Charles Strickland, Vince Odom, Henry Brock, and Richmond Heathcock.

ALABAMA.

In the State of Alabama indictments are pending as follows: Under section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, Samuel McWilliams, Ernest McWilliams, Robert Grace, William Townes, Thomas Shoemaker, and Louis Munnerlyn; under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, for conspiracy to defraud the Government, Frank Grayson, Frank C. Grayson, and Mary L. Grayson; for subornation of perjury, under section 5393, United States Revised Statutes, Frank C. Grayson and George W. Stewart.

FLORIDA.

Indictments are pending in the State of Florida as follows: For unlawful cutting of timber from public lands, under section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, Tilton Reddick, W. E. James, E. L. Vickers, M. J. Dupree, Thomas M. Williams, George Dowling, and Frank Johnson; for conspiracy to defraud the Government, W. W. Franklin, Jeff Thompson, Jesse Stewart, F. F. Melton, John O. Brannan, Game F. Standaland, and W. M. Adams; for perjury, under section 5392, United States Revised Statutes, John W. Hawkins; for larceny of personal property of the United States, under section 5456, United States Revised Statutes, Charles H. Millikin.

WASHINGTON.

Several Washington timber-trespass cases are ready for presentation to the grand jury, and suit has been instituted to set aside patents issued under the timber and stone act embracing about 2,000 acres of land in said State.

CALIFORNIA.

September 8, 1905, the following persons were indicted in connection with land frauds in California. For subornation of perjury, George W. Brace; for conspiracy to defraud the Government, George W. Brace and Albert B. Young. There have also been several arrests for timber trespasses committed in the Los Angeles district.

IDAHO.

The following indictments were returned by the special grand jury at Boise, Idaho, July 15, 1905:

George H. Kester, W. F. Kettenbach, William Dwyer, and Jackson O'Keefe, for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Clarence W. Robnett and George H. Kester, for subornation of perjury.

Ivan R. Cornell, Frederick W. Shaeffer, and Joel H. Benton, for perjury.

Indictments are also pending against Fred Emery, C. W. Colby, Edmond L. Knight, and William B. Benton.

The so-called Lewiston frauds involve, it is averred, more than 10,000 acres of the best timber land in the State of Idaho. It is alleged that the homestead law was made use of to a certain extent, but that the conspirators found the timber and stone act the most convenient vehicle for the transfer of title from the Government to themselves.

OREGON.

Indictments or informations are pending against the following persons for unlawful fencing of public lands in the State of Oregon: Charles Huntley, William A. Townsend, John W. Townsend, and Ambrose Beard.

An investigation of complaints received at the Department early in the present year has resulted in the discovery of nine alleged illegal inclosures of public lands in Grant and Umatilla counties, Oreg., embracing a total area of approximately 30,000 acres. Several of the offenders in these cases are reported to be desperate characters who intimidate settlers and threaten the officers of the law. Notices have been issued against these inclosures and a detailed investigation is now in progress.

August 25, 1905, the following persons were indicted at Portland, Oreg., in connection with the so-called "Tillamook case," under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, for conspiracy to defraud the Government: Claude Thayer, Clark E. Hadley, Maurice Leach, C. O. Nolan, Thomas Coates, Walter J. Smith, John Tuttle, Charles Hays, John Doe, and Richard Roe.

In connection with this case it is alleged that about one hundred persons were induced to make timber entries in the interest of Claude Thayer in the Nehalem Valley, said to be one of the most valuable timber districts in the State of Oregon.

In connection with the land frauds on the Pacific Coast, referred to in my last annual report, there have been the following convictions: For forgery, under section 5418, United States Revised Statutes, Henry Meldrum; under section 1782, United States Revised Statutes, John H. Mitchell: for conspiracy to defraud the Government, under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, Emma L. Watson, S. A. D. Puter, H. G. McKinley, Maud Witt, Frank H. Walgamott, Henry C. Barr, D. W. Tarpley, Richard Roe, Henry Roe, Annie Roe, J. N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner, Marion R. Biggs, W. N. Jones, Thaddeus S. Potter, and Ira Wade. Indictments are pending as follows: Under section 1782, United States Revised Statutes, James H. Booth; for perjury, under section 5392, United States Revised Statutes, George Sorenson, William H. Davis, Charles A. Watson, Coe D. Barnard, James Benson, and Clarence B. Zachary; for subornation of perjury, under section 5393, United States Revised Statutes, Hamilton H. Hendricks and George C. Brownell; for conspiracy to suborn perjury, under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, Henry W. Miller, Frank E. Kincart, Martin B. Hoge, and Charles Nickell; for forgery, under section 5418, United States Revised Statutes, Marie L. Ware; for offering bribe, under section 5451, United States Revised Statutes, George Sorenson; under section 5399, United States Revised Statutes, John H. Hall, Henry Ford, Harry L. Rees, A. P. Caylor, John Cordano, J. H. Hitchings, John Northrup, and Charles Lord; for conspiracy to defraud the Government, under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, four indictments, Binger Hermann; three indictments each, F. P. Mays, Clark E. Loomis, George Sorenson, and John H. Mitchell; two indictments each, H. G. McKinley, S. A. D. Puter, Marie L. Ware, Emma L. Watson, D. W. Tarpley, Robert Simpson, S. B. Ormsby, Henry A. Young, Henry Meldrum, David W. Kinnaird, and George E. Waggoner; one indictment each, W. H. Davis, Elbert K. Brown, Mrs. Nellie Brown, F. H. Walgamott, Rufus G. Moore, John W. Hamaker, Winlock W. Steiwer, H. H. Hendricks, Clarence B. Zachary, A. C. Zachary, Charles A. Watson, Clyde E. Glass, John H. Hall, Edwin Mays, E. D. Stratford, Benjamin F. Minton, Gustave Klaersch, Livy Stipp, John N. Williamson, Frank E. Alley, A. R. Downs, Edward R. Downs, Stephen W. Turnell, Robert A. Booth, James H. Booth, T. E. Singleton, W. N. Jones, H. K. Finch, Thaddeus S. Potter, Bert Blauvelt, John Doe, Richard Roe, C. Sam Smith, Doctor Van Gesner, Erwin Wakefield, Charles A. Graves, Ora L. Parker, and Robert Foster.

I have endeavored in the foregoing résumé to state, as briefly as the facts would permit, the exact situation and the results thus far accomplished by this Department in its efforts to protect the public domain and bring to book those who have attempted or to any extent effected its spoliation, but no statement that I could make would give the reader a complete conception of the responsibility and labor involved, or of the desperation and fertility of resource of the forces with which we have had to contend. Nevertheless, much has been done, but much remains to be done. What has been accomplished, however, will go for naught unless Congress by appropriate legislation prevents the recurrence of the offenses that have been unearthed.

One of the most conspicuous facts that has been developed by the so-called land fraud investigations is that the timber and stone act, the desert-land act, and the commutation clause of the homestead law are the convenient handmaidens of crime; that they have afforded the most effective means for the conspirators with whom we have had to deal to fraudulently transfer the title of the public domain from the Government to themselves, and unless they are repealed or materially modified or amended, substantially as heretofore repeatedly recommended in my annual reports and by the Public Lands Commission, they will continue to constitute the most dangerous menace to the integrity of the public domain.

Attention is also called to the fact that among those indicted for various offenses against the public-land laws are the names of persons who were employees of the Government, some in high places, others in places not so exalted.

Executive officers are of necessity very largely dependent upon the indorsers of applicants for public place in determining the fitness of such applicants for the positions sought. If such indorsers will look more carefully into the character, reputation, and fitness of the applicants whom they recommend, disregarding all other considerations, protection in a larger measure against this class of offenders will be obtained.

FOREST RESERVES.

There are now 83 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), embracing 85,618,472 acres. This is an increase over last year of 22,854,978 acres.

Twenty-six additional forest reserves have been established; the areas of 4 have been reduced, 7 have been enlarged, and 3—the South Platte, Plum Creek, and Pikes Peak reserves—have been consolidated under the name of the Pikes Peak Forest Reserve.

As rapidly as it can be determined what portions of areas temporarily withdrawn for proposed forest reserves are not needed for forestry purposes such lands are released from withdrawal. Since

my last annual report 5,082,297 acres of withdrawn lands have been thrown open to settlement and entry. Such lands are open to settlement as soon as restored, but are not subject to entry or selection until after notice to that effect has been published for ninety days.

Entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves.—In the preliminary report by the Commission on the Public Lands, and again in the partial report of that Commission, attention was drawn to the importance of having all the land within the borders of forest reserves put to the best use, in consequence of which it was recommended that such lands be opened to agricultural entry, under suitable restrictions and limitatioms prescribed by law.

A bill (H. R. 13631, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session) prepared in accordance with this recommendation, was introduced in Congress on March 8, 1904, but failed of action. In view of the importance of this measure its enactment into law is greatly to be desired, and I accordingly recommend the passage of the bill.

Forest Reserve Lieu selections.—The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264), repealed the acts of June 4, 1897, June 6, 1900, and March 3, 1901, in so far as they provide for the relinquishment, etc., of land situated within forest reserves and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof, but provides that—

The validity of contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of this act shall not be impaired * * * and if, for any reason not the fault of the party making the same, any pending selection is held invalid, another selection for like quantity of land may be made in lieu thereof.

All selections made under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), and amendatory acts, received in the General Land Office prior to March 1, 1905, have been considered, where not suspended for cause. This class of work, therefore, was brought up to date at the close of the fiscal year.

Under contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264), there were available as selection bases on June 30, 1905, 221,116.17 acres in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, and 7,929.64 acres in the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve (Rancho Los Prietos y Najalayegua), California.

Transfer of forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture.—By act of Congress approved February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1296), following the recommendation heretofore made in my annual reports, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Lands Commission, approved by the President, the execution of all laws affecting public lands in forest reserves, excepting such laws as affect the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, or patenting of any such lands, was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Accordingly, since February 1, 1905, the work connected with the administration of forest reserves has been done by the Department of Agriculture, and the report of such work for the past fiscal year will be made by that Department.

Abolition of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has recommended, among other things, that legislation looking toward the abolishment of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices be had, and I submit herewith, because of its importance and the conclusive character thereof, the argument of the Commissioner in full in support of said recommendation:

The office of receiver of public moneys was created by the act of May 10, 1800 (2 Stat. L., 73), whereby four land offices were established, each to be under the direction of an officer to be called a register of the land office. Certain lands were, by the terms of the act, to be sold, and all the payments therefor were to be made either to the Treasurer of the United States or to such person or officer as should be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, receiver of public moneys.

By that act the duties of receivers were, generally speaking, to receive and receipt for moneys paid for the purchase of lands and duly pay over and account for the same. Subsequently, as other land offices were created, the several acts establishing the same made the same provisions for the appointment of a register and receiver at each, and this is a requirement of the law as it now stands. (See R. S., sec. 2234.)

The apparent object in appointing receivers was, perhaps, mainly for the convenience of purchasers of public lands, who were thereby relieved of the necessity of making payments directly to the Treasurer of the United States, and given an officer to whom and a place where payments in purchase of lands might be made with a minimum of inconvenience. In those days the transmission of money from the frontier to the Treasury was attended with much trouble, cost, and danger of loss.

The duty of the register, as his name implies, was largely that of a recording officer.

Under the act referred to neither the register nor receiver was clothed with any judicial function, nor were they required to act jointly in any particular. The judicial or quasi-judicial function appears to have been first conferred by the act of March 3, 1819, which provided that the register and receiver would hear testimony relative to mistakes and report the same with their opinion to the Treasurer of the United States.

By the act of May 24, 1824 (4 Stat. L., 31), the register and receiver, or either of them, might administer an oath.

By the act of May 29, 1830 (4 Stat. L., 420), proof of settlement

and improvements should be made to the satisfaction of the register and receiver.

By the act of June 1, 1840 (5 Stat. L., 382), a preemptor was required to make satisfactory proof of his or her residence before the register and receiver.

By the act of September 4, 1841 (5 Stat. L., 456), questions as to the rights of preemption, arising between different settlers, were to be settled by the register and receiver, subject to appeal and revision by the Secretary of the Treasury, which appellate jurisdiction was transferred to the General Land Office by section 10 of the act of June 12, 1858. (11 Stat. L., 326.)

The substance of the two last-mentioned acts is expressed in section 2273, Revised Statutes. Indeed in every instance the judicial, or quasijudicial function, has been conferred jointly upon the register and receiver, except where abandonment is, by the terms of section 2297, Revised Statutes, required to be proven to "the satisfaction of the register of the land office." Yet by the rules of practice, even in cases of abandonment, as in the trial of all other issues before the local office, both register and receiver must pass in judgment thereon. It is now firmly established that the office is one, while its body is dual. A vacancy in either office disqualifies the remaining incumbent for the performance of the duties of his own office.

From a consideration of the foregoing, it appears that the duties of the receiver have been gradually extended from those of merely receiving and accounting for public moneys to those of an officer vested with judicial functions, joint and coordinate with that of the register.

It is believed that existing conditions are such as to warrant and suggest the abolition of the office of the receiver, and the vesting in the register of the functions now performed by the receiver, for the following reasons:

1. The volume of work now transacted and receipts of money at many, if not all, of the local offices is not such as to require the services of both officers.

The following table, covering all the land offices, shows the number of clerks, the number of entries, the total receipts, and the total expense of each office; and also shows the compensation of each receiver (the register and receiver each receive the same compensation) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Land office.	Number of—		Total	Expense of maintain-	Compensa- tion of	
Land onice.	Clerks.	Entries.	receipts.	ing office.		
Huntsville, Ala		637	\$5, 532. 05	\$3, 421. 54	\$1,257.69	
Montgomery, Ala	2	1,489	22, 662, 70	6,762.62	2, 403, 21	
Juneau, Alaska		167	10, 432, 91	4,575.58	1,940.12	
Prescott, Ariz		776	17, 264. 80	4,043.96	1,754.79	
Tueson, Ariz	1	627	40, 187. 76	7,042.90	2, 786. 30	
Camden, Ark	2	1,806	35, 022, 91	8, 528, 09	3,000.00	

Landeman	Number of—		Total	Expense of	Compensa-
Land office.	Clerks.	Entries.	receipts.	maintain- ing office.	tion of receivers.
Dardanelle, Ark	1	851	\$15, 465. 12	\$4,759.73	\$1,999.8
Harrison, Ark	2	2,302	44, 427. 08	8, 767. 37	3,000.0
Little Rock, Ark	1	998	12, 977. 87	6, 426, 21	2, 362. 8
Eureka, Cal	1	579	52, 290. 58	7,523.11	2,679.7
Independence, Cal		124	7,661.83	2, 181. 64	985. 6
Los Angeles, Cal	2	3,465	46, 876. 10	9,612.50	3,000.0
Marysville, Cal.		200	12, 409. 74	2, 968. 32	1, 297.1
Redding, Cal	1	659	53, 891. 27	7, 481. 48	3,000.0
Sacramento, Cal.		350	24, 951. 99	5, 489. 75	2, 214. 9
San Francisco, Cal		1,003	32,541.08	8, 248, 48	3,000.0
Stockton, Cal.		523	17, 403. 52	4, 863. 10	
•				1	2, 418. 5
Susanville, Cal		1,563	266, 367. 23	7, 804. 18	3,000.0
Visalia, Cal		349	21, 156. 70	4,302.68	1,916.
Akron, Colo		287	4, 999. 83	2, 953. 04	1,318.6
Del Norte, Colo		237	8, 464. 57	2,633.48	1, 178.
Denver, Colo	2	1,840	93, 726. 55	9, 120. 01	3,000.0
Durango, Colo		687	28,349.88	7, 185. 38	2,703.
Glenwood, Colo		1,057	107, 577. 73	8, 476. 81	3,000.
Gunnison, Colo		201	5, 607. 95	2, 422. 28	1, 134.
Hugo, Colo		441	8, 350. 15	4, 950. 92	2, 356.
Lamar, Colo		190	4, 016. 67	3,019.55	1, 135.
Leadville, Colo		203	12, 180.03	3, 583. 96	1, 200.
Montrose, Colo	1	647	10, 902. 49	6,546.10	2, 380.
Pueblo, Colo	4	1,301	70, 400. 17	10, 902. 53	3,000.
Sterling, Colo		259	5,504.01	3,312.01	1,387.
Gainesville, Fla	4	2,936	77, 076. 73	11,064.00	3,000.
Blackfoot, Idaho	2	1,592	53, 406. 71	8, 586. 48	3,000.
Boise, Idaho	3	1,913	120, 357. 90	9,627.42	3,000.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1	981	110, 984. 50	8,939.79	3,000.
Hailey, Idaho	1	1,542	30, 244. 90	6, 627. 86	2, 940.
Lewiston, Idaho	2	1,684	109, 942. 34	9,829.52	3,000.
Des Moines, Iowa		4	719.25	1,586.22	747.
Colby, Kans	1	610	9, 670. 28	5, 620. 27	2, 114.
Dodge City, Kans	3	1,298	22, 998. 30	8,020.67	2, 833.
Гореka, Kans		47	1, 322. 50	1, 382. 17	653.
Wakeeney, Kans		439	8,058.70	3,835.69	1, 552.
Natchitoches, La	1	764	23, 713. 63	5, 853. 90	2,249.
New Orleans, La	3	1, 457	41, 592. 83	9, 221, 55	3,000.
Marquette, Mich	2	822	42, 569, 23	8, 269, 81	2, 984.
Cass Lake, Minn	2	1,358	68, 599. 18	9, 102. 82	3,000.
Crookston, Minn.		2,581	46, 602, 18	9, 171, 35	3,000.
Duluth, Minn	2	2,995	243, 680. 02	11, 273. 94	3,000.
St. Cloud, Minn	1	718	14, 147. 06	5, 332, 03	2,012.
Jackson, Miss	3	1,786	32, 342, 31	8,718.17	2, 806.
Boonville, Mo	9	469	12, 602. 46	2,759.13	1, 194.
				2, 620. 40	1, 209.
Ironton, Mo		489	9, 485, 66		
Springfield, Mo		817	15, 356, 28	4, 912. 67	1, 794. 3, 000.
Bozeman, Mont		1,749	48, 625, 20	8, 591, 62	
Greatfalls, Mont		2, 177	112, 583. 74	9,060.15	3,000.
Helena, Mont		1,406	64, 013, 31	8, 446, 86	3,000.
Kalispell, Mont		801	41, 765, 92	7, 416, 95	2, 985.
Lewistown, Mont		1, 141	73, 797. 98	7, 933, 37	3,000.
Miles City, Mont		1,703	20, 551, 70	7, 342, 43	3,000.0
Missoula, Mont		1, 126	38, 577. 97	8, 624. 18 9, 146. 39	3,000.0
Alliance, Mont	1	3,751	53, 682, 75		

T 3	Numl	Number of— Total		Expense of	Compensa-	
Land office.	Clerks.	Entries.	receipts.	maintain- ing office.	tion of receivers.	
Lincoln, Nebr		280	\$6,282.18	\$ 2,416.23	\$1, 105.04	
McCook, Nebr		538	9, 390. 07	3, 013. 78	1, 357. 89	
North Platte, Nebr	1	1,302	22, 808. 81	7, 715. 34	3,000.00	
O'Neill, Nebr	1	1,883	37, 795. 40	8, 169. 10	3,000.00	
Sidney, Nebr		666	10, 043. 55	4,992.34	2,053.23	
Valentine, Nebr	1	3, 112	45, 622. 82	8, 572. 22	3,000.00	
Carson City, Nev	1	854	14,072.74	3, 923. 48	1,952.52	
Clayton, N. Mex	1	1,707	19,503.72	7, 544. 71	3,000.00	
Las Cruces, N. Mex		490	13,843.51	3, 723. 30	1,702.69	
Roswell, N. Mex	1	1,866	71, 337. 89	7, 807. 15	3,000.00	
Santa Fe, N. Mex	2	1,079	51,057.63	8, 361. 13	3,000.00	
Bismarck, N. Dak	5	3,764	136, 958. 50	11,774.37	3,000.00	
Devils Lake, N. Dak	4	4,058	182, 708. 37	10, 963. 29	3, 000. 00	
Dickinson, N. Dak	2	2,244	29, 892. 48	10, 102. 03	2, 933.00	
Fargo, N. Dak		631	20,377.97	6, 184.11	2,671.80	
Grand Forks, N. Dak.		431	14, 765. 19	3, 336. 88	1, 450. 50	
Minot, N. Dak.	8	8,770	481, 433. 81	14, 351. 26	3,000.00	
Alva, Okla	1	1,061	22, 395. 34	7, 083. 07		
Elreno, Okla	2	1,001	,	10,678.52	2,978.08	
	2		91, 117. 64		3,000.00	
Guthrie, Okla		837	13, 028. 57	8, 460. 25	3,000.00	
Kingfisher, Okla	2	2, 139	39, 848. 65	8, 961. 72	3,000.00	
Lawton, Okla	2	1,101	169, 178. 71	10, 250. 95	3,000.00	
Mangum, Okla	2	2,128	66, 069. 15	8, 675. 48	3,000.00	
Woodward, Okla		4,350	123, 573. 97	13, 069. 40	2, 658. 50	
Burns, Oreg		591	26, 833. 06	4,583.30	1, 974. 63	
Lagrande, Oreg	3	1,970	150, 756. 48	10, 159. 85	3,000.00	
Lakeview, Oreg	1	868	112, 404. 75	8, 204. 00	3,000.00	
Oregon City, Oreg	2	809	84, 419. 79	8, 558. 57	3, 000. 00	
Roseburg, Oreg	3	1,041	131, 653. 89	8, 436. 03	2, 234. 00	
The Dalles, Oreg	4	2,715	158, 391. 05	10, 682. 47	3,000.00	
Aberdeen, S. Dak	1	744	31, 225. 58	6, 035. 83	2, 324. 30	
Chamberlain, S. Dak	3	5,062	90, 749. 30	10, 298. 45	3,000.00	
Huron, S. Dak		554	29, 312. 14	5, 134. 52	1, 915. 58	
Mitchell, S. Dak		437	13, 110. 77	3, 435. 98	1, 424. 73	
Pierre, S. Dak	2	1, 294	26, 926. 14	8,873.77	2,842.52	
Rapid City, S. Dak	2	1,418	48, 560. 27	9,275.98	3,000.00	
Watertown, S. Dak		479	11,686.07	5, 537. 42	2, 203. 47	
Salt Lake, Utah	2	1,661	86,056.58	10,624.24	3,000.00	
Vernal, Utah	1					
North Yakima, Wash	1	635	27, 457.78	7, 452, 19	3,000.00	
Olympia, Wash		305	34, 344. 32	5, 686. 29	2,072.83	
Seattle, Wash	2	781	88, 979. 04	9, 275. 73	3,000.00	
Spokane, Wash	2	1,429	68, 847. 58	9,634.80	3,000.00	
Vancouver, Wash	2	1,403	109, 976. 74	8,999.00	3,000.00	
Walla Walla, Wash	2	1,632	84, 676. 61	7,845.71	3,000.00	
Waterville, Wash	4 2	2,069	89,761.87	8, 783. 88	3,000.00	
Ashland, Wis		444	14,534.89	4,194.06	1, 934. 10	
Eau Claire, Wis		560	8,444.18	4, 294. 39	1,574.35	
Wausau, Wis		535	10, 306.16	3,587.80	1, 498. 37	
Buffalo, Wyo	1	932	58, 360. 97	7,687.68	3,000.00	
Cheyenne, Wyo	2	933	43, 601. 38	8,578.30	3, 000. 00	
Douglas, Wyo		538	26, 760. 15	5, 681. 44	2,071.84	
Evanston, Wyo		508	46, 861. 11	5, 871. 07	2, 303. 14	
Lander, Wyo		543	25, 270. 41	3,960.00	1,815.76	
Sundance, Wyo	1	1,018	26, 889. 03	7,379.36	2, 888. 59	
117 offices	154	149, 284	6, 136, 376. 76	815, 486. 15	285, 835. 22	

Of the foregoing offices, the following have recently been abolished: Huntsville, Ala.; Prescott, Ariz.; Marysville, Cal.; Akron, Colo.; Wakeeney, Kans.; Boonville and Ironton, Mo.; McCook, Nebr., and Ashland and Eau Claire, Wis.

II. The existence of the dual responsibility is the occasion of frequent and chronic disagreement between the register and receiver, to the consequent prejudice of the local office, its conduct, and all who are affected thereby. Each charges the other with responsibility for any neglect or misfeasance which may be found to exist therein.

This friction develops at times into a recrimination and antagonism which precludes that prompt and cordial cooperation necessary to an effective administration of the joint duties of the dual office, and has been the cause of much complaint from the public affected and the expenditure of much time and labor by this Office and its inspectors in the effort to compose such differences and harmonize the officers at issue, so as to restore them as a working unit to the condition of normal efficiency. It is obvious that a sole responsibility for the conduct of the local office would necessarily tend to a stimulation in the discharge of duty, consequent upon the certain knowledge on the part of the officer responsible that there could be no successful attempt on his part to evade the consequences of neglect or misfeasance by attributing it, as is now frequently done, to his joint associate. entire clerical force of the office would be under one control and one influence. Exactness of method, certitude of information given out, uniformity of conduct, harmony of decision, and indisputable responsibility for error or misfeasance would take the place of the opposite conditions which are too often prevalent in the local offices.

III. The convenience of frequent access to and inspection of the local offices is now such as to enable this office to keep itself at all times reasonably informed of the method and efficiency of their conduct, as it could not do in former times, owing to the lack of railroads and telegraphic communication between this office and many of its subordinate officials and the absence of the thorough and efficient system of frequent inspection now in force.

The absence of the present system and facilities for communication and inspection may have been one reason which suggested, in the creation of the land offices, the desirability of having two officers who would operate as a check each upon the other. That necessity, for the reasons just stated, no longer exists.

IV. We are now brought to the consideration of the receiver's function as a joint officer.

As hereinbefore pointed out he is required to act with the register in the performance of every judicial or quasi-judicial function, and the death, removal, or disqualification of either the register or receiver disqualifies the other, and results in practically closing the office, a condition which often occurs.

Such a condition results in great inconvenience and injury to the public and to all those who have or desire to transact business at the local offices, and creates a congestion of business often difficult to work off. All such results as now ensue from the death, removal, resignation, or disqualification of the receiver would be avoided were the register clothed solely with the authority now jointly vested in both officers, and suitable provision made for the appointment of a chief clerk to act in the absence of the register.

V. It is believed that the relief from the undesirable conditions hereinbefore pointed out by the abolition of the office of receiver outweighs the problematical benefit ensuing from the exercise of his joint function with the register. It is not clear why he was so jointly vested. Be the reason what it may, now, when the principles which govern the due inception of claims made under the public-land laws are well established, and the local offices are under constant instruction and frequent inspection, and the right of appeal freely given, with opportunity for its expeditious exercise and its prompt disposition, with every decision coming under the notice of this office closely scanned for the detection and correction of error therein, it is believed that the desirability for the continuance of the concurrent action by two officers, instead of one, is far less than the necessity for that increased efficiency and economy which may be accomplished by the abolition of the office of receiver.

VI. It is estimated that the abolition of the office of receiver of public moneys will result in a saving to the Government of over \$250,000 per annum.

The following table will show the compensation which has been paid to the several receivers of public moneys for each year for the past five years:

Fiscal year ended June 30—

1901	\$292, 480. 56
1902	300, 757. 38
1903	296, 803. 79
1904	295, 339. 32
1905	285, 835. 22

At the present time the following duplicate records are kept in all local land offices, viz: Register of mineral receipts; register of homestead receipts; register of final homestead receipts; register of final receipts, desert lands; register of cash receipts, in which is also kept account of coal-land receipts; homestead contest docket.

The apparent reason for keeping these duplicate sets of records is for the purpose of having one officer a check upon the other. But under the present method of handling business in local land offices there is little danger of defalcation or misappropriation of funds, as the General Land Office keeps a record of all disposals of public land and requires the local offices to properly and promptly account for the moneys they should receive therefor. Therefore, if the office of receiver were abolished the practice of keeping duplicate sets of books would be discontinued and a great saving made in clerical labor in the local land offices, which, it is believed, would offset the loss of the services of the various receivers. There would also be a consequent saving of the cost of furnishing all such duplicate books or records.

After careful consideration of the matter, it is my opinion that should the office of receiver be abolished, with the consequent keeping of the aforementioned records and general simplifying of the work, there would be no necessity for an increase in the clerical force in the various offices where clerks are now employed. It would undoubtedly be necessary to place a clerk in each of the 25 offices where none are now employed, and this would require an increase of \$25,000 in the appropriation for contingent expenses of land offices.

Based upon the foregoing, and for the reasons therein stated, I am of opinion that there is no necessity for the continuance of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices, and that it would be in the interest of both economy and good administration to abolish the office and vest the duties of receiver in the register, the act to go into effect July 1, 1906.

I therefore recommend that a law similar to the following draft be enacted:

A BILL To abolish the office of receiver of public moneys for land districts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of receiver of public moneys for land districts shall, from and after the thirtieth day of June, anno Domini nineteen hundred and six, be abolished and cease to exist; and that all the powers, duties, obligations, and penalties at that time lawfully imposed upon such receivers, and upon registers of land offices, shall from and after that date be exercised by and imposed upon such registers; and such registers shall, in addition to the duties thus imposed, have charge of and attend to the sale of public and Indian lands within their respective districts, as provided by law and official regulation, and shall be accountable under their official bonds for the proceeds of such sales, and for all fees, commissions, and other moneys received by them under any provision of law or official regulation.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior may appoint or designate a chief clerk for any land office, who shall receive such salary, payable from the appropriation for contingent expenses of land offices, as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may authorize, and such chief clerk shall perform such duties as may be directed by the register of the land office for which he is appointed, or by official regulation, and he shall, during the absence of such register, or in case of a vacancy in the office of such register, exercise all the powers, perform all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations and penalties imposed upon such register by law or official regulation; but such clerk shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute to the United States a bond in such penal sum as the said Secretary may prescribe, with approved security, for the faithful performance of his official duties;

and such clerk shall be accountable under his official bond for such proceeds arising from the sale of public or Indian lands within his district, and for such fees, commissions, and other moneys as may come into his hands under any law or official regulation or direction: *Provided*, That all the fees and commissions now allowed by law to both such registers and such receivers shall, after June thirtieth, anno Domini nineteen hundred and six, be paid to and accounted for by such registers in the same manner and in like amounts in which they are now required to be paid to and accounted for by such receivers, but the compensation of such registers shall in no case exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Should the foregoing draft of a law, or one similar thereto, be enacted by Congress, then I have to recommend that the item for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, as submitted in my annual estimates providing for an appropriation of \$573,000, be reduced to \$295,000, and that the item of \$225,000 for contingent expenses of land offices be increased to \$250,000.

Summary of legislation recommended.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, for reasons stated in his report, recommends the passage of bills pending before Congress, as follows:

A bill to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves. H. R. 13631 (Fifty-eighth Congress, second session).

A bill to set apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a public park, to be known as "The Petrified Forest National Park." H. R. 2529 (Fifty-eighth Congress, first session).

A bill creating the "Mesa Verde National Park" in the State of Colorado. H. R. 15986.

The Commissioner also recommends other legislation, as follows:

To prescribe punishment for persons who fraudulently obtain or attempt to obtain title to public lands.

To confer upon agents and inspectors of the General Land Office the power to administer oaths.

To compel persons having a knowledge of matters affecting public lands to disclose such knowledge to representatives of the General Land Office.

To amend section 5392, Revised Statutes, so that a charge of perjury may be based on a false affidavit secured under departmental regulations.

To amend section 5481, Revised Statutes, to provide for the punishment of a special agent of the General Land Office guilty of extortion.

To amend section 5491, Revised Statutes, to provide for the punishment of a special agent of the General Land Office guilty of embezzlement.

To modify the provisions of the act of January 31, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 790), to authorize the compulsory attendance of witnesses in district courts of the United States.

To extend the benefits of the public-land laws to the natives of Alaska, and provide for the punishment of persons who trespass upon the possessions of the natives.

To limit the period for the initiation of rights under the soldier's additional law. To abolish the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices.

I concur in the recommendations of the Commissioner for legislation as above indicated, and I further recommend the repeal of the act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 687), for the reasons set forth on page 18 of this report.

Public Lands Commission.—The second partial report of the Public Lands Commission is attached to and made a part of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The modifications of existing executive methods and the legislation recommended therein meet my approval, the latter being practically what has been recommended in my prior annual reports regarding the repeal of the timber and stone act, the amendment of the desert-land law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, as well as the enactment of legislation for the sale of timber on public lands.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In reviewing the past year's work of the Department in regard to the Indians it will be seen that the various phases of the service have progressed without serious interruption and in most instances with encouraging success.

In this connection I desire to call special attention to the very able report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Francis E. Leupp, setting forth more in detail the matters considered and dispatched in the administration of the affairs of the Indian service.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The amount appropriated by the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is \$7,922,014.34, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the sum of \$9,853,480.75 was appropriated, as given in my report for last year.

Appropriations for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906 for the Indian service are shown in the following table:

3	1905.	1906.
Current and contingent expenses. Fulfilling treaty stipulations.		\$751, 600. 00 1, 933, 468. 96
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities. Incidental expenses	570, 000. 00	585, 000, 00 84, 900, 00
Support of schools Miscellaneous.	3, 880, 740.00	3, 777, 100. 00 633, 968, 50
Kansas consolidated fund		155, 976, 88
Total	9, 853, 480. 75	7, 922, 014. 34

By the deficiency and other acts for the years 1905 and 1906 the following additional amounts were appropriated:

	1905.	1906.
Current and contingent expenses. Fulfilling treaty stipulations.		\$145,000.00
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities. Incidentals	343.84	
Support of schools	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous	55, 000. 00 65, 343, 84	62, 298. 11
Total	65, 343. 84	207, 298. 11

making the total appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906 as follows:

	1905.	1906.
Current and contingent expenses	\$728, 400. 00	\$751,600.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.	3, 514, 285. 85	2, 078, 468. 96
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	570, 343. 84	585, 000. 00
Incidental expenses	84, 900.00	84,900.00
Support of schools	3, 881, 740.00	3,777,100.00
Miscellaneous	1, 139, 154. 90	696, 266. 61
Kansas consolidated fund		155, 976.88
Total	9, 918, 824. 59	8, 129, 312. 45

The excess of the appropriations of 1905 over 1906 was \$1,789,512.14, and is accounted for as follows:

1905 over 1906:		
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	\$1,435,816.89	
Support of schools	104, 640. 00	
Miscellaneous		
		\$1, 983, 345. 18
1906 over 1905:		
Current and contingent expenses	23, 200. 00	
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities		
Kansas consolidated fund	155, 976. 88	
		193, 833. 04
T	•	4 500 510 11

The principal decrease for 1906 is in fulfilling treaty stipulations. One million dollars for the Turtle Mountain Chippewas was appropriated under their treaty of 1892 and ratified April 21, 1904, and other changes in treaty items were made.

EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, taken from Treasury reports, were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	\$681, 878. 44
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	1, 936, 633. 25
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	
Trust funds	
Incidental expenses	
Support of schools	3, 564, 724. 11
Miscellaneous	
Total	14, 236, 073. 71

Income.—The following was the income of the various tribes from all sources during the fiscal year 1905:

— · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Interest on trust funds	\$1,594,152.71
Treaty and agreement obligations	3, 082, 309, 59
Gratuities	
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous	2, 103, 559. 20

EDUCATION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, 257 Indian schools were in operation, as against 253 in 1904. Of these 25 were nonreservation boarding schools, with an enrollment of 9,736 pupils and an average attendance of 8,236; 93 were reservation boarding schools, with an enrollment of 11,402 pupils and an average attendance of 10,030; and 139 were day schools, with an enrollment of 4,399 pupils and an average attendance of 3,271, or a total enrollment in the 257 Government schools of 25,537 pupils and an average attendance of 21,537, against a total enrollment in 1904 of 25,248 pupils and an average attendance of 21,404, or an increased average attendance in 1905 of 133 pupils.

In addition to the pupils in Government schools there was an average attendance of 3,918 pupils in mission boarding and day schools and in contract schools, including the Normal and Agricultural Institute, at Hampton, Va., and in public schools, against an average attendance of 3,700 in 1904, an increase of 218.

The total enrollment in all schools (Government, mission, and contract schools) during 1905 was 30,106, and the average attendance 25,455.

IMPROVEMENT TO SCHOOL PLANTS.—For the fiscal year 1905 the appropriation for construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings, and for sewerage, water supply, lighting plants, purchase of school sites, and improvements of buildings and grounds, made under the general school appropriation, was \$350,000, as against \$250,000 in 1904.

In addition to this Congress appropriated for the use of the twenty-five nonreservation schools, for the erection of new buildings, water, sewer, and lighting system, purchase of land, and for repairs and minor improvements, the sum of \$605,800, as against \$473,370 appropriated for 1904.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

Rights of way have been granted railroads as follows:

Arizona and Colorado, through Navajo Reservation in New Mexico and San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, also through allotted lands on Las Animas River, Colorado.

Arizona and California, through Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. Big Horn, through Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

Clearwater Short Line, through Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho.

Denver and Rio Grande, through Navajo Reservation, N. Mex.

Denver, Northwestern and Pacific, through Uintah Reservation, Utah.

Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison and Southwestern, through the Menominee and the Stockbridge and Munsee reservations, Wis.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern, through San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.

Inter-California, through Yuma Reservation, Cal.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, through White Earth Reservation, Minn.

Minnesota and International, through Leech Lake Reservation, Minn.

Northern Pacific, through Yakima Reservation, Wash., and Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.; also through Fort Berthold and Fort Stevenson Reservations, N. Dak.

Nevada and California, through Walker River Reservation, Nev.

Republic and Kettle River, the Colville and Spokane reservations, Wash.

Sioux City, Homer and Southern, through Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr., but all rights were relinquished to the Sioux City and Western July 18, 1905.

Uintah Railway, through Uintah Reservation, Utah.

Western Pacific, through certain Indian allotments in California.

Wyoming State, through Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

Wyoming and Northwestern, through Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

The details of these various rights of way are fully set forth in the Commissioner's report.

INHERITED LANDS.

Under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 275), sales of allotments of deceased Indians are made under certain rules and regulations prescribed by the Department, and all conveyances of such lands must receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Rules to govern such sales were originally approved by the Department June 26, 1902, but in order to meet constantly changing conditions, it has been found necessary to amend them from time to time. Prior to September 19, 1904, it had been the practice to turn over to the beneficiaries the whole amount derived from these sales, but on that date an amendment was approved which required the proceeds of such sales to be deposited in a United States depository, to the credit of the beneficiaries, and restricted them to the expenditure of only \$10 per month unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This amendment was promulgated without previous notice and prevented the consummation of many schemes for despoiling the Indians, and has had the effect of checking the recklessness of the Indians and affords them protection against unscrupulous persons.

On March 21, 1905, paragraph 1 of section 1 of the amended rules of October 4, 1902, was amended so as to read as follows:

1. (1) Owners of such inherited Indian lands desiring to sell the same may petition the Indian agent or other officer having charge, within whose territorial jurisdiction the land is situated, praying that the land therein described may be sold under said act in accordance with the regulations, and agreeing that the proceeds to be derived therefrom shall be placed in one or more national banks, to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and which said banks shall furnish satisfactory bonds to guarantee the safety of such deposits, to the credit of each heir in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heirs, or, in case of minors, subject to the check of their recognized guardians, for amounts not exceeding \$10 to each in any one month when approved by the agent or other officer in charge, and only when so approved, and for sums in excess of \$10 per month upon the approval of such agent only when specifically authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The petition shall be signed by all the lawful heirs, and, in case of minors, by their legal representatives, and shall set forth every material fact necessary to show full title under the laws applicable.

In connection with this matter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his report says:

National banks have been selected as depositaries for these funds, and it has been the aim to select a depositary convenient to each group of Indians so that each Indian receiving a monthly check of \$10, or checks of larger amounts, can go in person to the bank and have the check cashed, thereby bringing him into closer acquaintance with civilized and modern methods of business. The agents and superintendents in charge of agencies have been directed to cooperate in this endeavor to educate the Indians in business matters. All the banks selected have been required to pay interest on deposits, and have agreed to pay interest at rates ranging from 2 per cent for average daily balances to 5 per cent for time deposits for six months and a year.

On June 30, 1905, these deposits, as reported by the several agencies, aggregated the sum of \$665,070.97.

Many attempts have been made by garnishment and other proceedings to force payment of judgments issued against Indians from the moneys placed to the credit of the Indian depositors, but at the request of this Department the Attorney-General has instructed the United States attorney in each instance to resist every attempt of this character to gain possession of these funds.

Nearly all the banks designated as depositaries of these funds have furnished surety-company bonds to cover the deposits, but in some instances the reports from the agencies show that the deposits exceed the amount of the bond furnished. In such cases the agent or superintendent in charge has been directed to require the banks to furnish additional bonds.

The Commissioner's report contains a table showing the names of the banks that have furnished bonds, the names of the surety companies, and the amount of the several bonds.

From June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, there had been sold, under section 7 of the act of May 27, 1902, 978 separate tracts of inherited lands, embracing 90,214.97 acres, for the total sum of \$1,393,131.52.

The first sale under that act was approved March 4, 1903, and from that date to June 30, 1904, there were sold 1,236 tracts, embracing 122,222.52 acres, for the aggregate sum of \$2,057,464.50, at the average price of \$16.83 per acre.

A table showing the number of sales, acreage, amount received, and average price per acre, with respect to each agency where inherited Indian lands have been sold during the fiscal year, will be found in the Commissioner's report.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

During the past fiscal year patents were issued and delivered to 493 Indians to whom allotments had been made; and 1,828 allotments were approved by the Department, for which patents have not yet issued.

Allotment work in the field is proceeding satisfactorily on the Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud reservations, in South Dakota; the Kickapoo and Pottawatomie reservations in Kansas; the Crow Reservation in Montana; the Ponca Reservation in Oklahoma, and the Quinaielt Reservation in Washington.

On the Uintah Reservation in Utah, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), the work of allotting lands to the Indians, and of selecting certain lands to be reserved for specific purposes, was begun, and is still being carried on, by a commission appointed for that purpose, viz, Capt. C. G. Hall, U. S. Army, acting Indian agent of the Uintah Agency; W. H. Code, chief engineer of the Indian irrigation service, and Charles S. Carter, a citizen of Utah, under instructions from the Department.

AGREEMENTS WITH INDIANS.

The following agreements, to which attention was invited in my last annual report, are still awaiting ratification by Congress, viz:

With the Sioux of the Lower Brule Reservation, in South Dakota, on May 6, 1901, ceding about 56,000 acres in the western part of their reservation.

With the Yankton Sioux, in South Dakota, concluded October 2, 1899, providing for the cession of the Red Pipestone Quarry Reservation in Minnesota, embracing something over 1 section of land.

With the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., negotiated on June 25, 1902, by which they ceded 208,000 acres of land.

Reference was also made to an agreement which had been concluded with the Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, under date of April 21, 1904, but which was not received by the Department in time to be submitted to Congress that year.

By this agreement a body of land, approximating 1,480,000 acres, was relinquished by the Indians, and the United States agreed to dispose of the same under the provisions of the homestead, town-site,

coal, and mineral-land laws, the proceeds to be paid to the Indians or expended for their benefit in the manner provided therein. This agreement was duly submitted to Congress at its last session, and an act ratifying and amending the same (33 Stat. L., 1016) was approved March 3, 1905. Under the provisions of this act the work of survey and allotment preliminary to the opening of the ceded land to public entry is now proceeding.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Attention is invited to the remarks made in my last annual report on this subject, showing the great necessity for an adequate fund to be used under the direction of this Department in the employment of special agents, detectives, etc., as occasion may require, to investigate cases of liquor selling to Indians and to secure the evidence necessary to convict the offenders.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, 40 cases were reported to the Attorney-General, embracing practically every section of the country west of the Mississippi except the Indian Territory, where Indians are located, both on reservations and allotted lands. In every case reported the Department of Justice has promptly rendered such aid in securing evidence and in the conduct of prosecutions as was practicable considering the limited fund at its disposal for such work.

The large increase in the number of cases reported during the past fiscal year again strongly emphasizes the necessity for a force of special officers whose duty it will be to investigate cases of liquor selling to Indians, obtain evidence, and thus materially assist the officers of the Department of Justice in securing convictions for violations of the law.

Special attention is invited to the case of Albert Heff, who was convicted in the district court for selling liquor to Indians in the neighborhood of Horton, Kans. It appears that Heff was a man of prominence in the community where he resided, and his conviction was attended with great difficulty. His case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which reversed the findings of the lower court and held that an Indian to whom an allotment of lands upon an Indian reservation had been made thereby became a citizen of the State and subject to all the laws thereof. One immediate result of this decision was that certain saloon keepers at Homer, Nebr., promptly resumed the business of selling liquor to Indians over the bar, and several agents in other sections reported that whisky was being openly sold to Indian allottees.

It is feared that the effect of this decision will prove a serious drawback to the efforts of this Department to suppress the liquor traffic among Indians. For details of Heff case see Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), contains the following provision:

* * * said Commission shall conclude its work and terminate on or before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and five: * * *

In its annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the Commission states that its work has been substantially finished, and that such matters as are still undisposed of can be handled under the direction of the Interior Department, with the assistance of one executive officer in the Territory and a reduced and diminishing clerical force.

This Commission was created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893. (27 Stat. L., 645.) Its primary duty, as defined by Congress, was to enter into negotiations with the five tribes in Indian Territory, viz, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole, looking to the extinguishment of the national or tribal title to their land, the object being to pave the way for the establishment of a state or territorial form of government.

At first the purpose of the Government was objected to by the Indians, but the Commission finally succeeded in negotiating agreements with the several tribes providing for the allotment of their lands which had previously been held in common. Much work on the part of the Government was necessary in order to carry these agreements into effect, and this was delegated to the Commission.

Before the land could be allotted it was necessary to enroll the members of the different tribes entitled to receive allotments, to make a subdivisional survey of the more thickly settled part of the Territory, to segregate such lands as were exempt from allotment under the several agreements, to estimate the pine forests of the Choctaw Nation, which cover more than a million acres of ground, and to classify and appraise the entire Territory in tracts of 40 acres each. What has been accomplished and what still remains to be done, as reported by the Commission in its twelfth and last annual report, may be summed up as follows:

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which are treated in common, as their property is held jointly, there were 66,217 applicants for enrollment. Of this number the rights of all but 2,860 have been determined, and 1,539 of these are children for whose enrollment application was made under the act of March 3, 1905. (33 Stat. L., 1060.) The others are principally persons whose rights depend upon the final decisions which may be rendered by the Department with respect to complex legal propositions, and a few persons concerning whom sufficient information is not available.

The entire allotable area of the two nations is 11,153,344.40 acres, of which 6,413,876.26 acres have been allotted, leaving 4,739,468.14 acres still to be disposed of. It will not require all of this land to make allotments to the entire membership of the two tribes upon the plan outlined in the agreements. It is estimated that there are about 4,000 allotments yet to be made, which will require but a little over a million acres of land; but many members of the tribe have selected only a portion of their allotments, so that considerable land will be utilized in completing partial selections. It is likely that something over 3,000,000 acres will be left after all have received their allotments.

A land office is maintained at Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation, and one at Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Nation, in order to allot the land to the members of the respective tribes. The fact that a member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe may take his allotment in either nation, or a part of it in one and a part in the other, if he so desires, has necessitated a sort of general land office or clearing house, which is maintained at Muscogee, Ind. T. Here the work of the subordinate offices is checked and all patents prepared.

It is estimated that it will require 75,000 patents to convey to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations their separate allotments. • There have already been prepared 33,877 Choctaw and Chickasaw patents.

There were 46,464 applicants for enrollment in the Cherokee Nation. Of this number the rights of 3,779 have not yet been passed upon, including 1,776 intermarried whites, whose applications can not be disposed of until the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States has been decided. The others are mainly persons concerning whom the Commission has not been able to obtain sufficient information to determine their rights.

Allotment work in the Cherokee Nation has been unfavorably influenced by the discovery of valuable oil deposits, and has also been retarded by the claims of the Delaware Indians affiliated with the Cherokee tribe. The Delaware matter has, however, been practically disposed of, and the allotment work progressed very creditably during the past year. In addition to the Cherokee land office at Tahlequah, the tribal capital, an auxiliary land office was maintained at Muskcogee during the last half of the fiscal year, for the purpose of expediting the allotment work and for the convenience of members of the tribe residing in the western part of the Cherokee Nation.

The Cherokee Nation embraces 4,420,077.73 acres of land, of which approximately 4,400,000 acres were subject to allotment under the Cherokee agreement. Of this area 3,542,842.80 acres have been allotted, leaving only 857,500 acres to be allotted after July 1, 1905. It is expected that all of the land of the Cherokee tribe will be absorbed in allotment.

Patents covering 6,841 Cherokee allotments and homesteads have been prepared by the Commission, and their delivery will be commenced at an early date.

The work in the Creek Nation is substantially completed, except as to children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905, previously referred to. Of the 20,120 applicants for enrollment as Creek Indians and freedmen the rights of all but 3,450 have been determined, and the undetermined list includes 2,410 children for whose enrollment application was made subsequent to March 3, 1905.

The Creek Nation has an acreage of 3,079,094.61 acres, of which 2,453,042.40 acres were available for allotment, and only 606,419.41 acres remain unallotted at the close of the fiscal year. Most of the Creeks received their allotments before the beginning of the last fiscal year, and the land office for that tribe, which is located at Muscogee, now requires only a small clerical force. Patents have been issued and delivered to nearly all the members of the Creek tribe who have heretofore selected their allotments.

The original roll of Seminole Indians was made as of December 31, 1899, and contained 2,757 names, 7 of which have since been stricken from the roll. The Seminole Nation is the smallest of the five, containing only 365,851.57 acres. The work of making allotments to the Seminoles appearing on the original roll was completed in 1901, except as to the designation of homesteads. During the last fiscal year an office was maintained for a short time at Wewoka, giving all an opportunity to designate their homesteads, and for those who failed to do so homesteads were arbitrarily set apart by the Commission.

Under the act of March 3, 1905, applications for the enrollment of 414 children were made. The residue of lands of the tribe, amounting to 18,992.64 acres, will be equally divided among these children, who will receive about 40 acres each. This will complete the work with respect to the Seminole Nation except the issuance of patents, which has not yet been taken up.

The allotment of land has resulted thus far in the filing of 7,645 allotment contests or conflicting claims to the same tract of land, of which 3,378 have not yet been finally disposed of. The work of the Commission has necessarily given rise to many other matters which will require the attention of the Department for an indefinite period, such as the preparation and recording of patents, the removal of restrictions upon land for town-site purposes, etc. These matters will be wound up under the direction of the Interior Department, and for that purpose the former chairman of the Commission has been designated as commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and will have immediate supervision of the work which the Commission was unable to complete during the period of its existence.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Section 27 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provides "that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in the Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law relating to affairs therein." Under the authority conferred by said section, Mr. J. George Wright has continued in charge of the work specially intrusted to his supervision, and submits his seventh annual report, showing in detail the progress of the work during the past fiscal year.

The inspector, under direction of the Department, exercises supervision over the offices of the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, superintendent of schools in Indian Territory and his assistants, revenue inspector, mining trustees, town-site commissioners, and general town-site work; also, all other matters within the jurisdiction of the Department in the Indian Territory except those under the direct supervision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

It is stated that the Indian Territory covers an area of approximately 19,000,000 acres, and with the exception of the Quapaw Agency in the northeast corner thereof is divided among the Five Civilized Tribes. The members of such tribes aggregate 86,152, distributed among the different nations as follows: Seminoles, 2,750; Choctaws, 22,331; Chickasaws, 10,164; Creeks, 15,513; Cherokees, 35,394. It is estimated that the total population of the Territory is 700,000.

The conditions existing in the Indian Territory prior to the passage of the act of June 28, 1898, when the several tribal governments controlled their own affairs, are referred to and mention is made of the legislation enacted by Congress since such time looking to the closing of the tribal governments.

The inspector states that his office has had little to do with the Seminole Nation during the past fiscal year; that the allotments to the members of such tribe are complete, and that the allottees are authorized to dispose of their timber without restriction, and also to make agricultural and grazing leases with the approval of the tribal executive.

Mining.—The mining of coal and asphalt-in the Choctaw and Chick-asaw nations has continued under leases theretofore approved by the Department in accordance with the provisions of the Atoka agreement, contained in section 29 of the Curtis Act. No new leases were entered into during the year. The matter of the segregation of coal and asphalt lands as provided by the supplemental agreement with these nations, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), is adverted to and attention called to the fact that the manner of the sale of these lands was modified by the Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), so as to require only the unleased tracts to be sold

within three years from the ratification of the supplemental agreement contained in the act of July 1, 1902, which was ratified by the tribes on September 25, 1902, and the lands covered by existing leases reserved from sale until further direction by Congress.

The regulations governing the sale of these lands provide that bids therefor be submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; proposals covering all the unleased coal lands were received and opened during the fiscal year, but for substantial reasons were all rejected. Steps have been taken to appraise the improvements of Indian citizens on these segregated lands, but as the matter has not been finally disposed of no action has been taken looking toward compensating these citizens for their improvements.

One hundred and nine coal and 10 asphalt leases were in effect on June 30, 1905, aggregating in area 108,280 acres. It appears that 6 coal leases were transferred during the year and 4 coal leases canceled. The output of coal, in tons, during each fiscal year since the passage of the Curtis Act, is as follows: 1899, 1,404,442; 1900, 1,900,127; 1901, 2,398,156; 1902, 2,735,365; 1903, 3,187,035; 1904, 3,198,862; 1905, 2,859,516.

Only a limited quantity of asphalt was mined during the fiscal year, the output being approximately 10,115 tons. The total amount of royalty on coal and asphalt placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations was \$248,428.36, being at the rate of 8 cents per ton on all coal mined and 10 cents per ton on crude and 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt. The amount of royalty paid as given above includes annual advanced royalty required by the leases, and therefore does not agree with the reported output in tons. The yearly increase in the amount of revenue received from this source has not been maintained during the past fiscal year. The amount received each fiscal year since July 1, 1898, is as follows: 1899, \$110,145.25; 1900, \$138,486.40; 1901, \$199,663.55; 1902, \$247,361.36; 1903, \$261,929.84; 1904, \$277,811.60; 1905, \$248,428.36.

The leases require that a stipulated amount of coal shall be mined each year, and in practically all cases where companies failed to produce the required amount they were called upon to pay the royalty between the amount actually mined and the amount which should have been mined, and in most instances these payments were made. A few of the larger companies, however, failed to make payment and the matter is now under consideration by the Department.

The agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations authorize the members thereof to lease their allotments for mineral purposes with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. It is shown that during the year there were filed in the agent's office 269 leases in the Creek Nation and 3,830 in the Cherokee Nation; of this number there were forwarded for approval 1,379 leases; the number of leases and

bonds approved was 513; 503 additional leases were approved and the bonds covering same under consideration; 21 leases were disapproved and 342 pending before the Department at the end of the fiscal year; there were on file in the agent's office at that time 2,720 leases. Indian citizens in these nations are permitted to develop their own allotments for mineral purposes under regulations approved by the Department.

Townsites.—The work of surveying and platting townsites where land had been reserved from allotment for this purpose was completed during the year and the entire surveying force relieved. The towns surveyed were Sulphur and Tuttle in the Chickasaw Nation and Boynton in the Creek Nation; in addition to this resurveys were made of certain small towns in the Cherokee Nation by direction of the Department.

The appraisement of lots by town-site commissions at all towns which had been surveyed and platted by the Government was also completed and the town-site commissions abolished on June 30, 1905, the unfinished work of such commissions, such as serving notices of appraisement, deciding contests involving town lots, preparing supplemental schedules, showing the disposition of contested lots, etc., being taken up by the inspector, as provided by the act of March 3, 1905.

Land has been reserved for town sites at 300 towns, the total area aggregating 62,958.79 acres. The total population of such towns, according to estimates furnished by the postmasters thereof, is stated as 250,336, divided among the different nations as follows:

Nation.	Towns.	Acreage.	Popula- tion.
Creek	26	10, 694. 10	52, 665
Cherokee	53	9,501.47	37, 400
Choctaw	90	18,940.40	80, 286
Chickasaw	131	23, 822.82	79, 985

Many difficulties and complications arose in connection with the surveying, platting, and appraising of town sites, but the work has proceeded as rapidly as was consistent with accuracy and with as little expense as possible.

The amount received for payments on town lots was \$786,718.76; the total receipts from such source from the time the work commenced up to June 30, 1905, was \$2,185,504.13.

When full payment is made for any town lot in the Creek or Cherokee nations the Indian agent certifies such fact to the principal chief, who thereupon executes deed conveying such lot to the proper person, which deed is checked in the office of the inspector and forwarded to the Department for approval, after which it is recorded by the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and transmitted to the principal chief for delivery.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, when full payment is made, deeds are drawn by the Indian agent and executed by the executives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, and carefully checked in the inspector's office, after which they are delivered to the grantees.

During the fiscal year 1905 the following town-lot patents were issued, as many lots as practicable being included in one patent: Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, 5,247; Creek Nation, 1,890; Cherokee Nation, 636; total, 7,773.

The matters pertaining to schools in the Territory are under the immediate supervision of Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools. In each of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations there is a United States school supervisor, who, under the supervision of the superintendent, in conjunction with the tribal officials, attends to the detail work of managing the schools in such nations.

The detail work in connection with the conduct of schools has been largely increased during the year by reason of the appropriation of \$100,000 carried by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, and making provision for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein.

Attention is directed to the fact that the tribal schools will end March 4, 1906, and it is suggested that proper legislation in reference to schools in Indian Territory after March 4, 1906, be enacted by Congress.

The total enrollment in the Choctaw Nation is reported to be 11,330, the attendance at the 4 academies being 451, at the 9 boarding schools 428, and at the 209 day schools 10,442, of which 3,590 were Indians, 6,427 whites, and 425 negroes. There were also 9 pupils enrolled in schools outside the nation. The expense of maintaining such schools during the year was \$138,872.25, as compared with an enrollment of 4,976 at an expense of \$121,517 for the year 1904.

The Chickasaw Nation maintains 5 tribal boarding schools, but no accurate data can be obtained concerning the same, as the tribal authorities have shown no disposition to cooperate with the Government officials. However, 152 day schools have been established in this nation for whites and 12 for negroes. By the act of April 21, 1904, \$300,000 was appropriated to pay the large outstanding school indebtedness of this nation, and proper steps were taken to effectuate the act. Payment, however, was delayed until after July 1, 1905, by reason of the fact that it was discovered certain of the warrants certified for payment by the tribal authorities had, after being paid by the treasurer, been taken from his office and again circulated. This matter is now under investigation.

Heretofore the Government has had nothing to do with schools in the Seminole Nation, but during the year 14 day schools were established for whites and Indians, and 2 for negroes. The United States school supervisor for the Chickasaw Nation also supervises these schools in the Seminole Nation.

The Creek Nation maintains 10 boarding schools—7 for Indians and 3 for negroes. There have also been in operation during the year 69 day schools for Indians and whites, and 38 for negroes. The total enrollment at all these schools was 6,786, and the expense of maintaining the same was \$79,099.01, as compared with an enrollment of 2,547, at an expense of \$76,159 during the year 1904.

The Cherokee Nation supports 4 boarding schools. There are also in this nation 117 day schools for Indians and whites and 4 for negroes, together with 129 day schools for Indian children only. The total enrollment in this nation was 13,274, and the expense of maintaining the same was \$133,725.84, as compared with an enrollment of 5,922, at an expense of \$110,821 for the year 1904.

The matter of collecting tribal revenue during the first part of the fiscal year was handled by the United States Indian agent. On February 10, 1905, however, this matter was placed under the immediate direction of the inspector, and on May 1, 1905, the office of revenue inspector was abolished and the matter handled by the inspector direct. The tribal revenues collected are the tax of 25 cents per head on cattle introduced and held by noncitizens in the Chickasaw Nation; the tax of 20 cents per head on cattle similarly introduced or held in the Choctaw Nation; a grazing tax where cattle are pastured on unallotted land in the Creek or Cherokee nations, and the Creek tribal permit tax.

Vigorous measures were taken to enforce compliance with the law in reference to these tribal revenues. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations it was necessary to remove the cattle of a number of persons from the Indian Territory, but the requirements of this law are now generally understood and it is not necessary to take such measures in many cases.

In the Creek Nation, the validity of the permit tax having been established in the United States courts, the collection of such tax, which had been suspended since 1901, pending the determination of suits in court involving the validity of the same, was resumed. Practically no remittances having been made to the United States Indian agent, although all persons known to be subject to such tax were notified to pay on or before June 1, 1905, certain stores in Muscogee were closed on June 2, 1905. The police guarding the doors of such stores were immediately arrested on the charge of assault and battery and tried before the mayor of Muscogee, acting as ex officio United States

commissioner; such officer, however, held that the police were not guilty of violating any law over which he had jurisdiction. This matter having already been determined in the United States courts, there appeared no further legal way of resisting payment and remittances were made with but little further trouble, but in nearly all cases under protest.

The act of April 21, 1904, provides that all citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes who are not of Indian blood and not minors can alienate their allotments, except the homestead, without restriction, and that citizens by blood can make application to the Secretary of the Interior for the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of their allotments, except the homestead. These general provisions apply to each of the Five Civilized Tribes. In addition to this, the laws governing the alienation of allotments in different nations are in substance as follows:

CREEK NATION.—The supplemental agreement with this nation, ratified by the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), provides that an allotment shall not be alienated before the expiration of five years from the date of the approval of such agreement and that the homestead shall remain inalienable for twenty-one years. Citizens of this nation by blood are also permitted to list their land for sale with the United States Indian agent, who advertises the same and receives sealed bids therefor, deeds being forwarded for the approval of the Department.

CHEROKEE NATION.—The agreement with this nation, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), provides that allotted land shall not be alienated before the expiration of five years from the date of the ratification of such act, the homestead being inalienable for twenty-one years.

The supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provides that allotted lands, with the exception of the homestead, which is inalienable for twenty-one years, may be alienated—one-fourth of the acreage in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance in five years, in each case from date of patent.

The agreement with the Seminole Nation provides that allotted lands, with the exception of the homestead, may be alienated after issuance of patent and that no patent shall be issued until March 4, 1906.

In regard to leasing allotted lands, the agreements with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provide that citizens can lease their lands for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding five years without the approval of the Department. In the case of minors the United States courts have held that leases to be valid must be entered into with legally appointed guardians. In the Creek and Cherokee nations citizens may rent their allotments for grazing purposes for a period

not to exceed one year and for agricultural purposes not exceeding five years without the approval of the Department, but longer-termed agricultural or grazing leases and all mineral leases must be submitted for approval. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations leases may be made for any purpose for a period not to exceed five years without the approval of the Department, and there is no authority for the making of any lease for a longer period. In the Seminole Nation leases may be made for a period not to exceed six years with the approval of the principal chief, and mineral leases require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Adult Indian citizens in each of the Five Civilized Tribes are authorized by law to dispose of any timber on their allotments after issuance of certificate of allotment. In the case of minors such timber can only be disposed of under the direction of the court by a legally appointed guardian, and a representative has been kept in the field continually making investigations as to illegal timber cutting and seeing that the law is complied with, especially in regard to lands of minors.

In relation to public roads the agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations provide for section-line roads and for the establishment of roads elsewhere when necessary; there is, however, no provision whatever for roads in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and it is urgently recommended that legislation be enacted providing for section-line roads in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The roll of self-emigrant Indians, who removed themselves from east of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory, and their heirs, for which an appropriation of \$12,220 was made by the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), has been completed and such roll approved.

The matter of submitting a roll showing the remainder of the loyal Creek Indians and their heirs was also taken up during the year and such roll submitted for approval, and the matter is now under consideration by the Department.

The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), makes an appropriation for the care of insane persons in Indian Territory, and such act provides that insane Indians should be cared for at the insane asylum for Indians at Canton, S. Dak. The matter of providing for the care of insane white persons was placed under the direction of the inspector's office; accordingly, contract was entered into with the St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane in St. Louis County, Mo., for the care of such insane persons at the rate of \$300 per annum, including all necessary medical attendance, nursing, treatment, medicine, clothing, washing, board, and care for such persons. Up to June 30, 1905, about 75 applications were made for placing persons in this institution, of which

52 were adjudged insane by the United States courts and confined in such institution.

Existing laws and regulations governing the issuance of bonds by towns in the different nations of the Territory require the inspector to make report upon such matters where the law provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall approve the same. In the Creek and Cherokee nations towns having a population of 2,000 or more can issue bonds without the approval of the Department, such matters being under the direction of the United States courts.

The conduct of investigations in regard to damages and annual taxes due from telephone companies for the construction and maintenance of telephone lines in the Indian Territory, as provided by the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058), was placed under the supervision of the inspector on December 20, 1904. It is stated that it has been very difficult to ascertain the exact amount due in most cases, there being frequent transfers of lines and in many cases no maps have been filed or approved. The matter is being taken up and investigated as rapidly as possible.

In conclusion, the inspector recommends that proper legislation be enacted governing private banks in Indian Territory, and renews his recommendation that the law removing restrictions as to those not of Indian blood specifically provide that the approved citizenship rolls of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall be the official proof of such class of citizenship; that provision be made for the execution of allotment deeds and town-lot deeds after March 4, 1906, at which time the tribal governments will expire, by continuing the office of principal chief or otherwise; that provision be made for continuing tribal schools and for the education of Indian children after March 4, 1906; that the matter of disposing of segregated coal and asphalt lands receive further consideration.

The inspector reports the most important matter in the Indian Territory is the leasing of Indian lands. The advisability of having all leases and sales of allotted lands approved by some proper officer has heretofore been presented.

Investigations have demonstrated that such action would have been for the benefit of all concerned by assuring the Indian a fair compensation, avoiding litigation, and correcting many existing evils.

Citizens are permitted to lease their allotments without supervision for one year for grazing and five years for agricultural purposes, including homesteads. The advisability of prohibiting by Congressional legislation the renewal of existing agricultural leases covering homesteads is suggested in order to insure a home for the Indian after other lands are disposed of.

SULPHUR SPRINGS RESERVATION.

This reservation embraces within its limits 848.22 acres, of which 629.33 acres were segregated under the act of Congress of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), to which were added 218.89 acres under the act of Congress of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 220).

In my last annual report and in the annual report previous thereto, in addition to the action taken by the Department in the segregation of the above-mentioned area, and in the payment for the land and improvements comprised therein, are set forth the steps taken for the proper care and preservation of said reservation.

During the year the superintendent of the reservation has been engaged, under my instructions, in the care of the reservation and in the work of clearing therefrom undesirable structures by the sale and removal of improvements paid for by the United States. Two hundred and thirty structures have been sold, from which was derived a revenue to the United States of \$16,958.71.

During the past two years the people of the town of Sulphur have been taking their supply of water for all domestic purposes from each of the several springs, the Government receiving no revenue therefrom. The superintendent states that it seems proper that they should be compelled to seek their water supply from other sources outside of the reservation. He recommends the furnishing of a water supply to the town people bý the construction of a reservoir with a storage capacity of not less than 100,000 gallons, said reservoir to be constructed and controlled by the Government.

In addition to renewing his recommendations, as contained in my report of last year in reference to the employment of a hydrographer, analyst, clerk, etc., he suggests the construction of brick houses for an office and the residences of the superintendent and other employees; and for the purpose of carrying the above recommendations into effect, he recommends an appropriation of \$25,000, to be immediately available.

LEASES OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

During the past year 3,727 leases for farming, grazing, and business purposes were approved.

All approved grazing leases for terms in excess of one year provide for fencing the lands, in addition to the cash rental; and all approved farming and grazing leases, for terms in excess of two years, provide either for placing some substantial improvements on the premises or for breaking new lands, or for both.

LEASING OF UNALLOTTED INDIAN LANDS.

During the fiscal year 1905 the following leases for unallotted Indian lands were made:

Reservation.	Term.		Average per acre.	Amount.
			Cents.	
Crow Agency, Mont	Four years from June 30, 1905	612, 635	3	\$18,501.27
Fort Bertho'd, N. Dak	Five years from May 1, 1905	204, 448	45	9, 455. 72
Osage Agency, Okla	One year from Apr. 1, 1905	a 305, 000	10 to 67	113,053.19
Otoe Agency, Okla	One year from Jan. 1, 1905	41,673	13 to 35	6, 447. 70
Ponca Agency, Okla	Six months from Apr. 1, 1905	23, 549	25 to 76	3, 446. 95
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak	Five years from June 1, 1905	30, 241	3	907.23
Shoshone Agency, Wyo	Five years from Apr. 1, 1905	100,000	2	9, 880. 00
Discourse ingenting, 11 years.	One year from May 15, 1905	788,000	1	9, 000.00

a About.

INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

A detailed account of the condition of the Mission Indians and the action of the Department during the past year for their relief is given in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which it may be seen that certain magazine articles published during the past winter exaggerated the destitution among these Indians and were calculated to mislead the public as to the true conditions existing among them.

The Commissioner also calls attention to the wrongs of the landless Indians of central and northern California, parties to unratified treaties.

By an item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906, the Secretary was authorized to cause an investigation to be made of existing conditions among homeless Indians of California and to report to Congress at its next session some plan for their improvement. This investigation is now being prosecuted under instructions from the Department.

IRRIGATION.

No class of field work in the Indian Service of late years has presented more difficult problems for solution than the question of properly irrigating Indian lands located in the arid sections of the country, and until very recently the best efforts of the Department have met with but comparatively small success.

The difficulties heretofore met with, however, are now, slowly, it is true, but surely, being overcome by the persistent and systematic efforts of the excellent corps of trained engineers in the field, under

the supervision of Mr. W. H. Code, chief engineer of the Indian irrigation service.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1905 appropriated \$185,000 for construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase of irrigation tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, of which \$35,000 was made immediately available. The balance available at the beginning of the fiscal year was, therefore, \$150,000, to which was added \$25,000 made immediately available from the appropriation for like purposes for the fiscal year 1906, thus giving a total for irrigation work for the year of \$175,000. Of this amount there was expended by Department authority and under the direction of the chief engineer the sum of \$155,500, as follows:

Crow Reservation, Mont	\$15,000.00
Wind River Reservation, Wyo	16,000.00
Yakima Reservation, Wash	27, 300. 00
Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex	1,500.00
Navajo Reservation, Ariz. and N. Mex	5, 398. 00
San Carlos Reservation, Ariz	1, 920. 00
Zuñi Reservation, Ariz	37, 722. 00
Pima Reservation, Ariz	4,650.00
Colorado River Reservation, Ariz	2, 460.00
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont	6,018.56
Mission reservations in California	15, 554. 73
Klamath Reservation, Oreg	5, 000. 00
Duck Valley, Nev	3, 619. 97
At sundry points and for miscellaneous expenses	13, 356. 74
r -	

155, 500, 00

A detailed account was given in my last annual report relative to the efforts of the Department to solve the perplexing problem of securing a permanent and adequate water supply for the irrigation of the Pima Reservation in Arizona, and attention was invited to the plan suggested by Inspector Code to raise water from the underground supply by pumping from wells. Experiments along this line proved so successful that, with the assistance of the Geological Survey, a draft of the necessary legislation was prepared and submitted to Congress for an appropriation of \$560,000 to enable the Department to construct a system for this reservation which seemed, both to the Indian Office and the Geological Survey, to be the best, and to promise complete success.

Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose of beginning the work.

Further tests and examinations of the underground supply are being made under the direction of the Indian Office, and the Geological Survey is collecting data and preparing plans for the dam and electric power and generating transmission plant which are parts of the proposed system.

The work on the Zuni dam is reported as progressing satisfactorily. The work of constructing small ditches within the Navajo Reservation, especially from the San Juan River, heretofore referred to, is still going on.

Another important project, known as the Cut Bank ditch, on the

Blackfeet Reservation, is also well under way.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Mention was made in my last annual report of the authority granted the Flambeau Lumber Company (successor to J. H. Cushway & Co.) to renew certain expired contracts with allottees on the Lac.du Flambeau Reservation, in Wisconsin, for the cutting and removal of timber from their allotments at a scale of prices which had been approved by the Department. Under this arrangement 16 extension agreements were made during the past year.

On the Bad River Reservation, Wis., under similar arrangements, 54 extension agreements with Justus S. Stearns, the authorized con-

tractor, were approved during the past year.

Frederick L. Gilbert, of Duluth, Minn., is the authorized contractor for timber on allotted lands of the Red Cliff Reservation. No timber contracts covering these lands have been approved since my last annual report.

On the Lac Court Oreilles Reservation, Wis., Messrs. Signor, Crisler & Co. are the authorized contractors for timber on allotments. Fifty contracts have been approved since the last annual report.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the timber operations on all the reservations named have been satisfactorily and profitably conducted, and that there is now on deposit with certain national banks, designated as depositories, to the credit of the allottees of the several reservations, the sum of \$543,629.85.

On the Grand Portage Reservation in Minnesota, under regulations heretofore approved, the allottees are permitted to dispose of all timber, standing or fallen, except the standing pine, and it is reported that the operations during the past year have been both profitable to the allottees and satisfactory to the Government. The Indians received as stumpage the sum of \$4,100.32, and as payment for labor the sum of \$2,900.

On the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota timber operations were continued under regulations approved by the President in 1902. The net proceeds of the business for the past season amounted to \$77,158.14.

On the Leech Lake Reservation in Minnesota, under regulations approved June 2, 1904, 361 contracts between timber companies and allottees have been approved during the past year.

On the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota, under regulations approved December 29, 1903, amended October 14, 1905, authority was granted for the cutting and marketing of dead-and-down timber. The net proceeds from timber operations on tribal and allotted lands for the past season are reported to be as follows: On tribal lands, \$24,858.28; on allotted lands, \$46,831.09.

UINTAH RESERVATION IN UTAH.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1048), provided for the opening of the surplus lands on this reservation not later than September 1, 1905. The act provided also for the reservation of lands for allotments authorized by previous legislation, and for forest reserves, reservoir sites, and town-site purposes; also for the reservation of 250,000 acres of nonirrigable grazing land for use of the Indians in common.

A commission consisting of Capt. C. G. Hall, U. S. Army, Acting Agent, W. H. Code, chief engineer of the Indian irrigation service, and Mr. Chas. C. Carter, a citizen of Utah, was appointed on April 3, 1905, to allot the Indians and select the lands to be reserved for use in connection with the Indian Service. The commission began its work promptly under instructions approved April 7, 1905, and, though subjected to considerable delay from many causes, succeeded in completing the selections of irrigable lands for allotments, town-site, grazing, and reservoir purposes within the time specified.

The further steps necessary to carry out the provisions of the act are being taken under the direction of the Indian Office and the Department.

SHOSHONE OR WIND RIVER RESERVATION, WYO.

The agreement with the Indians residing on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, was ratified and amended by act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016), which act provides for the opening to settlement and entry of the ceded lands by proclamation of the President on June 16, 1906.

The said act also appropriates \$25,000 to be used in the construction and extension of an irrigation system on the diminished reserve.

Special Allotting Agent H. G. Nickerson and Superintendent of Irrigation Walter B. Hill are engaged, respectively, with full corps of assistants, in pushing the work of allotments and in making the necessary preliminary surveys and preparation of the maps covering the proposed system of irrigation provided for in the act. In fact, everything is being expedited so as to be ready for the issuance of the proclamation opening the ceded lands to entry.

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASE.

On March 16, 1896, a lease covering the whole of the territory known as the Osage Indian Reservation, in Oklahoma, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, was executed between the Osage Indians and Edwin B. Foster for the prospecting, mining, and production of petroleum and natural gas. It was approved on April 8, 1896, by Secretary Hoke Smith. The term of the lease was ten years from date of execution; it provided for a royalty of one-tenth of all oil produced, to be paid to the Indians, and \$50 per annum for each gas well discovered and utilized.

By a chain of assignments beginning May 8, 1896, and approved by the Department January 7, 1903, the lease passed to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, the present owner.

By a provision in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906 (33 Stat. L., 1061), the said lease, with all subleases executed thereunder prior to December 31, 1904, or based upon contracts executed prior to that date, are renewed for a period of ten years from March 16, 1906, to the extent of 680,000 acres. The said act also provides that the lessees shall pay \$100 per annum royalty on gas wells instead of \$50, and that the President fix the rate of royalty to be paid on oil after renewal. Upon the recommendation of the Department the royalty on oil was so fixed, under date of June 3, 1905, at one-eighth instead of one-tenth as heretofore.

PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the total number of pensioners on the roll was 1,046,627, and the number remaining on the roll at the end of the year was 998,441, a net gain of 3,679 over the previous year.

The gains to the roll during the year were 49,859 new pensioners, and 2,006 restorations and renewals, a total of 51,865; of this number 188 were pensioned by special acts of Congress. The losses to the roll during the same time by death were 43,883, and from other causes, 4,303, a total of 48,186, a net gain for the year of 3,679. The number of deaths of soldier and sailor pensioners for the year was 32.009, and of this number 30,324 were volunteers of the civil war. The pension roll at the close of the year contained the names of 717,158 soldiers and sailors, 280,680 widows and dependents, and 603 army nurses.

The pensioners on the roll June 30, 1905, are classified as follows, viz: War, Revolutionary:

Widows	1
Daughters	4
War of 1812:	
Widows	776

Indian wars:	
Survivors	2,269
Widows	3, 461
War with Mexico:	,
Survivors	4,540
Widows	7, 653
1, 1, 1, 2, 1	.,
Service after March 4, 1861.	
Civil war:	
General laws—	
Invalids	219, 384
Widows	77,620
Minor chi.dren	769
Mothers	4,645
Fathers	776
Brothers and sisters	195
Helpless children	472
Act of June 27, 1890—	
Invalids	465, 224
Widows	169,066
Minor children	4, 177
Mothers	1,998
Fathers	634
Helpless children	250
Army nurses	603
War with Spain:	
Invalids	15, 711
Widows	1,068
Minor children	272
Mothers	2,957
Fathers	473
Brothers and sisters	9
Helpless children	1
Regular establishment:	
Invalids	10,030
Widows	2, 453
Minor children	115
Mothers	714
Fathers	108
Brothers and sisters	6
Helpless children	7
•	
Total	998, 441

The cases referred to above under the head of "Regular establishment" embrace those in which the disability originated in service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps between the close of the civil war and the commencement of the war with Spain and since the close of the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. The cases now classified under "Regular establishment" were in the reports prior to the fiscal year 1903, included under the head of "Civilwar" cases; as a result of this new classification the exact number of civil war pensioners is now shown.

Prior to 1905 the maximum number of pensioners was reached July 31, 1902, when it was 1,001,494; this number was exceeded during the fiscal year 1905, when it was 1,004,196.

Two hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight (291,238) claims of all classes were adjudicated during the year; 175,731 by allowance and 81,853 by rejection. Included in the number of allowances were 4,915 claims in which no benefit accrued to the claimants for the reason that they were then pensioned under another law at an equal or higher rate. Certificates are not issued in this class of cases unless claimants elect to take the pension in lieu of that which they now receive. Of the claims rejected, 62,690 were denied on medical grounds, and most of them were applications for increase in which the examining surgeons found no increased disability since the last adjudication. Only 19,163 claims were rejected on legal grounds, title to pension not having been shown by sufficient evidence.

The number of claims pending July 1, 1904, was 285,523, and there were filed during the year 217,435 new applications of all kinds. At the close of the year only 220,822 were pending, 85,499 being original claims in which no allowance has ever been made but which are now in process of adjudication. Only 15,256 original claims of survivors of the civil war are pending; as rapidly as they are completed by the claimants the cases will be adjudicated. At the close of the fiscal year 1904, there were 107,099 original claims pending, and a substantial reduction was made in this as well as in other classes of claims during the past year.

The total number of male pensioners at the close of the year was 717,158; 245,125 on account of disability of service origin, 465,224 on account of disability whether due to service or not, and 6,809 old war survivors. The total number of female and dependent pensioners was 281,283; 92,660 by reason of death of the soldier or sailor from causes due to service, 176,125 on account of service of soldier or sailor, 11,895 on account of service of soldier in old wars prior to March 4, 1861, and 603 army nurses. A detailed statement of these classes is appended hereto, page 276.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year was \$141,510,600; repayments to the appropriation made the amount available for payment of pensions \$141,513,760.78. The disbursements for army and navy pensions during the year, including the amount disbursed by Treasury settlements, were \$141,142,861.33, leaving an unexpended balance to be covered into the Treasury of \$370,899.45. The expenditure for navy pensions was \$4,197,166.07.

The amount expended during the year for salaries and other expenses of the Pension Bureau, and the cost of disbursements, fees of examining surgeons, etc., was \$3,721,832.82, making the total cost of maintenance of system \$144,864,694.15.

The disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were \$96,445,444.23. Since 1865 the disbursements for pensions were \$3,224,414,578.75, and for cost of maintenance and expenses, \$103,219,133.78, or a total of \$3,327,633,712.53, making the entire cost of the maintenance of the pension system since the foundation of the Government, \$3,424,079,156.76. This is exclusive of the cost of the establishment of the various soldiers' homes and of bounty-land warrants granted, amounting to nearly 69,000,000 acres.

Of the amount that has been expended for pensions since the foundation of the Government, \$70,000,000 was on account of the war of the Revolution, \$45,440,790.97 on account of service in the war of 1812, \$7,637,268.53 on account of service in the Indian wars, \$36,682,848.87 on account of service in the war with Mexico, \$11,996,198.63 on account of the war with Spain, \$4,707,510.72 on account of the regular establishment, and \$3,144,395,405.26 on account of the war of the rebellion.

The annual value of the pension roll, the amount required to pay the regular pension certificates (998,441) outstanding at the close of the fiscal year, was \$136,745,295, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,615,092. The average annual value of each pension was \$136.96, an increase of \$2.12 over that of the former year.

The average annual value of general-law pensions has increased from \$180.58 to \$187.51; of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, from \$110.69 to \$113.20, while the average annual value of Spanish war pensions has decreased from \$132.18 to \$127.90. The average annual value of pensions of the regular establishment has increased from \$173.09 to \$174.19. Over one-half of the pensions are \$10 per month and under, and the average monthly value of all pensions is \$11.41.

In 162,907 cases allowed there were first payments averaging \$54.87 each, amounting to \$8,940,064. In 995 cases allowed the first payments averaged \$1,457.03 each, amounting to \$1,441,106. At the close of the year there remained in the hands of the pension agents 11,919 certificates upon which no payments had been made, involving first payments amounting to \$537,103.60. These certificates were issued so near the close of the year that the pension agents were unable to obtain vouchers from the pensioners in time to make the payments before the close of the year.

There are 112 pensioners residing in our insular possessions, to whom were paid during the year \$16,341.46, and 5,182 pensioners residing in foreign countries received the amount of \$745,972.56.

Since 1861 there have been granted by special acts of Congress 13,078 pensions and increases of pension. The number of special acts granting pensions and increases of pension passed during the Third Session of the Fifty-Eighth Congress was 1,501, and these acts caused an

increase in the annual expenditure of \$222,084. The number of attorneys on the roll June 30, 1905, was 23,042 and the amount paid as attorneys' fees during the year was \$719,365. These fees are paid to attorneys direct by the United States upon the allowance of the pension claim out of the first payments due pensioners, attorneys being prohibited by law from collecting fees from claimants.

On June 30, 1905, there were 11,189 pensioners under guardianship. The acts of Congress leave it discretionary with the Commissioner of Pensions whether he will pay to the guardian or to the pensioner, and much care is taken in order that the interests of such pensioners may be fully protected. Guardians are not required to account direct to the Pension Office, but they may be required, at the will of the Commissioner, to furnish a certificate from the judge of the court appointing them, that they are still duly qualified and acting as guardians and that they have given and maintained proper bonds, made proper reports, and have complied with the laws of the State in which they reside.

The act of Congress approved February 20, 1905, amending the act of August 7, 1882, provides for the payment of all pension money due or becoming due inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane to the superintendent of that institution. This pension money is to be disbursed and used by the superintendent, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the pensioner, and in the case of a male pensioner for the benefit of his wife, minor children, or dependent parents, or if a female pensioner, for the benefit of her minor children, if any, in the order named, and to pay his or her board and maintenance in the hospital. The remainder of the pension money, if any, is to be placed to the credit of the pensioner, to be paid to the pensioner or the guardian of the pensioner in the event of his or her discharge from the hospital. The act also provides that in the event of the death of the pensioner while an inmate of said hospital, the pension money to his or her credit shall, if a female pensioner, be paid to her minor children, and in the case of a male pensioner, be paid to his wife (if living), and if no wife survives, to his minor children, and in case there is no wife or minor children the unexpended balance shall be applied to the general uses of the hospital.

There are about 400 pensioners in the Government Hospital for the Insane whose pensions are now being paid to the superintendent thereof, as provided by the act of February 20, 1905, and all applications by the wives, minor children, or dependent parents who desire to share in the benefits of the pension of the inmates of said institution, are filed in the Pension Office for adjudication, and for certification of the facts to the Secretary of the Interior with proper recommendation.

The regulations provided for under this act will be found on page 281 of the Appendix, and the additional legislation necessary to properly effectuate the statute is discussed herein under the head of the Government Hospital for the Insane, pages 201–203.

In addition to the enforcement of the laws relating to pensions, the Commissioner is charged with the duty of issuing military bounty-land warrants under the laws governing same. Several acts of Congress granting land as bounty for military service have been enacted from time to time which are all obsolete except three, to wit: Act of February 11, 1847, act of September 28, 1850, and Act of March 3, 1855.

The Act of 1855 provides that officers and enlisted men, and, under certain conditions, nonenlisted persons who served fourteen or more days or were engaged in battle in any war between 1790 and March 3, 1855, are entitled to 160 acres of land, and when a warrant for less than 160 acres issues under any prior act an additional warrant may issue for such quantity of land as will make in the whole 160 acres.

During the last five years 151 warrants were issued, granting 22,680 acres of land. During the last year 41 warrants were issued, granting 6,320 acres.

The total number of bounty-land warrants of all classes issued since the Revolutionary war and the number of acres granted up to July 1. 1905, is as follows: Warrants, 598,573; acres, 68,774,950.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, old age has been pronounced an infirmity, and has for many years been considered as a factor in the rating of disabilities. In order that the practice in this regard should be made certain and definite, an order was issued March 15, 1904, to take effect April 13, 1904, providing that in the adjudication of pension claims under said acts it should be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary did not appear, and if all other legal requirements were properly met, that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he would be disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and would be entitled to be rated at \$6 per month; after 65 years, at \$8 per month; after 68 years, at \$10 per month, and after 70 years at \$12 per month.

The number of claims allowed during the past year under said order, known as No. 78, was as follows: Originals, 6,770, at \$6 per month; 3,125, at \$8 per month; 989, at \$10 per month, and 1,552 at \$12 per month, a total of 12,436.

Increases under this order were allowed as follows: 7,779 from \$6 to \$8 per month; 2,209 from \$6 to \$10 per month; 2,213 from \$6 to \$12 per month; 6,821 from \$8 to \$10 per month; 6,113 from \$8 to \$12 per month, and 9,414 from \$10 to \$12 per month, a total of 34,549. The total number of allowances, both originals and increases, under this order, from April 13, 1904, to June 30, 1905, was 65,612.

During the year 164 indictments were found and 113 convictions secured on account of violations of the pension laws. There were 8 acquittals; 18 cases were dismissed; 8 civil suits were instituted, and \$2,221 recovered. The report shows that of the persons convicted only 16 are believed to have had any military service.

The names of 5 pensioners of the Revolutionary war are still on the roll—1 widow and 4 daughters. The only surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812 died May 13, 1905, but the roll contains the names

of 776 widows of soldiers of that war.

A summary of the work of the office for the past eight years shows that on June 30, 1898, the number of cases on hand was 635,059, and on June 30, 1905, the number was 220,822. Material progress has been made in the business of the office, especially with regard to reducing the number of pending claims, the work being brought up nearly to a current date, notwithstanding the fact that the number of new applications filed does not appear to diminish.

The Commissioner reports his purpose to continue the adjustment of the force of the Bureau so that the work shall be as nearly current as possible, and that no delay shall occur in the adjudication of pension claims or in the transaction of other business connected therewith. The total clerical force of the office is 1,634, and of these there are 516 employees who are 60 years of age and over, the average age of all the employees being 50 years 3 months. The system now in use relative to the maintenance of the clerical force is unsatisfactory and expensive, and some provision by way of retirement should be provided to meet the conditions that exist. I therefore renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report that appropriate legislation be enacted by Congress for the retirement from duty of superannuated clerks or aged employees.

The present system of examining applicants for pension is a most uncertain, expensive, and unsatisfactory method, the system being liable to outside control and political dictation, and generating an enormous amount of political friction. In discussing this matter in my last annual report I stated, among other things:

Those who are to be examined for disabilities should appear before persons possessed of the highest degree of medical knowledge and skill, as pathological sequences of many diseases and disabilities are so obscure and remote that they can only be detected by careful examination conducted by physicians of learning and experience, and frequently of those having special facilities for microscopical examination of excretions, etc. As a substitute for the existing system, the Commissioner again suggests a division of the country into districts or circuits, the appointment under civil-service rules of medical experts, to be organized into boards to serve outside of the States of their domiciles and to go from place to place within their respective circuits on fixed days, making examinations and taking testimony regarding the condition of the applicants for pension.

The Commissioner further suggests that he be granted authority to select 500 convenient and accessible places, at each of which he shall designate a local surgeon,

who, in connection with the traveling board of that district, shall constitute the local board of United States examining surgeons, which shall examine all persons duly authorized by him. In cases of emergency the local surgeon may be designated to make the examination. The traveling surgeons shall be expected to devote all their time to the service, and shall engage in no other gainful work or occupation while members of such boards; the Commissioner to have power to discharge at will any surgeon so appointed or reduce the number of such boards and to fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, or discharge. The system as outlined by the Commissioner is in the interest of the betterment of the service and has my emphatic approval.

Four thousand seven hundred and forty-two (4,742) examining surgeons are employed to make medical examinations of claimants for pension and increase of pension, of whom 86 are single surgeons, 507 are designated specialists, distributed throughout the United States, and the remainder, 4,149, are organized into boards of 3 members each. The amount appropriated for this service during the year was \$800,000, of which \$723,580.02 was expended.

During the year 4 of the 18 pension agencies occupied leased quarters, at a total annual rental of \$10,600. During the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1906, the agencies at San Francisco and Indianapolis will in all likelihood be furnished office room in Government buildings, leaving but two agencies, viz: New York and Washington, in rented quarters. The cost of maintaining the pension agencies during the fiscal year aggregated \$537,671.49.

The act of August 7, 1882, provides that marriages shall be proven in pension cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when right of pension accrued.

The effect of this law has been to deny claimants in many instances the status of legal widowhood, although the equities appear to be in favor of such claimants. I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in previous reports that Congress so amend the act as to provide for the admission of evidence to prove marriages for pensionable purposes by a standard which will be uniform throughout the entire jurisdiction of the United States.

The act of March 3, 1899, should, in my judgment, be amended by striking out the word "resident" at the beginning of the first proviso, for the reason that as the proviso now stands a pensioner living abroad has a great advantage over a pensioner residing in the United States. Attention has heretofore been called to the advisability of the enactment of a law providing that any man convicted in court of an infamous crime should forfeit his pension or his right to one. The pension roll being a roll of honor, its high standard should be maintained, and my prior recommendation in this matter is accordingly renewed.

In prior annual reports the desirability of the enactment by Congress of a law providing for the payment of a specific fee to attorneys in claims under the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1379), for division

of pension, as well as in claims for accrued pension, was adverted to. In discussing the necessity for legislation of this character, I stated:

The act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 98), and the supplementary acts of March 19, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 5), June 27, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 182), March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1081), and August 5, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 348), contain provisions regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for "services in prosecuting a claim for pension," and subject to certain specified restrictions, clothe the Commissioner of Pensions with a supervision over the allowance of such compensation and direct that, when "such pension * * * claim shall be allowed," such compensation shall be paid by the Commissioner of Pensions directly to the attorney or agent out of the pension money. The manifest purpose of this legislation is to protect pension claimants from unreasonable charges on the part of attorneys and agents engaged in securing the allowance of their claims.

This legislation is, however, limited to regulating compensation for "services in prosecuting a claim for pension," and does not extend to compensation for services rendered in other pension proceedings which do not in themselves constitute the prosecution of "a claim for pension." This has been sharply called to the attention of the Department in different ways. One of these is in connection with the administration of section 4766 of the Revised Statutes and the amendatory act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1379). This section, as amended, relates to the payment of pension money after the claim has been allowed, but has nothing to do with the allowance of the claim itself. It provides for enforcing a division or distribution between a pensioner and his wife or children, in certain enumerated contingencies, of the money accruing upon his pension.

The granting of an application by a wife or children for the division or distribution of such pension money is not the allowance of a pension; does not require the issuance of a pension certificate; will not increase the amount of moneys to be paid by the Government under the pension laws, and will not make the wife or children pensioners. The husband or father, as the case may be, will still be the pensioner, will still hold the pension certificate, and when the contingency which gives rise for the divided payment of the pension money ceases he will be entitled to receive all moneys thereafter accruing upon his pension.

These applications by wives and children are not, therefore, claims for pension within the meaning of the legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in prosecuting claims for pensions, but are only requests for the divided payment of the moneys accruing upon a pension, the claim for which has theretofore been successfully prosecuted to allowance by the husband or father. Such applications are nevertheless proceedings under the pension laws in which the beneficiaries should receive the same protection against unreasonable charges on the part of attorneys and agents as are otherwise accorded to pension claimants and pensioners. Indeed, the wives or children intended to be benefited by the act of March 3, 1899, are usually less able to protect themselves against such unreasonable charges than are most of the pension claimants who are accorded full protection by the act of July 4, 1884, and the acts supplementary thereto.

Another instance in which it has been shown that the existing legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents is not broad enough occurs in the administration of section 4718 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that where the pensioner or pension claimant dies the accrued pension money shall be paid to the widow or children, if there be such, and if not, shall be paid by ay of reimbursement to "the person who bore the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the decedent in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses." In the United States district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, in the case of United States v. Nicewonger (20 Fed. Rep., 438), it was held that an application for the payment of accrued pension money, as directed in this section, was not

a claim for pension within the meaning of the acts regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents.

That Congress has the power to fix the fees of attorneys and agents for services in securing the allowance of a pension, or in procuring the payment, division, or distribution of any pension money, is fully established by the case of Frisbie v. United States (157 U. S., 160, 166), but in the absence of such legislation by Congress, or in those instances which are not covered by Congressional legislation, attorneys and agents may demand and receive from the claimants or applicants such compensation for their services as may be agreed upon. This is shown by the opinion of Mr. Justice Brewer in United States v. Kock (21 Fed. Rep., 873), where it is said:

"In the absence of a statute prohibiting it any man may contract for his services. He is not bound to render them, and, rendering them, he may charge the person

seeking those services such fee as they may agree upon."

Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend that the existing legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in pension matters be so amended as to provide that no compensation whatever shall be paid to them, directly or indirectly, for any service in connection with any claim or proceeding under the pension laws, except such as may, within certain limits fixed by Congress, be allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions and paid from the pension money, as now provided with respect to "claims for pension."

Further experience in the administration of the pension laws during the past year has demonstrated the necessity for the enactment of the remedial legislation desired, and I accordingly renew my recommendation in the premises.

Legislation providing for an authoritative judicial determination of the pension laws is highly desirable. This subject was fully discussed

in my last annual report, in which it was stated:

Legislation should be had providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States of a limited number of test pension claims involving difficult and important questions of law, thereby establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Commissioner of Pensions and Secretary of the Interior. A careful study of the subject leads to the conviction that the administration of the pension laws is essentially a matter for the executive department, and that it is impracticable to impose upon the judiciary any part of the investigation and disposition of these claims beyond the interpretation of the pension laws in such number of selected and test cases as will insure correct and uniform action by succeeding officers of the Pension Bureau. A bill (S. 4251) introduced by Senator Gallinger April 17, 1900, has received the approval of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and it is hoped it will be presented again and receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

Desiring to act in harmony with those who, by reason of their army service, might have suggestions and opinions to offer which are entitled to special consideration in connection with pension legislation, conferences were held in my office with representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, at which were present Messrs. Leo Rassieur,

of Missouri, commander-in-chief; R. B. Brown, of Ohio, chairman of executive committee; John Palmer, of New York; J. W. Burst, of Illinois; Charles Clark Adams, of Massachusetts; O. H. Coulter, of Kansas, and A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin, all members of the Grand Army of the Republic pension committee. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Attorney-General of this Department, and the Commissioner of Pensions were also present to give the committee and myself any information or assistance which might be requested.

After discussing Senate bill 4251 and another one providing for a separate pension court, those present concurred in the opinion that some legislation along the line proposed in Senate bill 4251 was very desirable, and that the hope of securing it would be greatly enhanced if the Grand Army committee and the officers of this Department would come together upon some common ground and unitedly propose legislation believed by them to be fair alike to the Government and pension claimants. It was then arranged that the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, on behalf of the Grand Army committee, should go over Senate bill 4251 with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Attorney-General and formulate, if possible, such amendments as would make the bill mutually acceptable to the Grand Army committee and this Department.

The bill was then gone over with the commander-in-chief, and such amendments as were suggested by him and insisted upon after discus sion were assented to by this Department, and the bill, with the report of the Senate committee thereon, and the amendments thereto (Exhibit C, p. 278 of Appendix), proposed by the Grand Army of the Republic committee on pensions, was laid before the Grand Army committee by the commander-in-chief. Subsequently, Mr. Weissert, of the committee, informed me that upon full consideration the committee assented to Senate bill 4251 as thus amended, and authorized me to say that it was acceptable to them, but that owing to a resolution adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic at its then last annual encampment, calling for the creation of a separate pension court, the committee was not at liberty to give the bill their formal approval.

The disbursements for pensions by the United States from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were \$96,445,444.23; the total cost of pensions and expenses connected with the administration of the pension laws from the latter date to the present time, with the number of pension-

ers, is shown in the following table.

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, mainte- nance, and expenses.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
1866	\$15, 450, 549. 88	\$407, 165.00	\$15,857,714.88	126, 722
1867	20, 784, 789, 69	490, 977. 35	21, 275, 767. 04	155, 474
1868	23, 101, 509. 36	553, 020. 34	23, 654, 529. 70	169, 643
1869	28, 513, 247. 27	564, 526. 81	29, 077, 774. 08	187, 963
1870	29, 351, 488. 78	600, 997. 86	29, 952, 486, 64	198, 686
1871	28, 518, 792. 62	863, 079.00	29, 381, 871. 62	207, 495
1872	29, 752, 746, 81	951, 253.00	30, 703, 999. 81	232, 229
1873	26, 982, 063. 89	1,003,200.64	27, 985, 264, 53	238, 413
874	30, 206, 778. 99	966, 794. 13	31, 173, 573. 12	236, 247
.875	29, 270, 404. 76	982, 695. 35	30, 253, 100. 11	234, 821
876	27, 936, 209. 53	1, 015, 078. 81	28, 951, 288, 34	232, 13
.877	28, 182, 821, 72	1, 034, 459. 33	29, 217, 281. 05	232, 10
878	26, 786, 009. 44	1,032,500.09	27, 818, 509, 53	223, 99
879	33, 664, 428, 92	837, 734. 14	34, 502, 163. 06	242, 75
880	56, 689, 229, 08	935, 027. 28	57, 624, 256. 36	250,80
881	50, 583, 405. 35	1,072,059.64	51, 655, 464, 99	268,83
882	54, 313, 172. 05	1, 466, 236. 01	55, 779, 408.06	285, 69
883	60, 427, 573, 81	2,591,648.29	63, 019, 222. 10	303,65
884	57, 912, 387, 47	2, 835, 181.00	60, 747, 568, 47	322,75
885	65, 171, 937, 12	3, 392, 576, 34	68, 564, 513. 46	345, 12
886	64,091,142.90	3, 245, 016, 61	67, 336, 159, 51	365, 78
887	73, 752, 997. 08	3, 753, 400. 91	77, 506, 397. 99	406,00
.888	78, 950, 501, 67	3, 515, 057. 27	82, 465, 558, 94	452, 55
889	88, 842, 720, 58	3, 466, 968, 40	92, 309, 688. 98	489, 72
.890	106, 093, 850. 39	3, 526, 382. 13	109, 620, 232, 52	537, 94
891	117, 312, 690. 50	4, 700, 636. 44	122, 013, 326. 94	676, 16
892	139, 394, 147. 11	4, 898, 665, 80	144, 292, 812. 91	876,06
893	156, 906, 637. 94	4,867,734.42	161, 774, 372. 36	966, 01
894	139, 986, 726. 17	3, 963, 976, 31	143, 950, 702, 48	969, 54
895	139, 812, 294, 30	4, 338, 020. 21	144, 150, 314. 51	970,52
896	138, 220, 704. 46	3, 991, 375, 61	142, 212, 080. 07	970, 67
897	139, 949, 717. 35	3, 987, 783, 07	143, 937, 500, 42	976, 01
898	144,651,879.80	4, 114, 091, 46	148, 765, 971. 26	993, 71
899	. 138, 355, 052. 95	4, 147, 517. 73	142, 502, 570, 68	991, 51
900	138, 462, 130, 65	3, 841, 706. 74	142, 303, 837. 39	993, 52
901	138, 531, 483, 84	3, 868, 795. 44	142, 400, 279, 28	997, 73
902	137, 504, 267. 99	3,831,378.96	141, 335, 646. 95	999, 44
903	137, 759, 653. 71	3, 993 216. 79	141, 752, 870. 50	996, 54
1904	141, 093, 571. 49	3, 849, 366, 25	144, 942, 937, 74	994, 765
1905	141, 142, 861. 33	3, 721, 832. 82	144, 864, 694. 15	998, 44
Total	3, 224, 414, 578. 75	103, 219, 133. 78	3, 327, 633, 712. 53	

PENSION APPEALS.

The report of the Assistant Secretary shows that at the commencement of the fiscal year, July 1, 1904, there were pending 11,014 appeals and motions for reconsideration.

There were filed during the year ended June 30, 1905, 6,736 appeals and motions, and there were finally disposed of 13,715 cases, leaving at the close of the year 4,044 pending appeals and motions for reconsideration.

It follows that at the end of the year there had been a reduction of pending appeals and motions, of 6,970, an average of 580 a month. If the same percentage of reduction of pending appeals continues during the present year, it is obvious that at or before its close the Board will be up with the current work.

The records show that during the last fiscal year there were filed 2,979 appeals and motions less than were filed during the preceding

year; also there were 3,219 more cases disposed of.

During the year there were 879 appeals and motions dismissed for various causes, and 20 were canceled. Deducting the dismissals and cancellations, final decisions were rendered in 12,816 cases, of which 2,186 were reversals, about 17 per cent.

Volume 15 of Departmental decisions in appealed pension and bounty-land claims has been completed and is ready for distribution. It contains 621 pages, and embraces important decisions upon legal and medical questions arising in connection with pension claims.

PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents on the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, shows that there were received during that year 52,323 applications for letters patent, 749 applications for designs, 174 applications for reissues, 1,846 caveats, 11,298 applications for trade-marks, 1,236 applications for labels, and 448 applications for prints. There were 30,266 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,426 trade-marks, 1,028 labels, and 345 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 19,567. The number of allowed applications which were, by operation of law, forfeited for nonpayment of the final fees was 5,154.

The total receipts of the Office were \$1,737,334.44, the total expenditures were \$1,472.467.51, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures, being the amount turned into the Treasury, was \$264,866.93.

The Commissioner states that the new trade-mark law of February 20, 1905, which took effect April 1, has caused an enormous increase in the trade-mark work of the Patent Office. The first three months that the law was in operation 9,710 applications for registration of trade-marks were filed, and it is apparent that the Office will need to increase largely the force engaged on this work. Already the division of trade-marks has required the assistance of examiners and clerks detailed from other divisions from which they could ill be spared.

The Commissioner calls attention to the importance of the work of classifying patents, which is essential to the proper examination of applications and invites attention to the necessity for an increase of force for this purpose. He states further that in view of the increased

volume of work in the Office, and its expected growth, there should be a corresponding increase in the number of employees and in the space provided for the transaction of the business, in neither of which particulars are the necessities of the Office adequately supplied at the present time.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The plan for the work of the Geological Survey during the year was submitted by the Director and approved on May 19, 1904; it provided for continuing the well-established work of the Survey in geology, topography, hydrography, forestry, chemistry and physics, the collection of the statistics of mining and mineral resources, and the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska.

The Director reports that during the year geologic work was carried on by 51 parties, in addition to that incidental to a study of underground waters and to work in Alaska. Of these 51 parties, 18 were engaged chiefly in the investigation of the areal and economic geology of widely distributed regions for the preparation of folios of the Geologic Atlas of the United States; 13 engaged in the study of the mineral deposits of a particular area or of some particular class of mineral deposits; 11 were occupied with special problems, and 10 with stratigraphy and paleontology. Work on this atlas is making substantial progress, 15 folios, covering an area of about 11,700 square miles, having been issued during the year. In response to the growing demand on the part of the public for information on the geology of mineral-bearing regions, an increasing amount of attention has lately been given to this phase of the work. The larger portion of the available funds is expended in investigations which have a direct bearing upon the mineral industry, and a relatively small portion in the solution of purely scientific problems which arise in and are essential to the preparation of the general geologic map.

A third annual bulletin containing a summary of all economic results obtained during the year was published as soon as possible after the close of the field season. The increased volume of these economic summaries made it necessary to publish separately those pertaining to Alaska and to the rest of the United States.

Surveys and investigations in Alaska.—The work of the division of Alaskan mineral resources was continued along the same general lines as in previous years, with the aim, as far as means permit, of keeping abreast of the active mining developments. This necessitated the limitation of the operations to the fields of known economic importance, to the neglect of unexplored regions.

Nine expeditions were dispatched to Alaska during the summer of 1904. As some of these were subdivided, 14 parties in all were engaged in surveys during most of the summer. The geologic work

included a continuation of the study of the gold and copper bearing regions of southeastern Alaska, of the gold-placer districts of the Yukon-Tanana region, of the Seward Peninsula, and of the Cook Inlet region; also a reconnoissance of the Cape Lisburne coal fields and a continuation of the study of the coal-bearing rocks of the Pacific littoral. Incidental to this a further study of the petroleum fields and tin deposits was made. Topographic reconnoissance surveys (scale 1:250,000) were made of 4,500 square miles in the Yukon-Tanana region and of 1,600 square miles in the Cook Inlet region, and a detailed map (1:62,500) was made of about 600 square miles near Nome. Of greater immediate interest to the miner was an investigation of the methods and costs of placer mining in Alaska, the report on which has been published (Bulletin No. 263).

Complete development of Alaska's resources must await improvement of transportation facilities. This can be brought about only by the construction of one or more trunk lines of railways, supplemented by the building of wagon roads. The locations of such railways and wagon roads must be determined by explorations which shall ascertain not only the best routes but also the distribution of the mineral wealth. While the present investigations will in time cover this field, it would be advantageous to complete these explorations at an early date—say, within two years. It is estimated that the total cost of the necessary explorations, covering an area of about 50,000 square miles,

will be \$200,000.

MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES.—During the fiscal year the report covering the year 1903 was issued and the preparation of the report for 1904 was nearly completed. In order that the results of the work be given prompt publication, the separate chapters composing the report are issued in pamphlet form as soon as prepared.

In addition to the work of collecting statistics, Congress at its last session directed that the Survey make an investigation into the black sands of the placer mines of the United States for the purpose of developing the sources of platinum and other rare metals, such as radium, osmium, iridium, etc. The principal sources of these sands being in the western mines and on the Pacific coast, the work was conducted during the fiscal year in a pavilion erected by the management of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, at Portland, Oreg.

In cooperation with the sections of economic geology many economic regions have been investigated and reports thereon published, either in the Mineral Resources volume or in economic papers of the Survey. The value of the mineral products for the year 1904 was \$1,289,045,586, a decrease of \$130,235,031 from 1903. This decrease is principally in the metallic products, though the nonmetallic products decreased over \$46,000,000.

In the last annual report mention was made of the tests of coal and lignite in progress under authorization of Congress at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in order to determine their fuel value and the most economic method of their utilization for different purposes. A preliminary report on these tests (Bulletin No. 261) was published early in 1905. In the final report, which is now in press, the committee in charge of the tests states that it will be necessary to test a larger number and greater variety of coals and lignites, and to repeat with greater care some of the tests already made, before a full discussion of the results of these investigations can be properly entered upon or their value fully appreciated, but that the results obtained are sufficient to indicate their far-reaching importance in the solution of the fuel and power problems upon which the varied industries of the country The tests have demonstrated, for instance, that bituminous coals and lignites can be used in the manufacture of producer gas, and that this gas can be consumed in internal-combustion engines for the development of power with a fuel economy of more than 50 per cent.

Chemical and physical laboratories.—During the past year fewer analyses were called for than in the preceding year, but 140 were completed and reported. On the other hand, the chemists have been more than usually free to conduct original investigations and have brought several researches to a conclusion. Among these may be mentioned a thorough discussion of the fire assay of telluride ores and the preparation of artificial zeolites. The chief event of the year in this line of the Survey's work was the publication of a paper on the thermal properties of feldspars, which has already been recognized by some of the chief physicists of Europe as an extremely important step in geological physics.

Topographic branch.—Standard detailed topographic mapping was completed during the year for 26,850 square miles. Of this area, new work covered 21,296 square miles and revision work 5,554 square miles, over which only reconnoissance surveying had previously been carried. The total area surveyed to date is 955,996 square miles, or about 32 per cent of the whole country.

In connection with these topographic surveys there were run 27,186 linear miles of spirit levels, including 252 miles of precise levels, making the total of spirit leveling done since the authorization of this work by Congress in 1896, 158,064 miles. In addition, 18,920 miles of levels were run by stadia angulation. During the season 1 base line was measured, primary azimuth observations were made at 2 triangulation stations, 360 triangulation stations were occupied or located, and 3,776 miles of primary traverse were run.

Cooperative arrangements for topographic surveys were made with 11 States, and allotments for the purpose in the sums indicated were made by the following States: Alabama, \$1,000; California, \$10,000;

Kentucky, \$5,000; Maine, \$2,500; Maryland, \$6,300; Michigan, \$1,000; New York, \$19,000; Ohio, \$23,800; Pennsylvania, \$15,000; Texas, \$2,500, and West Virginia, \$15,000; thus \$101,100 in all was allotted by the States mentioned, in addition to the Federal appropriation, for topographic work.

Examination and survey of forest reserves.—By act of June 4, 1897, Congress authorized the survey and examination of the forest reserves by the Geological Survey. The act of February 1, 1905, transferred the examination of forest lands to the Department of Agriculture, but the duty of topographically surveying the reserves remains with the Geological Survey. The total forest reserve area examined during the past eight years, with respect to the economic distribution of the forests, amounts to 110,000 square miles; besides the established reserves, large areas were examined with a view to the formation of new reserves or their inclusion in existing reserves.

Hydrographic branch of the Survey are devoted to the accumulation and dissemination of facts concerning the behavior of water from the time it reaches the earth as rain or snow until it joins the ocean or great navigable rivers. The work includes the collection of data relating to the flow of surface streams, researches on the location and movements of underground waters, and the investigation of the physical characters of these waters, such as hardness, color, turbidity, etc. The sources and effects of the pollution of municipal water supplies have also received much study. Public appreciation of the value of this work has steadily increased, and urgent demands for its extension have come from all sections of the country.

As a means of obtaining reliable records of stream discharge in the important river basins of the country approximately 800 gauging stations were maintained. The records furnished by these stations are used by manufacturers and investors in planning the development of water power, by municipalities in studying problems of water supply, and by irrigators in determining the acreage which can be reclaimed from desert conditions and the crops which can safely be planted. They are also of great importance to engineers, who obtain from them data for the study of many problems, such as the relations between rainfall and run-off, the effects of forests upon stream flow, the occurrence and control of floods, etc.

Throughout the eastern part of the United States the surface waters have great value as a source of cheap power, and the demand for stream-gauging data is constantly growing as manufacturing enterprises are developed. In the interests of their more extensive utilization for manufacturing purposes the slopes of a few rivers in the East have been determined. In densely populated sections problems of water supply and sewage disposal have also become urgent, and are

often complicated by the fact that cities not only draw their supply of potable water from convenient streams, but in many cases empty their sewage into them as well. In such thickly settled regions even small and insignificant streams must be utilized to their fullest capacity. In the Central States, underground as well as surface waters are used for both industrial and municipal purposes.

The value of property situated on the banks of rivers makes its protection from destructive floods a matter of great importance, and attempts to control such flood waters will not be successful unless based on complete knowledge of the discharge and run-off of the rivers.

Throughout the Western States the principal demands for information relative to the discharge of streams are made in connection with problems of irrigation, and careful stream gaugings are being carried on in all the arid States and Territories, in order that the facts may be available when needed.

Problems of underground water supply require for their solution the determination of the occurrence and extent of water-bearing strata, and the knowledge of the hydrographer must therefore be supplemented by that of the geologist. The work of the corps engaged in such investigations includes the collection and careful study of well records from all parts of the country, and detailed studies of localities where the determination of underground supply is of special importance. As results of this work may be mentioned the location of the artesian basin underlying the Great Plains region, particularly accessible in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, and the location of minor basins in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

A most interesting subject of investigation, which is arousing wide-spread interest, relates to the determination of the quality of waters. A systematic attempt is being made to collect, by simple field methods, information in regard to hardness, turbidity, alkalinity, and other physical characters of surface or underground waters which have a direct bearing upon the plants or products of manufacturing and other industries. The pollution of municipal water supplies from sewage or from manufacturing waste is also being investigated, and the facts collected are presented in reports which are greatly interesting the public in such abuses.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.—The origin and development of the reclamation service have been discussed in preceding annual reports. The corps of engineers has been actively engaged, under the terms of the act of June 17, 1902, in the survey, examination, and construction of irrigation works. These surveys have been conducted in the 13 Western States and 3 Territories, as authorized by the original act, and to a small extent in the State of Texas, under the authority of the act of February 25, 1905. (33 Stat. L., 814.)

In a recent decision the Comptroller of the Treasury held that the reclamation service was not a part or integral component of any department or bureau of the Government, but a distinct service under the Secretary of the Interior. In accordance with this decision, I have modified my original instructions and have placed the service under the Director of the Geological Survey, he becoming in effect the Director of the reclamation service also. At the same time the rules and regulations of the Geological Survey, so far as they pertain to the work of the reclamation service, are made applicable thereto. This is important, because these rules and regulations, the outgrowth of many years' experience, have been found in general conducive to economical administration of work of this character.

On April 1, 1905, Mr. Carl E. Grunsky was appointed consulting engineer in the reclamation service. He assists or advises the Director in all technical matters.

Construction work has proceeded rapidly and satisfactorily. The building of large works has already been inaugurated in most of the Western States, particular attention having been given to those localities where the largest areas of public land were available for reclamation, or where the extreme aridity of the climate and the character of the soil gave assurance of the ultimate success of the works. In the semiarid parts of the country, where irrigation is still in its experimental stage and where the farmers and landowners are yet to be convinced of its benefits, greater caution and slower progress have been necessary in order to avoid risking investment of public funds where the results would be of questionable value.

Already in one of the extremely arid States most needing development (Nevada) large and permanent works, built under the provisions of the reclamation act, have been put into service in the presence of well-known statesmen and citizens, and other notable works are almost ready for use. All of the land which can be irrigated within the next few years has already been filed upon, and there is an apparently insatiable demand for more irrigable land. The problems which now confront the Reclamation Service are not those relating to the construction of works or to the disposal of lands, but those concerned with the wise enforcement of the letter and spirit of the reclamation act in respect to small farms and actual settlement upon them. Many of the persons taking these irrigable tracts are obviously endeavoring to hold them for speculative purposes, and under one form or another are trying to acquire as large areas as possible. This can be prevented by tactfully but firmly enforcing the letter and spirit of the law.

Owing to the lavish disposal of the public lands during recent years there remains in the possession of the Government only a comparatively small amount of land which ultimately may be irrigated, most of the reclaimable land being in the hands of individuals or corporations. One of the wisest provisions of the reclamation act is that which states that "no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner, and no such sale shall be made to any landowner unless he be an actual bona fide resident on such land, or an occcupant thereof residing in the neighborhood." It is believed that the judicious enforcement of this provision will bring about the cultivation of the reclaimed land in small holdings; thus indirectly many of the errors of the past in respect to profligate disposal of irrigable land may be partly remedied. It is obviously not the intent of the reclamation act to irrigate at public expense large private holdings and increase the wealth of a small number of men unless the public receives an equivalent gain. The strongest argument for the law is, not that it adds to the wealth of the State, but that it builds the greatest number of homes and creates a community of owners of the soil who live upon the land and derive their sustenance from it.

The operations under the reclamation act have stimulated development of the West in many lines and have aroused private enterprise to take up similar work. Experience has shown that there are many localities where, owing to complication of vested rights and partial development of the country, such private enterprise can conduct the work of reclamation to better advantage than can the Government. On the other hand, there are many localities where, because of interstate problems or the magnitude of the work, only national agencies can bring about the best development. The work of the Government is being conducted in harmony with all such enterprises, whether under private, corporate, or State control. There is, however, a type of so-called private enterprise which is not merely seeking legitimate investment, but is endeavoring to fasten upon the country a water and land monopoly with the view of building up a tenantry population similar to that existing in the older countries of the world. In such cases, where these schemes tend to interfere with the best development on the part of the Government, there has been no hesitation in asserting the rights and duties of the Government in the construction of works which will make permanent small homes.

One of the most difficult matters is that which arises from the statutory requirement that the land shall be settled by actual home seekers. The law directs that the area of land entered by an individual shall be that which, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be reasonably required for the support of a family, and that, as above stated, in the case of land in private ownership no right shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner. In short, there runs through the reclamation act the idea of restricted ownership and the limitation of irrigated land to the needs of a family.

Under existing law and custom it is not practicable to discriminate between the individuals who apply for land, nor to hold any tract for the class of individuals who would be most benefited or whose ownership would result in the greatest good to the commonwealth. The lands which may be irrigated are open to homestead entry at all times, and the results have not been good. The attainment of the best results from the reclamation act is dependent on better control of the lands which are to be supplied with water.

As a rule, under any project all of the irrigable lands are filed upon immediately after survey has begun. Under existing custom the homestead filings are for 160 acres, it having been decided that these holdings may be cut down later to 120, 80, or 40 acres. This further subdivision leads to considerable confusion and sometimes to controversy.

Many of the filings, possibly most of them, are made with a view to ultimate disposal. On many of the irrigable tracts relinquishments are selling at \$300 to \$500 each. A man having a homestead filing offers to step out and allow another man to take his place in consideration of a cash payment of \$300. This illustrates the fact that, although the charges for water are in some cases believed to be too high, there are plenty of people who are willing to pay a bonus for the privilege of ultimately getting the water.

In some localities traffic in relinquishments is brisk, and it is apparent that two, three, or more changes will take place before a given parcel of land passes into the control of the man who is able and willing to live upon it, cultivate it, and make a home. Each of these changes involves expenditure, and the man who ultimately gets the land must have paid a profit to each of the speculative interests intervening in the various transactions. It is unfortunate from the standpoint of public economy that these profits could not come to the reclamation fund to be used in payment for works, or be saved to the actual settler, who must make a large outlay in unearned gain to the speculators.

It is believed that, if authority should be granted by Congress, a system could be devised by which the public lands would pass more directly to the individual home seeker, and that, if it were practicable to exercise discretion, the lands might be put into the hands of men who would probably live upon them—men who have families to support, and who have the qualities of good citizenship.

In the case of lands in private ownership, the attempt to limit the farms to 160 acres, as required by law, is meeting with success, although opposition is encountered. The area of land which can be ultimately reclaimed is relatively small, and the men who happen to own or control this land know that they have practically a monopoly of it. Under the terms of the reclamation act nothing can be done by the Government toward the reclamation of this land except with their

consent. They assume that the Government must spend the reclamation fund—must irrigate their land and increase its value, and to do so must make any concession they demand. They assume the position that the Government has no right directly or indirectly to force them to relinquish in the future any considerable part of their holdings for the benefit of home seekers or of the community. They argue that, no matter how they obtained possession of these large tracts of land, they are legally in possession and they will not permit the land to be reclaimed, even though the profit to themselves would be great, unless the Government reclaim it in the way which is acceptable to them. In spite of this opposition, however, rapid progress has been made in carrying the rules and regulations into effect.

As the area of land to be covered by any project is limited and the success of the project is usually dependent upon all of the irrigable land being utilized, care must be taken to secure the Government in its investment by insisting that before construction is begun the owners of the irrigable land will permit their land to be irrigated and will comply with the letter and spirit of the law in regard to its subdivision; that is, large landowners must obligate themselves to subdivide their land at a reasonable time and put it in the hands of men who will live upon it and cultivate the soil and not hold it for speculative purposes for an indefinite period after the works are built. There are many large landowners who would like to have the irrigation works built and who would then hold their land at speculative values and leave the Government works standing, in part at least, idle through years or decades. This procedure would, of course, be destructive of the best interests of the country, and it is not considered wise to undertake any large work until reasonable assurance is had that the work will be utilized to its full capacity as soon as completed.

Insistence upon this general principle has, as above stated, resulted in considerable opposition from large landowners, but firm adherence to this vital regulation is bringing all of these interests to terms. It is believed that there are no more important provisions of the reclamation act than those which, in letter and spirit, call for the cultivation of the reclaimed areas in small tracts and actual settlement and residence upon or near these tracts by the owners, and that nothing could be more injurious to the future of the Commonwealth than to permit these lands to be reclaimed at Government expense and pass into the hands of speculators or be occupied by a tenantry subject to the will of a landlord.

The funds provided by the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), constituting the proceeds from the disposal of the public lands in the thirteen States and three Territories from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1905, are shown by the following table:

Receipts for fiscal year ended June 30-	
1901	83, 144, 821. 91
1902	4, 585, 520. 53
1903	
1904	
1905	4, 757, 978. 87
Total 2	28, 028, 571. 50

It is probable that the increments to the fund will steadily decrease, and for the purpose of making plans for the future it has been estimated that the fund for 1906 will be \$3,250,000; for 1907, \$3,000,000; and for 1908, \$2,750,000. It is hoped that by the latter year returns will commence to come in to the fund from the sale of water under the ten annual instalments provided by law.

The estimated cost of projects authorized and approved by the Department, contemplated but not yet completed, is as follows:

State.	Name of project.	Allotment.	Reclaimable area.a
			Acres.
Arizona	Salt River	\$3,850,000	160,000
California	Yuma	3,000,000	85,000
Colorado	Uncompangre	2,500,000	100,000
Idaho	Minidoka	1,300,000	60,000
Do	Payette-Boise	1,300,000	60,000
Kansas	Garden City	260,000	8,600
Montana		900,000	30,000
Montana (two-thirds)	Lower Yellowstone	1,200,000	40,000
Nebraska and Wyoming	North Platte	3, 330, 000	100,000
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	3,000,000	120,000
New Mexico	Hondo	240,000	10,000
North Dakota (one-third)	Lower Yellowstone	700,000	20,000
Oregon	Klamath	2,000,000	100,000
South Dakota		2, 100, 000	60,000
Wyoming	Shoshone	2,250,000	75,000
Total		27, 930, 000	1,028,600

a Approximate.

The amount disbursed on approved vouchers on account of the reclamation service, including payments on construction contracts, engineering, and administrative expenses, to and including October 31, 1905, is \$7,654,060.40.

The following list gives the contracts entered into up to and including the 31st day of October, 1905, as well as those then in preparation, for the performance of specific work or for the purchase of machinery and supplies. This does not represent the total expenditures from the reclamation fund, as most of the preliminary work of surveys and examinations, such a digging test pits, operating diamond drills, road building, and similar work, is done under what is known as the "force account."

Salt River project Arizona:

With the exception of work that has been completed the amounts given in this list are approximate only, as the bids were made on unit prices for excavation, rock work, concrete, and other items. The sums given are obtained by multiplying the estimated quantities by the unit prices, the quantities being, as stated in the contract, subject to change as conditions develop and material is classified.

Reclamation contracts signed and in preparation October 31, 1905.

Salt River project, Arizona:	
December 17, 1903, Wilcox & Rose, Riverside, Cal.; cement mill. December 22, 1903, Allis-Chalmers Company, Chicago, Ill.; ma-	a \$12, 505. 56
chinery for cement plant	a 38, 880. 00
December 26, 1903, James R. Thorpe, Denver, Colo.; telephone	
line	a 22, 711. 43
Denver Colo.; motors for power plant	a 10, 641. 50
January 8, 1904, Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, Cin-	10,011.00
cinnati, Ohio; electric machinery for power plant	a 9, 687. 50
February 18, 1904, Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Company,	
Dayton, Ohio; water-wheel and appurtenances	a 5, 000. 00
schedule 1 of power canal.	220, 000. 00
March 23, 1904, John Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.; schedule 2 of	,
power canal	a 166, 623. 66
March 23, 1904, John Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.; sluicing tun-	411 170 00
nel	a 11, 178. 00
sluicing gates for tunnel	102, 000. 00
February 4, 1905, Wolf Sachs, Tempe, Ariz.; hauling merchan-	,
dise	50, 000. 00
February 10, 1905, C. R. Eager & Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; fuel oil	174, 000. 00
March 9, 1905, J. E. Sturgeon, Tempe, Ariz.; firewood	α 5, 032. 60
April 8, 1905, J. M. O'Rourke & Company, Roosevelt, Ariz.;	-,
Roosevelt dam	1, 147, 600. 00
Uncompanier Valley project, Colorado:	a 5 641 60
October 31, 1904, Elmer A. Hess, Lyons, Iowa; telephone system. November 4, 1904, Knowlton & Bollen Construction Company,	a 5, 641. 60
Fort Collins, Colo.; divisions 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9 of south canal	a 41, 010. 38
November 7, 1904, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; divisions 3, 4,	
and 5 of south canal	a 33, 509. 85
November 9, 1904, Kellogg & Worley, Gunnison, Colo.; division 6 of south canal.	8, 873. 64
November 21, 1904, Taylor & Moore Construction Company,	0,070.01
Hillsboro, Tex.; Gunnison tunnel	b 1, 008, 500. 00
June 24, 1905, Montrose Hardware Company, Montrose, Colo.;	
heating plant	800. 00 4, 166. 00
June 28, 1905, J. J. Kewin, Montrose, Colo.; office building September 21, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; divisions	4, 100.00
10–21 of south canal	513, 365. 00

^a Total amount paid; work completed.

^bContract given up by contractors.

September 17, 1904, Bates & Rogers Construction Company, Chicago, Ill.; dam, spillway, canal. September 20, 1904, Portland Cement Company of Utah (Ltd.), Salt Lake City, Utah; 14,000 barrels cement. June 7, 1905, Hubbard & Carlson, Boise, Idaho; schedule 2 of distributing canal July 3, 1905, W. H. Crumb & Company, Chicago, Ill.; telephone line. July 3, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; schedules 1, 5, 6, and 7 of distributing canal July 7, 1905, Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.; schedule 8 of distributing canal July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal. December 17, 1904, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement. September 9, 1904, Clarence W. Swain, Ione, Cal.; Schedule D, highway bridges. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Gal; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. January 21, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. July 5, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2, 6, 6, 9, and 10 of interstate canal. 241, 226, 26, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of interstate canal.	*** **	
cago, III.; dam, spillway, canal. September 20, 1904, Portland Cement Company of Utah (Ltd.), Salt Lake City, Utah; 14,000 barrels cement	Minidoka project, Idaho:	
September 20, 1904, Portland Cement Company of Utah (Ltd.), Salt Lake City, Utah; 14,000 barrels cement		\$.195 023 00
Salt Lake City, Utah; 14,000 barrels cement	cago, III.; dam, spillway, canal	\$420, 525. 00
June 7, 1905, Hubbard & Carlson, Boise, Idaho; schedule 2 of distributing canal July 3, 1905, W. H. Crumb & Company, Chicago, Ill.; telephone line July 3, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; schedules 1, 5, 6, and 7 of distributing canal July 7, 1905, Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.; schedule 8 of distributing canal July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal August 28, 1903, C. A. Warren & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement August 19, 1904, Clarence W. Swain, Ione, Cal.; Schedule D, highway bridges September 9, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures. September 99, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, Ran Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, Ran Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 29, 1905, Pacific Po	September 20, 1904, 10 mand Cement Company of Ctan (1904),	41 300 00
distributing canal July 3, 1905, W. H. Crumb & Company, Chicago, Ill.; telephone line July 3, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; schedules 1, 5, 6, and 7 of distributing canal July 7, 1905, Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.; schedule 8 of distributing canal July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal September 3, 1903, C. A. Warren & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal Becember 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement Begtember 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures September 19, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches January 30, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 5 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 5, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 29, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cy.500 barrels cement. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cy.500 barrels cement. July 29, 1905, Facific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cy.500 barrels cement. July 29, 1905, Facific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cy.500 barrels cement. July 29, 1905, Facific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cy.500 barrels cement. July 29,	Sait Lake City, Utan; 14,000 parreis cement	41, 500.00
July 3, 1905, W. H. Crumb & Company, Chicago, Ill.; telephone line July 3, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; schedules 1, 5, 6, and 7 of distributing canal July 7, 1905, Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.; schedule 8 of distributing canal July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions I and 2 of excavation for canal December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures September 19, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures September 29, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches January 24, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works June 19, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement Hondo project, New Mexico December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement Morth Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting		191 494 00
line		121, 404.00
July 3, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; schedules 1, 5, 6, and 7 of distributing canal		6 335 00
and 7 of distributing canal July 7, 1905, Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.; schedule 8 of distributing canal July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal. September 3, 1903, C. A. Warren & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal. December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement September 9, 1904, Clarence W. Swain, Ione, Cal.; Schedule D, highway bridges. September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule D, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule D, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule D, divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoo outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoo outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. Hondo project, New Mexico: December 5, 1904, Sinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Sinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Sinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. Decemb		0, 355. 00
July 7, 1905, Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.; schedule 8 of distributing canal July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal. September 3, 1903, C. A. Warren & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal. December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule Q, ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Usisions 3, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. December 5, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel. June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		354 823 00
tributing canal July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal. September 3, 1903, C. A. Warren & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal. December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement August 19, 1904, Clarence W. Swain, Ione, Cal.; Schedule D, highway bridges. September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; division 5 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. May 18, 1905. Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. Boeomber 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. 26, 087. 04 117, 737. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 00 37, 750. 0	and 7 of distributing canal	304, 023.00
July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal 194, 827. 00 Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal		9 471 00
and 4 of distributing canal Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal	T-1-9 1005 Managah & Porter Des Maines Jawa sahadulas 3	3, 471.00
Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal		194 897 00
August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal		134, 021.00
division 3 of excavation for canal. September 3, 1903, C. A. Warren & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal. December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement. August 19, 1904, Clarence W. Swain, Ione, Cal.; Schedule D, highway bridges. September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. 117, 737.00 May 18, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Cement. 32, 200.00 Moy 19, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Cement. 32, 200.00 32, 200.00 32, 200.00 32, 200.00 32, 200.00 32, 200.00 32, 200.00 32, 200.00 34, 292.00 34, 292.00		
September 3, 1903, C. A. Warren & Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal		a 330 118 80
divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal	Cantambar 2 1002 C. A. Warman & Company San Francisco Cal.	w 555, 110.00
December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement		4 965 943 95
cisco, Cal.; 30,000 barrels Portland cement		« 500, 540. 20
August 19, 1904, Clarence W. Swain, Ione, Cal.; Schedule D, highway bridges	pecember 17, 1905, J. D. Spreckies & Bros. Company, San Fran-	a 20 212 65
September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches July 5, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works January 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement Becamber 3, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel 34, 282.00	August 10, 1004 Clarence W. Swein, Jone Cal.: Schedule D. bigh	~ 00, 010.00
September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures		1 288 00
land, Oreg.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures. September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. May 18, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. Boor, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		4, 200.00
September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. May 18, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. Becember 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		4954 777 96
Francisco, Cal.; Schedule C, distributing canals and structures. September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures. January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. Cal.; cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	~ 20 1 , 111. 20
September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule B, distributing canals and structures		52 0.17 76
ule B, distributing canals and structures. January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches. January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches. January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches. May 18, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement. July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		00, 041.10
January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches		59 569 00
cisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches		02, 000.00
January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches		190 597 00
Oreg.; division 5 of ditches		129. 901. 00
January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches		0.12 .126 .21
divisions 3 and 4 of ditches		"40, 400. 51
May 18, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement		117 737 00
Cal.; cement		111, 151.00
July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works		a15 021 00
outlet and regulating works. July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement. December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals. December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals. North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel. June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		10, 021. 00
July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement 3,750.00 Hondo project, New Mexico: December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals b118, 403.00 December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals 26,087.04 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel 34,292.00 June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		32 200 00
Cal.; 2,500 barrels cement 3,750.00 Hondo project, New Mexico: December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals b118,403.00 December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals 26,087.04 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel 34,292.00 June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		02, 200. 00
Hondo project, New Mexico: December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals		3 750 00
December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals		0, 100.00
boro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals		
December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals		b 118, 403, 00
N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals 26,087.04 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel 34,292.00 June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		110, 100, 00
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel 34, 292.00 June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		26, 087, 04
January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contracting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel 34, 292.00 June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		,
pany, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel 34, 292.00 June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		
June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2,		34, 292, 00
		,
		216, 368. 00

 $[^]a$ Total amount paid; work completed. b Contract given up by contractors.

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming—Continued.	
June 13, 1905, Griffith & McDermott, Chicago, Ill.; division 3 of interstate canal	\$78, 135. 00
June 19, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; division 5 of inter- state canal	76, 647. 00
June 24, 1905, James O'Connor, Morgantown, Ind.; division 8 of interstate canal.	37, 560. 00
July 3, 1905, Deadwood Construction Company, Deadwood,	·
S. Dak.; division 4 of interstate canal. July 17, 1905, James F. Stanley, Casper, Wyo.; bridge across	32, 695. 00
North Platte River. September 1, 1905, Geddes & Seerie Stone Company, Denver,	3, 385. 00
Colo.; Pathfinder dam Belle Fourche project, South Dakota:	482, 000. 00
April 24, 1905, S. R. H. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.; division 1 of	
main canal April 26, 1905, Widell-Finley Company, Mankato, Minn.; divi-	99, 937. 00
sion 2 of main canal	107, 260.00
tem	4, 152. 00
Lower Yellowstone project, Montana-North Dakota: June 28, 1905, Elmer A. Hess, Lyons, Iowa; telephone system	14, 939. 00
July 17, 1905, Deadwood Construction Company, Deadwood, S. Dak.; division 4 of structures	28, 143. 00
July 21, 1905, Callahan Bros., Phelan & Shirley, Omaha, Nebr.;	
divisions 2, 3, and 4 of canal	356, 758. 00
1 of canal	163, 368. 00
3 of structures	104, 276. 00 12, 000. 00
Yuma project, Arizona:	·
July 6, 1905, J. G. White & Co., New York, N. Y.; Laguna dam. September 13, 1905, Miller & Peasley, Los Angeles, Cal.; Yuma	797, 650. 00
dikes In preparation October 31, 1905—	66, 325. 00
Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; ce-	
ment	62, 000. 00
July 24, 1905, W. D. Lovell, Minneapolis, Minn.; structures September 18, 1905, Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.; cement.	33, 764. 00 7, 700. 00
In preparation October 31, 1905—	
Cotton Bros. & Co., Oakland, Cal.; division 1 of main canal. W. D. Lovell, Minneapolis, Minn.; division 2 of main canal.	118, 560. 00 43, 245. 00
Callahan, Katz, Phelan, & Shirley, Omaha, Nebr.; division 3 of main canal	53, 210. 00
Shoshone project, Wyoming:	-, -20, 30
September 23, 1905, Prendergast & Clarkson, Chicago, Ill.; Sho-shone dam	515, 730. 00
September 27, 1905, Charles Spear, Billings, Mont.; Corbett tunnel	594, 325. 00

EDUCATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Education contains much interesting and valuable statistical information relative to education in the United States.

The number of pupils enrolled in the common schools during the year was 16,256,038, the same being 20.01 per cent of the entire population, as estimated by the Census Bureau, viz, 81,241,246. The average daily attendance for 1904 was 11,318,256, the same being 69.6 per cent of the total number enrolled. This is the largest average attendance in proportion to the number enrolled ever reported in the United States. The average monthly wages of teachers was \$50.96 for males and \$41.54 for females.

The above figures relate to the public schools only. In addition, the private schools are estimated at 1,200,813 pupils for the elementary schools, and 169,431 students are reported for academies and other secondary schools.

The total enrollment for the year, including public and private, elementary, secondary, and higher education, was 17,896,890 pupils, and to this there should be an addition made for evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, State schools for defectives, orphans, etc., 693,101, making a grand total of 18,589,991 in general and special schools.

In 1904, 588 cities containing 8,000 inhabitants and upward and 624 villages containing 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants reported to the Bureau. The aggregate number of public school children enrolled in these 588 cities was 4,374,463 pupils; male teachers, 7,289; female teachers, 89,335. These cities alone expended \$129,836,203, and their entire population aggregated 25,318,591 in 1900.

Students receiving secondary instruction in public high schools numbered, in all, 822,235. The number has more than doubled in thirteen years. Of these pupils, 652,804 were enrolled in public institutions and 169,431 in private institutions and in preparatory departments of institutions for higher education. The value of the school property of the high schools of the United States amounts to nearly \$158,000,000; that of private schools of the same grade to about \$70,000,000. About one-half of the private schools are controlled by religious denominations.

The total number of universities, colleges, and technological schools reporting in 1904 is 607, of which 121 admit women only; 130 universities and colleges admit only men to the undergraduate department, and 313 admit both men and women. Of the 43 schools of technology, 24 institutions report women among their undergraduates. The total number of students resident at these institutions in 1904 was 118,029. Of these, 71,817 men and 24,413 women were in universities and colleges for men and for both sexes; 6,341 were in colleges for women;

14,189 men and 1,269 women were in schools of technology. Of the entire number (118,029), 52,131 were in classical courses and 13,009 were in other courses for general culture; 9,540 in general science courses, and 2,196 in agriculture, excluding short-course students. The total value of property possessed by these institutions for higher education amounts to \$465,216,545. The total amount of benefactions reported by the several institutions for higher education as having been received during the year is \$13,700,559.

Professional students and graduates for 1904 were as follows: Theological, 153 schools, 7,392 students, and 1,620 graduates; law, 95 schools, 14,306 students, and 3,288 graduates; medical, 152 schools, 26,949 students, 5,702 graduates; dental, 54 schools, 7,325 students, 2,192 graduates; pharmaceutical, 63 schools, 4,457 students, 1,308 graduates; veterinary, 11 schools, 795 students, 198 graduates.

In 1904 there were 269 public and private normal schools reporting to the Bureau of Education. There were 63,627 normal students in these institutions, 10,848 of whom graduated at the close of the scholastic year. Besides these there were 23,612 normal students in universities and colleges and high schools. In 1904 the amount for current expenses had reached \$3,927,808, and for buildings \$915,443. One hundred and forty-nine public normal schools report an aggregate of \$26,914,525 as the value of their school property.

One hundred and ninety-five manual and industrial schools reported in 1904, the number of pupils being 65,495 (35,327 boys and 30,168 girls). The current expenses were \$1,480,685.

Commerce is reported taught in 166 universities and colleges, 52 public and private normal schools, 693 academies, 3,192 public high schools, and 499 business schools—a total of 250,231 students.

In 1904 the common school enrollment in colored schools in the 16 former slave States and the District of Columbia numbered 1,577,385. The expenditure for the public schools of both races in these 16 States and the District of Columbia amounted to \$43,653,647.

From reports received it appears that there were during the year 39 schools for the blind, containing 4,236 pupils; 137 schools for the deaf, with 2,267 pupils; 25 State schools for the feeble-minded, showing 4,897 pupils in attendance.

There were 95 reform schools in the United States in 1904, enrolling 35,124 pupils; of these, 5,839 were learning useful trades.

Education in Alaska.—Outside of the incorporated towns in Alaska there have been maintained during the past year 51 public schools, with 62 teachers and an enrollment of 3,083 pupils. The act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, entitled "An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of the insane in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes," provides, among other

things, that one-fourth of the license fund "shall be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of public schools in said district;" "that the governor of the district shall have supervision and direction of the public schools in said district," and by section 7 continues the education of Eskimos and Indians in the district of Alaska under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Said section is as follows:

That the schools specified and provided for in this act shall be devoted to the education of white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life. The education of Eskimos and Indians in the district of Alaska shall remain under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, and schools for and among the Eskimos and Indians of Alaska shall be provided for by an annual appropriation; and the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska shall have the same right to be admitted to any Indian boarding school as the Indian children in the States or Territories of the United States.

Prior to the passage of this law the funds for the schools in Alaska were obtained under the following provision of the act of March 2, 1903, amending the Alaska Civil Code (32 Stat. L. 946), to wit:

Provided, That fifty per centum of all license moneys provided for by said act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and any amendments made thereto, that may hereafter be paid for business carried on outside incorporated towns in the district of Alaska shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States and set aside to be expended, so far as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, within his discretion and under his direction, for school purposes outside incorporated towns in said district of Alaska.

This provision, however, was repealed by implication by the act of January 27, 1905, supra, which provided that money received from licenses issued outside of incorporated towns should be placed in the "Alaska fund," to be used for the construction of roads, care of insane, and maintenance of schools for white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life.

Accordingly, Congress appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the education of natives in Alaska during the past fiscal year, which amount, however, was not sufficient to properly maintain the service, the office being compelled to close many of the old schools that had been in operation for several years, and to refrain from opening new schools, though the latter were urgently needed.

The schools heretofore maintained under the Secretary of the Interior, the supervision of which was transferred to the governor of Alaska under the above-mentioned act of January 27, 1905, are as follows: Afognak (Russian), Chignik, Ellamar, Haines (for whites), Hope, Kenai, Kodiak, Seldovia, Seward, Sitka (for whites), Teller City, Unalaska, Unga, and Wood Island.

Prior to the passage of this act the Department had set aside \$60,000, from the school fund obtained from license moneys, for the erection of school buildings in Alaska, and these are now in process of construction at Barrow, Bettles, Copper Center, Deering, Haines, Jackson,

Kake, Killisnoo, Klawock, Klinquan, Klukwan, Kotzebue, Nulato, Shakan, Shismaref, St. Michael, Tee Harbor, Wainwright, Wales, Wrangell, and Yukon.

The total number of native villages not yet provided with school facilities is 177, with an estimated school population of 4,000. An adequate appropriation should be made by Congress in order that the natives in these villages may be provided for.

The coming of the white man to Alaska, the Commissioner states, has destroyed the natives' occupation of hunting and fishing, and makes the continuance of tribal life impossible. In addition, therefore, to instructing them in the rudiments of the English language it is necessary to teach them some occupation that will provide food, clothing, etc. The native if left to himself without education will soon perish by contact with the white man, who, while teaching him all his vices, at the same time robs him of his natural means of support—the game being driven away and fish caught by nets on a large scale at the mouths of the rivers deprives the inland tribes of their annual supply of fish. To supply the native, therefore, with means of providing subsistence and gaining a livelihood, the plan of instructing him in the training and management of the reindeer has been adopted. In discussing this subject the Commissioner states:

If we wish to make the native self-supporting and helpful to the miners and other immigrants from the States, we are forced to resort to reindeer herding and transportation as a school occupation for the natives of all parts of Alaska, leaving out the southern coast region and the Sitkan (Alexander) Archipelago, because of the fact that reindeer moss is the only agricultural product worth naming, and because it is to be found in a supply sufficient for a native population at least fifty times the number at present in Alaska.

The reindeer is the equivalent of the sheep in respect to food and clothing, and is the equivalent of the horse in those northern regions for transportation. The reindeer furnishes from three to four times as much meat as the sheep, and his hide makes the best of arctic clothing. He can travel from 50 to 100 miles a day over a smooth snow track, drawing a man on a sledge. A train of eight or ten reindeer, with a good leader, each drawing one sledge and arranged "tandem," will draw a ton of freight 20 or 30 miles a day.

There are no roads and no bridges in summer in Alaska, but in winter the streams are bridged with thick ice, and all the level region is one vast snow field with a hard surface, furnishing roads in any direction for the reindeer sledge.

Every herd in charge of apprentices under the direction of a skilled overseer is an educational institution, giving industrial instruction to the natives, who learn to do by doing. As the English language will be used for intercommunication there will be a progress, more or less, from year to year in a knowledge of the language which is needed for communication with immigrants from the States who visit that country for mining purposes or for salmon fisheries.

In prior years reindeer were purchased in Siberia under various Congressional appropriations, brought into the district of Alaska, and distributed to points where mission schools were maintained by independent religious denominations for the purpose of instructing the natives in reindeer training. The total number of reindeer imported between 1892 and 1902 was 1,280. Since 1903 it has not been practicable to import reindeer from Siberia, and where it becomes necessary to purchase additional deer in the establishment of new herds they can be bought from natives and others owning reindeer in the district. The total number of reindeer in the district of Alaska may be stated, approximately, to be 10,241, divided as follows: 3,073 belonging to the Government, 5,041 the property of reindeer herders and apprentices, and 2,127 belonging to various mission stations.

The following table shows the number of reindeer at each station in

the district of Alaska, the ownership thereof, etc.:

Location.	Govern- ment.	Mission station.	Apprentices and herders.	Total.
Barrow	83		546	629
Kivalina			220	220
Kotzebue	194	215	a 323	732
Deering	100	28	351	479
Shismaref		166	294	460
Wales	189	216	537	942
Gambell	154		35	189
Teller	215	270	456	941
Golovin	132	462	570	1,164
Unalakleet	478		542	1,020
Eaton	214	189	605	1,008
Bethel	376	391	562	1,329
Nulato	100	190		290
Iliamna.,	438			438
Bettles b	400			400
Total	3,073	2, 127	5,041	10, 241

a Eleven of these are sled deer owned by white miners.

A system of reindeer posts or stations has been established and is now nearly completed. They extend, 100 miles apart, from Point Barrow to Kotzebue, Kotzebue Sound to Wales, Wales to St. Michael, St. Michael across the Yukon to Bethel, Bethel to Iliamna on Cooks Inlet, from the mouth of the Yukon River to the mouth of the Tanana, and may be extended eastward to Fort Yukon and along the upper river to Eagle and Dawson, connecting on the west near the mouth of the Yukon with the coast-line reindeer posts.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.—By the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 417), a continuing appropriation was made "for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," established in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. The said act of August 30, 1890, appropriated to each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1890, the sum

b Estimated; no report received.

of \$15,000 and an annual increase of the amount thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year, until the appropriation reached the sum of \$25,000, which should then be the amount to be appropriated annually to each State and Territory. The act provided that these amounts should be paid out of the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands, but this limitation as to the source of the funds was removed by the acts of Congress approved May 17, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 179), June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), and February 7, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 803), in each of which acts it is provided that if at any time the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands shall be insufficient to meet the payments authorized by the act of August 30, 1890, the deficiency shall be paid by the United States out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The said act requires annual reports to be made to the Secretary of the Interior by the treasurers and presidents of the institutions receiving the benefits thereof and imposes upon the Department the duty of ascertaining whether the respective States and Territories are entitled to receive the annual installments of the fund.

The total amount paid out by the Government to the several States and Territories from the passage of the act to and including the installment paid for the year ending June 30, 1906, is \$17,602,000.

The said act also provides that the funds authorized thereby shall be expended only for instruction in certain branches of study named in the act and for the facilities for such instruction. A summary of the reports of the treasurers of the several institutions for the year ended June 30, 1904, shows the expenditure of the funds for that year to have been as follows: For instruction, including salaries and facilities in agriculture, 16.8 per cent; mechanic arts, 29.5 per cent; English language, 12.3 per cent; mathematical science, 11.8 per cent; natural and physical science, 23.4 per cent; economic science, 6.2 per cent. Of the entire amount, 91.7 per cent was expended for salaries of teachers and the remainder for facilities for instruction. In 27 institutions the entire amount was expended for salaries, the facilities for instruction being paid for out of other funds.

New technical courses of study were established as follows: Chemical engineering by Arkansas and Nebraska, irrigation engineering by Wyoming, highway engineering by Rhode Island, mining engineering by Nebraska, forestry by Maine, architecture by Kansas, science and agriculture and domestic science by Iowa, chemistry by Arkansas.

The reports of the presidents of these institutions for the year ending June 30, 1904, show a total attendance in all departments of 53,161 students, of which number 6,726 were enrolled in institutions for colored students. Excluding the latter, there were in the college departments of agriculture and the mechanic arts 20,894 students,

and in short or special courses 5,037 students. The students in the regular college classes were pursuing courses of study as follows: Agriculture, 2,096; horticulture, 209; forestry, 26; mechanical engineering, 3,767; civil engineering, 3,222; electrical engineering, 2,936; mining engineering, 922; chemical engineering, 285; railway engineering, 3; sanitary engineering, 32; textile engineering, 95; general engineering, including some first-year engineering students, 746; architecture, 227; household economy, 674; chemistry, 444; general science, 1,707; other courses, 3,503.

The students in short courses were as follows: Agriculture, 3,651; horticulture, 69; dairying, 673; mechanic arts, 1,145; household economy, 647; mining, 93.

The number of students in the institutions for colored students enrolled in the various industrial courses was as follows: Agriculture or farm work, 2,039; carpentry, 633; machine-shop work, 190; black-smithing, 409; shoemaking, 133; broom making, 18; wheelwrighting, 198; bricklaying, 198; painting, 122; printing, 106; harness making, 13; tailoring, 149; plastering, 151; sewing, 2,091; cooking, 704; laundering, 517; nursing, 37; millinery, 103.

The value of all property held for the benefit of the institutions is \$74,564,424, an increase of nearly three millions over the amount for the preceding year. Included in this amount is the sum of \$11,737,316 received thus far from the sale of the lands granted under the act of

Congress approved July 2, 1862.

The total income, excluding the United States appropriation for experiment stations, amounted to \$10,885,550, an increase of \$1,329,599 over that for the preceding year. This increase was due almost entirely to greater appropriations from States and Territories, the increase in such appropriations being a little more than \$1,100,000.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The report of the chief of the document division of the Department, submitted in compliance with the provisions of section 92 of the act approved January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 623), shows that during the last fiscal year publications of the Government were received and distributed by the several offices and bureaus of the Department, as follows:

	Received.	Distributed.
Office of the Secretary	152, 634	144, 862
Patent Office	479, 400	421, 475
General Land Office.	248, 600	255, 427
Pension Office	2,500	3,655
Office of Indian Affairs	49,723	37, 406
Bureau of Education	43, 236	40, 494
Geological Survey.	1, 261, 876	966, 571
Total	2, 237, 969	1, 869, 890

Four hundred and eighty copies each of volumes 194 to 196 of United States Reports were during the fiscal year received and distributed by the Department in compliance with the provisions of sections 681 and 683 of the Revised Statutes and of acts of February 12, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 661), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 630). In addition, 3,159 volumes of United States Reports, published by the Banks Law Publishing Company, and 13 sets of Russell and Winslow's Syllabus Digest of the same, together with 16 sets of Digest published by the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, were purchased by the Department and distributed under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902.

Under the provisions of section 5 of said act 10 copies of the Revised Statutes of the United States and of volumes 1 and 2 of Supplement thereto, were delivered to Senators and 24 copies to Representatives

"exclusively for their personal use."

As stated in my last annual report, a contract was entered into under date of June 9, 1904, with Rebecca Restein, doing business as E. P. & L. Restein Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the printing and delivering of 63,000 copies, more or less, of the map of the United States, 1904. Work under this contract proceeded satisfactorily up to a short time ago, when the firm became involved financially, proceedings were instituted in the courts of Pennsylvania looking to declaring it bankrupt, and a receiver was appointed. Immediately upon receipt of this information the Department called on the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, the surety on their bond, to complete the contract. This action was had and the work is now progressing satisfactorily. Of the 63,000 copies, more or less, of the map of 1904, to be furnished under this contract, there have been delivered to the folding rooms of the Senate, for distribution by Senators, 7,500 copies; to the folding room of the House of Representatives, for distribution by Representatives and Delegates, 15,000 copies. The remainder of the edition will be delivered as rapidly as received from the contractor.

On June 23, 1905, a contract was entered into with R. F. Bartle & Co., of Washington, D. C., for bringing the copperplate base of the map of the United States down to June 30, 1905, and the work has

been satisfactorily completed.

Pursuant to authority contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes, approved March 18, 1904, wherein, among other things, appropriation was made for the furnishing and delivering of connected and separate maps of the United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, after due advertisement a contract was entered into under date of June 8, 1905, with the above-mentioned E. P. & L. Restein Company, the lowest bidder for the furnishing and delivering of 25,000 copies, more or less, of the map of the United States, 1905,

and transfers from the copperplate base are now in course of preparation, with the view to their delivery to the contractor, to be placed on lithographic stones from which the map is to be printed. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, the surety on this bond, has been advised that the contractor will shortly be required to enter upon the performance of the work covered by the contract, and it is expected that the edition of the map of the United States, 1905, will be ready for delivery to Congress in 1906.

The sum of \$4,661.21 was received from the sale of documents by the Office of the Secretary and \$14,391.31 by the Geological Survey during the last fiscal year, and \$18,814.18 by the Patent Office during

the calendar year 1904.

THE TERRITORIES.

Alaska.

The governor of Alaska, John G. Brady, in his report discusses generally the condition of affairs in that district and, among other things, urges the providing of better transportation facilities to the river valleys as an incentive to settlers to locate and make their homes there.

The total permanent white population is approximately 26,000, averaging about 1 person for every 9 square miles, and has not increased to any appreciable extent during the past year. Males are stated to predominate, and the desirability is suggested of more young women of good mind and health locating in the district and assisting in home building. Transportation at this time to any portion of the district away from the seacoast is exceedingly difficult; if, however, good roads and railways were constructed to the interior, the home seeker would follow along these lines and establish himself permanently. As it is now the number of men is on the increase. During the summer they come to Alaska for fishing, mining, speculation, and labor, and return to the States in the fall, taking with them their gains, which is a distinct loss to Alaska.

Several lines of railroad, in addition to those already built, have been projected. The Alaska Central, leading from Seward, at the head of Resurrection Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, has cleared more than 100 miles; about 30 miles of it are in use, and when completed will terminate somewhere in the Tanana Valley, toward Fairbanks, a distance of about 420 miles. It is intended to keep 1,700 employees engaged on road construction during the entire year, as was done last year, owing to the favorable climatic, conditions. This road will be of incalculable assistance to the gold field expected to be opened in the Sushitna Valley. The Valdez-Yukon Railroad Company, 63 and 65 Wall street, New York City, and the Copper River and Northwestern Com-

pany, of Seattle, Wash., each propose to build a railroad from Valdez to Copper River and beyond, probably to the Tanana and Yukon, and are now engaged in the actual work of construction. The Alaska Short Line has projected and surveyed a road to run from Iliamna, on the west coast of Cook Inlet and head of Alaska Peninsula, across the Kuskokwim to Anvik, on the Yukon. A great amount of railroad construction has been done on the Seward Peninsula, and much more is necessary to meet the requirements of the mining camps of that section.

In order to encourage transportation facilities, the governor inquires whether it would not be advisable to remit the license tax on railroads of \$100 per mile for each mile operated, and the tax of \$1 per ton per annum on the net tonnage of ocean and coastwise vessels doing local business for hire.

The act of Congress approved June 27, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 616), provides, among other things, for the construction and maintenance of roads. If Congress will continue its favorable attitude for a few years, promoting wagon roads and railroad construction across and through the great river valleys, extend the system of telegraph and cables now rendering valuable service, start a system of surveys so that a settler can obtain a title to his homestead at no greater cost than is paid elsewhere, continue the mail service, provide buoys and lighthouses, geological and coast surveys, experiments in agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising, and a good system of schools, the governor expresses the hope that the restless tide of humanity will fill up the idle and waste places.

Pursuant to section 2 of said act a board of road commissioners composed of army officers was created by the Secretary of War, of which Maj. W. P. Richardson was designated as chief. The board has provided for the location of a wagon road from the head of Chalmondeley Sound to Hetta Inlet, on Prince of Wales Island; for the survey of a road from Haines Mission to "Hindestucy," on the Chilkat, to Wells, with the survey of a trail from Wells to the boundary near Pleasant Camp; for the collection of data for a road yet to be determined from the head of Gastineau Channel to a point near the southern extremity of Berners Bay; for the work of relocation and improvement of the trail from Valdez to the mouth of the Gokona River, thence by the way of Big Delta to the Tanana, and down that stream to Fairbanks; for such work of improvement as the funds permitted on the roads leading from the terminus of the Tanana Mines Railway to Gilmore, to the Summit, and thence to Cleary Creek, and from the Summit to Fairbanks Creek; for the preliminary reconnoissance and location of a road from Council City to the east fork of the Solomon River; and a road from Nome northward by the way of the head of the Nome River and toward the Kougarok River. So far the

governor states that the board has received only \$28,000 for road work from the Alaska fund.

The act above referred to also provides for the maintenance of schools for white children and those of mixed blood, both in incorporated towns and in districts outside of incorporated towns. Many schools have been established in such places by the governor, who is ex officio superintendent of public instruction, and 14 schools have accordingly been transferred from the Bureau of Education to his supervision. It is hoped that in a short while schools will be organized in all places contemplated by the act. Chapter 21 of the act of June 6, 1900, as amended by the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 529), provided for the incorporation of towns in Alaska, giving to every community of 300 inhabitants the right to incorporate and to attend to their own local affairs, which has proven to be a wise piece of legislation. They elect their own officers and provide the funds for the necessary improvement and protection of the town. The following towns have been incorporated under the act: Juneau, Eagle, Treadwell, Nome, Valdez, Douglas, Wrangell, Fairbanks, Chena, and Ketchikan.

That agriculture can be successfully prosecuted has been clearly demonstrated, \$5,237 worth of agricultural implements having been shipped into Alaska during the last fiscal year. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and hav have been harvested; strawberries, cauliflower, and other plants have been cultivated. There are four agricultural experiment stations in the district; one at Sitka, given largely to the cultivation of nursery plants and their distribution; one at Kenai, on Cooks Inlet, testing the native and imported grasses and dairy work, and one each at Copper Center and at Rampart, on the Yukon River, where grains are tested. Dairying promises to be one of the chief industries, owing to the enormous wealth of grasses in southwestern Alaska. Milch cows have long been kept at most of the coast settlements, and they do very well while feeding on the green grasses. Many admirable sites for dairving colonies or settlements may be had on Kodiak Island, or other islands, and on the mainland. The Finnish colony on the Kenai Peninsula will engage itself in this industry.

Although the mineral wealth of Alaska is at present its most attractive resource, the rich alluvial deposits of gold in distant parts attracting thousands of men hoping to secure fortunes quickly, the governor states that this industry is not in a satisfactory condition, owing to the failure of the Government to extend to it the same fostering care as to other industries in the district which are looked after by resident Government agents. He thinks that this can be remedied by the appointment of a resident mining commissioner.

Gold is being found in nearly every part of the district, and the advance in the several localities during the past year has been marked and gratifying. New discoveries and locations have been made in the country between Ketchikan and Juneau, the latest discovery being on the west side of Chichagoff Island, about 60 miles north of Sitka. A considerable amount of gold has been taken at Cape Yakataga, about 65 miles east of Kayak. The whole area south of the Yukon and north of the sea seems to be gold producing, a great part being unexplored. The output of gold from the mines for the year has been about \$10,000,000. Silver has been produced in considerable quantity from the galena ore in the Sheep Creek mines, near Juneau, and large galena deposits, rich in silver, have been discovered at the head of the Fish River, emptying into Golofnin Bay in Norton Sound. Copper is being extensively mined, a number of such properties being located upon Prince William Sound. The shipment of copper sulphide from the Ellamar mine, Virgin Bay, about 30 miles from Valdez, has been nearly at the rate of 2,000 tons per month. Work upon other claims has been carried on with characteristic energy during the season. Plans have matured to construct a railroad from tide water at Valdez to the copper mines on the Chitina River, where the ores are very rich and can be mined at a small cost. Their production will be rapidly increased when transportation facilities to the coast have been established. Tin is also mined with great success in the York district of Seward Peninsula, one company having a 20-stamp concentrating mill and 700 tons of ore on the dump, with other groups of claims bonded for large sums. Alaska is also rich in coal, almost beyond calculation, its quality being put down by experts as the best on the Pacific Ocean. The Alaska Central Railway, running north from Seward, expects to tap important coal fields on the Matanuska River and deliver the coal at its bunkers at Seward. Hard coal is also found at Cape Lisburne on the Arctic on nearly the sixty-ninth parallel. Petroleum, gypsum, and marble are also found in great quantities, and it is understood that contracts have been entered into for the delivery of large lots of marble on Puget Sound. The governor thinks that in time diamonds will be discovered, considering that volcanoes have been very active in the district in past ages.

The total pack of the salmon canneries for the past year will be about 1,500,000 cases of 4 dozen 1-pound cans to the case, but the prices have been rather low, as there has not been an active demand for these products. A number of canneries were not in operation. The governor thinks this condition is due to the lack of sanitary precautions, and that upon failure of the owners to agree among themselves upon rules and regulations for cleaning, handling, and packing this product the Government should promulgate rules for a rigid inspection and have an officer at each cannery to see that the same are strictly complied with. He also suggests that the laborers, consisting of Chinese, Japanese, Italians, Swedes, Norwegians, Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Filipinos, and

Guamese, be first obliged to undergo a medical examination before being employed in the canneries. Halibut and cod are very abundant and are being sent to the eastern markets; herring are caught in large quantities, and the oil and guano factories are using them for their work; after the oil is extracted they are turned into fertilizer. At Juneau the small herrings are being put up for sardines, and as the product seems to give entire satisfaction, the demand for them is increasing. The governor is of the opinion that the wealth of the sea along the Alaskan shores in time will bring to her inhabitants as much wealth as her hills and valleys yield in gold.

The exports of furs and fur skins is given at nearly \$500,000, but as the finest grades can be placed in a small compass and handled as personal baggage, it is doubtful whether that amount covers the whole value.

The seal rookeries are becoming year by year smaller, and the killing by the North American Commercial Company's agents during the past year has been about 13,000 on St. Paul and 1,300 on St. George Island. The governor states that it would be good policy for the Government to come to a friendly understanding for the remainder of the lease with that company, based upon the number taken the last five years, stop the killing for eight or ten years, deport the natives on both islands, and keep there only the necessary agents to look after the rookeries. To prevent the entire extermination of these animals some such immediate action is necessary.

Domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska from customs districts in Oregon, Puget Sound, and San Francisco aggregated \$11,227,619, of which \$9,679,800 was carried in American steam vessels and \$1,547,819 was carried in American sailing vessels. The shipment of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the United States was of the value of \$10,698,694. The shipment of gold and silver coin from the United States to Alaska amounted to \$437,036, and shipment of coin from Alaska to the United States amounted to \$39,384. The total shipments of gold and silver from Alaska to the United States aggregated in value \$19,801,160.

The imports of merchandise into Alaska from foreign countries were of the value of \$1,450,910, and the exports to foreign countries were \$1,073,026.

The consolidated receipts from customs, including \$116,580.37 for duties on imports, were \$133,248.15, and the expenses of collection amounted to \$69,739.35.

The total amount of internal-revenue collections in the district for the past fiscal year was \$18,419.84.

There are 22 newspapers now being published in the district, some of which are issued daily.

The governor expresses much gratification at the service rendered by the cable and telegraph lines, and heartily commends the members of the Signal Corps of the Army who constructed the same, as they endured untold hardships and privations amounting to true heroism. He recommends the extension of the service to Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor, and the wireless telegraph from St. Michael to the seal islands and points on Bristol Bay and Dutch Harbor, as, during the fishing season, there are 8,000 or 10,000 persons in the Bay, and millions of dollars worth of property are at stake. A hospital in Bristol Bay for caring for sick and disabled sailors under the Marine-Hospital Service is necessary.

Section 32 of the act of June 6, 1900, prescribing a civil code for the district of Alaska, as amended by the act of April 28, 1904, provides that the fees received for certificates issued to members of the bar, for commissions to notaries public, and from all other sources be set aside to be disbursed under the order of the governor in maintaining the District Historical Library and Museum. The moneys received from these sources and available during the year aggregated \$4,121.61.

Pursuant to section 2 of the act of June 6, 1900, making further provision for a civil government for Alaska (31 Stat. L., 322), as amended by the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 526), a contract, after proper advertisement soliciting bids, was entered into with the Sanitarium Company, of Mount Tabor, near Portland, Oreg., for the care and custody of the Alaskan insane for the year commencing January 16, 1905, at the rate of \$348 per annum for each patient for the period of five years, with the right of revocation reserved to the United States after the expiration of one year.

An appropriation in the sum of \$25,000 for the Alaska exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was made by the act of Congress approved April 13, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 177), and the governor was designated by the Secretary of the Interior as temporary executive commissioner. Subsequently William A. Kelly, of Sitka, was selected as permanent executive commissioner, as the condition of affairs in Alaska required the presence of the governor in that district during the period of the exposition. A detailed description of this exhibit will be found on pages 219–221 of this report.

The act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. L., 477), provides that—

authority be, and is hereby, given to the Secretary of the Treasury to lease, at his discretion, for a period not exceeding five years, such unoccupied and unproductive property under his control, for the leasing of which there is no authority under existing laws, and such lease shall be reported annually to Congress.

Under this statute the Secretary of the Treasury leased certain islands in southern and southwestern Alaska to be used for the propagation of foxes. The act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409), extend-

ing the homestead and certain other public land laws to Alaska, in express terms excludes from the operation of this provision "the islands leased or occupied for the propagation of foxes." Subsequent to the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior considered the question of supervisory authority over these islands, and the conclusion was reached that neither Department had jurisdiction over the leasing of said islands (17 L. D., 417). Thirty-three of these islands in Alaska are now occupied for fox-breeding purposes by persons who have made considerable investments in the business. It is stated that these persons claim that the action of the Government in leasing the islands induced them to embark in the business and make their investments, and they are disposed to retain possession of the islands as against other persons.

The conditions existing in regard to these islands have been adverted to by me in former annual reports, and it is suggested that Congress pass some appropriate legislation by which these unoccupied and unproductive islands can be used for this and other industries, placing the supervision of the same under the Secretary of the Interior.

The governor invites attention to the urgent necessity for the establishment of a fourth judicial district, to relieve the judge of the present third judicial district, as the area covered by the latter extends from the British line to the outer Aleutian Islands and from the Pacific to the Arctic Ocean, and recommends dividing the third judicial district along the line of the sixtieth parallel to Lake Clark, thence to Mount McKinley, and thence along the summit of the Alaskan range to Mount St. Elias; all north of said line should be one district, and all south, another. The present judge is compelled to travel the whole length of the American Yukon, a distance of 1,500 miles, holding courts at Eagle and Rampart.

If he goes to the Koyukuk country, it adds over 1,100 miles of river navigation and 120 miles of trail to his annual journey in the interior. Such a court is needed for the better protection of life and property, and the governor states that a proper sea-going steamer should be furnished, to be under the custody of a marshal and at the command of the court, equipped with the best small arms and a Gatling gun and ammunition, whereby all the communities along the thousands of miles of shore line of the coast could be visited and a wholesome respect for law and order inculcated.

An unsatisfactory condition of land affairs exists at Sitka, owing to the inability of persons to convey a lawful title whenever they may wish to dispose of any land which they have claimed for many years, having nothing more than a possessory claim. This is due to the fact that the Russian American Company was authorized by the Imperial Government prior to the acquirement of Alaska by the United States to vest in its employees, occupants of land, a title thereto, but had no power to vest title in itself. At the time of the transfer a commission was appointed by Secretary Seward which undertook to determine the question of title and ownership. In a recent case where property was purchased for \$3,000 in gold the Supreme Court held—

The truth is that the whole case of the claimants depends upon the question whether the Government was bound by the proceedings of the commissioners in the execution of the treaty. As we have already expressed the opinion that they possessed no power to vary the language of the treaty or to determine the question of title or ownership, it results that their action was not binding upon the Government.

It is time that the public-land laws be extended to the natives of Alaska, for, although section 8 of the act of May 17, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 26), provided that they should not be disturbed in the possession of any lands actually in their possession or then claimed by them, they are not permitted to acquire a title to such lands, as it has been held that they are neither Indians, citizens, nor aliens. It has been shown that they compare favorably with the Indians of the United States, being perhaps more law-abiding, docile, frugal, and industrious; and the history of the natives of southeastern Alaska, and more especially the Metlakahtlans, indicates that they are susceptible to a high degree of civilization, and with proper encouragement will finally become useful factors in the development of the resources of Alaska, inured as they are to its climatic conditions.

The Indians of the United States for more than twenty years have had the right to acquire title to lands for their individual use, which accounts perhaps more than anything else for the disruption of their tribal relations and their present state of civilization. Owing to their timidity the natives of Alaska fail to enforce their rights to the exclusive possession of lands occupied by them, and as a result trespassing by white people thereon has become a common occurrence. It is recommended that legislation be enacted making trespass upon their possessions a misdemeanor punishable by fine, and also making it the duty of officials to enforce such a statute. As it is now they have only the right to acquire title under the town-site laws, which do not expressly require the qualification of citizenship and also the right of undisturbed possession of lands occupied by them. Until the passage of an enabling act the Alaskan natives, being neither aliens, citizens, nor tribal Indians, and therefore ineligible to naturalization, can not acquire title to property under the mineral land or homestead laws.

The governor, in discussing the condition of the natives, states:

For thirty-eight years we have been drifting along, and, as a government, we have not been remiss in looking after the condition of the natives, but we have never seriously gone into the matter and studied it in its details to meet all the difficulties. Many of the denominations of the Christian church have entered the field with missionaries. The Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, the Moravians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Episcopalians, the Friends, the Swedish Evangelicals have all been

doing work among the native people, and while there may have been and there are things to criticise, yet there is no denial of the fact that the uplift has been great and the conditions of a large number of these natives have been improved.

Schools have been put in operation, new modes of living have been introduced, and new wants and desires have been created in the younger people. The natives in southeastern Alaska are, to all intents and purposes, ready for citizenship. They are hardy, hard-working, industrious people, and have always been self-supporting. They take quickly to mechanic arts, and are desirable workers in the canneries, salteries, and mines. They are really in a transition state, abandoning their old customs and accumulating property. They make use of the post-office, travel by the local steamers, get married according to our laws, and pay licenses like other people when they establish little stores.

The young people aspire to citizenship and desire to have their full political and civil rights and are not asking for any special legislation. One thing, however, should be done in their behalf, attention to which has been called in previous reports. Consumption has made sad inroads on their numbers, and continues to do so. They do not know how to combat it, and not knowing the nature of the disease, their habits are sure to spread it. This need can be met in an efficient and intelligent manner by the Government providing a central hospital, well provided in all its details. It would probably be well to put it under the direction of the Marine-Hospital Service. The physician in charge should be instructed that he himself or one of his helpers should visit the community and give talks on consumption—what it is and how to avoid it—talks on contagion and cleanliness, and upon such visits he should look after the sick and disabled in every house and provide necessary remedies. It is surely not asking too much of Congress to provide such an institution in behalf of these people. They are worthy and useful in the building up of our towns and communities, because they are willing to be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Now, upon the Aleutian Islands and places to the westward, we find a different state of affairs. The chase for the sea otter has about ceased. Very few are taken any more. The traders, who were the successors of the old Russian company, have turned their attention to other matters, and the whites are entering for prospecting, fishing, and other pursuits, but the Aleut has faded out of sight. The Greek priest is still with them and performs his kindly offices. They have attempted to keep up their parochial schools, using the Russian language, and teaching church ceremonials.

The habits of the natives in many places have become bad through the use of whisky, when they can get it, or a manufactured article made of flour and sugar when they have means to get these articles.

Those who are in the neighborhood of great canning establishments are but little or seldom employed, on account of their great inebriety and irregularity. They have the ability to do the work as well as the Chinese, and the cannery men know this, but they have not time nor inclination to train them for work which must be done in a very short season, consequently we have reports coming from Kodiak Island and other places of the destitute condition of numbers of families.

The extension of the provisions of the act approved January 20, 1902, "to promote the efficiency of the militia, etc.," to include Alaska is recommended, and also appropriate legislation to enable boys from Alaska to enter the West Point and Annapolis academies; and in order to make effective section 7 of the act approved January 27, 1905, supra, providing for the admission of Alaska children to the Indian schools of the United States, funds for their transportation should be appropriated.

The governor also recommends that legislation be enacted providing for the election of a Delegate to Congress, and in the event such course is deemed inexpedient that a commissioner or commissioners, who shall be bona fide residents of the district, be appointed, with the rights and privileges of a Delegate. He is also of the opinion that it would be advisable for Congress to create permanent committees on Alaska, which would have a tendency to relieve members from much solicitation on the part of self-appointed representatives. He further states that for the time being the present form of government is the best that can be provided, when the great expense of a Territorial form of government is considered.

The report of the grand jury at Nome at the April term of the United States district court for the second division of the district of Alaska will be found in the appendix to his report, touching upon the commission of crimes within the jurisdiction of said court, the condition of Federal and municipal offices and officers, and the conditions affecting the general welfare of that section. The appendix also contains letters from mayors of municipal bodies as to the cost of living, business enterprises, condition of the people and schools, population, etc., of their various towns, which will prove of interest to the intending emigrant. There will also be found a catalogue of the Alaska exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

ARIZONA.

The report of the governor, Joseph H. Kibbey, contains much interesting data regarding the affairs of the Territory. The total area of Arizona is 113,020 square miles, its extreme length north and south being 390 and its greatest breadth 335 miles. Topographically the Territory presents two great divisions—the high plateau region in the north and the mountainous region in the south. The mountain ranges run northwest and southeast, with intermediate broad valleys, and farther toward the south the country descends by terraced mesas to a great desert plain but little above the level of the sea.

By the census of 1900, the population of Arizona was 122,931, representing a gain of 63,311 during the decade. The present estimate of the population of the Territory, based upon the number of votes cast and the number of children of school age, is 170,000; although the census of 1900 showed a larger percentage of illiterates, the governor states that this was owing to the fact that the Indians on reservations in the Territory, numbering 26,480, were included in the statistics of illiteracy; moreover, there are a large number of ignorant Mexicans, many of whom do not speak English, so that among the native white inhabitants the proportion of adults who can not read or write is very small.

The people of the Territory have been generally prosperous during the year. Harvests have been abundant, the ranges have afforded excellent pasture for the live stock, and mining, particularly of copper, has been unusually productive. The rainfall was far in excess of the normal, and while some damage was done by floods to bridges, dams, and canals, this was more than counterbalanced by the benefit to the grass on live-stock ranges, and by the replenishment of the streams relied upon for irrigation.

The financial condition of the Territory is better than ever before. The balance on hand to the credit of the various funds at the close of the year was \$272,676.14, an increase of \$83,382.29 over the preceding year. The balance of the general fund on hand was \$67,335.63, an increase of \$46,486.78. The receipts amounted to \$675,504.85 and the disbursements were \$593,071.48. The aggregate bonded indebtedness June 30, 1905, was \$3,108,275.25. Of this sum \$2,075,302.86 represented the funded debts of counties and cities for which bonds of the Territory had been exchanged, so that the net debt of the Territory proper was \$1,032,972.43. This was an increase of \$20,000 over the previous year, caused by the issue of bonds for improvements at the Territorial University and the asylum for the insane.

The problem of taxation is a perplexing one. Under the law there is a direct levy upon all real and personal property, subject only to certain special exemptions. All property not exempt is required to be assessed at its full cash value, with the exception of certain railroads, the assessment for which was fixed at an arbitrary sum by act of Congress. The term "cash value" is expressed by the statute to mean "the amount at which the property would be taken in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor." This standard has been found to work with varying degrees of success in different parts of the Territory. In some cases it has been found that property is valued for taxation purposes at less than one-fourth its real value; in others the assessment reaches one-half or three-fourths of the value, and there are some instances where property has been assessed up to its full value. Taking into consideration the entire property in the Territory, with the exception of mines and railroads, it is stated that the assessments will average 35 or 40 per cent of the fair market value of the property.

The aggregate assessed value of all property in the Territory for the present year is \$57,920,372.84, an increase of \$12,850,827.52 over the preceding year. Notwithstanding this notable increase it was decided to leave the tax levy for Territorial purposes at 95 cents on each \$100 of assessed value, as heretofore, in order to meet the extraordinary expenses under certain special appropriations made last year, as well as to meet a deficiency due to a 2 per cent levy for bond redemption, having been overlooked last year. If an economical

policy is pursued, however, it seems probable that the taxes for county and other local purposes can soon be lowered. The combined rate of taxation per \$100 in the various counties ranged from \$2.205, in Pima County, to \$4.50, in Yuma County; last year the range was from \$2.25, in Maricopa County, to \$4.41, in Yuma County. This includes taxation for all purposes, including the Territorial levy.

With regard to the taxation of mines, it is stated that while this species of property is of a highly speculative nature and its value difficult to ascertain, yet it is believed that it has not borne its just proportion of taxes. In the year 1904 the valuation of all mines and the improvements thereon was \$4,443,255.70, and yet the estimated product of the gold, silver, and copper mines of the Territory during that year was \$29,151,791.34. It has been claimed that the mines of the Territory have not been assessed 5 per cent of their actual value. Moreover, whether a mine is short or long lived its continued operation will eventually exhaust the ore and thus render the property valueless, and in this way the output of the mines is just so much taken from the capital of the Territory for purposes of taxation without any possibility of reproduction. The Territorial board of equalization at a meeting in August, 1905, added \$9,115,141.43 to the taxable value of the mining property, making the total valuation of mines and improvements \$14,440,689.31.

Even with this increase, however, it is said that the assessment of mines is far below their real value. For these reasons the governor suggests that the manner of fixing the value of mining properties be changed so as to assess them for purposes of taxation on the basis of their actual output for the preceding year. This, he states, is easily ascertainable, and would eliminate from consideration the question of permanence or instability of the mine.

Mining is the leading industry. It yields greater returns than all other industries combined. The value of the product of the mines during the last fiscal year is estimated as upwards of \$30,000,000. Copper is the chief product, and the Territory stands third among the States of the Union as a copper producer. There has been considerable progress in this industry during the year. The output of the large mines has been increased, new veins have been discovered, and large sampling and smelting plants for the testing and treatment of the ore have been constructed. The production of copper for the year has been estimated at not less than 240,500,000 pounds. The mining of gold has also been conducted with increased success. A number of new openings have been made by the large producers, and the heavy rains of the winter have greatly facilitated placer mining. There were few developments in the purely silver-producing mines of the Territory.

Owing to the arid nature of the soil and climate throughout the Territory, there is practically no farming in Arizona without irrigation. In some high places in the mountains, farming without irrigation has been carried on to a limited extent, but it is only in the dry but fertile valleys that agriculture can be developed into a great industry, and farming in these valleys without the artificial supply and distribution of water is impossible. At the present time there are probably not over 250,000 acres under irrigation—less than one per cent of the total area of the Territory. Nevertheless, agriculture ranks as the second industry of the Territory, for in the broad valleys of the four chief rivers the climate is so favorable and the soil so fertile that farms under irrigation become productive to a degree seldom seen elsewhere. The principal field crops are alfalfa, barley, corn, wheat, and oats; orchard fruits, grapes, and semitropical fruits also do well. There are two irrigation systems now under construction by the United States Reclamation Service—the Tonto Basin, on the Salt River, and the Yuma Project, on the Colorado River. The completion of these two systems will increase the total area under irrigation to about 500,000 acres. The construction of the projected San Carlos reservoir, together with the increased use of artesian water in the Gila and San Pedro valleys, would increase the acreage under irrigation to about 1,000,000.

There was a fair demand for public lands, both mineral and agricultural, during the year. During recent years, however, there has been an annual decrease in the number of homestead and desert-land entries, owing to the fact that the demand for such land is limited by the water supply, and practically all the water at present available for irrigation is already in use. The completion of the irrigation systems now under construction by the Government will render available for homesteads many thousands of acres of public land, and will prove of inestimable benefit to the people of Arizona. There are 47,082,321 acres of unap-

propriated and unreserved public lands in the Territory.

The live-stock industry has been prosperous during the year, the heavy rainfall having put the grass on the ranges into excellent condition, and the cattlemen are rapidly recovering from their losses during the drought of the previous year. Several large shipments of cattle into the Territory from Texas and other States, were made for the purpose of restocking the ranges. All such importations are carefully inspected by the live-stock sanitary board. The assessment rolls show the number of cattle on ranges to be 266,074, which was a gain of 40,958, due in part to the importations. The year has been a particularly prosperous one for the sheep industry, which suffered very little from the drought of the previous year. The assessment rolls showed 339,212 head, a gain of 61,897. The goats numbered 62,905, and the swine 6,975.

Arizona has a great wealth of forests, one of the largest unbroken forests in the world lying within the San Francisco Mountain and Black Mesa Forest Reserves, aggregating about 6,000 square miles. The forest reserves in the Territory cover an area of 7,242,170 acres. The production of lumber during the year was probably more than 55,000,000 feet. There was a decrease from the previous year, owing to the interruption of operations by the heavy rains.

The condition of the banks, national and territorial, reflects the prosperity existing in the Territory. The total deposits in all banks at the end of the fiscal year were \$10,015,846.11, a gain of \$947,736.48 during the year. The cash on hand and due from other bankers was \$4,557,318.65, a gain of \$552,575.82 over the previous year. The loans and discounts were \$5,950,012.86, a gain of \$305,110.06. The aggregate capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the 18 Territorial banks is \$1,183,943.15, and of the 11 national banks, \$938,732. One small bank failed during the year.

There are 1,836.94 miles of railroad, exclusive of side tracks, in Arizona. There was considerable new construction during the year. The Phoenix and Eastern has been completed to a point 95 miles east of Phoenix, and will ultimately reach into New Mexico. The Arizona and California has been completed to a point 49 miles west of Wickenburg, and will be connected with the Santa Fe main line at some point in California. The foregoing roads, it has been said, will, together with a part of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix, form part of a new transcontinental line designed to traverse central Arizona from east to west. Work on the Santa Fe Eastern, on which construction was begun in April, 1904, is progressing. Seventeen miles of the Arizona and Colorado have been completed from Cochise to Pearce.

There was a good demand for labor during the year, chiefly around the mines and smelters and on the railroads. Wages and hours were generally satisfactory, and there was no strike of any importance.

The legislative assembly held its biennial session from January to March. Among the bills passed was one creating the office of public examiner, to examine into accounts of county treasurers and other officers, establish uniform systems of accounting, etc.; an amendment of the law requiring Territorial and county treasurers to deposit public funds in certain banks, giving security therefor; an act appropriating money for a Territorial fair; an act providing for primary elections; an act prohibiting officers and directors of savings banks from borrowing money from the institution, except upon real estate having a market value at least one-third more than the amount of the loan or upon stock of the institution having a surrender value in excess of the loan. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made for a monument at Prescott to Capt. William O'Neill, of the Rough Riders, who was killed at San Juan.

The governor invites attention to the fact that there are no safe-guards provided by law for the honest and efficient management of corporations organized under the laws of the Territory. A corporation may begin business without the payment of a dollar of its capital stock; there is no requirement of publicity; nor is there any provision for personal liability of stockholders. As corporations of a Territory upon its admission into the Union become corporations of the State, it would seem that in any measure looking to the admission of Arizona as a State, consideration should be given to this subject by Congress.

Education in the State is practically compulsory, since parents and guardians are required by law to send their children to the public schools for at least six years, except in certain special cases, such as attendance at private schools, or inability on the part of the parent to properly clothe the child. Almost without exception this law is obeyed by citizens of American extraction. There is some difficulty, however, in inducing those of Mexican origin to send their children to the public schools, owing to their inability to understand that the system is for the benefit of all citizens alike, and that it is to their interest to take advantage of the education offered by the Territory. The total number of children between the ages of 6 and 21 in the Territory, as shown by the annual school census, was 29,290, of whom 29,133 were white and 157 colored; number enrolled in public schools, 22,107; number attending private and parochial schools, 1,659.

The total number of grammar schools is 146; primary schools, 337; public kindergartens, 2. The teachers employed were 539, of whom 97 were men and 442 women. There are three high schools. There are two normal schools, one at Tempe and the other at Flagstaff. The University of Arizona is situated at Tucson. Besides the regular college courses it has an excellent school of mines and a course in agricultural and mechanic arts, as well as an agricultural experiment station and a subcollegiate department of manual training. The total receipts for school purposes were \$644,553.14 and the total expenditures \$460,062.53. The total value of school property is \$944,258; total bonded indebtedness, \$452,487.83.

In the Territorial prison at Yuma there were 328 prisoners at the close of the year, an increase of 35. Of these, 133 were American whites, 171 were Mexicans, 12 Indians, 11 negroes, and 1 Chinaman. The net expenses of the institution, after deducting the earnings of prisoners, were \$48,927.39, making the net cost per prisoner \$153.34. A serious problem is that of providing employment for the convicts. No manufacturing is carried on, and aside from construction work around the prison the labor is chiefly confined to breaking rock.

At the industrial (reform) school at Benson there were 45 inmates at the close of the year, 43 boys and 2 girls. The cost of the main-

tenance of this institution, \$24,639.33, is said to be excessive. Besides children committed for actual offenses the institution receives children upon the complaint of their parents or guardians that they are incorrigible. It is stated, however, that this last feature of the law has been abused, as it permits negligent or shiftless parents to impose the care of their children upon the Territory.

The asylum for the insane at Phoenix had 255 patients at the close of the year. Ninety-nine new patients were received during the year, 41 were discharged as cured, and 34 died. The net cost per capita for the year was \$168.74. The new ward buildings, accommodating 96 patients, have been completed, and funds are available for additional wards when necessary.

The National Guard consists of one regiment of infantry and two troops of cavalry and has a total strength of 435. It is furnished with army equipments and is in a high state of efficiency. An encampment was held at the Fort Whipple rifle range, near Prescott, in August, at which officers and men received practical training in field and camp duty, especial attention being given to target practice.

The Arizona Rangers, organized for the preservation of law and order in the Territory and particularly to enable the authorities to protect the frontier and sparsely settled districts, consists of 6 officers and 20 privates. They are authorized to make arrests of criminals in any part of the Territory. The arrests made by the rangers during the year numbered 1,052, of which 264 were for felonies and 788 for misdemeanors.

There are 56 newspapers published in the Territory, of which 15 are daily, 37 weekly, 1 semimonthly, 2 monthly, and 1 quarterly.

In discussing the bill which was pending in the last Congress providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as one State, the governor says, among other things:

The solution of the situation is easy, in consonance with every principle of justice. If Arizona possesses the qualities necessary to the establishment and maintenance of a State government, she should be admitted. If she does not, then she should not be admitted, and her right should be held in abeyance until she does acquire them; and the question ought not to be determined by the question of the admission or exclusion of the other Territories, or any of them, any more than in 1850 the admission of California should have been made to depend upon the organization of the Territories of New Mexico and Utah. If, again, it seems to Congress that the welfare of the nation would be better promoted by the jointure of New Mexico and Arizona and the creation of one State out of the two Territories, the simplest and the only just plan is to provide for procuring the assent of the two peoples, if they in fact do assent. If either dissents, no interest of the nation will be jeopardized.

Arizona would be inhabited by strange people if they did not want statehood, and want it earnestly and strive for it zealously. If they did not want it, then Arizona would not make a good State of the Union. But they want statehood for that commonwealth which they have built up, in which their hopes are bound. They want it as their reward for their conquest of the desert, their searching of the mountains and disclosing the fabulous wealth of her mines. They want it for the pro-

tection and for the fostering of all her varied industries. As all their hopes, their ambition, and their pride are bound up in that State, they insist that they should be its designer and its builder.

The people of Arizona have had to contend and must yet contend against peculiar difficulties. To the denize of the older States the conditions are anomalous. Climate and climatic conditions are so radically different from those found in almost every other part of the Union that different methods of warfare must be adopted in the attempted conquest of the desert.

Whatever of glory may be in the final conquest, whatever of happiness it may bring to her people, should by right belong to them. The notion of a "Greater Arizona," with the elimination of Arizona, does not appeal to her people. For years Arizona has asked to be admitted to the Union, and will continue to ask. And she does not believe that a just nation will exercise a power to punish her for her temerity in asking for her own.

The question of the admission of the Territory, either independently as a State or coupled with the Territory of New Mexico, is one wholly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and this Department can do no more than direct your attention to the views of the governor in the premises.

HAWAII.

The governor of Hawaii, George R. Carter, in his report treats generally of the conditions existing in the Territory and shows that the country is fairly prosperous.

Hawaii, though small, being composed of but eight principal islands, with an area of 6,640 square miles, contains natural phenomena and physical aspects that make it wonderful. Probably in no similar area of the world are such contrasts of nature or such wide extremes to be found in close proximity. Snow-clad mountains within a short distance of a warm seashore, which arrests the sparkling waves of tropical seas; a volcano which for centuries has constantly manufactured raw material, the disintegration of which supplies the rich and fertile soil of the island; a land where the pine tree is found beside the palm; broad fields, rugged mountains, high cliffs surrounded by the sea, all embrace a country literally the meeting point between the Occident and the Orient, with a population including representatives of the different tribes or races of mankind.

The greatest change of the year has been brought about through the passage by the last legislature of a county act, by which there has been a subdivision of various functions of the government through the establishment of a county system. The Territory is divided into five counties, but the powers granted are not so wide or so complete as those usually existing on the mainland. The measure, in a way, is experimental, not carrying with it the power of taxation, so that for the present the situation is unique in that the work undertaken by these counties is provided for by allotment of what has heretofore been Territorial income.

The Territory's finances are in excellent condition, and the great reduction made in expenditures during the special session of the legislature in 1904, is now being appreciated.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, shows a most favorable balance, and for the second time since annexation the expenditures have been kept within the income. Another very important change is that the tendency that had developed of overdrawing or exceeding appropriations made by the legislature has been checked; this, it is stated, is due to good judgment displayed by the legislature and better methods adopted by heads of departments.

The assessed value of taxable property on January 1, 1904, was \$123,898,404, divided as follows: Real estate, \$63,516,879; personal property, \$60,381,525, while the assessable value of the property on January 1, 1905, was, real estate, \$67,509,036, personal property, \$66,415,064, aggregating \$133,924,100, showing an increase over the previous year of \$10,025,696. The total revenues of the Territory, including a cash balance on July 1, 1904, of \$56,613.29, aggregated \$2,411,426.31 on the 30th of June, 1905. The total disbursements during that period amounted to \$2,988,057.10, leaving a net current indebtedness July 1, 1905, of \$576,630.79.

During the twelve months covered by the report it is stated that the current receipts of the Territory have exceeded the obligations incurred during that period by \$86,849.91 and, figuring on a conservative basis that the floating indebtedness of \$576,630.79 outstanding at the close of the above-mentioned period will all be paid during the present year, it is believed that on June 30, 1906, there will be a cash balance in the treasury.

In this connection, the governor states, it is but just to Hawaii to point out that since annexation the contributions made by this Territory to the Federal Government from customs revenues alone have amounted to \$6,059,171.51. This is more than half as much again as the entire debt of the Republic of Hawaii which the United States assumed at that time. Considering that the area of the Territory is only 6,640 square miles, occupied by 155,000 people, it is difficult to realize how Hawaii has been able to stand such a strain upon its resources. Under these circumstances the people urge their claims for liberal appropriations for public buildings, improvement of harbors, and for light-houses as being just. Any improvements requested in the interest of harbors and light-houses are for the benefit of the American Navy and American commerce as much as for the islands, which are becoming more and more an important factor in the growing development of trans-Pacific trade.

The bonded indebtedness of the Territory on June 30, 1904, was \$2,185,000. During the past year this was further increased by the sale of one thousand $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent \$1,000 bonds, at a premium of one-

tenth of 1 per cent and decreased by the payment of 5 per cent bonds, amounting to \$48,000, thus making a total of the bonded indebtedness of the Territory of \$3,137,000, an amount not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the taxable property of the Territory.

Under the legislative power provided by section 55 of the organic act, no debt of the Territory can be authorized except to pay the interest upon the existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that, in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the legislature may authorize loans by the Territory for the erection of penal, charitable, and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharfs, roads, harbors, and other public improvements. The total of such indebtedness is restricted to 7 per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property, and for such loans no bond or other instrument of any such indebtedness can be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of the issue thereof; nor shall any such bond or indebtedness be incurred until approved by the President of the United States.

The limitation as to the length of time for which bonds can be issued has, the governor states, greatly hampered the Territory. One class of investors does not desire a bond of so short a term as fifteen years, and there always will be considerable expense to the Territory in making provision to refund its indebtedness. On the other hand, another class of investors prefers a bond where a sinking fund is established for the redemption of a certain percentage every year. To meet such, the more modern system is to issue a bond redeemable any time after one year and payable before twenty years, providing that 5 per cent of the issue shall be redeemed each year. It was doubtless with statehood in view that Congress adopted the general rule for all Territories that their evidence of indebtedness should be limited to short periods, thus providing for comparatively rapid liquidation upon any such change in the form of government.

So far, however, as Hawaii is concerned, it must be admitted, the governor states, that statehood is in the dim future, and it would seem wise, and would be greatly in the Territory's interest, for Congress to modify the organic act so as to permit the making of its bonds payable in not more than thirty years from the date of the issue thereof. In connection with the bonded indebtedness of the Territory, the question is constantly arising as to whether other States or municipalities can tax a Territory's bonds. An eminent attorney of New York City is of the opinion that the bonds are not so taxable. It would be of very great assistance to the Territory and desirable if Congress, in an amendment, would clearly define the position of its securities in relation to this question.

The public lands of the Territory of Hawaii comprise about 1,720,000 acres. Of this total there are some 500,000 acres which may be classed as barren. Under the classification of grazing and forest land are included only about 220,000 acres of so-called first-class agricultural land. Of this amount there are 25,000 acres which are classed as kula, rice, and taro lands, and sugar lands. Receipts from the department of public lands for the year ended June 30, 1905, were \$168,394.73, as against \$143,373.46 for the previous year.

In the administration of the public-land laws an effort has been made to dispose of unfinished business and to institute an up-to-date system in handling all land matters. The cases of those settlers who appeared to have forfeited their holdings through noncompliance with conditions of agreements have been taken up and examined, and all agreements canceled in the cases of those who have wilfully violated the law, and the land which has thus reverted to the control of the Territory has been again opened for settlement; on the other hand, the right to cancel has been waived for the time being in the cases of those who have failed to comply, but have shown that this failure was brought about by conditions beyond their control.

A new feature of the work is the cutting up of sugar lands that have been planted for years under leases by various corporations, some of which are now expiring. The opening of these lands must necessarily be proceeded with in a cautious manner. They have a market value of from \$40 to \$150 per acre, and there is, therefore, a great demand for them. The applicants, in a large majority of cases, have no means with which to keep the land under cultivation; this is no inconsiderable item, for sugar culture as conducted in this Territory requires from \$150 to \$200 outlay per acre before the crop can be matured.

There has been considerable complaint at the attitude taken by Territorial officials in reducing the area open for settlement to small tracts of from 25 to 50 acres, according to the quality of the land, but it should be borne in mind that the average cane land requires the constant attention of one man for every 7 acres, and often the applicant, who considers he has been mistreated unless he is allotted from 75 to 100 or more acres, is absolutely ignorant regarding cane culture, or he proposes to depend on oriental labor to cultivate it. Sometimes he does not propose to cultivate it at all—simply to get possession, to sell out at the best price possible. These conditions show the difficulty of administering the land service judiciously.

The governor expresses the opinion that there is nothing in the law which covers the Territory that is a greater hindrance in developing lands and retarding progress than this limit of time in which agricultural lands can be leased. Thousands of acres of what should be good agricultural land, producing crops of some kind, are covered by

a thick jungle of weeds. Land that is under cultivation, if left idle, is soon taken possession of by a growth of vegetation which is unequaled elsewhere, and the cost of clearing this land is often from \$20 to \$80 per acre. This expense is practically prohibitive to the prospective settler without funds, and those with means will not take such lands under a five-year lease, for at best they can get off but two crops before the lease expires and the land leaves their control. Few have sufficient means to purchase the land outright and carry themselves through until they can secure returns from their crops; therefore much of the land lies idle, of no use to anyone.

Appended to the report is a detailed statement of the condition of public lands, the disposition thereof, and the revenues derived therefrom.

The population according to nationality, as per latest census (1900), was 154,001—Hawaiians, 29,787; part Hawaiians, 7,848; whites, 26,252; Chinese, 25,762; Japanese, 61,115; other foreigners, 3,237. All Europeans and white Americans are classed as "whites," and under "other foreigners" are classed Porto Ricans, South Sea Islanders, etc. From the foregoing it appears that of the total population the Hawaiians and part Hawaiians form 24 per cent; the Asiatics, 56 per cent; the whites, 17 per cent, and the remaining foreigners, 3 per cent.

Of the total population, as stated above, 63,216, or 41 per cent, were born in this country, and of this number 8,902 are of Asiatic parentage. Of the entire number of Hawaiian-born Asiatics about 5,485 were born since the annexation of these islands to the United States, and are therefore eligible to citizenship. Add to these the number of Asiatic children whose parents were citizens of the Monarchy and of the Republic, and there are about 6,000 Asiatics possessing the inceptive right of American citizenship.

The total enrollment in all the schools according to nationalities for the years 1904-5 was as follows:

	1904.	1905,		1904.	1905.
Hawaiians. Part Hawaiians Whites. Japanese	3, 234 5, 873		Chinese		1, 985 650 20, 406

In the public schools the Hawaiians and whites show a small increase, the part Hawaiians and those marked "other foreigners" have suffered a slight decrease, while the Japanese and Chinese make up the increase in the public schools.

The great increase in enrollment on the part of the Japanese and Chinese is due in part to the fact that a great number of the children

of this class of the people are just becoming of school age, and in part to the fact that the Japanese and Chinese put their children into school just as soon as the law permits, and in many cases these children are enrolled before they reach school age.

There have been built and contracted for during the past year 41 public school buildings, 30 schoolhouses, 9 teachers' cottages, and 2 dormitories. These 30 school buildings contain 92 rooms and furnish capacity for 4,140 pupils; 35 of these 41 buildings replace buildings out of repair and unfit for further use, and 5 are for the purpose of accommodating the increase in the school population. All of this has been possible only by borrowing money and issuing bonds.

The total number within school age, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 19,374, and the percentage of the total population within school age, enrolled in school, was 91.6 per cent; the average daily attendance of the enrolled pupils in public schools, 87 per cent; the average wages of the teachers in such schools per month, \$51; the number of public schoolhouses, 184; the number of public school-teachers' cottages, 79; the total value of all the public schoolhouses and teachers' cottages, including land, was \$810,000; the total value of all private school property, \$1,333,000; the average cost of tuition in public schools per annum is \$16.87, and the total number of school days in the last school year aggregated 182.

At a special session of the legislature in 1903, appropriations for public works were passed amounting to \$2,397,270.75; upon consideration of the matter it was deemed advisable to limit the expenditure for such works to \$2,000,000, and bonds were issued for that amount and disposed of; of such sum \$1,965,680 had been expended at the expiration of the period ended June 30, 1905, leaving a cash balance at that time to be expended during the next year of \$34,320. The moneys expended covered improvements of wharves and harbors, construction of waterworks, storm and sanitary sewers, public and educational buildings, roads and bridges, and electric lights.

Only two of the above-mentioned works are directly revenue producing at this time, to wit, the waterworks, for which during the last year the receipts were \$419,327.28 and the running expenses \$161,158.89, and the wharves and harbors, with receipts of \$279,327.93, and cost of maintenance and repairs, \$75,497.84.

In carrying into effect public improvements, it has been the policy to provide permanent structures and to make careful preliminary investigations in locating bridges and new roads. To facilitate the movement of shipping, a contract has been entered into for the dredging of a new slip at the cost of \$168,000, and plans have been prepared for new wharves immediately adjacent to the naval docks. During the fiscal year nearly 81 miles of new roads have been constructed, the most important work being the relocating of the main

belt roads on the various islands; also reducing the grades to a maximum of 6 per cent.

No franchises have been granted during the year for the construction of railroads, but it was found necessary to cancel an agreement entered into with the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company on account of its failure to comply with the conditions stipulated when the work should be started.

Provision was made by the legislature of this year for the care and preservation of the archives of Hawaii. Among them are original papers of the early Hawaiian chiefs, correspondence relating to the diplomatic complications with France and England, documents concerning the recognition of the Kingdom of Hawaii by the United States, England, and France, and other papers relating to treaties with foreign powers, the treaties themselves, besides original papers relating to the Government.

Shortly after annexation the Government dispatched a representative to Hawaii to look up these documents with a view to having them transferred to Washington; it was determined, however, to leave them in the Territory, on assurance that every effort would be made to secure a fireproof hall for their preservation, particularly as it was claimed that their relation to land titles was too important to allow them to leave the islands.

A substantial fireproof building is now under construction in which these documents can be properly cared for and preserved for future generations. The legislature has also provided for a Board of Commissioners of Archives, besides making a small provision for carrying out the details of the work; although the Commission has only been in existence a few months, a saving of not less than \$7,000 to the Government will be effected through the discovery of documents that establish the Government's claim to certain lands in a case shortly to come before the courts.

During the past year the energies of the division of forestry have been largely directed toward the creation of forest reserves on the several islands. Much work of a preliminary nature has been done in the way of examining lands and preparing reports, which, in the coming months will lead to action of far-reaching importance. Two tracts of forest land on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii, comprising respectively 913 and 18,940 acres, have been set apart as forest reserves by Executive proclamation. Pending on June 30, and proclaimed a reserve by Acting Governor Atkinson on July 24, 1905, was the matter of the reservation of a tract of 110,000 acres in the District of Hilo, island of Hawaii. Other large projects on Maui and Kauai, embracing respectively 43,000 and 37,500 acres of forest land, are so well under way that final action will be taken on them during July or August.

In creating forest reserves it is the custom to select a definite area believed to be to the best interest of the Territory to maintain under forest cover. In declaring this area a reserve there is set apart as compartments thereof the Government lands within its boundaries not then under lease or on which the existing leases have less than two years to run. The individuals or corporations owning or leasing land within the reserve are then requested to cooperate with the Government under the law in carrying out the objects for which the reserve is created. This they are usually willing to do, as the establishment of the reserve is almost directly to their advantage in that they reap the most direct and immediate benefits from the water afforded by the forest cover.

Quarters have been provided for the Hawaiian weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, the necessary instrument platforms have been constructed, and a complete equipment of meteorological instruments of standard pattern has been installed. The data obtained by eye observation and from the self-recording instruments has been tabulated and presented to the general public in the shape of daily and monthly reports appearing in the newspapers, the publications of the local station, and the publications of the central office in Washington, D. C. The records have also at all times been available in the Honolulu office for consultation by interested parties. During the past ten months Honolulu weather data has been supplied by mail to many applicants in the United States and elsewhere.

Commercial statistics of the Territory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are extremely satisfactory. While a decrease of approximately \$1,000,000 is shown in the value of imports, there is an increase of \$11,000,000 in the value of exports, making a net gain of \$12,000,000 in the trade balance for the year.

In the trade with the mainland there has been a decrease of \$280,000 in the value of goods imported; on the other hand, the value of exports has increased from \$25,133,533 to \$36,114,985. Nearly the whole of this gain of \$11,000,000 can be attributed to the higher price paid for sugar.

The general health of the Territory has been excellent, there having occurred 2,640 deaths in a population of 154,201, equaling an annual death rate of 17.14 per thousand inhabitants.

The new immigration station at Honolulu was opened on July 3, 1905. Theretofore the executive offices of the immigration service were located in practically one room of the appraiser's building, the quarters for detained immigrants and the station for examination and other work in connection with new arrivals on Channel Wharf. These accommodations for the work were entirely inadequate. The new quarters provide everything necessary to the Service under one roof.

and the arrangement and equipment are perfectly adapted for the purposes sought to be accomplished.

The more important Hawaii becomes as a military mobilization point, naval strategic base, and commercial port of call the more important will it become in the eyes of the medical world as a possible disease center. Therefore to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service falls the task of protecting not only Hawaii but the mainland and insular possessions as well from infection possible under present and future conditions. To the excellent work of that Service is very largely due the freedom of Hawaii from dangerous diseases that are always more or less prevalent throughout Asiatic countries; and this work, especially at Honolulu, should be appreciated on the mainland of the United States, owing to the thorough examination made on every steamer that touches here before its arrival at the coast ports.

Cultures of doubtful cases are developed from material taken after the steamer has left Honolulu. By the time it reaches Puget Sound, Portland, or San Francisco, a cablegram can be sent announcing the result of the bacteriological test. Thus the inconvenience to shipping and passengers is reduced to a minimum. The people of Hawaii, taken as a whole, are familiar with the quarantine and are not unappreciative of its advantages. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a community more ready to lend intelligent and substantial aid to the work of preserving their sanitary integrity. In anticipation of the growing need therefor, Honolulu will be equipped with a very large and complete quarantine station before another year has passed.

During the past four years 1,826 vessels, carrying 98,564 persons, have been inspected, 27 persons have been sent to the quarantine station on account of quarantinable disease, 14,390 have been held as suspects, and 23,438 pieces of baggage have been disinfected.

A notable event in the affairs of the Territory was the visit of Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, chief of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who came for the purpose of selecting a site for the erection of a hospital station and laboratory where the methods of the transmission of leprosy, its causes and treatment, could be scientifically studied. In company with Hon. W. P. Hepburn, Member of Congress from Iowa, Dr. L. E. Cofer, of the Federal quarantine service, and certain Territorial officials, Surgeon-General Wyman visited the leper settlement at Molokai and selected a site covering about 1 mile square of land—one-sixth of the whole reservation. The natural slope of high land at the eastern extremity of the settlement adapted itself in every way to hospital service.

Beyond this was a protected site suitable for landing. Situated in a ravine between the two was an unfailing spring of pure water, sufficiently elevated, it is believed, to furnish water to the buildings by gravity. The site has been surveyed by the Territory and was turned over by proclamation to the Federal Government on June 28 last.

The Honolulu office acts as the depository for all the other offices, including Pago-Pago, Samoa, for the deposit of money order and postal funds, which in turn it transmits through its designated depository to the subtreasury at San Francisco and at Chicago. The money-order division of the Honolulu post-office also acts as the exchange office for international money orders issued in Hawaii and payable in China, Japan, and Australian colonies, and makes regular reports thereof to the Post-Office Department.

On June 30, 1905, there were in the Territory 59 money-order offices, of which 34 were international, where money orders can be purchased payable in any part of the world. The money-order business at the Honolulu post-office for the last fiscal year aggregated \$2,679,878.87.

The transportation of all mails in the Territory is in charge of an assistant superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, located at Honolulu, who supervises the details connected with this branch of the service. As was the case in preceding years, so last year the local steamboat routes covered all navigable waters in and around the different islands. Every landing in the islands is touched by some mail steamer, and all steamers plying between Hawaiian ports carry mail.

The star route and mail messenger service on the islands is so arranged as to connect with mail steamers at any time, whether on a regular schedule or at irregular intervals. At the first port at which a steamer lands on any island, telephone communication is had with all post-offices on that island, advising as to mails carried on that steamer and at what point they will be landed. With this information the carriers meet the steamer and take the mails to destination without delay.

Parcels post affords the only channel for the legitimate exchange of packages of miscellaneous merchandise by mail between different countries; that the service is appreciated is evident from the increasing volume of business in this particular branch of the service. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, there were dispatched from this office 385 parcels, with a total weight of 644 pounds. During the same period there were received 1,407 parcels, with a total weight of 2,905 pounds. Customs duties amounting to \$1,664.60 were collected on 808 dutiable importations through the mails from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, and in addition to this number 29 dutiable parcels were either forwarded or returned to senders.

The advisability of increasing the number of supreme court justices in Hawaii from 3 to 5 is one requiring serious consideration by Congress. Many important cases, some involving large amounts, come before the supreme court, and a decision by a bench of 5 would be

more satisfactory than one rendered by a bench of 3, especially in the event of a dissenting opinion by 1 member of the court. An increase in the number of justices would also in some degree meet the argument for allowing appeals to the Federal Supreme Court in cases in which Federal questions are not involved, or, if it is deemed best to allow such appeals, it would tend to reduce the number of cases in which such appeals would be taken. The supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma has a membership of 7, and the supreme courts of Arizona and New Mexico, in each of which there is probably less litigation than in Hawaii, consist of 5 members.

An important change in the organic act was made during the last session of Congress by providing for the amendment of section 86, which ceases to recognize the system of courts in Hawaii as distinct and separate from other Territories, and provides, in effect, that writs of error and appeals may be taken from the Territorial supreme court to the United States Supreme Court in all cases where the amount involved, exclusive of costs, exceeds \$5,000. The governor calls attention to the fact that no notice of the introduction of any such amendment had been received in the Territory, nor was there any publicly expressed desire for it, the first intimation of its existence being by news cabled to the effect that the amendment had passed.

During the year some question has been raised as to the jurisdiction of the Territorial circuit courts in naturalization matters, and the effect has been to reduce the number of residents capable of serving as jurors. It is clearly within the power of Congress, however, to remedy the evil in question by allowing aliens to be naturalized by any court of record having common-law jurisdiction when such aliens comply with the conditions and provisions of the United States statutes.

Among the most important criminal cases in the year were several against public officials—a member of the house of representatives and an attorney at law were convicted of connection with scandals concerning vouchers of the legislature of 1903; a former commissioner of public lands was also found guilty of embezzling public funds and is now serving sentence.

Under the head of needed legislation, the governor makes the following recommendations:

- 1. The passage by Congress of an act under which the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be set aside for a period of twenty years 75 per cent of the customs and internal revenues from Hawaii, to be used in Hawaii as may be directed by Congress for the following purposes, to wit, the erection of educational and Federal public buildings, harbor improvements and Federal military and naval defenses.
- 2. An act clearly defining the jurisdiction of the circuit courts in Hawaii in reference to their power of naturalizing aliens and legalizing their previous actions in that respect, by amending section 100 of the organic act.
- 3. The amendment of the organic act so as to confer upon the governor the power of suspension or removal between sessions of the senate of any appointed officer;

also the removal of the restrictions on leasing agricultural lands, and the providing for annual instead of biennial sessions of the legislature.

4. The modification of the immigration laws, providing for an increase of population so as to develop the resources of the Territory to the fullest extent.

The governor also recommends that appropriations be made by Congress for the following purposes, to wit: To continue the work of dredging the Honolulu Harbor, a matter which is in the interest not only of the Territory, but of the entire American trans-Pacific commerce; for light-houses, including the very much needed new front and rear range lights in Honolulu Harbor, to afford better protection to commerce; under the Department of Justice, an appropriation for carrying out the desire of Congress in the condemnation of private fishing rights in Hawaii, and an increase in the appropriation to provide for two additional judges in the supreme court; for refunding to the Territory the sums expended between June 14, 1900, and December 30, 1904, for the maintenance of light-houses, an expenditure which no other community in the United States has ever been obliged to undertake; also refunding to the Territory all expenditures during said period in dredging Honolulu Harbor and providing for quarters for the Federal court in the Territorial building.

NEW MEXICO.

The annual report of the governor, Miguel A. Otero, presents in a comprehensive manner the industries and resources of the Territory, and shows that the past year has been one of exceeding prosperity. Disastrous floods occurred last fall, which were repeated in the spring of 1905. The rains, however, which at the latter period wrought so much flood damage, have resulted in the greatest harvest that the tillers of the soil in the Territory have ever known. It brought out the grass on the ranges, so that sheep raisers have not only recouped their losses but have made large percentages of profit on investments, Railroad building has been resumed in San Juan County, and over 200 miles of railroad across the central portion of the Territory is nearing completion; preliminary work has been commenced on an east and west line from Folsom, in Union County, to Elizabethtown, in Colfax County, and the Arizona and Colorado Railroad Company has completed the survey for a north and south line through the western portion of the Territory, which has thus far been without railroad communication. Activity in farming and other industries is general.

On July 1, 1905, the population was estimated at 300,000. Of that number 158,000 came from other States and Territories or are descendants of such, 125,000 are of Spanish or Mexican descent, 1,600 negroes, 100 Chinese, 300 Japanese, and 15,000 are Indians. Of the 100,000 wage-earners, 40,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits,

20,000 in domestic service, 10,000 in manufacturing, 8,000 in mining, 7,000 in railroading, 10,000 in trade, and 5,000 in professional service and in political positions. Males over 21 years of age number 80,000; females of the same age, 75,000; children of school age, 70,000; children under the age of 5, 55,000; Indians, 15,000; residents not citizens, 5,000.

At the end of the year there were in New Mexico 52,095,312 acres of public land subject to entry; of this area 14,495,363 acres were still unsurveyed. Forest reserves covered 6,000,000 acres; Indian reservations, 3,566,447 acres; military reservations, 187,461 acres; Pueblo Indian grants, 906,865 acres, and territorial lands, 1,300,000 acres. The total number of entries during the five years ending June 30, 1905, covered 3,282,991 acres, of which 1,705,467 acres were homestead entries, 690,566 acres territorial land selections, 358,554 acres desert land entries, 489,992 acres lieu selections, and 38,412 acres miscellaneous entries.

Agriculture is progressing under favorable conditions and with profitable results. The number of farms in 1905 was 15,000, with an acreage of 6,200,000, and valued at \$30,000,000; improvements valued at \$32,500,000; farm implements, \$1,500,000, and live stock, \$54,000,000. The hay crop is valued at \$2,000,000; cereals, \$1,500,000; vegetables, \$350,000; fruit, \$500,000, and other products, \$500,000. Five hundred thousand pounds of butter were made during the year, and the number of eggs marketed aggregated 1,000,000 dozen. Stock raising is a flourishing indrustry. There are in the Territory 1,050,000 head of cattle, 5,875,000 head of sheep, 150,000 head of goats, and 100,000 head of horses. The wool crop approximated 20,000,000 pounds, and there were shipped out of the Territory 200,000 cattle, 25,000 horses, 40,000 hides, and 2,000,000 sheep.

The finances of the Territory are reported to be in a good condition. The balance on hand June 1, 1904, was \$439,493.86; the total receipts of the Territory from taxes and other sources aggregated \$641,924.60; the expenditures during the year amounted to \$900,503.36, leaving a balance on hand June 1, 1905, of \$180,915.10. The bonded debt of the Territory on June 1, 1904, amounted to \$1,163,900. During the year this has been decreased by the following payments: Casual deficit bonds, \$101,800; capitol building bonds, \$196,000; provisional indebtedness bonds, \$13,000 and certificate of indebtedness, \$100, making a total of \$310,900, and leaving the outstanding bonded indebtedness on June 1, 1905, \$853,000. At this date there were balances in the bond sinking funds available to redeem outstanding bonds aggregating the sum of \$60,164.94, making the net territorial debt \$792,835.06.

The assessed valuation of properties for the year was \$42,578,792.68, with exemptions of \$2,528,164.75, as compared with assessments for the previous year of \$41,735,520.53, with exemptions of \$2,438,281.

This valuation shows an increase of over half a million dollars since last year, though it still remains but 15 per cent of the real values, which are stated to be as follows: Railroads, \$90,000,000; farms and buildings, \$62,500,000; stock, \$54,000,000; mines and equipment, \$38,000,000; city and town lots and improvements, \$30,000,000; business and manufacturing, \$50,000,000; personal property, stocks and bonds, \$40,000,000, a total of \$364,500,000. The territorial funds are deposited in approved depositories and are drawing interest, adding materially to the Territory's income. The balances in these depositories at the end of the year amounted, as above stated, to \$180,915.10.

At its last session the legislative assembly, to provide for the better security of public funds, enacted a law requiring county treasurers to deposit the funds in their keeping in approved depositories, and on December 30, 1904, there were balances in the various county treasuries aggregating \$542,834.35. The total tax receipts for all purposes—Territorial, county, city, town, school, and special—during the past year were \$1,678,267.39, or a little over \$5 per capita, while the assessed valuation is about \$140 per capita. The assessed value of cattle is a little less than \$6,000,000, and the railroads are assessed at \$9,000,000, although the commercial value of the latter, according to the United States Census Bureau, exceeds \$90,000,000. Thus on all classes of property the assessed valuation is but a small fraction of the true value, and even at a tax rate ranging from 3 to 6 cents on the dollar the actual taxation is remarkably low, and much lower than that of surrounding Commonwealths.

That capital is seeking investments in New Mexico upon a large scale is indicated by the report of the Territorial secretary, which shows that during the past fiscal year there were 190 corporation filings, with a capitalization of over \$111,256,200.

The legislature which convened in January placed upon the statute books many new laws, most of which have already manifested their salutary effect. Among these was the creation of a Territorial force of mounted police, which has already succeeded in clearing the ranges of cattle rustlers and in enforcing order in the more remote and outlying districts. A law was passed prohibiting the granting of licenses to saloons in precincts and settlements of less than 100 inhabitants, and in or near railroad or reservoir construction camps. This manifestation of a desire for the restriction of the liquor traffic has also resulted in the more strict observance of the Sunday laws and a decrease in gambling. A movement has been taken up by the press to abolish gambling as a legalized institution, and that it will be ultimately successful is demonstrated by its abolition in other Commonwealths. An entirely new incorporation law and militia law were placed upon the statute books, as was also a law for the stricter supervision of the busi-

ness of insurance companies, the necessity for which has become the more apparent by the result of recent and pending legislative investigations in New York. Action was taken by the legislature for the continuance of the successful public road building experiments of the Territory, which have solved the problem of the employment of convict labor, and at the same time made a start upon an excellent system of public roads. An act was passed for the protection of artesian wells and the preservation of the water supply of the artesian belt, and while it has met with some local opposition, yet it will ultimately prove of great benefit. An act for the recording of marriages and the issuing of marriage licenses, which has been much needed, was passed and became law, as was also an act for the proper and safe bonding of all county officials.

That the Territory is in entire accord with the reclamation policy has been manifested by the passage of an act to aid in the building of the proposed Elephant Butte Reservoir and the signing over of the lands under the project by settlers in the Mesilla Valley, with hardly a single exception; it is believed that great prosperity will come to that part of the Territory upon the completion of this magnificent project. The near completion of the Rio Hondo project leads to the hope that the reclamation service will soon begin work on the Lake Urton, the La Plata, the Las Vegas, and other projects which have been approved by the engineers of the reclamation service. Private enterprise is ready to build irrigation systems on a smaller scale, now that the Government has shown the way in larger projects. Much attention has been paid to dry farming, or the Campbell soil-culture method, and better results than ever before have been obtained without irrigation in various parts of the Territory.

The making of pumping experiments by the Government in the arid region is praiseworthy, as there is no doubt that eventually thousands of acres of fertile lands will be reclaimed by pumping the underflow or by the development of artesian water. That this is well understood is shown by the fact that thousands of acres of public land were homesteaded last year, not along flowing streams or under irrigation systems, but upon land where water must first be developed or dry farming practiced to bring results.

The people of the Territory are beginning to approve the forest-reserve policy of the National Government, and realize that the 6,000,000 acres of forest-reserve land in the Territory will ultimately be a great blessing, although for the present of inconvenience and even financial loss to certain interests and classes of individuals. The reforestration of areas formerly timbered but now denuded is urged, and therefore the beginning that has been made by the Department of Agriculture at Fort Bayard and near Portales is being watched with great interest. The governor expresses the opinion that it is an injustice, which no

doubt the Government will remedy as speedily as possible, to include within forest reserves areas that are not, and never can be, timbered, and are good for grazing or agricultural purposes only, or to charge an excessive per capita tax for cattle and sheep permitted to graze on the forest reserves; also that the recent creation of the Jemez Forest Reserve should be followed by an act of Congress creating the National Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' Park, so that the great number of prehistoric ruins within that area may be preserved for future generations.

Mining, it is stated, antedates all other industries of the Territory, and in importance as a wealth producer and an employer of labor stands second only to agriculture and stock raising. During the past hundred years the Territory has produced \$27,000,000 worth of gold and \$30,000,000 worth of silver, and the annual value of the mineral production at present averages \$3,000,000. The producing mines number as follows: Coal, 30; gold and silver, 100; copper, 20; precious stones, 10; quarries, 10; zinc, 4; iron, 2; all others, 10. The number of officially surveyed mines aggregates 995. During the past ten years the Territory has produced \$4,885,000 worth of gold; \$5,552,120 worth of silver; 55,646,000 pounds of copper, and 60,640,000 pounds of lead. In 1904 the gold production was valued at \$381,930; silver, \$124,103; copper, \$646,382; lead, \$134,283, and zinc, \$899,589. The area of coal lands aggregates 1,500,000 acres, and the amount of coal in sight is stated to be 9,000,000,000 tons, valued at approximately \$11,000,-000,000. The quantity of coal produced during the past year was 1,672,406 tons, and of coke, 76,737 tons; the latter is an increase of 200 per cent over previous years. A coal mine upon a large scale is to be opened in Tinpan Canyon, in Colfax County, which it is believed will add next year at least half a million tons to the Territory's output.

There were no strikes or labor disturbances of any kind during the year, and the relations of capital and labor are generally cordial. Law and order is being enforced very diligently and wrongdoings meet

with prompt punishment.

On September 1, 1905, there were 2,556.44 miles of railroad in the Territory; on June 30, 1904, 2,483.53 miles. Practically all of the present mileage has been built in the last quarter of a century, and 878 miles of it during the past five years. There are under construction 370 miles of railroad, while surveys were run during the year for 800 miles more, with promise of construction in the near future. The lines under construction at present are the New Mexico Eastern, from Belen to Texico, 250 miles; the Albuquerque Eastern, from Moriarty to Albuquerque, 42 miles; the Hagan Coal branch, from Frost to Hagan, 18 miles; the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific, from Raton to Elizabethtown, 60 miles. The Denver and Rio Grande has just completed a line from Durango, Colo., to Farmington, of which

30 miles is in New Mexico. Lines surveyed for immediate construction are the Arizona and Colorado, from Durango, Colo., to Cochise, Ariz., of which 415 miles of main line and 155 miles of branch lines will be in New Mexico; the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific, from Folsom to Raton, about 70 miles, and the El Paso and Southwestern, from Dawson to Santa Rosa, 160 miles. The present mileage of the Territory is divided among the different systems as follows: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system, 1,155.88 miles, which is largely made up of 539.24 miles on the main line, 220.07 miles on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern, 166.6 miles on the coast line, and 121 miles on branch line; the El Paso and Southwestern, 636.29 miles, which is largely made up of 163.4 miles on the main line, 124.6 miles on the El Paso and Northeastern, 128.2 miles on the El Paso and Rock Island, and 131.9 miles on the Dawson branch; the Denver and Rio Grande, 252.81 miles, consisting in part of 38.98 miles on the Rio Grande and Santa Fe, 33.16 miles on the Rio Grande and Southwestern, and 30 miles on the Farmington branch; the Southern Pacific, 167.45 miles; Santa Fe Central, 115.7 miles; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 111.5 miles; Colorado and Southern, 88.31 miles, and the Arizona and New Mexico, 68.5 miles, of which 38.5 miles is the Lordsburg and Hachita Railway.

Satisfactory progress has been made in educational matters. The school population for the year aggregated 68,193, which includes all children between the ages of 5 and 21, the census thereof being taken annually. The enrollment in the public schools during the year was 36,111 and the average daily attendance 17,301, the number of public schools 796 and the teachers employed 859. Receipts from all sources for public school purposes were approximately \$500,000 and the expenditures for the same during the year \$247,506.34. The average school term is four months and the average salary paid teachers \$56 per month. The total value of all school property is approximately \$2,000,000. The enrollment in all schools in the Territory aggregated 45,000, and the annual expenditures for all schools were \$750,000.

The Territory maintains a number of higher institutions of learning, including a university, an agricultural college, two normal schools, a military institute, and a school of mines. These are doing much good, and each year sees a larger number of native pupils attending them. It is stated that there has been a lack of good teachers able to speak both English and Spanish, but English is rapidly supplanting the Spanish language, even in the more sparsely populated country districts. The younger generation speaks English in its business relations almost entirely, and even the older people who did not have the advantage of a public school education have learned the language in many instances. The teaching of English is compulsory in every

public school. The Territory also maintains 15 public buildings and institutions, which are as follows: At Santa Fe, capitol, penitentiary, and Old Palace; at Las Vegas, insane asylum and normal university; Albuquerque, university; Raton, Miners' Hospital; Mesilla Park, agricultural college and experiment station; Belen, Orphans' Home; Silver City, normal school; Socorro, School of Mines; Roswell, Military Institute; the Territorial Reform School at El Rito has been completed and will open its doors in the near future; the Deaf and Dumb School at Santa Fe has completed its new main building and has resumed the instruction of the unfortunate children who can not hear or talk, and the Asylum for the Blind at Alamogordo has also been completed. In addition, the Territory contributes to the support of 12 hospitals, homes, and semipublic societies.

Of the Indians in the Territory, 9,000 are Pueblo, or town Indians, with reservations of their own, being husbandmen and self-supporting, and are the most advanced of all the tribes; the Jicarilla Apaches number 800 and the Mescalero Apaches 450, and occupy reservations in Rio Arriba and Otero counties, respectively; the Navahos number about 3,000 and occupy a reservation in the northwestern part. The Apaches and Navahos have made considerable advance in civilization and till the soil or are owners of herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. Some of them find employment as section men on the railroads or work in the sugar-beet fields of Colorado. They are law abiding and send their children to the reservation or training schools provided by the Indian Office.

An interesting chapter in the report of the governor is devoted to the thermal springs of New Mexico, of which there are a great number of various temperatures. Considerable space is also given to the public health, the salubrity of the climate and its beneficial effects upon tuberculosis and kindred diseases. The establishment by the Government of sanatoriums for the sick of the military and marine branches of the service at Forts Bayard and Stanton, respectively, is an official recognition of the excellence of the Territory's climatic conditions as natural health restorers. Detailed statements are made of the status of the various eleemosynary institutions and the conditions of the various churches and fraternal organizations. Appended to the governor's report are the reports of the following Territorial officers: Treasurer, traveling auditor, secretary, superintendent of public instruction, superintendent of the penitentiary, commissioner of public lands, irrigation commission, irrigation engineer, superintendent of insurance, game and fish warden, librarian, adjutant-general, captain of mounted police, board of equalization, bureau of immigration, managers Louisiana Purchase Exposition, etc.

OKLAHOMA.

The report of the governor, Thompson B. Ferguson, is a comprehensive statement of facts showing the growth and advancement of the Territory.

The year 1905, it is stated, has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the Territory. Abundant rains have fallen and the fields have yielded bountiful harvests; the corn crop promises to be the largest ever produced in the history of the Territory, and the other crops are generally good.

According to the assessors' returns, the present cash value of farms, including improvements, representing the farmers' investments, exclusive of implements, crops, or stocks, is \$232,081,776, or an average

valuation per farm of \$1.613.

All farming implements and machinery owned by the farmers of Oklahoma, as indicated by the assessors' returns, are valued at \$5,186,200, and live stock at \$21,859,943, giving a total amount invested in lands, implements, and live stock of \$259,127,919, aside from the chief crops, valued at \$60,652,984, making a grand total to the credit of the agricultural resources of the Territory of \$319,780,903. This calculation does not include the many minor crops produced in profusion and abundance all over the Territory, and which would serve to swell the total several millions of dollars.

The fruit-raising industry is extensive, and shipments have been greater this year than ever before.

The last legislative assembly enacted a stringent nursery-inspection law, which requires all nursery stock grown in Oklahoma for sale, or shipped into Oklahoma from other States, to be inspected before the same may be legally disposed of in the Territory. In compliance with this law the Territorial board of agriculture, through the entomologist of the Oklahoma experiment station, inspected 71 nurseries in Oklahoma and, by request, 6 in the Indian Territory. The total cost of inspection has been \$540, or an average of \$7 per nursery.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the Territory was awarded medals as follows: Agricultural products, 3 gold, 42 silver, and 91 bronze; flour, 1 gold; cotton, 1 gold; broom corn, 1 gold, 1 silver, and 1 bronze; horticulture, 1 gold, 11 silver, and 20 bronze; section of ethnology, 1 silver and 5 bronze; anthropology, 1 gold, 5 silver, and 3 bronze; elementary education, 1 silver and 1 bronze; mines and metallurgy, 1 gold, 3 silver, and 5 bronze; threshing machine, 1 bronze. The agricultural and horticultural exhibits were good, and attracted widespread attention. The entire appropriation made by the legislature to defray the expenses of the exhibit was \$60,000. Of this amount the sum of \$2,214.02 was not drawn out of the treasury. The commis-

sion turned back into the public treasury the sum of \$2,256.59, leaving \$4,470.61 of the \$60,000 appropriation unexpended.

The amount of revenue required to be raised for the maintenance of the Territorial government, the educational and other institutions, is \$596,036.60. To raise this amount requires a Territorial levy of 6.4 mills, which is divided among the various funds. Property is seldom assessed at 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 \$3.31 per acre, horses at \$15.73 per head, cattle at \$6.67, sheep at \$1.07, and swine at \$1.73; hence the total valuation, \$93,130,721, as fixed by the assessors, is not over $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the true value of all property subject to taxation. The actual value is about \$560,000,000. Farm property has increased in value, as shown by the annual assessment, \$2,671,135 over 1904, and since 1900 \$23,464,267.

The oil and gas development in Pawnee County in the vicinity of Cleveland has been unprecedented. Since January 2, 1905, 255 wells have been drilled. Of this number 28 are dry, 7 are producing 50,000,000 feet of gas per day, and 220 are producing 11,000 barrels of oil per day. The gas is used for development purposes throughout the field and is piped to Cleveland, where it is used for lighting, heating, and manufacturing purposes. There are 13 storage tanks, of the capacity of 35,000 barrels each, filled with oil, and 6 still being constructed. A 4-inch pipe line connected with this field conveys 8,000 gallons of oil per day by way of Bartlesville, Ind. T., and Kansas City, to Whiting, Ind., and from thence to the Atlantic seaboard. Analyses of samples of oil from different localities, viz, Cleveland, Gotebo, Granite, Lawton, and Newkirk have been made, showing the Newkirk oil as having the lightest specific gravity, viz, 0.855, and Granite the heaviest, viz, 0.99638.

Experiments to determine the value of the granite found in the Wichita Mountains for monumental and building purposes were conducted at Granite, Greer County, and to-day fully \$150,000 is invested in quarrying and polishing plants, trackage, etc. Analysis of this rock, which is of a deep red color, shows it to contain only 1.97 per cent iron.

The Territory is rich in its variety of indigenous arborescent flora, which includes about 40 species. While neither the quantity nor the quality of the timber is such as to attract the lumbering interests, the timber resources are of the very greatest value in the settlement and development of the country, furnishing fuel, fencing, building material, and, in some instances, bridge timber and railroad ties. 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 artificial timber culture has not received the attention which it deserves.

Interest in the subject of the betterment of public highways has grown steadily since the movement first took organized form. The last legislature enacted a law which becomes operative in counties adopting it at special or general elections, and which 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 county official, takes the place of county surveyor.

There are 9 lines of railway in Oklahoma, all but one in operation, and that is in course of construction. The total mileage is 3,030.63, and the new roads constructed during the year ended June 30, 1905, amounted to 423.71 miles.

The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph have extensive systems throughout the Territory.

Much cement and plaster derived from the extensive gypsum beds in Blaine, Canadian, Comanche, and Kay counties, has been shipped from the Territory. The various railroads in operation have during the past year shipped 13,920 carloads of wheat, 8,023 carloads of flour, 4,587 carloads of corn, 2,368 carloads of other food stuffs, 422,092 bales of cotton, 3,204 carloads of hogs, and 8,569 carloads of cattle, and during the same time there have been shipped into the Territory 14,814 cars of coal, 2,054 cars of farm implements, and 1,626 cars of emigrant goods.

The population of the Territory is about 800,000, these figures being based on the annual school census that is taken for the purpose of apportioning the school fund. The number of foreign born is not over 5 per cent, and that of illiterates not over 2 per cent. There has been a steady immigration to the Territory during the past year, no less than 20,000 homesteaders having filed upon Government lands. In the counties of Beaver and Woodward alone some 427,777 acres have been taken up.

There are 7 institutions of higher learning supported by the Territory. The university is located at Norman, in Cleveland County, while the University Preparatory School is at Tonkawa, in Kay County. The Agricultural and Mechanical School is at Stillwater, in Payne County, and the Colored Agricultural and Normal University is at Langston. There are three normal schools, viz, the Central State at Edmond, the Northwestern at Alva, and the Southwestern at Weatherford.

The growth of the educational spirit has kept pace with the commercial and material growth of the Territory. The official statistics (1904) show an enumeration of children of school age, 6 to 21, of

204,716 (the incomplete census for 1905 indicates an increase of 5 per cent); an enrollment in the public schools of 152,886; an average daily attendance of 93,495; that 3,671 teachers were employed; that the common schools collected \$1,696,765.24 and expended \$1,459,623.54 for school purposes; that schoolhouses have been built aggregating a valuation of \$2,072,274.27; that the Territory has 3,069 school districts; that during the year 1904, 3,077 teachers' certificates were granted, and that the average salary of first-grade teachers was \$48 per month. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, there was apportioned among the common schools the sum of \$271,436.95. Of this amount \$2,649.07 was apportioned among 9 counties in accordance with an act of the legislature (sec. 1, art. 9, chap. 33, 1905), which was passed because of the omission by the county superintendent of many names of scholars when making the enrollment.

The present educational system embraces the rural school, the high school, the preparatory school, the normal school, the agricultural school, and the university. The system of supervision is placed in the hands of a Territorial board of education, consisting of the Territorial superintendent, the president of the State University, the president of the Central State Normal School, one city superintendent, and one county superintendent, appointed by the governor and approved by the Territorial council. This Territorial board of education has general charge of the educational system, outlines its policy, examines teachers for Territorial certificates, prescribes the various blanks to be used, and otherwise outlines and encourages the various educational forces of the Territory.

The work of the School for the Deaf and Dumb has been satisfactory. The health of the pupils is excellent and the number enrolled is 73. There was paid for the care and education of the deaf and dumb last year the sum of \$21,326.16.

Probably no other State or Territory has built a stronger barrier against mixed schools. The legislature of 1901 enacted a separate school law, which not only prohibits the attendance of negro children at white schools, but is equally mandatory against the attendance of white children at negro schools. The school census of 1904 showed a total of 204,716 children of school age in the Territory, of which 9,051, or 4 per cent, were negroes.

Oklahoma is well supplied with churches, nearly every denomination being represented. Nearly all show an increase in membership, and many fine church edifices are to be found in some of the cities.

The newspapers published in the Territory aggregate 345, of which 30 are dailies, 287 are published weekly, 19 monthly, 5 semimonthly, and 4 quarterly.

The public buildings most needed in the Territory are an asylum, reformatory, penitentiary, and school for deaf and dumb. A Federal

building is being constructed at Guthrie. An appropriation has also been made for one at Oklahoma City. A new contract has been entered into with the authorities of Kansas for the care and maintenance of Oklahoma prisoners in the Lansing Penitentiary at 40 cents per day. There are now 437 prisoners from the Territory.

The Territorial insane are confined and cared for in a private institution known as the Oklahoma Sanitarium, located at Norman. By the terms of the last contract with the sanitarium company the Territory pays \$200 per annum for each patient. This contract expired June 15, 1905, and was not renewed, as it is intended, by virtue of the act of the last legislature locating the insane asylum at old Fort Supply, to move the patients to the new institution within the year. There are at present 462 patients in the institution.

By act of Congress approved February 8, 1899, that portion of the Fort Supply Military Reservation remaining under the control of the Federal Government (1,760.25 acres), including buildings, waterworks and sewerage systems, was set apart to be used by the Territory of Oklahoma for the purpose of an insane asylum. The seventh legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma, by joint resolution, accepted the reservation from Congress and 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 providing for the removal of the asylum from Norman, Okla., to Fort Supply as soon as the buildings could be repaired, and 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 also made for repairs on the buildings. In accordance with the law an architect was employed to prepare plans and specifications, and the board proceeded to advertise for bids.

The Oklahoma Sanitarium Company commenced an action in the courts to enjoin the Territory from carrying out the provisions of the law, claiming that it was at variance with an act of Congress which restrains the Territory from making appropriation for any public buildings. 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 Territory has appealed from the decision of the district court to the Supreme Court, where the case is now pending. The matter will be submitted to Congress with a view to having the former Congressional restriction against the Territory erecting a public building removed.

The most important civil case now pending in which the Territory is interested is the one in which the Territory sued the American

Bonding Company, of Baltimore, in the district court of Logan County, to recover the amount which the Territory had on deposit in the Capitol National Bank of Guthrie at the time of its failure, the said surety company being on the bond of said bank, which was a Territorial depository. The amount originally claimed in this case was \$244,053.21, but the bank has paid dividends amounting to 35 per cent, which materially reduces the claim of the Territory. The case was recently tried in the district court and judgment rendered in favor of the Territory against the company for the full amount of its liability.

Suit is also pending on behalf of the Territory against the Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which company executed a bond of \$25,000 on behalf of the Capitol National Bank as a Territorial depository.

A radical change was made by the last legislature in the law regulating the business of surety companies in this Territory, and a new act was passed requiring every company, before transacting business in the Territory, to make a deposit with the treasurer of the Territory of \$50,000 in cash or designated securities. As a result of this law the licenses of all surety companies in the Territory were revoked, and only one company has complied with the provisions of the new law, viz, the American Surety Company of New York.

An important act passed by the legislature was one regulating demurrage and storage charges by the railroads and for the purpose of preventing delays in furnishing cars, and in the transportation and delivery by railroad companies of freight, etc.

Liberal appropriations were made by the legislature for the erection of new buildings at several Territorial educational institutions and for the maintenance of the institutions.

At the general election held on November 8, 1904, there were elected 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.

During the past year there have been issued 652 notarial commissions; 52 requisitions were granted, 28 requisitions honored, and 845 corporations chartered. There was received from insurance by the secretary of the Territory \$15,269.50, and from incorporations, notaries, and miscellaneous items, \$7,896.20.

The total capitalization of railroads chartered during the year was \$116,905. During the year the Territorial treasurer received from other sources than taxation \$502,905.78. At the present time there are 15 depositories holding the public money, all of which is secured by a deposit with the treasurer of Territorial warrants. The amount of cash in the treasury June 30, 1905, was \$612,692.93. The total outstanding warrant indebtedness June 30, 1905, was \$673,804.77.

A consolidated statement of the condition of all of the Territorial banks at the close of business June 1, 1905, shows the capital stock to

be \$2,491,200 and the total deposits \$8,393,110.37. The total number of banks reporting is 257. The average reserve held is 52 per cent, while the legal reserve required is only 25 per cent. There are 95 national banks in operation. The required reserve is 18 per cent. The actual reserve on hand is 44.63 per cent.

A better grade of illuminating oil is sold in the Territory than formerly. The inspections are made very carefully by experienced deputy inspectors, located at tank stations. The total number of barrels of oil and gasoline inspected was 83,104; the total fees collected for inspections were \$8,602.04.

The number of cars of grain inspected for the year ended June 15, 1905, was 1,517, and the fees received were \$530.95. Four assistant

inspectors have been employed during the year.

Considerable wheat is shipped to outside markets, but a large amount is ground for home consumption and the export trade. Fifteen million bushels are required by the seventy-odd mills of the Territory for their use. The demand for the by-products of the mills as stock feed is greater than the supply. Over \$2,500,000 is now invested in the flour-milling business in Oklahoma.

The business of the several fire, life, and casualty insurance companies transacting business in Oklahoma for the year 1904 is, in the main, very satisfactory and shows the companies to be in a prosperous condition. The ratio of loss to premiums collected of the fire insurance companies in this Territory for 1902 was 39 per cent; 1903, 52.2 per cent; 1904, 45.6 per cent.

During the year ended June 30, 1905, the receipts from the rentals of the school lands reached the sum of \$442,975.41, an average of nearly \$1,500 per day. The total gross expenses of the department for the year were \$22,291.99. Deducting from this amount the sum of \$3,881, collected for transfer, rental permits, and other special fees, and paid into the fund, leaves a net expense of \$18,410.99, or about 4 per cent of the proceeds.

The rentals from the lands reserved for common schools are each year divided among all of the school districts of the Territory per capita of school population. Fifteen per cent of the rentals from indemnity lands are returned directly to the school districts from which they are collected, and the balance is turned into the common school fund to be divided per capita throughout the Territory. The receipts from the college lands are divided equally among the seven higher educational institutions of the Territory. The receipts from public building lands are placed in the Territorial treasury to the credit of the public-building fund (which now aggregates \$370,906.69), and the receipts from sections 13 and 33 in Greer County are also placed in the treasury subject to disposition by the legislature of the future State of Oklahoma. The receipts for rentals for the current year will exceed \$500,000.

The finding of oil and gas in large quantities in the vicinity of some of the school lands has caused a demand for leases for oil and gas purposes upon these lands, but in view of the fact that the title to the land still remains in the United States and the oil or gas as mineral is held to be a part of the permanent title, the school-land leasing board did not have authority to make such leases. It is a matter of importance to the Territory that some legislation be enacted by Congress authorizing the leasing of the school and other reserved lands for gas or oil purposes for the benefit of the permanent school fund.

The condition of the health of the people of Oklahoma is good; there have been no epidemics of any kind in the Territory for the year ended

June 30, 1905.

Fifty-three physicians have been granted licenses to practice during the year. There are at present about 800 physicians registered in the Territory. There are also 440 pharmacists and 292 licensed dentists actively engaged in the practice of their professions.

The summer work of the National Guard consisted of regular drills at the home stations of the several organizations. New articles of uniform and equipments were issued to fit out each company. The annual encampment were held at Oklahoma City, October 5 to 12. The military exercises were conducted under the direction of Maj. H. L. Ripley, Eighth U. S. Cavalry. The aggregate attendance of officers and enlisted men was 593. They were given the pay of their grades as established for the Army. The amount thus disbursed, \$4,493.97, was charged to the allotment.

The Territorial Library now has a complete set of the reports of the courts of highest resort in each State and Territory in the Union, also a full line of the latest text-books. Number of books on shelf, 7,413; number of books received in the last year, beginning July 1, 1904, to July 3, 1905, 1,668. The library is insured for \$15,000.

In regard to statehood the governor states:

Oklahoma is qualified for and entitled to statehood. There are in the Territory of Oklahoma approximately 800,000 people. These people have come from every part of the United States and represent the best energies and highest possibilities of citizenship peculiar to any and all of the States of the American Republic.

That the people of this Territory are capable of exercising in the highest degree the rights of government is a fact self-evident to all who are conversant with the social conditions which prevail here, where we have a cosmopolitan citizenship representing the very highest standards of intellectual and moral development.

For years it has been the opinion of the statehood promoters that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory would ultimately be included in the area of one State. An agitation was first commenced in Oklahoma for immediate statehood for this Territory, with the provision that the Indian Territory should be added when conditions would permit. It became evident that Congress would not admit one Territory without the other.

The sentiment now prevailing in Oklahoma is for immediate joint statehood, and a similar sentiment, beyond question, prevails in the Indian Territory. The proposed State will be very rich in natural resources and possibilities along all lines of development.

The question of the admission of the Territory as a State is one wholly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and this Department can, therefore, do no more than direct your attention to the views of the governor in the premises. I deem it my duty, however, to suggest that in the enactment of any legislation looking to the admission of the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a State some provision be made which will effectuate the solemn obligations under which the Government, under its treaties with the Indians of the Indian Territory, agreed to protect them against the evils of the liquor traffic.

Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton town-lot funds.—The details of the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands in Oklahoma, and of the sales of the town lots in Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton, the county seats of Caddo, Kiowa, and Comanche counties, respectively, were fully set forth in my annual report for 1901. Subsequent details relating to administration of the funds derived from said town-lot sales were embodied in my annual reports for 1902, 1903, and 1904.

The condition of the town-lot funds in question at the close of business November 1, 1905, is exhibited by the following statement:

	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Amount re- maining.
		-	
ANADARKO FUND. Caddo County:			
For a county court-house	\$30,000.00	\$8, 414. 10	\$21,585.90
For other county improvements)	44, 745. 46	321,000.90
For maintenance of county government	95, 147. 06	35, 110. 07	15, 291. 53
City of Anadarko;	,	(00,110,00	,
For waterworks	1	43,617.38	1
For schoolhouses	60,000.00	12,896.34	3, 486. 28
	185, 147. 06	144, 783. 35	40, 363. 71
	100,117.00	111,100.00	10,000.71
HOBART FUND,			
Kiowa County:			
For a county court-house	30, 000, 00	3, 544. 61	26, 455. 39
For other county improvements	49, 136, 29	14, 100. 85	10, 225, 88
For maintenance of county government	,	24, 809, 56	}
City of Hobart:	,	f 01 440 M0	,
For waterworks	50,000.00	31,443.70	15, 443, 64
For schoolhouse)	3, 112. 66	J
	129, 136. 29	77, 011. 38	52, 124. 91
LAWTON FUND.			
Comanche County:			
For a county court-house	30, 000. 00	13, 175. 92	16, 824. 08
For other county improvements	230, 574, 67	60, 682.00	140, 689. 37
For maintenance of county government	}	29, 203, 30] =10,000101
City of Lawton			
For waterworks For schoolhouses.	150,000,00	83, 135, 80	10 005 10
For sewers.	150,000.00	5, 634. 74 42, 994. 06	18, 235, 40
TOLSCHICIS		42,994.06	,
	410, 574. 67	234, 825. 82	175, 748, 85

The balances remaining unexpended are subject to various reservations to pay amounts due on contracts and to meet cost of supervision of uncompleted works. No large amounts remain available for additional works, except in the case of Comanche County. The estimated balances which can be used for additional improvements are as follows:

County of Caddo	\$4,000
City of Anadarko	
County of Kiowa No	
City of Hobart	
County of Comanche	
City of Lawton.	

Since the date of my last annual report a number of important public works have been completed. All of the remaining works contracted for are under construction. A brief account, showing the progress of the work since the date of my last annual report, follows:

CADDO COUNTY BRIDGES.—Three new steel highway bridges were completed at a cost, not including supervision, of \$10,631.19. Two others, the contract price of which is \$4,649.59, are under erection and very nearly completed. Six additional bridge sites have been examined and surveyed.

CADDO COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.—A contract for these buildings, to be erected on block No. 50 in the city of Anadarko, was awarded December 8, 1904, and was finally signed and the bond approved on January 25, 1905. Actual construction commenced March 21, and the amount of work done to October 1, 1905, was 42.8 per cent of the whole. The contract price of the court-house is \$26,878 and of the jail, \$11,825. These prices include a heating plant for both buildings and removal and recrection of the jail cells.

Anadarko schoolhouse.—The eight-room school building on block No. 52, Anadarko, was completed January 7, 1905. School sessions were begun in the building on January 9.

Before presentation of the final account on this contract the Department was advised that the contractors had failed to comply with the stipulation in their bond to the effect that the contractor—

shall promptly make payments to all persons supplying him labor and material in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract.

Final payment has therefore been withheld and the Department has endeavored to effect an arrangement that will secure the satisfaction of all just claims in the event of final payment without recourse to the contractor's bond.

The total cost of the building is \$15,112.75.

Anadarko waterworks.—This plant, including additional pipe lines along certain streets, was completed on March 22, 1905. The

work was tested and approved by the engineers and the city informally took possession of the plant. Final payment was made October 17, 1905. The total cost of the works, including the extension, was \$43,617.38. The plant was turned over to the city, formally, on October 26, for maintenance and operation.

Kiowa County court-house and Jail.—A contract for the erection of these buildings, on block No. 21 in the city of Hobart, was awarded December 9, 1904, and was finally signed and the bond

approved February 17. Construction was begun March 23.

The amount of work done to October 1, 1905, was 12.6 per cent of the whole. Progress on these buildings has been very slow, owing to the contractor's failure to obtain until very recently a suitable quality of face brick for this work. A report from the engineer in charge dated October 5, 1905, indicates that a quantity of suitable face brick was obtained about September 25, and bricklaying occurred during the remainder of the month. However, he adds the remark that it will not be possible for the contractor to finish the buildings on time. The time allowed expires March 17, 1906.

The contract price of the court-house is \$27,000, and of the jail, \$11,265. These prices include heating plant and removal and reerection of jail cells.

HOBART WATERWORKS.—This plant was finished about January 2, 1905, was tested and approved, and on August 9, final payment having been made, was turned over to the city formally for maintenance and operation. The total cost of the works was \$48,943.70, of which \$17,500 was paid by the city.

Hobart schoolhouse.—A contract for erecting an eight-room schoolhouse on block No. 10 in Hobart, and one for installing a heating plant therein, were awarded on February 18, 1905, and the contracts were signed and bonds approved on May 8. Construction was begun June 2. On October 1, 1905, about 17.3 per cent of the work had been performed. The contract price of the building is \$14,288, and of the heating plant, \$1,370.

COMANCHE COUNTY BRIDGES.—Twenty-two steel highway bridges in Comanche County have been erected since the date of my last annual report. The contract prices of these amount to \$38,145.77. Sites for 26 additional bridges have been examined and surveyed.

Comanche County court-house and Jail.—A contract for erecting these buildings, on block No. 39 in Lawton, was awarded December 8, 1904, and was signed and bond approved on January 25. Construction began March 9 and was about 60 per cent completed October 1, 1905. The contract price of the court-house is \$25,610 and of the jail \$11,454, the latter including removal and recrection of jail cells.

A separate contract was awarded for a heating plant for these buildings on December 9 and was signed and bond approved on March 17. The contract price of the heating plant is \$1,850.

Lawton schoolhouse.—A contract for erecting an eight-room school-house on block No. 18 in Lawton was awarded February 1, 1905. The contract was signed and bond approved March 15. Construction began April 12, 1905. A separate contract was entered into for a heating plant for this building. The contract price of the building is \$14,288 and of the heating plant \$1,370. The estimate of October 1, 1905, showed the building to be about 39 per cent completed.

Lawton storm-water sewers.—Work on this improvement was begun in November, 1904, and was completed on April 13, 1905. The contract price was \$9,858.75, which was reduced to \$9,429.10 by changes made during construction.

Lawton sanitary sewers.—Work on this improvement was begun in October, 1904, and was completed September 4, 1905. The contract price was \$32,199.06, which will be modified somewhat by changes made during construction.

Porto Rico.

Commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico.—Section 24 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," 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.

The commissioner of the interior, J. S. Elliott, reports that he assumed charge of the department on February 9, 1905.

The roads under maintenance by the insular government at the end of the year had an aggregate length of 662 kilometers, as against 518.2 kilometers for the preceding year; and the total amount spent upon the same during the year was \$193,021.17, as against \$193,737.37 for the preceding year. This was an excess of \$2,341.17 over the appropriation for this year, the excess having been obtained by transferring to the repair and maintenance fund money saved in office force salaries. The cost of maintenance per kilometer was reduced from \$373.87 during the previous year to \$291.57 during the present year, notwithstanding the fact that the amount of broken stone placed upon the roads per kilometer was increased during the present year.

Important administrative changes in the bureau of public works were made during the year. Formerly the field work on the roads

was directly under 3 district engineers, respectively located at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, to whom 17 "sobrestantes," or upper foremen, reported. Under the latter there were 35 "capataces," or under foremen, each "capataz" looking after some 20 kilometers of road.

In March, 1905, the above-described system of superintendence was materially modified, and on the resignation of the 3 district engineers and the 17 sobrestantes, their combined duties were turned over to 7 traveling inspectors, who thus come in direct contact with the 35 subordinate foremen, over whom they have absolute control. The inspectors' time is spent in patrolling their roads and keeping an eye on the subordinates, to whom they assign each particular piece of work, and they alone are held responsible.

A general system of daily reports from the 35 foremen direct to the superintendent of public works was also adopted. These reports consist of postal cards already printed, so that the addition of a few words will tell exactly what the foreman is doing with his men and the cost of the day's work; also whether the inspector has been over that part of the road system. At the same time the inspector sends in a daily report.

These cards, when received in San Juan, are studied and the gist of their contents transferred to sheets of paper that hang on boards on the commissioner's desk. Each sheet will carry two months' work, and the reports are carefully examined every day by some one in authority. This double-report system, checked by frequent inspection trips by the upper officials, has produced very good results, the saving during the last three months of the fiscal year having been \$12,372.16. The commissioner estimates that some \$60,000 will be saved from the appropriation of \$200,000 during the next fiscal year, and the amount thus saved, it is expected, will be used in the replacing of two important bridges, one at Carolina, and the other over the Caguitas River, near Caguas. Advertisements requesting proposals for the iron work for these bridges have already been published in the United States and in Porto Rico.

The commissioner states that he also hopes to save considerable sums in the future by the use of gravel, where available, in the place of broken stone.

With regard to the trust fund, being the refund of customs revenue collected on importations from Porto Rico into the United States prior to the establishment of civil government, and appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the people of Porto Rico, there was expended during the year for the construction and repair of roads from this fund the sum of \$162,808.92, representing portions of allotments previously made. The length of roads built during the year from this fund was 82.9 kilometers.

The commissioner earnestly recommends the appropriation of \$275,000 a year for the next four years for the construction of new roads and bridges, chiefly in the coffee districts, and states in detail

the purposes for which such appropriations are required.

The total receipts of the bureau of insular telegraphs during the year were \$35,855.79, as against \$29,979.72 for the preceding year. The commissioner states, however, that the privilege of sending free messages has been greatly abused, there having been a considerable increase in such messages during the year. As a result of this a rule will be adopted October 1, 1905, limiting the privilege of free messages to the insular police, the officers of the Army and Navy, and members of the legislature on legislative business. The other government departments and bureaus will be charged half rates on all messages. The budget of the telegraph service for the year amounted to \$58,808. There are 832 kilometers of wire and 46 stations.

The public lands, as now known, seem to date back to a decree of the King of Spain dated January 14, 1778, when such lands were given to the people of the island as a whole in exchange for the keeping up by them of certain militia and war vessels. In 1811 a certain Junta de Terrenos Baldios turned these lands over to private individuals on the condition that the lands should be cultivated by the grantees, otherwise to revert to the people. What was left and what reverted to the island make up the so-called public lands.

The commissioner states that the lands have been examined and classified only to a limited extent, and nothing definite is known as to their value or even their exact location. It is supposed that there are some 80,000 acres in about 500 lots. He recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 for making a survey, examination, and valuation of the lands. Accompanying the report is a map showing the probable loca-

tion of the public lands.

But three ports in the island—San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez—collect harbor fees. The aggregate amount collected during the year was \$23,106.65, as against \$21,369.05 for the preceding year. Four hundred and seventy-five steam and 60 sailing vessels entered the port of San Juan during the year. At Ponce the number was 204 steam vessels and 68 sailing vessels, and the number entering Mayaguez was 144 steam and 50 sail.

Considerable work was done during the year in the maintenance and repair of public buildings, under annual appropriations for that purpose, and also from the permanent trust fund created by Congress.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR PORTO RICO.

Section 25 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," provides as follows:

That the commissioner of education shall superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico, and all disbursements on account thereof must be approved by him; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor as may be required by the Commissioner of Education of the United States, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress.

The report of Dr. Roland P. Falkner, the commissioner of education for Porto Rico, shows continued progress in the educational work of the island. Beginning with 733 schools in 1901, the first year of civil government, and 23,453 pupils in average daily attendance, there has been a steady progress until the year just closed, which showed 1,104 schools, with 45,201 pupils in attendance.

The statistical summary for the year is as follows:

1.	Number of pupils enrolled in all schools, including special schools: White—	
	Males	29, 990
	Females	21, 265
	Total	51, 255
	Colored—	
	Males	10,256
	Females	7, 344
	Total	17,600
	White and colored—	
	Males	40, 246
	Females	28, 609
	Total	68, 855
	Reenrollments or duplicates	5, 632
	Total number of different pupils actually enrolled	63,223
	Total number of different pupils actually enrolled in the common	
	schools	59, 042
	Total number of different pupils actually enrolled in the special	4 101
ຄ	schools. Average daily attendance during the year for the whole island in the	4, 181
۷.	common schools	42, 989. 27
	Average daily attendance during the year in the special schools	2, 212. 10
	Average daily attendance during the year in all schools	45, 201. 37
3.	Average number of days each school was actually kept:	,
	Common schools	159
	Special schools	147
4.	Maximum number of buildings in use for schools during the year	
	(town, 149; rural, 515; agricultural, 11)	675
υ.	Estimated value of all insular school buildings ^a . Annual rental of hired buildings.	\$556, 026. 34 64, 347. 97
6.	Number of pupils enrolled in public high schools	151
٥.		101

7. Total number of different teachers employed in the common schools	
during the year:	•
White—	200
Males.	620 422
Females	
Total	1,042
Colored—	
Males	57
Females	44
Total	101
White and colored—	
Males	677
Females	466
Total	1, 143
Total number of different teachers employed in the special schools during	-,
the year	67
Total number of different teachers employed in all schools during the	
year	1,210
8. The monthly salary of teachers, as fixed by law, during the year 1904-5 has been as follows: ^b	
Rural teachers— Second class	30, 00
Third class	25, 00
Graded teachers—	20.00
Second class	50, 00
Third class	45. 00
Principal—	
Second class	75.00
Third class	70.00
To all of which amounts are added allowances for house rent, as	
follows:	
Rural teachers not less than \$3 nor more than	8.00
Graded, principal and special-work teachers not less than \$10 nor more than	15.00
9. Total expenditures for school purposes, 1904–5:	10.00
By insular government	655, 940. 90
By local governments.	220, 364. 26
	876, 305. 16
Total	070, 000. 10

For the past two years there has been no marked advance in the funds available for school purposes, but the influence of the schools has been extended, as the increased attendance for the year demonstrates. In the common schools there was a stationary number of schools, but there was an increase of 3,061 in the average daily attendance, a result obtained by greater diligence in the enrollment and a greater regularity in the school work.

a Including every expense incurred within the last six years in connection with the acquisition of property by the insular government and with the erection and maintenance of school buildings.

^b Special teachers as per special contract.

High schools are maintained in the cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez and had an average attendance of 106 pupils, as compared with 78 in the preceding year. The schools at Ponce and Mayaguez have been organized on a very modest basis, but that of San Juan has been more ambitious in its organization, and economies have been effected for the coming year which will not detract from its usefulness. While naturally more expensive than the common schools, the maintenance of these schools involves no large expenditures—less than \$12,000 was spent for salaries—and these institutions round out the educational system.

Industrial schools maintained at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Guayama provided for the education of 476 pupils, as compared with 362 in the preceding year. Unfortunately these schools have not met the same measure of popular approval as the other schools. There has been a feeling among the people that the schools were expensively organized, and this led the legislature to curtail appropriations for the coming year. An effort will be made to meet this criticism by a plan of organization, which shall extend the benefits of the school to a larger number of pupils and reduce the per capita cost of instruction.

Agricultural schools and night schools have been conducted on the same basis as in previous years with satisfactory results. The supervisory force now consists of 19 district superintendents, under the general direction of the chief of the division of supervision and statistics. The latter is in constant touch with the district superintendents by regular reports, correspondence, and by personal inspection of the schools of the various districts. The supervisory force meets together in an annual conference for the discussion of matters of an administrative and professional character.

Teachers' institutes were conducted in each of the school districts in the month of April, according to plans carefully prepared in advance, and under the charge of officials from the office, the normal school, and San Juan High School as institute directors. They were well attended, and a marked spirit of interest was evinced by the teachers.

Work is in progress in the revision of the course of study with a view to a closer approximation to the needs of the people, and a new course of study for rural schools has been prepared and has been in successful operation since January, 1905.

Suitable text-books are much needed in the schools of Porto Rico. Those in use are generally translations of standard works in use in the public schools of the United States. But they are far from being satisfactory, as they have sprung from an environment which is foreign to the child and contain allusions and references which are unfamiliar to him and impede his progress. While the difficulty can not be wholly surmounted until books have been prepared with special

reference to the needs of the schools, it can be minimized by a judicious selection of books. To secure this end a representative committee was appointed to review all books in use and possible substitutes, and its valuable report will be a guide in future purchases. In the meantime a number of publishers have interested themselves in the problem of supplying special books, and it is hoped that before long there will be a marked improvement in this matter.

Efforts to spread the knowledge of English among the Porto Rican teachers have not been remitted in the slightest; regular instruction is given throughout the year, and the results shown by the final examinations were very satisfactory. A special examination of the ability of the more advanced teachers to give their instruction in the English language resulted in 54 persons successfully meeting the test. To further stimulate interest in English, summer classes in English, with daily sessions, were organized in August, 1905; the attendance of over 500 teachers at these purely voluntary classes is a pleasing testimony of the interest which is felt in English by the Porto Rican teachers.

In like manner the interest of the American teachers in acquiring a knowledge of the Spanish language has been encouraged by outlining courses of study and providing the necessary text-books. At the close of the year examinations were held in elementary and advanced Spanish, and special certificates were issued to those who successfully passed them.

The supply of teachers competent for the work of the schools is a serious problem in the future development of the school system. The needs for some time to come can not be supplied by the normal school alone, and other sources of supply must be looked to. Examination for teachers' certificates has heretofore been the main avenue of entrance to the teacher's calling; recent results are not encouraging. There is no adequate preparation for such examination, especially in the professional subjects. Through successive examinations the supply of qualified persons has gradually been exhausted. Some means must be taken which will not only encourage persons to take the examinations for teachers' licenses, but also fit them to do so. A plan for special and temporary licenses as practice teachers, with obligation to pursue studies fitting the holders for the examinations, would probably give good results.

In the local administration of schools the most important event of the year was the establishment of a uniform system of accounting and audit for the financial operations of the boards. This has been of substantial benefit in the more orderly administration of local school affairs.

With the gradual diminishing of the trust fund available for school construction, it has been necessary to curtail the building operations,

and one result has been an increased attention to detail and improvement in the character of buildings constructed. Four graded-school buildings were completed during the year, which are more pleasing architecturally and better adapted to the needs of the schools than those of an earlier date. A number of smaller rural schools have also been completed.

In conclusion, the commissioner endeavors to answer the question how far the present school system meets the educational needs of the island. It is indeed true that only 18.6 per cent of the population of school age is enrolled in the schools; the comparison, however, with the legal school population, never very satisfactory, is peculiarly inapplicable to Porto Rico. Such a comparison implies that a perfect school enrollment would mean the education of every child in the community from the age of 5 to that of 18. This is very far from being attained anywhere, and certainly would not be expected in Porto Rico. In order to determine what is the normal school population with which the enrollment should be compared, it is necessary to consider a variety of factors. Figures are adduced for the United States showing the division of the pupils among the several grades, from which it appears that the average school life of the American child is considerably short of the eight years for which primary instruction is provided. In Porto Rico the falling off in the upper grades is even more marked than in the United States.

Further considerations are drawn from the character of the schools. A large part of the population is served by the rural schools in which a single teacher directs the work of all the pupils. Experience has amply demonstrated that more than three grades can not be simultaneously conducted, and hence three years fixes the limit of the school work in such schools. Instead, therefore, of comparing the school enrollment with the population of 5 to 18 years of age, it would be far more appropriate to make the comparison with the population of 8 to 10 years.

In the towns the problem is more complicated. Here a longer term of schooling is at least possible. A close study of the actual attendance in the schools leads to the opinion that an average schooling of four years' duration would meet the needs of the town population for an elementary education; here, therefore, comparison of enrollment could properly be made with the population of 8 to 11 years of age.

It appears from calculations made by the United States Census Office that the population of school age in Porto Rico is 365,294, but the population of 8 to 10 in the rural districts and from 8 to 11 in the towns amounts to approximately 93,000, and for this number an adequate school system should make provision. Actually there were in

the past year some 62,000 pupils enrolled and 45,000 in average daily attendance.

Summarizing, it appears that towns comprising 23 per cent of the total population have some 80 per cent of their needs supplied, rural regions comprising 55 per cent of the population have nearly 50 per cent of their needs supplied, while other rural regions comprising 22 per cent of the population are wholly unprovided with schools.

The problem is, therefore, in part to supply schools, in part to secure a larger attendance. Without increased resources nothing can be done in the former direction, but a watchful administration can accomplish much in the latter; progress has been made and more is looked for. The commissioner further states that interest in educational matters is widespread, schools are in a healthy condition, and the authorities and the public can be relied upon to give them all the support which the resources of the island permit.

INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES IN THE TERRITORIES.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1104), the President was authorized to appoint, at an annual salary of \$2,000 each, a mine inspector in each organized and unorganized territory of the United States wherein were located coal mines the aggregate output of which was in excess of 1,000 tons per annum. Appropriation is now made annually by Congress for two such inspectors, one in the Indian Territory and the other in the Territory of New Mexico.

Indian Territory.—William Cameron, the mine inspector, reports the opening of some important new fields during the year.

Careful and thorough inspection was made of the various mines during the year, although the constantly widening field of operations rendered this a difficult task. A number of special investigations were made at the request of the miners, principally with regard to ventilation and escape ways. In general, the officers of the mines have given hearty support to the efforts of the inspector to improve the conditions under which the miners work. In the few cases where there has been delay in carrying out suggestions it has been owing to the neglect of minor officers at the mines, and when such neglect has been called to the attention of the principal officials of the operating companies prompt action has been taken to remedy the defect.

The additional escape ways required by the Department in shaft No. 7 of the Rock Island Coal Company, at Hartshorne, Ind. T., and in shafts Nos. 4 and 12 of the Southwestern Development Company, at Coalgate, Ind. T., have been completed.

On March 14, 1905, an application was made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Company for eighteen months' time in which to provide an additinoal escape way in their mine No. 19, near Wilbur-

ton, Ind. T. April 6, 1905, the Department granted the company one year within which to perform the work in question.

The production of coal for the year ended June 30, 1905, was 2,970,961 tons, a decrease from the output of the preceding year of 349,096 tons. The value of the output was \$5,398,589, as against \$6,375,453 for the preceding year; and the average selling price at the mine was \$1.818, as against \$1.923 during the previous year. The production of coke during the year was 41,192 tons, as against 50,210 tons during the previous year.

The decrease in production is attributed chiefly to a falling off in the demand, which was due partly to the increasing use of oil for steam purposes and partly to the fact that the mild winter in the Southwest left dealers and consumers with large stocks of coal on hand in the spring of 1904.

Fourteen new mines were opened during the year and 22 were abandoned, leaving 109 mines in operation at the end of the year. In spite of this decrease in number of openings, the productive capacity of the mines in the Territory was increased during the year, as the mines which were abandoned were small openings with little or no production, while the new openings were larger and better equipped. With a better demand, the output of coal in the Territory could be greatly increased.

The average number of men and boys employed in the mines during the year was as follows:

Men and boys over 16, underground	6,373
Boys under 16, underground	
Men and boys over 16, above-ground	
Boys under 16, above-ground.	
boys under 10, above-ground	
Total	7,637

The average for the previous year was 8,260, thus showing a reduction of 623 during the present year.

There have been no serious labor troubles during the year. A new agreement embodying a scale of wages and new rules and regulations was adopted at a meeting of the miners and operators held at Pittsburg, Kans., August 19, 1904. This agreement is to remain in force until March 1, 1906.

The inspector continued his efforts to secure the adoption of rules governing the use of powder and shots in the mines so as to prevent the occurrence of accidents caused by windy or blown-out shots, "firing off the solid," or the use of defective and inferior powder, as well as from the careless storage of explosives. Chiefly as a result of the inspector's efforts, a meeting of representatives of the miners and the operators was held at South McAlester, Ind. T., December 1, 1904, at which the inspector was present by invitation. At this meeting

new rules governing the use of powder and the method of shot firing in the district were adopted, a copy of which will be found in the report of the inspector for the present year.

While these rules were not all that could be desired they would, if properly carried out, have been productive of great good. Unfortunately, however, the rules are frequently violated or disregarded by both miners and operators, and in some instances the results of this neglect have been disastrous.

In the report will be found an interesting description of some tests of a new and apparently safe explosive, which, it is said, has been used in a few cases by shot firers in the Territory.

The number of accidents in the mines during the year was 114, of which 44 were fatal. This is an increase over the previous year of 15 accidents and 14 deaths. The greatest increase was in the accidents due to gas explosions, of which there were 23 during the past year, as against 9 during the year preceding. The inspector states that many, if not all, of the accidents from this cause were due to a violation of the rules by the workmen, who from familiarity with danger become careless and frequently take unnecessary risks. The accidents to pit cars were also frequent, owing to the steep and pitching nature of the veins. Many accidents also resulted from shot firing, either from using windy or blown-out shots, or defective powder, or from "firing off the solid." This latter pernicious practice it seems almost impossible to abolish, and even the newly adopted regulations do not appear to have stamped it out.

Recommendations are made for new legislation as follows: (1) Requiring mine operators to notify the inspector when a new opening is made or an old opening abandoned; (2) requiring operators to submit at regular intervals, and particularly upon the abandonment of an opening, a plan or map of every mine under their management; (3) regulating the character and use of explosives in mines, as well as the quality of oil for lamps; (4) regulating the time to be occupied by shot firers in performing their duties, and prohibiting the hasty and reckless firing of shots.

New Mexico.—Jo E. Sheridan, mine inspector, reports that the requirement of the act of Congress providing for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories has been strictly enforced. The managers and officials of the principal mines have given voluntary and earnest aid to and cooperation with the mine inspector in the enforcement of the law in the mines.

There are no labor troubles at the mines throughout the Territory, and there is every indication that the Territory will be free of such disturbances during the ensuing fiscal year.

The production of coal has been greater than in any preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that the production was greatly lessened by

lack of transportation facilities, caused by washouts on the railroads during the months of September, October, and November, 1904.

The net production of coal shipped from the mines was 1,610,210 tons, an increase of 15,626 tons over the preceding fiscal year. The estimated value of the net tonnage marketed, \$2,272,616.10.

Sixteen hundred and eight men were employed underground and 435 men outside—total, 2,043 men; 52 boys were employed underground and 37 outside—total, 89 boys. Total number of men and boys employed at the mines, 2,132.

The percentage of fatalities have been far less than ever before in this Territory, five fatal accidents having occurred during the year; 2.34

per each thousand persons employed.

The production of coal from the mines of New Mexico was restricted by lack of demand for the product. The mines of New Mexico with the present equipment and development could readily produce ten or twenty times as much.

At present the fuel oils of California and Texas replace the coal of New Mexico to the amount of 1,000,000 tons per annum and the production of coal is restricted to that extent from that cause.

The production of coke amounted to 76,737 tons, an increase of 40,937 tons over the production of the previous fiscal year. The estimated value of the coke at the ovens is \$3 per ton, or an aggregate value of \$230,211. The production of coke in the future will be much greater. There are at present only 209 ovens in operation in New Mexico, but 300 additional ovens are now in course of construction, and this number will probably be increased to 500 new ovens.

At Raton the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad Company has built a portion of their projected line which connects the mines on Johnson and Barela mesas with the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, which has acquired title to the coal areas upon the Maxwell land grant, has announced that it will build a railroad to connect the mines with the Colorado Southern at Des Moines, N. Mex.

Two mines were abandoned during the year and six new mines put in operation and several new prospect shafts opened which only need development to become producing mines.

To make effective the act of March 3, 1891, for the protection of miners, a close and constant supervision of all coal mines in continuous operation has been maintained. The air entering and traveling through the mines has been carefully measured and followed to the several working faces to see that it was properly distributed and traveling with sufficient velocity and volume. Old gobs, which might give vent to noxious gases, have been carefully examined and where necessary stoppings built to cut off connection with the portions of the mine in active operation.

Particular care and attention has been given to try and obviate dangers from coal dust and instructions to that effect frequently issued to all mine officials.

Safety lamps in use at gaseous mines were carefully examined and machinery, cars, cables, etc., regularly inspected. Careful attention was given and inquiry made as to the habits and customs of miners and other employees in and about the mine and every care taken to see that they might not be injured by their own negligence or carelessness of their fellow-employees.

The mine inspector again recommends that the law be amended so as to make the miner as well as the mine owner responsible for dereliction of duty whereby the safety of fellow-workmen or his own safety may be imperiled; that it be further amended so as to permit of the substitution of telephones for metal speaking tubes in all shafts or slopes whenever practicable, as affording better protective means.

He calls special attention to the necessity for the adoption of such measures as will eliminate the probability of coal-dust explosions, which are now of such frequent occurrence in all of the central, southern, and western coal-producing States, as also the same danger is ever imminent in the coal mines in the Territories. So general is this danger and so great has been the loss of life from this cause that effective measures to counteract this danger are well worthy the attention of the Government. He recommends that a commission of experts in the manufacture 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.

With the same end in view he suggests that restrictions be placed upon miners in regard to "shooting off the solid," or shooting coal without any preparatory coal cutting or undermining, whereby the force of the explosion is projected in the direction of the mouth of the drill hole, thus frequently producing blown-out shots, from which cause a majority of dust explosions originate.

The inspector again directs attention to the desirability of having made a geological survey of the Territory for the purpose of identifying more accurately the coal-bearing areas, and expresses the opinion that such survey would also be of great utility to the operators in metalliferous mining.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The Yellowstone National Park, set aside by act of March 1, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 32), is located in the States of Montana and Wyoming and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The average altitude is about 8,000 feet.

The report of Maj. John Pitcher, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. Army, acting superintendent, shows that the interest of the public in the park is steadily increasing, the past year having the greatest number of visitors at any time since the creation of the reservation. The entire boundary line of the park has now been carefully surveyed, but it is necessary that it be marked in such a way that a person unfamiliar with the country could not cross it without being aware of the fact. The acting superintendent considers this work of the greatest importance and reiterates the recommendation in his last annual report that a wide swath be cut through the forest along the entire boundary line wherever timber exists, that additional monuments be set up wherever the country is open, and that adequate appropriation be made for the purpose.

The alfalfa field, which was planted last year on both sides of the road leading through the archway at the park entrance near the town of Gardiner, has proved a great success. This field, which is irrigated by water from the reservation, not only presents a very pleasing sight to tourists on entering the archway, but has yielded about 100 tons of fine hay, which has been stacked and will afford an ample supply of feed during the winter for antelope and other game and prevent them

from leaving the park in search of food.

During the season 12 young Sequoia trees (Sequoia gigantea), by direction of the Department, were shipped to the park from the Sequoia and General Grant National Park, Cal. Six of these trees were planted near the Roosevelt Arch and the remainder on the plateau at Mammoth Hot Springs. These trees, if they can be successfully grown in this park, will be of great interest to tourists.

The telephone system, so far as administration and policing of the park is concerned, is incomplete and in an unsatisfactory condition. The superintendent renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the Government construct a line running directly to all its stations throughout the reservation so as to be entirely independent of the lines of the Yellowstone Park Association which, in part, it is now compelled to use. The telephone lines of this corporation are used not only in connection with the administration of its hotels, but in the management of the transportation companies and in a great measure by the public. They have been placed in excellent condition during the past season. The telegraph service in the park, which is likewise maintained by this association, is of great assistance in the administrative work in the park.

During the past summer the United States Fish Commission planted a large number of brook trout in Ice Lake, Swan Lake, Gibbon River, and the headwaters of Gardiner River. At the hatchery at West Thumb of the Yellowstone Lake over 5,000,000 eggs of black spotted

trout were collected and distributed at various points in the United States.

Regarding the game in the park, their habits, condition, variety, number, their treatment and the results thereof, the acting superintendent gives the following interesting account:

The proper time to see and study the wild animals of the park is during the winter, or after the snow has fallen on the mountains to such a depth as to drive them down into the lower country. Up to the present time there have been no proper accommodations in the park during the winter for taking care of those who would like to come in at that season, but in the near future it is probable that this trouble will be remedied by the building of a suitable hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, within 5 miles of the main entrance of the park. After the snow has fallen it is not necessary to go any farther into the park than this point in order to see all of the wild animals that are to be found within its limits at any season, with the exception of the bear. It has been only within the last two or three years that these animals could be seen in such close proximity to the Mammoth Hot Springs, and the reasons for this fact are due to a few simple changes in the park management, as follows:

First. No dogs are allowed to run at large in the park, and when they are brought in by campers or others passing through they must be carried in wagons and kept tied up when in camp. It is a fact that any kind of a dog running at large, while he will probably do no harm to the game, will run it all out of the section where it is ranging.

Second. A fence about 4 miles long has been built along the northern line of the park, which excludes all stock that for a number of years has grazed within the limits of the park and completely used up the grass, which is now preserved for the wild animals. No stock of any kind is now permitted to run at large in the vicinity of the Mammoth Hot Springs, and where they formerly grazed during the summer elk and deer can now be seen feeding during the winter.

In order to be successful in keeping wild game on any reserve, it is absolutely necessary either to preserve their natural feed for them or to supply them with hay, and even where the natural supply of feed is preserved, it is well to have a supply of hay on hand, in order to help out the weaker animals each spring, for there is always a period when the old grass is nearly all gone and before the new grass is ready for use which is very trying for all wild animals. It is for this reason that an effort has been made to a limited extent in the park to feed certain kinds of game each spring. The animals so fed are the sheep, the deer, and the antelope, and the results have been remarkable in at least two ways—it has rendered them exceedingly tame and caused them to recognize man as their friend instead of an enemy; and while they will not permit one to touch them, they can be approached within a reasonable distance at any time without their showing the least sign of fear. It has also resulted in a great improvement in their physical condition, and starts them off in the spring, when the females are about to have their young, in such good shape that few are lost from any cause.

Three years ago a deer was seldom seen anywhere about the Mammoth Hot Springs, and only occasionally a few tracks could be seen in the snow, showing where they had crossed over the parade ground of Fort Yellowstone during the night. As a matter of experiment, and with a hope that some of these animals which passed through the post might be induced to come around where they could be seen, a few bales of alfalfa hay were scattered about the parade ground. The result was remarkable, for on the second day after the hay had been put out about a dozen blacktail deer appeared. The next day this number was doubled, and from day to day the number increased, until finally they numbered considerably over 100. It was extremely interesting to see how quickly these animals lost all fear of human beings,

and even when the evening gun is fired within 100 yards of them they pay little or no attention to it, but show much more interest in the lowering of the flag from the staff, which is located in the center of the feeding ground.

The mountain sheep, which are supposed to be the wildest of all of our western animals, have also shown the same friendly disposition under the same conditions and have become even tamer and more fearless than the deer. These animals are becoming very rare and are difficult to find in any section of the country. It is therefore desirable that the few in the park should be carefully preserved, and their number increased as rapidly as possible. There are now about 100 of these animals that make their home at all times entirely within the limits of the park.

Next to the mountain sheep the antelope are probably the most interesting and attractive animals that we have in the park, and, like the sheep, they are rapidly disappearing throughout the West. The park herd consists of about 1,500 animals, and seems to be increasing in numbers quite rapidly. This increase is due to the fact that they are protected not only in the park, but throughout the State of Montana. The summer range for the antelope is well up on the Yellowstone River and entirely within the park, and in old days their winter range extended far down the Yellowstone, and they seldom remained in this section after the first heavy fall of snow. The valley of the Yellowstone north of the park is now completely taken up by ranchers, and their wire fences running in every direction have completely shut off the old winter range of the antelope, and they are now compelled to remain at all times entirely within the limits of the park or very close to its borders. Last fall 800 antelope were counted upon the alfalfa field near Gardiner, and at the same time a number of smaller bands could be seen in the foothills above the field and on the slopes of Mount Everts, on the opposite side of the Gardiner River.

The elk are by far the most numerous of all the large game and it is a very difficult matter to determine exactly, or even approximately, how many there are. During the summer nearly all of the elk pertaining to the neighboring sections of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, range entirely within the limits of the park; but during the winter it is probable that at least one-half of this entire number goes out into the neighboring States, but, owing to the rapid settlement of the country and the consequent decrease in the amount of feed, their outside or winter range is decreasing from year to year, and each year they show a greater inclination to remain within or near the borders of the park.

Few people know or realize that each year the bull elk shed their wonderful antlers. Many of these shed antlers have been collected from time to time and are used as fences for protecting the lawns about the Mammoth Hot Springs, but their use for such purposes has been discouraged for the reason that the average tourist, seeing them lying about in such numbers, imagines that there has been a terrible slaughter of elk in the park. The bull elk begin shedding their horns usually about the 1st of March, but sometimes they lose them much earlier, and others carry them until sometime in May. During the period when they are shedding and while the new horns are growing, the bulls are usually found in bands of various sizes, separated entirely from the cows and living peaceably among themselves. Later on, when their horns become fully developed, which is about the last of September, a change comes over their peaceful natures; they separate and are ready for a fight at any time. This is the beginning of the rutting season, and each bull makes an effort to gather into a herd all of the cows that he can persuade to stay with him, and it is the most interesting period during which to study the habits of the elk. The bulls are easily located at this season by their whistling. This is a peculiarly weird sound, which commences with a high, shrill whistle and ends with a roar. It is apparently used as a call for his band of cows or a challenge to other bulls. It is frequently answered by the younger bulls, which roam about some distance away from the herd of cows, but the challenge to fight is seldom accepted.

A large band of elk, some 400 or 500 in number, makes its winter home close to the Mammoth Hot Springs. As long as the condition of the snow will permit, they remain on the south side of the ridge just back of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, but occasionally they can be seen trooping down from this ridge, passing within a few hundred yards of the hotel, on their way to a lower feeding ground, and whenever this happens, it is said, you can look out for a big snowstorm. In passing from one feeding ground to another the elk frequently encounter very deep snow, and this they pass through in single file, the strongest of the bulls taking the lead so as to break the trail, the leaders falling out one after another as they become exhausted.

There are a number of moose in the park, but they are seldom seen, as they range chiefly along the upper Yellowstone River and in the southeastern corner of the park, which is a very inaccessible country at present, owing to the lack of roads or trails. The killing of these animals is now prohibited in the State of Wyoming, and it is hoped that they will rapidly increase in numbers and also move farther up into the park.

When the park was first set aside as a Government reserve there was quite a large herd of buffalo within its limits, but as there was no law or regulation prohibiting hunting for a number of years after its establishment, this herd was soon reduced to a very small one, and what was left of it was driven back into the most inaccessible part of the park and into an exceedingly unfavorable country for buffalo to winter There are now about 30 of these animals left, and they have been located for a number of years on the head of Pelican Creek. The only way that they can keep alive during the winter is by grazing on the few places kept open by the hot springs, for their range is very high and snow falls there very deep and remains until late in the spring. They could be driven out of that locality and possibly a few of them caught up, but it is more than likely that a greater part of them would be killed in the attempt. Instead of attempting to catch up the old ones, men are sent out early in the spring for the purpose of capturing the young calves, which are brought into Mammoth Hot Springs, raised by a domestic cow, and then turned out in an inclosure with the tame herd. With a view to preventing the buffalo from becoming extinct, in the year 1902 Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose of starting a new herd in the park. With this fund a herd of 21 animals was purchased and the necessary inclosures in which to keep them were constructed. The herd purchased consisted of 3 bulls from the Goodnight herd of Texas and 18 cows from the Allard herd of Montana. One of the bulls was turned out with the wild herd on Pelican Creek with a view to introducing new blood in that herd, but he wandered away from them last winter and died on the edge of Yellowstone Lake near the Thumb Station. The increase in this new herd has been exceedingly encouraging, and, including the 3 calves which have been caught up from the wild herd, it now consists of 44 animals, which is more than double the number with which we started.

The beavers are certainly increasing rapidly throughout the park, and to-day the signs of their work can be seen along every stream. These exceedingly interesting and valuable little fur-bearing animals have become almost extinct in the greater part of the United States, and should it ever become desirable to restock any section a sufficient number of these animals can, with the permission of the Interior Department, be provided for the purpose.

The bears are about the only animals that the summer tourist can not fail to see, and they are always a great source of amusement and interest to them. It is a difficult matter to make some of the tourists realize that the bears in the park are wild, and that it is a dangerous matter to trifle with them. The black and the brown bear are exceedingly afraid of the grizzly, and with good cause, for they will kill and eat the young of the black and the brown whenever they can get hold of them. It is said

the grizzly will also eat its own cubs, and for this reason the females always desert the males when they have their young and keep away until the cubs are large enough to take care of themselves.

The question of the advisability of extending the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park so as to include portions of the forest reservation on the east and south of the park as the best means of affording protection to the large game thereon, particularly during the winter season, has heretofore been very thoroughly discussed. The subject, however, is one of such importance that I deem it my duty to again call attention to the matter, and to most earnestly urge the early enactment by Congress of appropriate legislation. Steps heretofore taken looking to legislative action in the premises are set forth in reports of the Secretary of the Interior for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, wherein, among other things, it was stated:

Under date of February 1, 1898, there was transmitted to Congress a report made on the 12th of January, 1898, by Col. S. B. M. Young, Third U. S. Cavalry, then acting superintendent of the park, recommending the extension of the limits of the park, and submitting a draft of a bill with a view to carrying the same into effect.

The boundaries as suggested in said bill, which are indicated on a map accompanying the same, would extend the limits of the park so as to embrace the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, which lies on the east and south boundaries of the park, and comprises about 1,914 square miles; all that portion of the Teton Forest Reserve lying east of the summit of the Teton Range and comprising about 1,050 square miles and adjoining the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve on the south, together with an unreserved area of about 30 square miles at the southwest corner of the park, in Idaho, and an unreserved area of about 260 square miles at the northwest corner, in Montana.

In the forest reserves are fine bodies of timber, which it is important should be preserved from fires because of its value as timber, as well as the protection to watersheds and against fires running into the park.

It is reported that during the winter months the large game from the National Park herd roam to a very considerable extent in the areas proposed to be included within the park, and they should have all protection possible from destruction by marauders, who are constantly on the watch for game as it roams out of the park limits. The State game laws are applicable to the forest reserves, and for this reason it is impracticable to prevent the killing of game in the reserves in the same manner and to the same extent as it is prohibited in the park. The superior discipline of regular troops makes a more effective patrol than the civil forest officers, and cavalry can cover a greater extent of territory with more expedition and is better able to cope with trespassers than are forest rangers.

In view of the importance of protecting this country, which has an international reputation on account of its scenic beauties, and to throw additional safeguards about the big game whose natural home is in the National Park, and to protect more effectually the timber embraced in the forest reserves adjoining the park, I think it a wise policy that the additional areas herein described be embraced in and placed under the laws and management relating to the Yellowstone National Park.

On March 18, 1902, papers were transmitted to Congress (House of Representatives Docket 500, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session) tending to show that the large game—moose, elk, deer, antelope,

mountain sheep, etc.—which have their summer range within the Yellowstone National Park, drift out of that reserve in the fall, seeking a winter range for food, into the forest reserve which abuts the park on the south and the east, and that while in that country the animals are ruthlessly slain in large numbers by pot hunters and others for their heads, teeth, pelts, and meat, and a form of bill was transmitted providing for the extension of the limits of the Yellowstone National Park so as to include a portion of the above-mentioned forest reservation.

It is reported that at the last session of the legislature of the State of Wyoming there was set aside and designated as a game preserve a tract of land extending 25 miles south of the park, along nearly its entire southern boundary. This will doubtless tend to the preservation of game in Wyoming and aid in the protection of game coming from the park, but in my judgment the fact that this State law has been enacted does not obviate the necessity for the inclusion of a portion of the forest reservation above mentioned within the metes and bounds of the park and the extension thereover of the laws relating to the reservation under which game can in every way be protected.

Attention has heretofore been invited to the advisability of the purchase of additional buffalo for the park, but no appropriation therefor has been made. A proposition has recently been received from the Blue Mountain Forest Association, a private corporation consisting in ownership wholly of the Corbin family, looking to the sale to the Government of a part of the pure-bred herd under its control and maintained at Corbin Park, Newport, N. H. Copies of correspondence on the subject will be found in the Appendix, Exhibit F, pages 285–287. If it is the intention of Congress to take further steps looking to the preservation of the American bison from extinction, this offer is worthy of early and favorable consideration.

The Yellowstone Park Association, which, under contract, maintains hotels in the park, has conducted its hotels in a very satisfactory manner. The increased tourist travel, however, shows the necessity for the providing of better hotel accommodations at Mammoth Hot Springs and at the Grand Canyon, and these improvements will be made by the corporation at an early date.

The Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, bringing tourists from the northern entrance of the park, has materially increased its plant as to coaches, horses, etc. During the last season the number of persons carried by this corporation was nearly double that of any preceding year; notwithstanding this increased demand, however, upon the company, the service rendered by it was generally satisfactory.

The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, which brings tourists from the western entrance to the park, has likewise improved its equipment. The travel over this line was also considerably increased, and its service satisfactory.

The services of W. W. Wylie, who is licensed to conduct camping parties through the park and maintain permanent camps therein, were rendered in a manner acceptable to all his patrons. Lack of facilities prevented him from providing accommodations for all who wanted to take the trip, and many applications were necessarily denied.

The total number of visitors to the park during the season was 26,188. The aggregate number carried over the regular route by the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company was 10,881; by the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, entering via western entrance of park, 2,654; others at hotels, 1,279; carried by W. W. Wylie and accommodated at his camps, 3,668; camping parties carried by other licensees, 1,719; camping parties carried by private transportation, 5,987.

During the season 7,362 tourists took the trip across Yellowstone Lake with the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company. Of this number 3,092 entered the park with the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, 552 with the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 3,510 with William W. Wylie, and the balance, 208 people, were campers.

During the tourist season of 1905, licenses were granted to 49 persons to personally conduct camping parties through the park, the total number of wagons used for the purpose being 124, and the amount of license fees paid, at \$5 per wagon, being \$620.

The superintendent renews his recommendation that the post at Fort Yellowstone be increased to a squadron, and the necessary buildings provided for the accommodation of two more troops. The number of visitors to the park is more than six times greater than when the post was established in 1892, the population around the park has grown, making necessary greater vigilance in guarding the park boundaries, and the duties and labors of the troops have been more than doubled. This post, the superintendent adds, is constantly under the critical observation of visitors from all over the world, and should be a model post.

Embodied in the report is a letter from Maj. H. M. Chittenden, U. S. Engineers, in charge of roads and improvements in the park, which shows the work accomplished under his direction during the year, as follows:

RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING ROADS.

Beginning at about the eleventh milepost from Mammoth Hot Springs on the road to Norris, the road was practically reconstructed by correction of grades and thorough resurfacing with a foundation of broken rock over all soft ground. The same character of work was carried on from Norris Geyser Basin to Gibbon Canyon, and was particularly thorough over the marshy tracts known as Elk Park and the Gibbon Meadows.

From Excelsior Geyser to the Upper Geyser Basin similar work was done, all the sharp pitches being cut out and evened up so as to reduce them to an easy gradient.

From the Upper Geyser Basin to the head of Spring Creek Canyon on the Continental Divide much work of a similar character was done.

A large portion of the road along the Yellowstone River between the lake and the Grand Canyon has been resurfaced with a foundation of rock and a wearing surface of gravel.

The road from Norris to the Grand Canyon, which is the most unsatisfactory location in the park, never having been laid out on any rational system, was largely improved by cutting down the hills and filling the hollows, widening and surfacing and otherwise compensating as far as possible for the defects of the original location. In particular the road down the high hill at the Grand Canyon was relocated so as to give an easy gradient. This stretch of road lies entirely in heavy clay deposits and is exceedingly hard to maintain during the periods of wet weather. It was heavily paved with broken rock which was covered with gravel, and it is believed that it will stand in good shape.

The road from Thumb Station to Lake Outlet, by way of Natural Bridge, was completed by grading to full width and surfacing with the best material available. Along the lake shore at the Thumb the alignment was in many places corrected so as to shorten the distance and even up the gradients.

The road across the summit of Mount Washburn was practically completed, including both the low line through Dunraven Pass and the high line passing over the summit of the mountain. There remains about a half mile on the low line that will require further widening. This road has been one of great difficulty of construction, not only because of the general presence of solid rock in all portions, but particularly because of the shortness of season and the very wet condition of the ground until late in the summer. The road over the summit has been made 18 to 20 feet wide instead of 12 feet as contemplated in the original estimate. This road, it is fully believed, will meet all the expectations of those who have favored its construction and will form one of the finest attractions in the tour of the park.

From Tower Falls to Mammoth Hot Springs the road has been entirely opened and completed as a permanent part of the system, thus completing the belt line or general circuit.

Much work was done on the Cooke City road from Yellowstone River to the northeast boundary of the park. An entirely new alignment was made from the Yellowstone River to near Soda Butte, the road crossing the Lamar River near the mouth of Slough Creek instead of near the mouth of Soda Butte Creek as formerly, and the greater part of it has been opened to travel. The very dangerous piece of road near Soda Butte, known as the Jackson Grade, has been cut out by new road 4,000 feet long on the immediate bank of the Lamar River.

The road from the Grand Canyon to Inspiration Point, which serves to give a fine view of the Grand Canyon, has been largely widened and otherwise improved near its terminus at Inspiration Point.

The road opened early last season from the steel-concrete bridge over the Yellow-stone to Artist Point has been completed.

On the east road a large amount of work has been done from Sylvan Pass 12 miles east, where it was too narrow for safe travel.

Considerable work has also been done on the west road in the matter of widening it in narrow places and resurfacing and otherwise improving its condition.

Bridges.—The following bridges have been built during the period above mentioned:

The 5-span steel arch bridge over the Middle Gardiner River, which was in progress of erection at the date of the last annual report, was duly completed.

The steel truss over the same river at the 7-mile post between Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris was also constructed.

Steel truss bridges were built over Nez Perce Creek near the Fountain Hotel and over the Firehole River above Excelsior Geyser.

A fine steel arch bridge was erected over Tower Creek where the road crosses a short distance above Tower Falls.

A number of wooden bridges were also built, the principal ones being the following:

A large crib structure, without trusses, over the Lamar River on the Cooke City road.

Bridges over the Big and Little Blacktail creeks on the road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Tower Falls.

Reconstruction of the bridge over the Gibbon River at Norris.

Reconstruction of two bridges over the Firehole River; one on the old road from the Lower Basin to Excelsior Geyser, and the other just above the Upper Geyser Basin.

Relocation and reconstruction of bridges over Trout and Antelope creeks.

Construction of a new bridge over Grinnell Creek on the east road, and the construction of a viaduct by which the road down the mountain on the east side of Sylvan Pass is made to pass over itself in order to secure the necessary reduction of gradient.

Numerous small bridges have been built or reconstructed and most of the existing wooden bridges have been redecked.

CULVERTS.—The policy of the replacing of wooden culverts with vitrified clay pipe has been steadily continued until this work now extends over a greater part of the system.

Sprinkling.—The sprinkling system heretofore inaugurated has been extended until it now covers 100 miles of road, in accordance with the existing project. The system has given very general satisfaction and works in admirably with the maintenance and repair of the roads.

STATION HOUSES.—Three station houses were built at different points in the park for the use of the superintendent, and small quarters for officers' use were erected at 11 of the stations.

GUARD RAILS, ETC.—A new platform and guard rail was built at the brink of the Lower Fall of the Yellowstone and an inclined stairway built for the convenience of tourists in descending the canyon on the right bank a short distance below the falls. Guard rails have also been built around the Paintpots at the Fountain and around Mud Geyser.

Signs.—The mileposts and signboards at the road junctions and some other signs have all been repainted.

Mammoth Hot Springs.—The grounds at Mammoth Hot Springs have been maintained, and the effort to improve conditions at this point has been highly successful; in fact, the improvements amount to a complete revolution of the former unsatisfactory state of things.

Gardiner entrance.—The improvements at the north entrance to the park have also been maintained and are in satisfactory condition. The Northern Pacific has recently done considerable work at this point under the supervision of this office.

The alfalfa field, which was established for the use of the superintendent in the maintenance of game in the northern part of the park, has proven very successful and has improved the appearance of the roadway for three-fourths of a mile from the north entrance.

PLANT.—The plant pertaining to the work has been brought to a satisfactory state of completeness, and, together with the buildings at Mammoth Hot Springs, forms an ample provision for any future work that is likely to be required.

ESTIMATES.—The work which was undertaken under the continuing appropriation four years ago has been practically completed, and there has also been done considerable work not contemplated in the original estimates. All the roads which it has ever been proposed to build are now open to travel. The road over the summit of Mount Washburn, from Dunraven Pass to the north side of the mountain, 7 miles,

has been made an 18 to 20 foot road nearly all the way, instead of a 12-foot road, as at first planned. Only a few minor changes of location in some of the older roads remain to be made, and the eastern and southern approaches will not require general enlargement until railway facilities in those directions are materially advanced beyond their present condition. The sprinkling system has been developed to the full extent contemplated and has largely mitigated the dust annoyance on the main circuit. There are but few portions of the roads that can not now be traveled with speed, safety, and comfort equal to what it was hoped to obtain with the funds granted by Congress.

The estimate herewith submitted is therefore for maintenance only, no additional work having been authorized by Congress. It is based upon careful records of the cost of similar work during the past fiscal year, taking into account also the considerable expansion of the system due to the completion of the road from the canyon to Mammoth Hot Springs via Mount Washburn and Tower Falls. It is made up as follows:

This figure must be considered a minimum. It should be granted in a lump sum under the general head of maintenance.

FUTURE WORK.—Having complied with official requirements in regard to estimates for the maintenance of a completed project, I desire now to submit a statement as to the future needs of this work. While the park is now provided with a thoroughly good road system, the traffic upon it is continually increasing and has, in fact, practically doubled since the work began four years ago. It has completely outrun the expectations upon which the original estimate was based. If this increase is to continue, and the managers of the park business believe it is, a new situation is created which must be met in the near future.

Main circuit.—There will be first considered the main circuit or belt line which all tourists travel, and also the northern and western approaches, which are the only ones that now have important railroad connections. The mileage is about 180 miles, including some extra roads at Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner.

Width.—The standard width of 18 feet for the road surface must be widened to at least 25 feet.

Guard walls.—Owing to the more frequent meeting of vehicles and the necessity of turning out where the road is on steep side-hill slopes, guard walls will have to be built in all these places. Such walls should be built in mortar, and the existing retaining walls should be rebuilt in the same manner.

Fallen timber.—The dead and down timber should be cleared up for a width of 100 feet along each side of the roads as a precaution against forest fires and as a general improvement to the appearance of the roads.

Bridges and culverts.—It has been the policy during the past four years to replace worn-out bridges with concrete or steel and culverts with vitrified clay pipe. This policy should be continued until all the old structures are so replaced.

Ditches, etc.—As a result of the increase in travel, there has developed a strong demand on the part of the stage companies that the road grade and the ditches be so modified, wherever at all practicable, that teams may be driven off the road on one side or the other in case of meeting runaways. To carry out this requirement generally in a country like this will be an expensive matter, but when the stage companies declare it to be essential to the safety of their passengers it is difficult to resist the demand.

Western approach.—The great development of business on the western approach and the decision of the Union Pacific lines to build to the west boundary make necessary the immediate enlargement of that approach to the full standard of the main circuit.

Sprinkling.—The sprinkling system will have to be somewhat extended, although

I do not think that sprinklers will be found necessary on the greater portion of the Mount Washburn division. There should be added 2 sprinklers for the road from Norris to the canyon, 4 for the western approach, and 6 for the road between the canyon and Mammoth Hot Springs via Tower Falls—12 sprinklers in all.

The widening of the roads and making them so that teams can drive out of them, the erection of guard walls where necessary, the reconstruction of the western approach, extension of the sprinkling system, the clearing up of dead and down timber, the replacing of existing wooden bridges and culverts with steel and concrete or vitrified clay pipe, will cost on an average for the 180 miles \$3,000 per mile, or \$540,000.

The road surface.—The great problem to be solved is the road-surface problem. During the past four years probably nine-tenths of the main circuit has been surfaced with one kind of material or another. In some places machine-crushed rock has been used, in others hand-broken stone in large pieces for a foundation, with some other material for a surface. Gravel has been used wherever it could be found, and where neither rock nor gravel has been available resort has been had to such local material as actual experience has shown to wear best. The results have been on the whole good, but not sufficient for present needs, and the greater part of the system must be redealt with in a more thorough manner.

There is a dearth of good material nearly everywhere and an entire absence of it in many places. Wherever the cost will not be prohibitory, crushed rock should be used for both foundation and surface, and should be put in by the most approved method and with subdrainage wherever necessary. In some few places a fine quality of natural crushed rock is found. Where rock can not be found that will stand wear and exposure, inferior rock may be used for a foundation, to be covered with the best surfacing material available. Wherever good gravel can be found it should of course be utilized to the utmost. It makes an easier road for horses than rock does and is, altogether, an excellent material. But after all these resources are exhausted there will still remain many miles where there is none of the above material within practicable distance and where it will be necessary to rely upon a well-built dirt road. While it is not possible to make a precise division of the mileage to which these different grades of surfacing will apply, I would roughly estimate that of the 180 miles here considered, about 75 miles can be treated entirely with crushed rock, about 40 miles with rock foundation and gravel or earth surface, and about 40 miles with gravel alone. For the remaining 25 miles, where neither rock nor gravel can be had, recourse must be had to the best natural material that can be found within economical distances. Estimating a width of surfacing of 25 feet and an average depth of 8 inches, the quantity of material required will be about 3,260 cubic vards per mile. The cost of this material in place, including preparation of roadbed, rolling, and finishing, and taking an average for all localities near and remote, will be not less than \$2.50 per cubic vard for crushed rock, \$2 for mixed rock and gravel, \$1.50 for gravel, and \$1 for selected earth. Applying these figures to the above mileage gives the following results:

75 miles rock work, at \$8,150 per mile	\$611, 250
40 miles mixed work, at \$6,520 per mile	260, 800
40 miles gravel work, at \$4,890 per mile.	195, 600
25 miles earth work, at \$3,260 per mile	81, 500

Less important roads.—The 170 miles of the park road system not included in the above embraces the eastern and southern approaches, the road from near Tower Falls to Soda Butte and Cooke City, and the various short side roads throughout the park. Until railroads come much nearer the park boundaries on the east and south than at present, these approaches will not need material enlargement beyond their actual condition. The same is true of the Cooke City road. The side roads, where

they are constantly in use, should be developed to keep pace with the rest of the system. From the present outlook I believe that the development work necessary on these roads in the next ten years ought not to exceed in cost \$150,000.

Summary.—The total cost, therefore, of developing the 350 miles of roads in the park system as outlined above will be:

Widening guard walls, etc	\$540,000
Surfacing	1, 149, 150
Less important roads	
Add for contingencies, etc., 10 per cent	183, 915

Lest the above cost, with what has already been expended on the roads, may appear excessive, I would invite attention to the fact that the cost of good macadamized roads in eastern sections of the country, where economy of construction is at a maximum, ranges from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per mile. The Government roads in Porto Rico cost about \$12,000 per mile. The total cost to date of actual construction of the 350 miles of roadway in the park is only a little over \$3,000 per mile, while the average cost of the completed system, as recommended above, will be about \$8,700. The cost per mile on the main circuit is of course much greater than this and will probably average \$12,000 per mile. But considering the remoteness of the work, the fact that all supplies have to be hauled on an average 40 miles from the railroad, the shortness of the season, which limits general work to about four months, and, lastly, the fact that the work is all in a mountainous country, where conditions are particularly unfavorable, the above cost must, I think, be considered very reasonable.

I submit, for the consideration of the Department and of Congress, the foregoing estimate of the probable cost of perfecting the present system of roads in the park and of bringing them up to the standard of the best European roads. Without making any definite recommendation in the premises, I believe that it would be a measure of sound economy to adopt a new project looking to the accomplishment of this work within a limited time—say ten years. It is a work which can not be indefinitely postponed. The park is growing in importance year by year and the demands upon the roads are increasing. It will be better to recognize and anticipate these needs and provide for them by a regular annual allowance than to wait until necessity compels much larger appropriations.

An estimate of the appropriations that will be required for the park during the ensuing fiscal year has been submitted in the manner prescribed by law, and it is recommended that favorable action be had by Congress thereon. The estimate in question is as follows: For administration and protection of the Yellowstone National Park, construction of a registration office at Mammoth Hot Springs, construction and maintenance of a telephone line in the reservation, and marking boundary lines of the park, \$13,540; for additional fencing for summer pasture for buffalo, purchase of necessary feed, and salaries of two buffalo keepers, \$5,800; in all, \$19,340.

Yosemite National Park.

This park is situated in Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Mono counties, Cal., and covers an area of about 1,082 miles, being more than 30 miles wide and about 42 miles long. The lands embraced therein were set aside by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 650), and were placed under the supervision of the Secretary of

the Interior. By the act of February 7, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 702), the boundaries of the park were changed so as to exclude 542.88 square miles therefrom and include about 113.62 square miles not previously within the limits of the reservation.

Capt. H. C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. Army, was designated as acting superintendent, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on April 30, 1905, having under his command Troops K and M, Fourth Cavalry, consisting of 130 men and 6 officers. From the close of the season of 1904 until the arrival of Captain Benson the reservation was in charge of Forest Rangers Britten, Leidig, and Leonard.

The headquarters of the troops were established at Camp A. E. Wood, the site used for this purpose in previous years, which is located near the southwest corner of the park, about 1 mile west of the town of Wawona, and steps were at once taken to station the necessary outposts for the protection of the reservation. A detachment was placed at Crane Flat on June 29, 1905, to control the Big Oak Flat and Coulterville roads, with full instructions to prevent the introduction of firearms over these roads and the passage of live stock in cases where the herders driving the same had no permit. Permanent camps were also established at Hetch Hetchy Valley and Jack Main's Canyon. A detachment, consisting of a noncommissioned officer and 5 men, formed an outpost in Aspen Valley, on the Tioga road, and another outpost was established on Merced Lake. Subsequently detachments were also stationed at Soda Springs and in Matterhorn Canyon.

The accommodations for the troops at Camp A. E. Wood in the past have not been good; during the present year, however, an allotment of \$3,000 was made by the War Department for the improvement of said camp. With this allotment an excellent water-supply system has been established and numerous buildings for the troops have been constructed, including kitchens and mess halls, commissary and quartermaster's storehouse, an extension to the stable, and bath house. There were also constructed during the year a stable for the pack train, a laundry, and a wagon shed, the material for these buildings having been obtained through the seizure of some 20,000 shakes which had been illegally cut on Government land. The troops are quartered in Sibley tents, with floors, and they have been provided with army ranges and other equipments necessary to their comfort; there is an ample supply of water coming from the mountains, thus rendering it possible to keep down the dust in summer, and, altogether, the camp has been made an attractive place of habitation.

The duty of enforcing the regulation prohibiting the killing of game in the park continues to be a matter of considerable difficulty. Heretofore the custom has been to require persons entering the park with firearms in their possession to surrender such arms during their stay in the park, or, when the parties desired to leave the reservation by a different route, the arms were sealed up and delivered to the owners,

with a permit to carry the sealed arms through the park. It has been found, however, that this system afforded no protection to the game in the park, inasmuch as persons entering the reservation with the object of hunting would have their arms sealed up by the first detachment of troops they met and as soon as they were out of sight would break the seals; thereafter, if they met other troops, they would claim that their arms had not been previously sealed; and there being no means of disproving this statement, the second detachment could only again put seals upon the weapons, to be a second time broken, so that the owners could use the weapons in violation of the park regulations.

Owing to this practice, the sealing of arms has been discontinued during the past season, and persons entering the park have been required by the first patrol they encountered to surrender any weapons in their possession. A large number of applications for permits to carry rifles and shotguns into the park for alleged "protection" were received; but as the applicants declined to give any information regarding their plans and purposes, only one such request was granted. In the case of parties of tourists consisting partly of women permits to carry revolvers were given to some of the men in the party. Notwithstanding these precautions, it has been impracticable to prevent entirely the killing of game in the park, as entrance thereto can be had at almost any point, and hunters can thus sometimes evade the various detachments of troops patrolling the reservation.

The extreme drought of the summer led to a number of forest fires in the forest reservation adjoining the park. Fortunately, however, only one fire of any consequence occurred within the limits of the park, several other fires having been put out before much damage was done. On July 8, fires broke out on both sides of the Yosemite stage and turnpike toll road, about 5 miles from the camp. Details of troops were at once sent to the scene, and after two days' hard work they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Two days later, however, the woods on both sides of the road, several miles farther on, were again burning; and when these fires were put out others started along the same road. It subsequently appeared that the employees of the stage company had systematically started these fires, claiming that they were "back firing." Orders were issued for the discontinuance of this practice, and a large detail was sent to put out the fires. By August 16, all the fires were extinguished, but the troops remained in the vicinity until the 21st, in order to prevent the flames from breaking out anew. On the 23d, two days after the return of the detail, the woods along the stage road were again ablaze, thus indicating that the various fires had been started intentionally.

A number of people in the country surrounding the park are of the opinion that the systematic burning of the underbrush, dead leaves, etc., of the forest would be of benefit in preventing accidental or incendiary fires; and it appears that this practice has been resorted to

to some extent along several of the toll roads without material injury to the forest. The acting superintendent believes, however, that the practice is a dangerous one and should not be adopted at this time.

Owing to the difficulty which has been experienced in the past in preventing the trespassing of sheep within the park, the Department on September 9, 1904, issued instructions that thereafter when sheep were caught trespassing on the reservation accompanied by herders the sheep should be expelled in one direction, the herders in another, and their outfits in a third.

This system was put in operation during the past season, with the result that trespassing by sheep was to a great extent abolished. Heretofore the practice was simply to drive the sheep off the reservation, the herders and their outfits accompanying the animals. caused little inconvenience to the owners of the sheep, and it sometimes happened that the same herd had to be removed three or four times during one season. The number of trespassing sheep removed during the season of 1904 was about 70,000. This year effective means were taken to prevent such wholesale trespassing. A number of outposts were established in places where the herds were likely to enter the park, such outposts consisting of an officer or noncommissioned officer and three or four men, and at one time the acting superintendent himself went out in person with a considerable detail and patrolled the entire country subject to these depredations. These energetic measures had the result of deterring other owners of sheep from permitting their herds to trespass on the reservation.

One J. B. Curtin, of Sonora, the owner or lessee of some 640 acres of patented lands within the park, early in the season had some correspondence relative to driving his cattle through the park, and was informed of the Department regulations governing the matter. after he turned some 500 head of cattle loose in the forest reserve adjoining the park, and the cattle immediately proceeded to their old feeding grounds within the park, in the vicinity of Tamarack Creek. Under the regulations, the troops took up the cattle and impounded them at Wawona. Thereupon, Mr. Curtin brought suit in the State court for an injunction to restrain the acting superintendent from interfering with his cattle, upon the ground that the regulations of the Department providing for the removal of trespassing cattle were Upon motion of the district attorney for the northern illegal and void. district of California, who was assigned by the Department of Justice to take charge of the matter, the case was removed to the United States circuit court, where it is still pending.

By the change in the boundaries of the park nearly all private lands have been excluded therefrom, but enough still remain to cause considerable embarrassment to the Department. Few of these claims are of much value, and, with one exception, no persons live upon the lands. All the patented lands are either timber claims or small meadows, and

these latter are used as a pretext for driving thousands of head of cattle into the park, which are afterwards found trespassing on the Government lands. The best interests of the park clearly demand the elimination therefrom of all private holdings, and I most earnestly reiterate the recommendations contained in previous annual reports—that Congress appropriate sufficient money to provide for the purchase of these patented lands.

The State fish hatchery near Wawona hatches annually from 300,000 to 500,000 fish, a large number of which are regularly distributed in the park by the troops on duty there. During the past season the acting superintendent took personal charge of this work. Sixty thousand fish were placed in the Washburn Lake, on the Merced River; 60,000 in the Middle and South forks of the Tuolumne; 30,000 in Ostrander Lake and Bridal Veil Creek, and 30,000 in Rush Creek. The park is becoming one of the finest fishing grounds in the world, there being many large and deep lakes and numerous mountain streams, in which the fish have multiplied rapidly and grown to a large size.

During the past summer a hotel camp was conducted in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, a beautiful work of nature near the northwestern corner of the park, which is thought by some persons to be equal to the Yosemite Valley in scenic grandeur. This valley is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and has an altitude of 3,500 feet, or 500 feet less than Yosemite. Its two most striking features are the great dome on the south side, rising 2,500 feet above the river, and the magnificent McComb Falls on the north. The water of these falls has a volume and constancy greater than that of any other falls in the park. The establishment of the camp led many people to visit the Hetch Hetchy Valley the past summer, and if it were made easily accessible by the construction of a wagon road, the number of persons who could enjoy the beauties of the valley every season would be greatly increased.

The following trails have been constructed during the year from the appropriation of \$5,400 for protection and improvement of the park: from a point on the Lake Vernon-Hay Stack Peak trail to the Till Till Valley, about 15 miles; from a point near Breeze Lakes, via Fernandez Pass and down the east bank of the Merced River to Merced Lake, about 25 miles; from a point on the last-named trail in the McClure Fork Canyon, northeasterly to the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne, 14 miles; along the east bank of the Fall River, up Jack Main's Canyon, about 5 miles. A bridge was also constructed across the Rancheria. The foregoing trails are chiefly over new ground, so that the work has been unusually difficult. Actual trails and not mere footpaths have been constructed, however, so that the entire length can be ridden on horseback without dismounting. These trails are all in high altitudes, and some of them afford views which are unsurpassed in grandeur by anything in the park.

In former annual reports attention has been invited to the desirability of the continuance of the officer of the Army detailed for duty in the park for a longer period than one year. Upon this subject the inspector-general of the Department of California, in his report for 1903, stated as follows:

It would be to the interest of the park if the park superintendent were detailed for a term of four years, regardless of what troops are doing police duty in the park. It is not at all necessary that he should belong to the command stationed in the park, probably better if he did not. For several years the park superintendent has been changed each year. It takes about one year's work at the park for an officer to understand the situation and know what disposition of the troops should be made.

The question of the advisability of inaugurating the same policy regarding the parks of California which has heretofore been adopted in the administration of the Yellowstone Park, namely, the assignment of officers as acting superintendents, to continue on duty for several years, and the establishment of permanent quarters for troops, the latter to remain in the reservation throughout the year, was brought to the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War as being in the interests of the better administration of affairs of the reservations, as well as conducive to the more economical expenditure of the appropriations made by Congress for their protection. There being no funds, however, available under the War Department for the construction of buildings in these parks for the use of troops stationed therein, the course suggested could not be carried into effect. It is to be hoped, however, that in the interest of the administration of these parks Congress will, at the coming session, make such appropriations as will permit of the War Department providing for the construction of permanent military posts in this and other parks in California.

The acting superintendent recommends that the western boundary of the park, which abuts upon patented lands along its entire course, be fenced, using for this purpose barbed wire and international steel posts. These patented lands are used chiefly as ranges for stock, which is turned loose by the owners with the result that it frequently strays into the park and has to be removed. The construction of a fence along this boundary would go a great way toward preventing the trespassing of cattle in the reservation.

The construction of telephone lines connecting the main camp with the various outposts would greatly facilitate the work of patrolling the park. Some of the posts are four days' march from the camp, so that it sometimes happens that before the officer in charge of the detachment can communicate with headquarters and receive instructions upon a case requiring action at his post the opportunity for such action has passed.

Attention has heretofore been called to the desirability of the Government taking some action to provide ample road facilities by which the public may enter the park without being taxed for the privilege of doing

so. At present there are only four roads leading into the reservation, all of which are owned by private parties and three of which regularly charge toll. The means of communication afforded by these roads is altogether inadequate. Some of them follow unnecessarily circuitous routes, they do not reach some of the most interesting parts of the park, they have steep grades, and most of them are generally dusty and in bad repair so that the discomforts of traveling over them are very great. It would seem that if the park is for the free use and enjoyment of the people of the United States access to it should also be free, and means should be provided by which the public would be able to enter the reservation without unnecessary inconvenience.

In 1899, a commission of three engineers was appointed by the Secretary of War, pursuant to a provision in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1899, to investigate certain toll roads in the Yosemite National Park, and the report of said commission was subsequently published as Senate document No. 155, Fifty-Sixth Congress, First Session. This commission recommended in effect that all existing roads be purchased and made free and that certain additional roads be constructed by the Government.

By the sundry civil act approved April 28, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to examine into conditions in the Yosemite National Park for the purpose of ascertaining, among other things, at what place a good and substantial road could be built from the boundary of 'said park to the Yosemite Valley grant, and the length and cost of the same. A commission, consisting of Maj. H. M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Mr. Robert B. Marshall, topographer of the Geological Survey, on duty in California, and Mr. Frank Bond, chief of the drafting division of the General Land Office, was appointed and directed to proceed to the park and make a thorough investigation of conditions there existing. The report of the commission was transmitted to Congress at its last session, and a summary thereof was published in my last annual report.

Among other things, the report recommended the changing of the boundaries of the park and the construction of a macadamized highway 20 feet wide from the proposed new western boundary of the reservation to the Yosemite Valley grant, a distance of 6.65 miles, at an estimated cost of \$20,000 per mile, or \$138,000 in all, and also that a wagon road 12 feet wide be constructed from the western end of the macadamized highway to the original western boundary of the park, a distance of about 14 miles, at an estimated cost of \$43,000.

With regard to the toll roads in the park, the commission were of the opinion that the Government was not under any obligation to purchase these roads before constructing a free road, either at the price named by the owners or at a price based upon the original cost or the earning value. It was stated, however, that the purchase of such portions of the toll roads as could be utilized in a well-considered road system for the park, at a price based upon the present actual cost of construction of such portions, was deserving of careful consideration; and if any price was paid for the portions of the toll roads within the park which would not be of any use to the Government such price should be nominal and for the purposes of quieting title only.

In accordance with the recommendation of the last-named commission, Congress passed the act of February 7, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 702), by which the boundaries of the park were materially changed, 542.88 square miles being excluded from the park and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve, and 113.62 square miles formerly outside the park being included therein, making the net reduction in area 429.26 square miles. By this change of boundaries practically all mineral lands, as well as a large number of private timber claims, were excluded from the park. The western boundary now runs mainly along section lines, while the northern and eastern boundaries follow the watershed, making a natural boundary, easily distinguishable. A new survey of the park was at once begun under the direction of the Geological Survey.

The act also provides that the Secretary of the Interior may require the payment of such price as he may deem proper for privileges on the lands segregated from the park and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve, granted under the act of February 15, 1901, or under any other act relating to rights of way over public lands; and that all moneys received from this source shall be expended for the management, protection, and improvement of the Yosemite National Park. On July 7, 1905, regulations were promulgated by the Department to carry into effect the provisions of the act, a copy of which is hereto appended, page 284.

Subsequently an application was filed by the Yosemite Valley Railroad Company for permission to construct a railroad through the lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve to the western boundary of the park. Upon consideration of the matter this application was granted; and thereafter, on the 5th of September, 1905, the Department entered into a contract with said railroad company providing, among other things, for the payment for such privilege at the rate of \$1,000 per year, the right being reserved, after the expiration of three years, to fix and establish any other rate in lieu thereof that might be deemed equitable and just, and further providing that when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, the convenience of the public required it the company would, upon notice to that effect. permit the use of its tracks, sidings, switches, and right of way, and would furnish the necessary power, and do or furnish all things needful, to transport over its line the cars of such other person, firm, or corporation as might be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

By the act of Congress approved February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered to grant rights of way in the national parks and reservations for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for water conduits and reservoirs for irrigation, mining or quarrying, manufacturing or other purposes. No application for privileges in Yosemite National Park under this statute were granted during the year. The policy of the Department regarding cases arising in these parks, as stated in my last annual report (p. 157), is to refuse the application in all cases where, in my judgment, the facts did not warrant a finding, as required by the act, "that the same is not incompatible with the public interest," and also where the proposed enterprise necessarily involved the appropriation of private property in the park (the owner or owners not having consented thereto), or the violation of the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 650), creating the park, especially the provision which directs the Secretary of the Interior to make regulations "for the retention in their natural condition of all * * * natural curiosities or wonders within said reservation."

By the act of Congress approved June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 325), the Yosemite Valley, in the center of the park, as well as the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees adjacent to the park on the south, was granted to the State of California, "upon the express condition that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation." The Yosemite Valley has been for a number of years managed by a guardian residing in the valley, who performs his duties under the supervision of a board consisting of the governor of the State and eight other persons named by him.

In former annual reports attention has been invited to the desirability of the Government acquiring the Yosemite Valley grant, and thus not only facilitating the administration and protection of the national park, but preserving and rendering accessible the beauties of the valley in a manner not practicable while the latter remains under State control. These parks in reality constitute but one natural administrative unit, and the difficulties of management arising from the anomaly of dual ownership and divided responsibility should no longer be permitted to exist. For a number of years the belief that the United States should own and care for the valley has been gaining ground with the people of California, and many of the leading clubs, societies, and boards of trade, as well as almost the entire press of the State, have expressed themselves as strongly in favor of retroceding the valley to the Federal Government. This sentiment finally culminated in the passage of the act of the legislature of California approved March 3, 1905, retroceding to the United States the Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. Said act reads as follows:

SEC. 1. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America the "cleft" or "gorge" in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, State of California, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley, with its branches or spurs, granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort, and recreation by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

SEC. 2. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America the tracts embracing what is known as the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove" granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort, and recreation by the act of Congress referred to in section one of this act, and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after acceptance by the United States of America of the recessions and regrants herein made, thereby forever releasing the State of California from further cost of maintaining the said premises, the same to be held for all time by the United States of America for public use, resort, and recreation, and imposing on the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park: *Provided*, *however*, That the recession and regrant hereby made shall not affect vested rights and interests of third persons.

The foregoing act makes the recession of the lands in question conditional upon the same being accepted by the United States. On March 1, 1905, the Department addressed a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate inviting attention to the provisions of the foregoing bill, which was then pending in the California legislature, and suggesting legislation for incorporation in the sundry civil bill accepting the retrocession, making the lands a part of the Yosemite National Park and appropriating money for the management and protection thereof. The suggested legislation was incorporated in the sundry civil bill, favorably acted upon by the Senate, rejected in the House, sent to conference, and finally eliminated from the bill. Thereafter, at the suggestion of Senator Perkins, of California, a form of joint resolution was prepared and forwarded to him with a view to its introduction in the Senate, such resolution being substantially the amendment suggested for incorporation in the sundry civil bill. The resolution passed the Senate, but when it reached the House it was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause except the following:

"There is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the management, protection, and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of twenty thousand dollars;"

and as thus amended the bill became a law. The title of the resolution as passed was, "Joint resolution accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove in the Yosemite National Park."

A letter was thereupon addressed to the Comptroller of the Treasury reciting the passage of the act of recession by the State, as well as the foregoing resolution of Congress, and inquiring whether the appropriation of \$20,000 made by the latter was available for the protection and improvement of the Yosemite Valley Grove and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. The Comptroller held, in substance, that as the sum appropriated by the resolution was clearly intended to be used for that purpose, and as the regular appropriation of \$5,400 for the protection and improvement of the national park had been made by the sundry civil act of March 3, 1905, the former appropriation was available for the management, protection, and improvement of the valley and the grove. The California legislature at its session of 1905 neglected to make the customary biennial appropriation for the care and maintenance of the valley. There is, however, an income of several thousand dollars per annum from holders of concessions from the State within the valley.

The acting superintendent, in discussing the status of the recession of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, states, among other things, that—

Application was made by the Secretary of the Interior to the governor of California to turn over the property to the representative of the Interior Departmentthe acting superintendent of the park. Some of the State commissioners, however, who had been opposed to the recession, declined to accede to the request, holding that the valley had been intrusted to their care by the State of California; and that as, in their opinion, the recession had not been accepted by the National Government, they would be failing in their duty to the State if they surrendered the property. The matter was referred by them to the State attorney-general for opinion, and no opinion has yet been rendered. It will be noted that the original act did not cede this property to the State of California, except in trust. The State, having grown tired of the trust, determined to give it up, and passed a resolution to that effect, which was approved by the governor of the State. Neither the State of California nor the governor opposed the turning over of the property on the ground that the recession had not been accepted by the Government, but this contention was made by a body who had been created by the State legislature, and who had, in fact, by the act of recession, been legislated out of office. It is a matter of fact, however, that they succeeded in holding onto the property, and preventing its being turned over to the Federal Government.

Permission was requested of the State authorities by the Department to establish in the valley a camp for the accommodation of the troops detailed for duty in the park; but as the place assigned for the purpose was an unhealthy marsh and incapable at best of accommodating more than a dozen men, no troops were quartered in the valley during the past season.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the Department declined to expend any portion of the \$20,000 appropriated by the joint resolution approved March 3, 1905, in the management, improvement, and protection of either the Yosemite Valley or the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Upon the subject of the retrocession of the Yosemite Valley to the

United States, the Sierra Club, an organization formed for the purpose of preserving and rendering accessible the forests and other natural features of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, says, in a recent circular:

The State is unable to properly care for the Yosemite Valley. Though the park has been under the control of the State for upward of forty years, yet even the main stage roads on the floor of the valley leading to the village are in a deplorable condition. The accommodations provided for visitors have been inadequate for years. In the summer of 1903, the State commissioners of the valley were, by reason of the congestion in accommodations provided for visitors, compelled to notify the various transportation companies not to allow any more tourists to enter the valley until the overcrowded conditions were relieved.

* * * * * * *

In marked contrast to all this is the management of the Yellowstone National Park by the Federal Government. The Yellowstone is in charge of Federal engineers and army officers, who have received a life training to qualify them to perform their duties. They all receive salaries, and devote their entire time to the care and management of the park. During the three years 1901–3 Congress appropriated nearly \$700,000 for the care and maintenance of the Yellowstone. The best of skilled engineers are employed in the construction of the roads and trails of the Yellowstone, and they are kept in perfect repair. The roads are broad highways, with steel and concrete bridges. The hotels of the Yellowstone are large, commodious establishments, first class in every respect, and with ample accommodations for its visitors.

Aside from the objections which are inseparable from a disputed and divided jurisdiction over an area which naturally forms but one great park, the necessity for the establishment of a suitable and convenient post or camp for the troops; for the adoption of a comprehensive system of patrols in the valley and the park; for the protection of both parks against destructive fires; the construction of an adequate system of free public roads leading to the valley; the building therein of ample hotel and other accommodations for visitors, as well as the safeguarding of the valley from the granting of unwise and extravagant concessions—all these things seem to call imperatively for immediate action on the part of the National Government; and I can not too strongly urge upon Congress the importance of at once adopting measures which will set at rest any question as to the purpose of the United States to accept the retrocession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and thus preserve the entire country embraced in these parks "for public use, resort, and recreation forever."

It is further recommended that, for administrative purposes in the management of the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, a parcel of land of approximately 1 mile in length and 2 miles in width, immediately south of the Yosemite National Park and abutting the Big Tree Grove on the north, be included within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite National Park and made a part thereof.

The following estimates of appropriations for this reservation for the ensuing fiscal year have been submitted to Congress, through the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law:

For the construction of a road from the western boundary of the Yosemite National Park, through the reservation, to the western boundary of the Yosemite Valley grant, the latter reservation being within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite National Park, \$181,000.

For the improvement of the Yosemite National Park, management, protection, and construction of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads other than toll roads, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to be immediately available, \$5,750.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

Sequoia Park is located in Tulare County, Cal., and has an area of about 250 square miles. It was set aside by act of Congress approved September 25, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 478), and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Capt. John O'Shea, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. Army, detailed March 15, 1905, to command the troops in these parks and designated acting superintendent, reports that early in April he was ordered to the parks to look over camp sites, and traveled over as much of the parks as weather and time permitted. He then returned to his post, the Presidio of Monterey, California, and marched with Troop L to the camp near the north fork of the Kaweah River, in Sequoia Park, arriving there May 3. Soon after his arrival at camp the park rangers reported and were assigned to duty.

During the month of May and a part of June the park was guarded by patrols sent out from camp, the inclement weather and snow in the mountains preventing the sending out and locating of detachments permanently in the park. On June 19 the headquarters camp was moved to Giant Forest, on Sequoia Creek, occupied last year by Captain Hamilton. Tent floors and frames were constructed at the camp this year, and at the end of the season stored under cover for use the coming year. Detachments were established at Cloughs Cave, on the South Fork of the Kaweah River; at Cold Springs, on the Mineral King road; at Cedar Creek, on the Colony Mill road, and at the camp at Giant Forest. The regular patrols made by these detachments, together with a number of special patrols made by the troops, and those made by the park rangers during the year, kept the park well guarded and the regulations enforced.

Only one violation of the regulations in regard to the use of guns in the park occurred. In this instance the guns were taken from two men, receipts were given for them, and the men ordered to leave the park. There was no evidence of any game having been killed during the season.

Fish were fairly plentiful in the principal streams, but as they were generally of small size fishing was prohibited during the season in all streams except the Marble Fork, where the trout were large and numerous.

A few cattle strayed into the park, but it appeared that this was without the knowledge of the owners, who were absent from the vicinity at the time, and upon being notified of the trespassing they promptly drove the cattle from the reservation. No sheep were found grazing in the park.

Only one fire occurred, and this was discovered and extinguished

before any damage was done.

The road from the park line to the Old Colony Mill was widened, rocks were blasted out of the roadbed, and it was reduced to a smooth surface and even grade. Sharp convex points were cut away, making the road straighter and wider, and concave places were widened so that teams could swing around without danger. At a point between . Cedar Creek and the Old Colony Mill where the road was narrow and ran along the side of a steep grade, holes were drilled in the side of the sloping rock, steel bars were inserted therein, and the retaining wall was built against these bars. The rock on the upper side of the road was blasted out, and an inclosed drain put on the inner side to convey away the water which, until the dry season, pours over the rocks, causing horses to shy. Landslides which obstructed the road were removed, and the road to Giant Forest, which was badly washed and cut by winter rains and storms, was repaired.

The reservoir at Watson Springs, on the park road, was completed. The rock was blasted until the spring was found; a reservoir was put in and closely cemented to prevent surface water from entering, and the water was then conveyed by a buried pipe to the roadside. As a result of this work there is a constant supply of cool water at the roadside for the refreshment of passing travelers from the hot valley.

The new trail up the South Fork of the Kaweah to Hockett Meadows was completed. A trail from Hockett Meadows to Little Kern River and from the meadows around the mountain near Tar Gap has been completed, with the exception of 1 mile which runs through the forest reserve. A trail was constructed on the north side of the park from beyond Old Colony Mill to Admiration Point, near the falls of Marble Fork. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of trail were constructed between Sevenmile Hill and Sugar Bowl, and work is now progressing on the Black Oak trail. It is estimated that about 30 miles of new trail have been constructed in the park during this season.

From the top of Moro Rock a view may be had of the valley of the Middle Fork, about 4,000 feet below, and across the canyon to the Castle Rock is one of the finest views in the park. The good road to the foot of this mountain makes it accessible to tourists, but the climb

to the top of the rock is difficult and dangerous. At Admiration Point, to which a trail was built this year, but which is not so well known as Moro Rock, one can look down a perpendicular distance of 1,500 feet or more, get a complete view of the falls of the Marble Fork, about 2,000 feet high, and obtain a panorama of the valley of the Marble Fork similar to that of the valley of the Middle Fork which is presented from Moro Point.

Among the chief natural wonders of the park are the Sequoia gigantea, commonly termed "giant redwoods," or "big trees," which attain a remarkable size and some of which are supposed to be several thousand years old. These trees, apparently, will grow in almost any soil and climate. They thrive in the warm valleys, where the soil is a rich loam, and grow as well on the barren sides of rocky mountains, being sometimes found at an altitude of 7,000 feet above the sea. During the past year underbrush and opposing trees have been cleaned away from around more than 1,000 young sequoia trees near the Giant Forest, and if these young trees are found to thrive a systematic search of the forest will be made, and whenever young sequoias are discovered clearings can be made around them, or where they grow too close together they will be thinned out and transplanted. A number of trees were transplanted in the park last July and they are all doing well. A number of the young trees were also shipped to the Yellowstone National Park to be transplanted there, and some were sent to Washington, D. C., to be placed in Rock Creek Park. If these experiments are a success seedlings may be sent to other parts of the country for transplanting.

The Sequoia gigantea are most numerous in what is called the "Giant Forest" in the Sequoia National Park, and in the General Grant Park. The majority of the largest trees in Sequoia Park are to be found in the Giant Forest on land belonging to private parties. The Government road stops at this forest, and though it is desirable that it be continued through it is not practicable to do so owing to the inadvisability of expending public funds on private lands. The acting superintendent, in adverting to this matter, states that if the Government acquired the ownership of these lands the road should be extended around to the Sherman tree and thence to Alta Peak. He urges the purchase by the Government of the patented lands in the park as a measure necessary both for the protection of the park itself and the preservation of the sequoia trees. On the Atwell Mill property the large sequoias are nearly all cut off, but the young trees are numerous and should be preserved.

There are about 3,716.96 acres of patented lands in the Sequoia Park, having an approximate value of \$70,734, and in the General Grant Park there are 160 acres of private lands, valued at \$1,600. The desirability of the extinguishment of the private holdings in these

reservations has been brought to the attention of Congress in prior annual reports, and I again most earnestly recommend that early action be taken looking to the acquirement of these patented lands.

As a means of protecting the game, the acting superintendent recommends the extension of the boundary of the park to include all the country east of the summit of the Kaweah Range and Sawtooth Peak. The tops of these mountains are barren, while farther down toward the park is a good game country, which is now a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve. He states:

Place these barren mountain sides as a barrier between the game country on one side and the game country on the other and the park game is safe. This extension would also bring the whole watershed of the rivers running through the park within the park limits.

It is also recommended that four cabins be constructed in the park for the use of the rangers—one to the east of Giant Forest, one in the Black Oak country, one at Hockett Meadows, and one at Cloughs Cave. These cabins would afford very much needed shelter for the rangers, who are now frequently driven from the mountains by storms, and would also furnish a place for the storage of supplies.

The acting superintendent invites attention to the danger of permitting undue encroachment upon the waters of the park. The four rivers of the park—the South, East, Middle, and North forks of the Kaweah furnish abundant water power. Various power companies have taken advantage of this fact by tapping the river at some high point, then running the water along the side of the mountain until a fall of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet is obtained. From this height the water is run through pipes to the motors, which generate electric power. It is understood that one company has constructed dams to confine the water in lakes on the forest reserve, so as to insure a sufficient quantity of water for power purposes throughout the year. The temporary diversion of these waters for power purposes is unobjectionable, provided they are returned without serious diminution to the stream from which they were taken. Aside from the vital importance to the residents of the valley who are engaged in agriculture of having an ample water supply for irrigation and domestic purposes, the Department has an interest in seeing that the various streams flowing through the park are not deprived of their natural volume of water by parties claiming rights farther upstream.

By the act of Congress approved February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered to grant rights of way in these parks for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for water conduits and reservoirs for irrigation, mining, quarrying, manufacturing, or other purposes. One application for privileges in the park under this statute has been presented, but has not been granted. The policy of the Department regarding cases

arising in these parks under the act above mentioned is set forth under the title of Yosemite National Park, on pages 169-170 of this report.

By an act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1160), an appropriation of \$1,000 was made to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to move or transport elk or other game animals presented to the Government or owned by it, and fence, maintain, and feed the same on forest reserves, or other public lands. This act, it appears, was passed as a result of an offer by Messrs. Miller & Lux, owners of a large ranch in Kern County, Cal., to present to the Government free of cost a band of about 100 elk which they had been protecting upon their lands for a number of years, upon the sole condition that the animals be removed to a place where they would have suitable food and adequate protection.

Thereafter a game expert of the Agricultural Department was sent out to make an investigation with a view to determining the best location for the proposed preserve for elk. As a result of said examination the lower part of the canyon of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River, in Sequoia Park, was selected as possessing advantages in the way of food and protection for the animals superior to those to be found elsewhere, since the land comprises both summer and winter range, and its topographic features are such as to make it possible to establish an inclosed preserve at a minimum expense. Accordingly the Secretary of Agriculture requested the Department to set aside the lands in question, comprising some 17 sections in township 16 south, range 29 east, Mount Diablo meridian.

The matter was referred to the Assistant Attorney-General of the Department, who was of opinion that, while the Secretary of the Interior could not properly abdicate the duty of protecting and preserving the park imposed upon him by the organic act, there was nothing in said act which would prevent him from setting aside a certain part of the reservation as a game preserve if he was of the opinion that this would not injure the natural curiosities or wonders of the park. Accordingly, the Secretary of Agriculture was informed that the Department had no objection to the use of the lands for the purpose indicated, or the placing of a fence thereon; but since the law placed the park under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, it would be necessary for this Department, through its proper officers, to care for the elk after they were placed in the reservation.

Pursuant to the foregoing arrangement, the Secretary of Agriculture in November, 1904, caused 2 bull elk to be shipped to the park from the Miller ranch. One of these died in a few days of injuries received during transportation, but the other is doing well. On October 18, 1905, 20 additional elk were received. The animals were

found to be badly bruised from handling, and 3 died within a few days after their arrival. The others, however, appear to be recovering from the injuries received during transportation; and as there is an abundance of feed on the present range, the prospects of keeping up the herd are good. There are now 18 animals in the herd—11 males and 7 females. The people in the surrounding country are taking an interest in the elk, and the Tulare County Board of Trade purchased a carload of hay for their use.

General Grant National Park.—This park is situated one half in Tulare County and the other half in Fresno County, Cal., and is about two miles square. Its chief attraction consists of two groves of Sequoia trees, one of which contains a very large tree known as the

"General Grant."

On June 1, a detachment of 1 noncommissioned officer and 3 men was sent into this park to assist Ranger Davis in patrol work. Conditions in the park have continued favorable. All camping places have been properly patrolled; no cattle or sheep were found grazing in the park, and no damage was done by fire.

In the northern half of the park $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles of trails were constructed. These trails are about 6 feet wide, have an easy grade, and can be converted into roads at little expense. About 25 acres of land have been cleared of logs and underbrush, affording a picturesque camping ground for tourists.

The work of raising and transplanting young Sequoia gigantea seedlings has been continued, with apparently favorable results. There are about 20,000 of these young trees. About 1,300 have already been transplanted, and 1,000 are in condition to be removed next season. The seedlings planted in 1904 are in thriving condition, having grown 13½ inches the past season. Older trees, 4 or 5 feet high, have grown 16 or 17 inches. The Sequoia sempervirens, or "coast redwoods," have not fared so well, a number of these young trees having been destroyed by the birds during the past summer.

It is estimated that there were about 1,000 visitors to the park during the season.

An estimate for these parks for the ensuing fiscal year has been submitted to Congress for an appropriation of \$10,000 for Sequoia Park and \$2,500 for General Grant Park, to be used in the management, protection, and improvement of these reservations. It is recommended that these amounts be appropriated and made immediately available, in order that work on roads and trails may commence in the spring as soon as the snow melts. Early in the season the earth is wet and soft and easily handled, but later it becomes dry and hard and construction and repair work is more difficult and expensive.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 993), certain tracts, parcels, or pieces of land therein described, lying and being in the State of Washington, were set, aside for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, to be known as the Mount Rainier National Park. This park is about 18 miles square, and lies wholly within the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve. The eastern boundary of the park is about 24 miles west of the eastern boundary of the forest reserve. The summit of Mount Rainier is about 1½ miles southwest of the center of the park, but the park includes substantially the whole mass of the mountain proper.

The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who, among other things, is authorized to establish rules and regulations and cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural curiosities or wonders within the park, the protection of all timber and mineral deposits from injury or spoliation, the preservation of game and fish, and the removal of

unlawful occupants and intruders.

The act setting aside these lands differs from the acts of Congress creating other national parks, in that it provides, among other things, "that the mineral-land laws of the United States are hereby extended to the land lying within said reservation and said park." It is not believed, however, to be the purpose of this provision to extend the right to use the park lands without restriction, and in the regulations for the government of this park, promulgated August 1, 1903, it is specifically provided that prospectors or miners will not be permitted to injure or destroy or interfere with the retention, in their natural condition, of any timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders in the park outside the boundaries of their respective mining claims, duly located and held under the mining laws.

In discussing the status of this park in prior reports attention was directed to the advisability of repealing, for administrative reasons, section 5 of the act of March 2, 1899, above mentioned, as well as the making of appropriations for the protection of the reservation. No legislation, however, on the subject having been made by Congress, it has been necessary to continue the forest supervisor for the State of Washington as acting superintendent of the park during the past year.

The forest supervisor in charge states that the season of pleasure and travel in the park is practically confined to the months of July and August and the first two weeks of September. Few visitors enter the park later than the first week of September, although the first ten days of that month are often the finest of the season.

The portion of the park now most frequented by visitors is that part known as Paradise Valley and Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds.

There are also trails from Fairfax by which the valleys of the Carbon and Mowhich rivers can be followed to Spray Creek. Glacier Basin, at the head of White River, is reached by Gold Hill trail from Buckley. Most of the travel, however, is by way of Ashford up the Nesqually Valley to Longmire's Springs, and thence to Paradise Valley.

Notwithstanding that the summer of 1904 was uncommonly dry, there were no fires during the year. Heavy growths of lichens hang from the branches of most of the trees in the lower valleys, making a condition favorable to the spreading of a fire, the flame being readily carried from one tree to another by the wind. Camping parties are cautioned by the rangers on duty in the park and through the printed regulations posted therein to carefully extinguish all fires prior to breaking camp.

Black bear, deer, cougar, and wildcats are fairly plentiful in the lower valleys, though they are seldom seen on account of the density of the underbrush. Wolverine, martens, and fisher also abound. The beaver and otter have been exterminated. The number of mountain goats appears to have slowly diminished. Few of these animals have been shot recently in the mountains adjacent to the reservation, and probably none within its limits. Yet it is feared that this interesting animal will soon no longer be seen in the vicinity of Mount Rainier. The wolves and cougars have increased within the last few years, and it is probable that their depredations are the cause of the disappearance of the goat. It is possible that the number of cougars could be reduced if they were systematically hunted by the rangers. There are a few elk in the park about the headwaters of the Puyallup and an increasing number of marmots in Paradise Valley.

The records of the auditor's office of Pierce County indicate that ten mining claims have been located within the park since June 30, 1904; the descriptions given in these records do not always clearly show the location of the claim. No attempt has been made to ship ore from the reservation, and but little development has been done. About 90 prospectors have been in the park.

There were 928 tourists known to enter the park, 772 being transient visitors, and 156 having camped for three or more days. A tent hotel is conducted for the accommodation of tourists in Paradise Valley, and a small hotel is located at Longmire's Springs, on patented land, where fair accommodations can be secured.

The reservation is fairly well protected from fire and trespass, and its greatest needs are the construction of good roads, trails, and hotels. It is believed that upon the completion of the road work now in progress proper hotel accommodations will be speedily supplied for the accommodation of a greater number of tourists than have been attracted to the park in former years.

The sundry civil act of March 3, 1903, authorizes the Secretary of War to expend the sum of \$10,000 for survey and construction of a wagon road in the park. In the sundry civil act of April 28, 1904, provision was made for the continuance of road construction in the following terms:

For continuing the construction of the wagon road into said park heretofore surveyed and commenced under the direction of the Secretary of War, thirty thousand dollars, of which sum six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used by the Secretary of War in surveying and estimating the cost of a wagon road along the most practicable route from the eastern boundary of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve into said park.

In his report upon the progress of the above road work, forwarded to Congress by the Secretary of War under date of January 30, 1905, printed in House Document No. 283, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session, Maj. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, reported the survey for the proposed road from the eastward into the park completed by Mr. John Zug, junior engineer.

For constructing the road from the westward a contract was entered into with A. D. Miller, after due advertisement. Work thereon was commenced in August, 1904, and continued until November 17, 1904, when it was suspended on account of adverse weather conditions. Clearing, grubbing, and grading were completed for about a mile from Longmires Springs. Work was not resumed in the spring owing to financial difficulties of the contractor. The contract time expired June 30, 1905, but an extension for a reasonable period was granted by the Chief of Engineers.

An estimate for the continuance of the road work into the park has been submitted to Congress for an appropriation for \$70,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

On the 16th of March, 1901, the governor of the State of Washington approved an act of the legislature of the State in relation to Mount Rainier National Park. The act in question is as follows:

Sec. 1. Exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the United States over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in that tract of land in the State of Washington set aside for the purposes of a national park known as Rainier National Park, saving, however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park: *Provided*, however, That jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States, through the proper officer, notifies the governor of this State that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park.

The notice required by the provision of the above-mentioned act has never been given by the Secretary of the Interior to the governor

of the State of Washington, for the reason that no appropriation has been made by Congress for the protection and administration of the

park.

Estimates have been accordingly submitted to Congress for an appropriation of \$2,600 for the management, protection, improvement of, and construction of roads and trails in the Mount Rainier National Park.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

By the act of Congress approved May 22, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 202), the tract of land bounded north by the parallel 43° 4′ north latitude, south by 42° 48′ north latitude, east by the meridian 122° 16′ west longitude, having an area of 249 square miles in the State of Oregon, and including Crater Lake, has been reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as Crater Lake National Park.

The act setting aside these lands for park purposes differed from the acts of Congress creating other national parks, in that it provided, among other things, that the reservation should be open "to the location of mining claims and the working of the same." It was not believed, however, to be the purpose of this provision to extend the mining laws to the reservation without limitation, but only to authorize the location and working of mining claims therein in such manner as not to interfere with or prejudicially affect the general purpose for which the reservation was established. The regulations for the government of the park clearly define the conditions under which this privilege is to be exercised.

The superintendent, W. F. Arant, reports that after submitting his annual report on the 20th of September, 1904, the road work was continued until the 31st of October, when the active working season closed. Thereafter the boat and the tools and implements were housed for the winter. The flooring from all the bridges in the park was taken up and stored, to allow the snow to fall through the frames to the ground, thus preventing the bridges from being broken down by the weight of snow.

The patrol of the reservation was continued until the 20th of November, when the snow became so deep that all travel was cut off from the park lands. During the winter months and through April, May, and June frequent trips were made as far into the park as practicable.

On the 1st of July, 1905, pursuant to a request made by the Department, a post-office was established in the park at the head of Anna Creek, and designated Crater Lake.

On the 1st of July residence in the park for the season was established, and on the 7th of July work was resumed on the road from the head of Anna Creek to the rim of the crater and the road completed on the 19th of August. It is as straight as it was practicable to make it and of easy grade, the steepest portion being 10 per cent.

Immediately thereafter the construction of a road from Whitehorse to Anna Creek Bridge was commenced, and this work has been prosecuted continuously since. About 1 mile of road has been opened,

though not fully completed.

A large number of camping parties visited the park during the season, aggregating probably 1,400 persons. No hotels or accommodations for visitors have yet been established in the reservation, and parties desiring to see the wonders in the park must necessarily provide their own transportation and camping equipage. The amount allotted for administration purposes in the park was not sufficient to provide for the construction of a properly equipped registration station, hence the number of tourists actually visiting the park during the season can not be definitely stated.

One small flock of sheep was found trespassing in the park and immediately removed. No applications for permits to transport stock over the Government lands during the season were received.

The season has been unusually dry and there were a large number of forest fires. A portion of the time during the latter part of July and August it was necessary, to prevent these fires from spreading and reaching uncontrollable proportions, to fight them during the night-time as well as the day. This course was pursued, all the available force being used, and by hard work any great damage was prevented to the growing timber. These fires, the superintendent states, have not been the result of carelessness of the campers, but have been caused by lightning striking the trees and running down the trunks into the collection of débris at their roots. On the 20th of July an electrical storm passed over the park, and as a result thereof no less than eight forest fires started within the period of not exceeding twenty minutes. In September, however, there was a large amount of rain and snow and all fires on the reservation have been completely extinguished.

Referring to the very limited appropriations that have heretofore been made for this park, the superintendent states:

In the last annual report, estimates were submitted of the cost of the necessary improvements for the fiscal year of 1906, aggregating \$7,918, but, as for the preceding year, only \$3,000 was appropriated to cover the expenses of every kind in the administration of the affairs of the park. This amount, as has been previously reported, is inadequate to a good administration and wholly insufficient for making the improvements that should be made during any one year.

It should be borne in mind that the territory embraced within the boundaries of the Crater Lake National Park, owing to its high and mountainous character, and its distance from the settled valleys, and the consequent lack of any improvements prior to its being made a national park, and in view of the very small appropriations which have been made for its protection and improvement, is still in a very primitive condition, and that if more liberal appropriations were made in the beginning, to the end that we might be able to make the most absolutely necessary improvements, then smaller appropriations would be sufficient to make the necessary repairs and maintain a good administration of the affairs of the reserve.

We have, as has been stated in this report, some unfinished improvements that should be carried on to completion, and in order that this may be done it will be absolutely necessary that a better appropriation should be made for the fiscal year of 1907.

At the time of the creation of the park there were 14 land entries, covering 2,558.12 acres; 8 of which, covering 1,120 acres, have been patented; 2 entries, covering 317.01 acres have been approved for patent; and 4, embracing 1,121.11 acres, are unperfected bona fide claims.

The act establishing the park provides "for the location of mining claims and the working of the same," and the regulations promulgated for the government of the reservation define the conditions under which this privilege may be exercised. No claim, however, is reported to have been filed during the past year.

The superintendent submits estimates of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as follows: Residence with office, \$750; barn and stable, \$400; tool house, \$100; fence inclosing buildings, \$240; improvement of road from south line of park to head of Anna Creek, general repairs, \$400; improvements and repairs on new road to the lake, \$400; improvement of swampy road at Whitehorse, \$250; improvement of road from Whitehorse to Anna Creek bridge, \$1,000; improvement of trail inside crater, \$600; safety railing on Victor Rock, \$150; register house, register and supplies for same, \$150; lumber for bridges in park, \$208; spikes, bolts, and other hardware for bridges, \$75; purchase of tools for road work, \$150; salaries, superintendent and two patrolmen, with allowance for horse, \$1,845; aggregating \$7,118.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK.

By the act of Congress approved January 9, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 765), a tract of land containing 10,560 acres in the State of South Dakota, 12 miles east of the town of Hot Springs and 12 miles southeast of the town of Custer, has been reserved and withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale, and other disposition, and set apart as a public park, to be known as Wind Cave National Park.

The park is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who, among other things, is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations and establish such service as may be deemed necessary in its management and protection, and, in his discretion, to rent or lease, under rules and regulations to be made by him, the cave from which the park takes its name, and also the parcels of ground within the park for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors. The fund arising from such rentals or leases shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund to be expended in the care and improvement of the park.

The act provides for the relinquishment of unperfected bona fide claims and patented lands within the limits of the park and securing in lieu thereof other lands outside the park. This provision was not repealed by the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 64), repealing the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), and acts amendatory thereto, allowing selections in lieu of lands situated in forest reserves, and accordingly a letter of instructions providing for selections in lieu of lands situated within the limits of the park was issued August 14, 1905.

At the time of the creation of the park there were 10 entries, covering 1,519.15 acres, 5 of which, covering 799.76 acres, have been canceled and 5 entries, covering 719.39 acres, have been found to be proper in all respects, and patents have been issued therefor.

The superintendent of the reservation, William A. Rankin, reports that during the year there were 2,438 visitors to the park; that great interest is taken in the cave, and as its wonders become more widely known, the number of tourists will be very much larger. Under instructions from the Department, he has repaired the stairways and walks within and leading to the cave for the better protection of tourists, has leveled and widened many of the paths within the cave, and has explored many new passages. Authority was granted him to open up and work a stone quarry on the reservation, from which stone was procured for the erection of a substantial office and residence for the superintendent. This structure was very much needed, and is now rapidly nearing completion.

All water used in the park must be carried in metal tanks a distance of about 2 miles and placed in a cistern. A suitable supply of water from Beaver Creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance to the cave, can, if proper appropriation therefor is made, be piped to the park, and this should be done, not only as a matter of fire protection, but for the use of the superintendent, employees, and the many persons visiting the park.

Forest Supervisor Seth Bullock has, with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, assumed general charge of the reservation, and the superintendent is directed to confer with him in regard to its administration. The wisdom of this course has been demonstrated by the very effective management of the reservation during the past year.

A representative of the Department made a thorough inspection of this park during the past summer with the view to determining what is essential and necessary for the protection thereof, and as a result rules and regulations for the government of the same will be prepared and promulgated.

Estimates for the ensuing fiscal year have been submitted to Congress, as follows: For supplying superintendent's residence and grounds with water from Beaver Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the cave, \$2,500; for inclosing park with 3-wire fence, \$2,000; for reservoir for fire protection, \$500, and for roads and bridges and salary of superintendent, \$1,400, amounting in all to \$6,400, which sum it is recommended be appropriated for this park.

SULLYS HILL PARK.

This reservation, containing about 960 acres, was set aside by Executive proclamation, dated June 2, 1904, under the act approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319), and is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, North Dakota, having about 2 miles of shore line, with its western boundary 1 mile east of the Fort Totten Indian School. No appropriation having been made for the care of this reservation, Mr. Charles L. Davis, in charge of the Devils Lake Indian Agency, N. Dak., was designated as acting superintendent thereof and required to exercise the necessary control and supervision over the same until other provision could be made for the protection of the park. The tract is well wooded and has an ample supply of water and many rugged hills, among which, on the western boundary lies what is known as Sullys Hill. In the southwestern part of the park is a small body of water known as Sweet Water Lake, west of which the surface is generally level and the soil good.

There are a number of prehistoric mounds on the hilly portion of the park which have been explored, and portions of human skeletons,

stone, copper, and ivory trinkets taken therefrom.

Sullys Hill and Sweet Water Lake are much frequented by the people of North Dakota during July and August for rest and recuperation, as the State of North Dakota has very few wooded tracts for such purposes.

The acting superintendent recommends the fencing of the exposed boundaries of the reservation, the construction of a dock on the lake shore to accommodate visitors coming by boat, the placing of the roads in proper condition, the construction of the necessary bridges, the walling up of springs, and the clearing away of the undergrowth in many places with a view to making suitable camping grounds.

If it was the intention of Congress in setting aside this reservation as a public park to place it on the same footing with the various national parks under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, adequate appropriation should be made at an early day for its protec-

tion and improvement.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The report of Martin A. Eisele, superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, shows that there is an increased demand for the health-giving waters from the springs on the reservation. The city of Hot Springs, adjoining the reservation, is an attractive town of about 15,000 population and has all the appurtenances of a metropolitan city. There was a substantial gain in the patronage of the resort during the year, notwithstanding adverse weather conditions and the conflagration which destroyed a large section of the city, February 25, 1905. The number of visitors during the year is estimated at 109,000. Much of the success of the resort the superintendent attributes to its supervision by the Government, and he expresses the opinion that the character of the resort would be greatly improved and its benefits more widely extended if the Government should assume the direct management and operation of the bath houses.

The original reservation of the springs by the United States was made by the act of April 20, 1832 (4 Stat. L., 505). Under the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 377), the Hot Springs Commission established the boundaries of the reservation, laid out, surveyed, and platted the city of Hot Springs into convenient squares, blocks, lots, avenues, and streets. Most of this land not permanently reserved by the United States has already been sold to individuals. There are, however, about 166 lots still remaining unsold. An appraisement of these lots, July 19, 1904, gave an estimated value of \$82,125. A sale of the lots was advertised to take place, March 21, 1905; but in view of the fire of February 25, 1905, which destroyed a considerable portion of the city, the sale was, upon the petition of numerous citizens, indefinitely postponed.

The streets, courts, and alleys of the city have been ceded to the municipality. The permanent reservation as it exists to-day embraces 911.63 acres, which includes the ground covered by the various hot springs and also the four mountain reservations dedicated to public use. The Department has exercised supervision over the reservation since 1878, since which time many improvements have been made, both in the reservation itself and in the system of its operation.

There are 49 hot springs, with a temperature varying from 100° to 150° F., and the aggregate flow of water from the springs is about 1,000,000 gallons daily. That these waters contain some wonderful curative quality can no longer be doubted, and the Department has adopted all reasonable suggestions which have been brought to its attention with a view to ascertaining the nature of this healing principle. A chemical analysis of the various springs was made in 1902, which, while valuable as a scientific reference table, does not indicate

the presence of anything remarkable which could be regarded as the active curative agent residing in the waters.

With a view to determining whether the waters of the Hot Springs contained radio-active properties the Department in 1904 designated Dr. Bertram B. Boltwood, of New Haven, Conn., to examine into the radio-activity of the waters. His report indicated that the waters are radio-active to a marked degree, such radio-activity being due to dissolved radium emanation (a gas), and not to the presence of salts of radium or other radio-active solids. A synopsis of the findings of Doctor Boltwood is contained in my last annual report as well as in the report of the superintendent for the present year.

The fight against the vicious practice of "doctor drumming" has continued with unabated vigor during the year. The United States district court having decided that Department regulations of June 6, 1903, in so far as they prohibited persons who were not the patients of duly registered physicians from taking the baths, were void, Congress passed a law (act of Apr. 20, 1904, sec. 4) which, among other things, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make regulations providing for the registration of qualified physicians, and made it a misdemeanor for a physician not registered to issue a prescription authorizing a patient to take the baths. The act also prohibited drumming for custom by registered physicians. New regulations embodying the provisions of the foregoing act were promulgated October 31, 1904 (a copy of which will be found in my last annual report and also in the report of the superintendent for the current year), and a board of medical commissioners was appointed to pass upon the character and qualifications of physicians desiring to prescribe the baths.

This board registered 128 physicians and rejected the applications of 7. The names of 3 physicians were subsequently stricken from the list for violation of the rules. A suit was brought by some of the physicians who were denied registration, praying an injunction against the superintendent and the medical board, restraining them from carrying into effect the regulations of the Department relative to registration. The United States district court held, however, that Congress had plenary power over the reservation, and could authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adopt the regulations in question; that such regulations are valid and have the force of law; that the medical board had quasi-judicial powers, and that their action could be attacked only for malice or fraud. An amended bill was thereupon filed charging the board with malice and fraud, and the case is now pending upon such amended bill.

A suit was also brought in the State court against the Visitors' Protective Association of Hot Springs to restrain them from interfering in any manner with the business of certain nonregistered

physicians. The decision of the State court held, among other things, that "drumming" by physicians was legal; that the State law, known as the "Gantt law," prohibiting such practice, was unconstitutional; that the State law ceding jurisdiction over the reservation to the United States was also unconstitutional, and that the act of Congress approved April 20, 1904, accepting such cession, and authorizing the adoption of regulations for the registration of physicians, was also unconstitutional and void. An appeal has been taken from this decision to the State supreme court, and the case is still pending.

Subsequently a suit was also brought in the State court against the superintendent of the reservation to restrain him from instituting proceedings against a certain nonregistered physician, or from interfering in any way with the practice of such physician. Upon the superintendent moving to transfer this case to the Federal court the plaintiff moved to dismiss the case, and subsequently brought another similar suit against the superintendent as an individual. This suit was dismissed upon demurrer. Thereafter the plaintiff brought a new suit against the superintendent in the State court, praying substantially the same relief. Upon motion of the United States district attorney, who appeared for the superintendent, this last-named suit was transferred to the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Arkansas, where it is now pending.

There are 24 leases providing for the use of the hot water from the reservation, the total number of tubs operated being 588. The total number of paid baths during the year was 600,133; total number of complimentary baths, 11,635. The total amount received by lessees for baths was \$185,303.90.

The different individuals and corporations now holding leases for hot water from the Government reservation, together with the date and expiration of said leases, is given in the following table:

Name of bath house.	Lessee.		Date of lease.	Expiration of lease.	
Alhambra	Alhambra Bath House Co	24	Feb. 28, 1894	Feb. 28, 1914	
Arlington	Arlington Hotel Co	58	Mar. 3, 1892	Mar. 2, 1912	
Majestie	Avenue Hotel Co	20	Jan. 1,1903	Dec. 31, 1912	
Ozark Sanitarium	Butterick Publishing Co	8	May 16, 1898	Sept. 16, 1905	
Eastman	New York Hotel Co	63	May 12, 1892	May 12, 1912	
Great Northern	Fannie G. Williamson	19	May 25, 1897	May 15, 1912	
Hale	Roots & Eastman	26	Jan. 1,1893	Dec. 31, 1907	
Horse Shoe	D. Fellows Platt	30	Jan. 1,1895	Dec. 31, 1909	
Hot Springs	C. H. V. & G. M. Smith	16	Jan. 1, 1903	Dec. 31, 1912	
Imperial	Fred N. Rix and Mary E. Barnes	25	Jan. 1, 1902	Dec. 31, 1906	
Lamar	M. C. Tombler and G. H. Buckstaff	40	Jan. 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1916	
Magnesia	Chas, B. Platt	30	Jan. 1,1895	Dec. 31, 1909	
Maurice	Maurice, Convers & Maurice	24	Jan. 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1916	
Ozark	F. B. Latta and F. B. Sorrells	26	Jan. 1,1904	Jan. 1,1914	
Palace	Samuel W. Fordyee	23	Jan. 12, 1893	Dec. 31, 1906	
Park	Park Hotel Co	40	May 12, 1892	May 12, 1912	

Name of bath house.	Lessee.	Tubs.	Date of lease.	Expiration of lease.	
Rector	Henry M. Rector	12	(a)	Apr. 16,1904	
Rockafellow	Mahala J. Rockafellow	18	July 1,1901	June 30, 1916	
St. Joseph's Infirmary	Sister Scholastica	10	Feb. 1,1904	Feb. 1,1914	
Superior	Robert Proctor and Chas. N. Rix	16	Sept. 15, 1896	Sept. 14,1906	
Waverly	New Waverly Hotel Co	20	Mar. 24, 1893	Mar. 24, 1913	
Rammelsberg	Jeanette Hogaboom, Aaron H. and	18	Jan. 1,1899	Jan. 1,1909	
	Milo R. Buckstaff.				
Moody	Nicholas M. Moody	10	July 1,1900	June 30, 1910	
Crystal	M. H. Jodd and A. P. Aldrich	12	Aug. 1,1903	Aug. 1,1913	

a Lease expired.

The following table of rates for course of 21 baths and for single baths are the rates at present in force:

Name of bath house.	Course of 21 baths.	Single baths.	Name of bath house.	Course of 21 baths.	Single baths.
Arlington	\$10.00	\$0.50	Ozark	\$4.00	\$0. 2
Alhambra	5.00	. 30	Ozark Sanitarium	6,00	. 3
Majestic	7.00	. 40	Park	10.00	. 50
Eastman	10.00	. 50	Palace	7.00	. 40
Great Northern	7.00	. 40	Rockafellow	6.00	. 3
Hale	7.00	. 40	Rammelsberg	3.00	. 20
Horse Shoe	5.00	. 30	Superior	6.00	. 3
Hot Springs	7.00	. 40	St. Joseph's Infirmary	6.00	. 38
Imperial	8,00	. 45	Waverly	6.00	. 3
Lamar	7.00	. 40	Moody	8.00	. 4
Magnesia	5.00	. 30	Crystal (colored)	5,00	. 30
Maurice	7.00	. 40			

The above rates are fixed by the Department. The Department has also prescribed the rate to be charged by attendants, which is \$3 per course of 21 baths, or 15 cents for a single bath in all houses, regardless of the rate of the bath house. The rates of the bath houses are adjusted on the basis of the accommodations and furnishings of the several houses.

Under the act of April 12, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 173), the Arlington Hotel Company has installed 18 tubs adjoining the guest rooms of the hotel, and the proprietors of the Eastman Hotel have installed 23 tubs in connection with the guest rooms of that house. These tubs provide the means of luxuriant private bathing.

The operation of the Government free bath house continues to be a difficult problem, the applications being largely in excess of the capacity of the house. The number of baths given during the year was 185,045; the operating expenses were \$3,771.90.

The principal improvement made during the year was the construction of paved gutters for completed mountain roads, for which an appropriation of \$8,000 was made by the sundry civil act of April 28, 1904. By the sundry civil act of March 3, 1905, an appropriation of

\$6,000 was made for filling up lakes in Whittington Lake Park in order to avoid danger to the health of the city from these stagnant waters, and plans for this important work are now being prepared.

The total revenues of the Government from the reservation for the year were \$19,300. The disbursements, including salaries, incidental expenses, improvements, and regular and fixed charges, were \$24,911.73. The balance to the credit of the Hot Springs Reservation fund June 30, 1905, was \$6,388.21.

By the act of Congress approved June 21, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 95), there was granted to the Barry Hospital of the city of Hot Springs, for the purpose of erecting thereon a hospital for the use and benefit of the poor, and for no other purpose, any lots, pieces, or parcels of land in Garland County, Ark., owned by the Government, provided that the same should be located on the permanent Hot Springs Reservation, and that the United States reserved to itself the fee, with the right to resume possession of the land if deemed necessary. On October 22, 1904, lots 4, 5, and 6 in block 115, in the city of Hot Springs, were selected and set aside for the purposes of the Barry Hospital, under the terms and conditions specified in the act above mentioned.

By the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1188), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to determine the value of certain condemned buildings formerly located on the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, which buildings were condemned by the Hot Springs Commission and proof of value taken, but which were destroyed by fire on the night of March 5, 1877, before said Commission had issued certificates for the value thereof, as they were authorized and directed to do and did afterwards do, for buildings similarly situated but not burned. A sum of money sufficient to pay for such investigation, as well as for the claims so ascertained, was appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the Secretary of the Interior was directed to pay the amount of the claims so found due and to report to Congress his action in the premises.

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute I have to report that 32 claims have been presented for compensation under the act, of which 19 have been allowed, aggregating in value \$48,077; 2 have been rejected, and 11 are now being considered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under instructions from the Department.

Casa Grande Ruin.

This reservation is located near Florence, 18 miles northeast of Casa Grande station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Pinal County, Ariz.; it contains about 480 acres, and was set aside by Executive order dated June 22, 1892, under the act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 961).

The building thereon is an interesting prehistoric ruin, and was discovered by Padre Kino, in 1694. It is constructed of puddled clay, molded into walls and dried in the sun, and of a perishable character. The building was originally five or six stories high, covering a space 59 feet by 43 feet 3 inches square; the walls of the structure, owing to the action of the elements, have gradually disintegrated.

The custodian, Mr. Frank Pinkley, who resides on the reservation, reports that the number of visitors during the past year has been larger than any year since the appointment of a custodian for the ruins, and that as a knowledge thereof becomes more general greater interest is shown regarding this ancient ruin.

He calls attention to the fact that the corrugated-iron roof erected over the ruin requires painting; that considerable underpinning and repairing of the outstanding walls is necessary to prevent the latter from falling, and recommends that an appropriation be made for the excavation of the mounds around the ruin. He expresses the opinion that, as this reservation was made for the purpose of excavating these ancient mounds and caring for the traces of a prehistoric race, moneys for this purpose should be appropriated by Congress.

The custodian also calls attention to the fact that there are other groups of ruins lying in the north half of section 27, township 4 south, range 9 east; southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, township 5 south, range 9 east, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 5, range 8 east, which he recommends should be reserved from settlement and placed under his charge in order to prevent excavation thereof by irresponsible parties.

An estimate of \$3,000 for an appropriation for the excavation, repairs to the walls of the ruin, and painting the roof has been submitted to Congress through the proper channels.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a board of charities for the District of Columbia," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 664), provides, among other things, that said board of charities—

shall visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision over all institutions, societies, or associations of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character which are supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress made for the care or treatment of residents of the District of Columbia; and no payment shall be made to any such charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution for any resident of the District of Columbia who is not received and maintained therein pursuant to the rules established by such board of charities, except in the case of persons committed by the courts or abandoned infants needing immediate care.

The Attorney-General, on the 12th of October, 1900, in construing this act, held that the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, created by prior laws and placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, came within the terms of said act of June 6, 1900, and that—

with the exception that the Board of Charities is given the general supervision of these institutions and, under the order of the District Commissioners, the power of investigation, with the duty of submitting a report and recommendations to Congress, the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Interior are unchanged by the act of June sixth, nineteen hundred, and remain the same as before its enactment.

In previous annual reports attention has been directed to the fact that a divided supervision or control over the class of institutions enumerated, especially where the lines of division are uncertain and not easily understood, would have a tendency to embarrass the immediate management of each institution and detract materially from the desired standard of excellence. The recommendation heretofore made in this matter, that as to each of said institutions the authority, etc., of the Board of Charities be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, or the authority and responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior be transferred to the Board of Charities, is accordingly renewed, except as to the Washington Hospital for Foundlings. In the act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 909), the Board of Charities is authorized to enter into contract with the proper officers of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings for the care of children in that institution.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The annual report of the board of visitors shows that there were remaining in the hospital June 30, 1904, 2,492 patients; during the year there were admitted 667 patients, of whom 241 were from the Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service, and 426 were from civil life. The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 3,159; of this number 372 were discharged and 236 died during the year, leaving the number in the hospital at the close of the year, 2,551. The persons discharged were classified as follows: Recovered, 204; improved, 143; unimproved, 21; not insane, 4.

During the year, the remainder of the 15 buildings constituting the extension to the hospital which were not occupied during the previous year have been fully equipped and are in operation, and the main problems connected with placing this large addition to the institution in commission have been satisfactorily solved. The grounds around these buildings are being rapidly graded and laid out with walks, roadways, and lawns, and many improvements to the old buildings are being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances permit.

The placing in commission of the new buildings forming the hospital extension has done away with the unfortunate conditions of overcrowd-

ing previously existing, and has rendered it possible to reclassify the hospital population to much better advantage. There are now in operation tuberculosis wards for both sexes of white patients, and also wards where patients suspected of tuberculosis can be kept under observation. The epileptic patients have also, in large part, been segregated, as have the feebler classes, including the bedridden and the blind.

The medical work of the hospital has been in constant review, with the intention of improving the efficiency of the institution in that direction as rapidly as possible. To this end two large hydrotherapeutic rooms have been placed in operation for the purpose of extending the benefits of this variety of treatment, more particularly of the acute and presumably curable cases admitted. A large operating room has also been thoroughly equipped with the most modern devices for sterilization, and in it several important operations have already been performed with excellent results. From the sterilizing apparatus in this room sterilized dressings are sent out to all the departments of the hospital for general and for emergency use.

During the year, as the patients were transferred to the new buildings and the older portions of the hospital were left temporarily vacant, an attempt was made to place these older portions in better repair. The results, of course, were limited because of limited appropriations. However, much has been accomplished.

In the way of fire protection, the two iron stairways in the relief building inclosed in a fireproof well, the construction of which was under way when the last annual report was made, have been completed, as well as the four outside escapes on the laundry, the east wing of the main building, the east lodge, and Atkins Hall. The old stairs in Garfield and Dawes buildings and two sets of wooden stairs in the east wing have been torn out and replaced with iron stairs and platforms and inclosed in a fireproof well. All of the old floors in the west lodge have been torn out and replaced with cement, reenforced with expanded metal, and a new southern-pine top floor laid thereon. The building has been newly plastered and painted inside, making it practically fireproof throughout.

A 6-inch water main has been extended across Nichols avenue to the new stable and additional fire hydrants connected with it, so as to give better fire protection to the stable and adjoining buildings east of Nichols avenue.

The work of removing and rebuilding the pathological laboratory, with an entire rearrangement of the inside fixtures, shelving, etc., has been completed, thus providing a thoroughly well equipped building for the purposes for which this building is intended. A chemical laboratory is located in the basement, together with a room where the gas engine for providing gas for the laboratory is installed, and a

fireproof room for the storage of alcohol and liquors, the only opening to which is on the outside. The first floor contains the histological and bacteriological laboratory and an autopsy room, provided with an amphitheater which will seat about forty people. The top floor of the laboratory contains the director's office, the museum, which is becoming quite extensive, and the photographic department.

The fire-engine house has been removed from its former location to a position about 200 feet to the southeast, on a line with the store-house, and is now being fitted up for the reception of fire apparatus. This building formerly stood halfway between the old hospital and the new buildings of the hospital extension. By removing it to its present position, the two parts of the hospital plant have been connected, and at the same time some of the older buildings belonging to the laundry plant, which are somewhat unsightly, have been partially hidden from view. The engine house, together with the pathological laboratory, occupies a large plateau which is now in process of being graded with a view to parking, and which will ultimately form a very pleasing feature of the hospital grounds.

Two additional wings to the laundry, each one story high, have been completed. The machinery for these wings has been contracted for

and most of it is on the grounds.

The pumping station has been thoroughly overhauled and the two pumps have been remodeled and thoroughly repaired, thereby increasing their efficiency materially. The three old air compressors have also been repaired and the new No. 9 Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor purchased and set up last year has been continuously in operation for some months.

The general health of the hospital has been excellent. During the fiscal year there was only one case of malaria in the hospital, and no case of typhoid fever. Since the close of the fiscal year there have been 4 cases of typhoid fever developed in the institution. These were all employees, however, and the infection in each instance could be traced to sources outside of the hospital.

Although typhoid fever has been epidemic in the District of Columbia during the past two years, no case has arisen in the hospital during that time which was due to conditions within the institution. During the year there were also 5 cases of measles, all of which were among

the employees.

Considerable attention has been paid during the year to the records, both clinical and otherwise, which are kept of the various patients under treatment in the hospital. The record room, which was established last year, has been considerably enlarged in its scope, and all of the records are placed there and properly filed and card-indexed. The systematization of the medical records has resulted in the adoption of

a new classification of the forms of insanity, which is more in harmony with the present ideas regarding this disease, it having been found that the classification heretofore in use did not adequately represent modern conceptions of insanity. A new classification of the causes of death has also been placed in operation.

The superintendent recommends that appropriations be made by Congress: For the renewal of plumbing in the old main building; for remodeling Atkins Hall for use as a nurses' home for male employees; for an addition to the present house and repairs at Godding Croft to provide for additional patients; for a new entrance and gatehouse, rendered necessary by the change in location of the central administrative offices of the institution; for rebuilding and relocating the cow stables, silos, piggery, and hennery; for an assembly hall to be used as a place of meeting for the patients for entertainment and religious purposes, and for centralizing the steam heating and power plant, aggregating \$221,980.

During the year a number of writs of habeas corpus were sued out in the local courts for the release of persons confined in the hospital; and under instructions from the Attorney-General, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia defended these suits on behalf of the hospital. As a general result of these proceedings, it has been held that persons in the service of the United States Army or Navy may lawfully be committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane under the statutes providing for their care and treatment in said institution, upon the order of the Secretary of War or of the Navy, respectively. Upon the expiration of the term of enlistment of any such patient, however, whether from the Army or Navy, they are held to resume their status as private citizens, and to be beyond the control of the Secretary of War or of the Navy, as the case may be; hence the hospital can not legally detain them after such time, unless they shall be duly committed thereto by "due process of law," which in the present case means an inquisition before a jury into a patient's mental condition.

It has also been held that the transfer of an inmate of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the Government Hospital for the Insane upon the order of the Board of Managers of said Home did not constitute due process of law, and was therefore illegal. An appeal has been taken by the district attorney from the foregoing decisions; and the cases are still pending.

Until recently the procedure for commitment of an insane person from the District of Columbia to the hospital was by trial before a marshal's jury. In order to correct some of the defects of that method of commitment, the act of February 23, 1905, was passed, providing among other things that lunary cases shall be presided over by a

justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. This is an improvement over the old method, as it results in the proceedings being conducted with more dignity and order.

The same act also provides for the restoration of all rights of patients who have been discharged from the hospital as cured, directing the court, upon certification by the superintendent that the patient has been discharged, to issue an order restoring such patient to his former legal status. A further improvement in the laws relative to lunacy was made by the act of April 27, 1905, which provides for the temporary detention in the Government Hospital for the Insane for a period not exceeding thirty days of an alleged insane person pending issuance by the proper court of a formal order of commitment. Previously to the passage of this act, insane persons, until their formal commitment, had to be confined in local penal institutions, where they were associated with an undesirable element, and frequently were without the care which their condition required.

The legislation referred to does not, however, in the opinion of the board of visitors, fully meet the requirements of the situation. Under the present system in force in the District of Columbia, of trial in open court by an inquisition before a jury, some hardship results both to the patient and his relatives, owing to the publicity and excitement of the proceedings, which has a tendency to disturb the patient and humiliate his relatives and friends. Moreover, these features of the proceeding have the effect of delaying in some cases the application for commitment to the institution, although early treatment in cases of insanity is of the highest importance.

The board of visitors cite the system in vogue in the State of New York as an example of enlightened procedure in the commitment of the insane. In that State the patient, upon a petition to the court, is examined by two physicians appointed by the judge, previous notice having been served upon the patient that an application is to be made for his commitment to an institution for the treatment of the insane. Either the patient or his friends may, if desired, demand that he be tried before a jury; or the judge to whom the application for commitment is made may, of his own motion, direct a jury trial. It is found in practice that demands for jury trial are rarely made, and in such cases the right is held to be waived.

In the absence of a request or direction for such trial, the justice before whom the case comes, if he is satisfied from the certificate of the examining physicians that the person in question is insane and a proper subject for treatment in an institution for the insane, issues an order directing commitment to such institution. The New York system has worked admirably since its adoption, and has resulted in the benefits of an institution being extended to persons needing treatment

at a much earlier stage of their affliction than would otherwise have been the case, thus increasing the chance of the treatment being successful.

In prior annual reports attention has been called to the necessity for the enactment of a law governing the payment and disposition of pension moneys due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane. Under the act of August 7, 1882, the pensions of inmates of the hospital who were transferred from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and who had no dependent relatives were paid to the superintendent of the hospital, to be applied to the cost of maintenance of the patient, and these moneys were credited to the general support fund, without regard to the amount of the pension in any particular case. As the regular charge for board at the hospital was about \$5 per week, and as pensions sometimes exceeded this amount, the transfer of the entire pension to the general fund of the hospital worked a hardship upon inmates in some cases, since it prevented any portion of the pension money being available for the special use of the patient for small purchases which the hospital could not ordinarily supply.

Accordingly, Congress passed the act approved February 20, 1905,

providing as follows:

That the proviso in the act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eightytwo, appearing on page three hundred and thirty of the Twenty-second Statutes at Large, and relating to pensions of inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, is hereby stricken out and the following inserted:

"Provided, That in addition to the persons now entitled to admission to said hospital, any inmate of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who is now or may hereafter become insane shall, upon an order of the president of the Board of Managers of the said National Home, be admitted to said hospital and treated therein. During the time that any pensioner shall be an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane all money due or becoming due upon his or her pension shall be paid by the pension agent to the superintendent of the hospital, upon a certificate by such superintendent that the pensioner is an inmate of the hospital and is living, and such pension money shall be by said superintendent disbursed and used, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the pensioner, and, in the case of a male pensioner, his wife, minor children, and dependent parents, or, if a female pensioner, her minor children, if any, in the order named, and to pay his or her board and maintenance in the hospital; the remainder of such pension money, if any, to be placed to the credit of the pensioner and to be paid to the pensioner or the guardian of the pensioner in the event of his or her discharge from the hospital; or, in the event of the death of said pensioner while an inmate of said hospital, shall, if a female pensioner, be paid to her minor children. and, in the case of a male pensioner, be paid to his wife, if living; if no wife survives him, then to his minor children; and in case there is no wife nor minor children, then the said unexpended balance to his or her credit shall be applied to the general uses of said hospital: Provided jurther, That in the case of pensioners transferred to the hospital from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, any pension money to his credit at said Home at the time of his said transfer shall be transferred

with him to said hospital and placed to his credit therein, to be expended as hereinbefore provided; and in case of his return from said hospital to the Home, any balance to his credit at said hospital shall, in like manner, be transferred to said Home, to be expended in accordance with the rules established in regard thereto. This provision shall also be applicable to all unexpended pension money heretofore paid to the officers of the said hospital on account of pensioners who were but are not now inmates thereof."

Under this act the pensions of all inmates of the hospital who are on the pension roll are paid to the superintendent, to be disbursed by him under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Pending the promulgation of these regulations, the Department has, in the case of pensioners having dependent relatives who have heretofore received the benefits of their pensions, issued a special order directing the superintendent of the hospital to make payments to such relatives, in order to prevent any distress which might result from a sudden discontinuance of such payments.

In considering the act of February 20, 1905, with a view to the preparation of regulations thereunder, a question arose as to whether the final sentence of said act, which is in terms as follows:

This proviso shall also be applicable to all unexpended pension money heretofore paid to the officers of said hospital on account of pensioners who were, but are not now, inmates thereof—

made the unclaimed balance standing to the account of the superintendent as agent available for the general purposes of the hospital until expended. Accordingly, the question was submitted to the Comptroller, it being stated, among other things, that—

At the present time there are on deposit in the Treasury moneys aggregating \$50,000, which have been paid into the Treasury by the superintendent of the hospital, as agent, as money belonging to patients, a portion of which was doubtless pension money, and the balance was received by the inmates from other sources. No portion of such pension money so covered into the Treasury was ever paid to the superintendent officially, and there is now no means of determining from the records of the Government Hospital for the Insane how much of this fund was pension money, and how much was from other sources, as the various persons to whom this money belonged have either died or left the hospital, and their whereabouts is unascertainable. It is presumed that it was the intention of Congress under this paragraph above recited to make these moneys on deposit in the Treasury available for uses of the institution as a permanent indefinite appropriation, to be available until used; but in view of the facts stated there is some doubt as to the matter.

The Comptroller, in passing upon this question, stated, under date of April 6, 1905:

You say that at the present time the superintendent, as agent, has standing to his credit moneys aggregating approximately \$50,000, which have been paid into the Treasury by the superintendent of the hospital as agent as money belonging to patients, a portion of which was doubtless pension money, and the balance was received by the inmates from other sources.

The last proviso of the act of 1905 relates solely to pension money which may hereafter come into the hands of the superintendent of the hospital by transfer of the same from the National Home, and also to the disposition of any unexpended balance belonging to a particular pensioner in case he should be returned to a volunteer home. I understand by this proviso that any of said money, when it comes into the hands of the superintendent, is subject to the same uses as pension money mentioned in the first proviso.

The last clause in the act seems to relate wholly to any unexpended money which has, before the passage of the act of 1905, come into the hands of the superintendent of the hospital, and makes said money, if any there be, subject to the same conditions and uses which would be applied to moneys coming into the hands of the superintendent of the hospital after the passage of this act.

In relation to the \$50,000 now standing to the credit of the superintendent, as agent, you say—

"No portion of such pension money so covered into the Treasury was ever paid to the superintendent officially." By this I understand that the money referred to was never paid to the superintendent of the hospital by a pension agent, or other official, but was paid by said pension agent directly to the pensioner, and once it came into his hands it ceased to be pension money, losing that character, and was essentially his own, as any other money rightfully received by him from any other source, and no more subject to the control of the Government than any other part of his assets.

If this understanding is correct, then it would seem that no part of the \$50,000, heretofore referred to, is pension money, but has the same character as any other portion of said \$50,000 received from other inmates. From this it would seem that the last clause of the act referred to by you has nothing to operate upon, but if the facts should show otherwise then I will say that said clause applies to the entire act.

Under this opinion the money in the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the hospital as agent is not available for the uses of the hospital. As it was doubtless the intention of Congress to place this money at the disposition of the superintendent for use in the administration of the affairs of the institution, I have to suggest the advisability of the early enactment of such legislation by Congress amendatory of the above-mentioned act as will make the money in question available for use in connection with the hospital.

In discussing the matter of the change in the law relative to disbursements of money for the Government Hospital for the Insane, I stated in my last annual report that—

After the decease of the former superintendent a committee was appointed to examine his books and accounts as a disbursing agent of the institution. In reporting thereon, after referring to the fact that his accounts were found to be correct, balanced, and closed, and so reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury, they state, referring to the matter of the disbursements of the institution, that—

"Your committee is of the opinion, however, that the best interests of the public service would be subserved if the disbursement of the appropriations for the hospital was taken therefrom and placed under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior on vouchers properly certified by the superintendent of the hospital, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. One of the principal reasons advanced why such a change should be made is that the superintendent of the hospital is now the purchasing officer, the receiving officer, the disbursing officer—three offices in one. The act of March 3, 1855 (sec. 4837, Rev. Stat.), made him a special disbursing agent. Under existing United States Treasury regulations he is required to render his accounts monthly, and no advance of funds is allowed him in any month in excess

of his bond. On the contrary, the disbursing officer of the Department is required to render his accounts only quarterly, and is not confined to the limit of his bond in advances from the Treasury, so that money could always be promptly obtained from the Treasury for the payment of the bills of the hospital upon presentation of same. Under the present condition of affairs it has often occurred that persons selling goods and supplies to the hospital, expecting to receive cash when such have been furnished, have been compelled to wait weeks and months for payment. This condition of affairs should not be tolerated by the Department for a moment. Business methods prevail in every other branch of the Department of the Interior, and its creditors are promptly paid their bills on presentation of the same. Such should be the rule with the bills against the Hospital for the Insane. The merchant sells his goods to the hospital at a trifle above cost, expecting to receive promptly cash payment for the same. Failure to so pay him frequently results in serious embarrassment to his business."

The necessity for the change in the law above recommended in regard to disbursements is further evidenced by the fact that in order to prevent embarrassment in the matter of payments, under contract for the work on the extension, to be made from the appropriation of \$975,000 for the extension of the Government Hospital for the Insane, it became necessary, on the 10th day of August, 1901, to appoint Mr. George W. Evans, the disbursing officer of this Department, a "special disbursing agent for the erection of an extension at the Government Hospital for the Insane." For the disbursement of these moneys he was required by the Secretary of the Treasury to give an additional bond of \$25,000, which was approved on the 18th day of October, 1901.

Immediately after the passing away of Doctor Richardson, on the 27th of June, 1903, a committee consisting of two competent officers, one from the Treasury Department and one from this Department, was designated to examine his books and accounts as disbursing agent of the hospital. The committee, as a result of its examination, reported that his accounts were found to be correct and all public moneys properly accounted for, and in its report embodied, among other things, the following recommendation:

The superintendent is, under the law, the responsible disbursing agent of the institution for these funds, in addition to his other duties. (Sec. 4839, R. S.) In addition to the funds for the support of the institution, the superintendent makes disbursements from the appropriations, "Repairs, Government Hospital for the Insane," and "Buildings and grounds, Government Hospital for the Insane." From a careful inspection and examination of all questions involved in the disbursement of these funds, we are of the opinion that the interests of the service, and particularly of the hospital, would be served should the superintendent be permanently relieved from the responsibility for the disbursement of these funds. Whether they should be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior or by a special disbursing agent appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in either case on vouchers properly certified by the superintendent of the hospital and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is a question worthy of careful consideration. However this may be resolved, there can be no doubt that the superintendent should not be continued as the responsible disbursing agent, as well as the purchasing officer and the receiving officer.

Thereafter the first assistant physician, as heretofore stated, was designated as acting superintendent of the hospital; and the Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom the question was submitted, having decided that it would be practicable for the disbursing officer of this Department to disburse all funds for the hospital until such time as a superintendent and responsible disbursing officer should be appointed, I directed the disbursing officer of this Department to take charge of all financial matters connected with the Government Hospital for the Insane and to disburse all moneys for that institution. This duty he most satisfactorily performed up to October 1, 1903, when Doctor White qualified under his appointment as superintendent and disbursing officer of the Government Hospital for the Insane, thus clearly demonstrating the entire practicability of the handling and disbursement by the disbursing officer of the Department of all moneys appropriated for the maintenance, improvement, and protection of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

I have, therefore, to again recommend that the following paragraph be inserted in that portion of the sundry civil bill wherein provision is made for the Government Hospital for the Insane, to wit:

And hereafter all appropriations made for or on account of the Government Hospital for the Insane shall be disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of the Interior in the same manner and form as all other disbursements made by him of appropriations for the several bureaus and officers of the Department of the Interior on vouchers certified by the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The Freedmen's Hospital was appropriated for and placed under control of the Secretary of War by act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 506), and transferred to the Department of the Interior by act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 223). The supervision and control of expenditure of appropriations was transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 551), the appointive and general administrative power remaining in the Secretary of the Interior. By act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1190), the supervision and control of the expenditure of appropriations was again transferred to the Department of the Interior. This legislation, which was recommended in previous annual reports, is in the interest of better administration, in that it secures a unification of the supervisory authority over the hospital, both fiscal and administrative.

The surgeon in chief of the hospital, W. A. Warfield, reports that there has been an increase in the amount of work accomplished during the past year and the capacity of the hospital taxed to the limit. A great many patients were refused admission because of lack of accommodations. The whole number of patients treated in the hospital

during the year was 3,219, of which number 3,105 were admitted, including 187 born in the hospital. One hundred and fourteen were remaining in the hospital June 30, 1904. During the year 3,066 were discharged, leaving 153 in the hospital July 1, 1905.

The number treated in the out-patient department was 6,597, an increase of 516 as compared with the number treated last year. In

this department 8,448 prescriptions were compounded.

The total number of patients treated in the hospital and dispensary attached was 9,816—which is 511 more than the previous year—divided as follows: Four hundred and sixty-three white males, 131 white females, 4,867 colored males, and 4,241 colored females.

In the surgical department 899 operations were performed, which was 415 more than last year. In 728 cases the patients recovered, in 135 improved, and in 12 the patients were not improved. Twenty-four deaths occurred in this department.

During the latter part of the year a nose and throat clinic was established in connection with the out-patient department, in which 159 cases were treated.

There were 1,841 examinations made in the pathological department and 32 post-mortems were performed.

The number of moribund cases applying for admission continues very high. Fifty-two were received in this condition, of which number 34 died within twenty-four hours and 18 within thirty-six hours after admission. The percentage of mortality for the year was 6.21 per cent of the cases under care. Deducting from the number of deaths the cases brought to the hospital in a dying condition and beyond medical and surgical aid, the percentage of mortality would be 4.62.

Of the 3,219 cared for in the hospital 678 were nonresidents of the District of Columbia, which is 82 less than the previous year.

By act of March 3, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to enter into contract with the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the care and treatment of persons from the District of Columbia admitted to Freedmen's Hospital; any money received from this source on and after July 1, 1905, to be applied to the uses and purposes of the hospital. In accordance with the provisions of this act a contract was entered into by the Department of the Interior with the Board of Charities June 30, 1905.

In discussing this legislative change the surgeon in chief states that—

The most important event affecting the management of the hospital occurred when Congress, by the sundry civil act approved March 3, unified the management under the Department of the Interior in accordance with the recommendation contained in your last annual report.

Although it has been only two months since the change became operative, the wisdom of the act has been clearly demonstrated, and it is further emphasized by

the lack of embarrassment which so frequently proceeded from a dual control of the hospital and the facility with which supplies are now received.

In compliance with the act above referred to patients from the District of Columbia are now admitted to the hospital on a contract basis. The hospital receives from the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia \$1.10 per day for the care and treatment of all persons over 12 years of age, 65 cents per day for those under 12 years, and 40 cents per day for those born in the hospital, Congress having appropriated \$25,500 for the same. This sum will not be sufficient to care for the District of Columbia patients throughout the present year if the rate of admissions continues as high as during July and August.

In February the ambulance and shed were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$800, and to meet this emergency the secretary of the Board of Charities loaned an ambulance for the use of the hospital. By the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1190), Congress appropriated \$700 for the purchase of a suitable ambulance and harness, and in pursuance of this act bids were solicited and a contract entered into for a modern ambulance at \$614.50, the balance of the appropriation being expended in the purchase of harness. The new ambulance has been completed and is now ready for service.

The training school for nurses has maintained a high standard. In addition to practice at the bedside and the regular course of lectures, the class was given a special course in domestic science at Howard University. One hundred and fifty-eight applications were received during the year for admission to the school; 20 applicants were taken on probation; 2 resigned; 17 were accepted; 1 dismissed; 16 nurses graduated in May, 1905. The appendix contains interesting information regarding the requirements exacted of the candidates desiring to enter the course of training and the work accomplished.

In the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1113), an appropriation of \$300,000 was made for the construction of the new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories, and to provide when completed for not less than 200 patients. In the sundry civil appropriation bill, approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 488), provision was made for the leasing of a site on which to construct the new Freedmen's Hospital, in the following terms:

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL: The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars made by the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four is hereby continued for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five: Provided, That the tract of land lying and being between Sixth and Fourth streets and between Pomeroy and College streets, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, containing approximately eleven acres of ground, be, and the same is hereby, retroceded to Howard University, upon the condition that the said Howard University shall make and execute to the United States a perpetual lease for the nominal rental of one dollar per annum, and that upon the execution of such lease to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, said Secretary shall cause to be erected on the ground so retroceded and leased the new hospital for freedmen provided for by the act above referred to.

Accordingly, under date of June 7, 1904, the Howard University, a corporation organized pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to incorporate the Howard University in the District of Columbia," by an instrument in writing entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and the proper officers of that institution, leased the tract of land described in the act of April 28,

Upon consideration of the matter the conclusion was reached, as stated in my last annual report, that it would be to the interest of the service to secure plans for the new hospital building through the medium of an architectural competition, and on the 30th of August, 1904, a circular letter was addressed to twenty-five architects located in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo., inviting them, under stated conditions, to submit plans for the new hospital buildings to provide for not less than 200 patients, such plans to be delivered at the Department not later than 2 p. m. Thursday, December 1, 1904. The total amount to be expended in the construction of the new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories was fixed at \$275,000, to include all necessary machinery and equipment for heating, lighting, water supply, and sewerage for the building.

Under this invitation 21 competitive plans were received, which were judged by a committee consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, one member of the board of trustees of Howard University, one member of the board of visitors of Freedmen's Hospital, the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital, and the design submitted by Messrs. Bruce Price and De Sibour and John

Russell Pope, architects of New York, N. Y., was accepted.

Accordingly, on the 14th day of March, 1905, a contract was entered into with the architects for the preparation of plans and specifications for the work and the supervision of the construction of the building. Thereafter the plans were duly approved by the officers prescribed in the statute and proposals solicited by advertisement for the construction of the building. Nine bids for the work were received and opened June 29, 1905, the lowest of which, in the sum of \$389,793, was far in excess of the total appropriation for the building. By process of elimination the amount of the proposal of the lowest bidder, the George A. Fuller Company, was reduced to \$277,300, for which sum a contract was entered into with the George A. Fuller Company under date of August 11, 1905, for the completion, by December 31, 1906, of the following buildings: Administration building, ward wings 1, 2, 3,

and 4, and boiler house with necessary sewers, drainage, water pipes, heating ducts, boiler, steam pipes for direct radiation, and steam radiators.

The contractors promptly commenced work within ten days from the date of signing the contract, are expeditiously prosecuting the same, and it is believed will have the building completed within the contractual period. The buildings and equipment eliminated from the contract in question—which, however, are necessary to carry into effect the original plans of the architects and render the hospital habitable—consist of a nurse's home, stable and morgue, engine room and brick smokestack, heating, lighting, and power plant; plumbing fixtures and laundry, kitchen and pantry apparatus, etc. Provision will also have to be made for furniture for the hospital, the laying out and improvement of the grounds, and for contingent expenses connected therewith. An estimate for an appropriation of \$188,994 has accordingly been submitted to Congress for this purpose, and it is earnestly recommended that the same be given favorable consideration.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Howard University was established by the act of March 2, 1867, "for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences." It is managed by a board of trustees, on which Congress is represented by one Senator and two Representatives, and is supported in part by funds from benevolent societies and in part from appropriations by Congress. No tuition is required except in the medical department, where the rate is \$80 a year, and in the law department there is a matriculation fee of \$10. There being no appropriation therefor, students in all departments have to provide their own text-books.

The report of the president, Rev. John Gordon, D. D., shows that satisfactory progress has been made and the attendance larger than in any previous year.

The number of students in attendance during the year aggregated 1,125, and were from 38 States and Territories, from Porto Rico, and from the following foreign countries: Africa; Barbados, British West Indies; British Guiana; Cuba; Demerara; England; Jamaica; Liberia; Macedonia; Natal, South Africa; St. Kitts, British West Indies; Bermuda, British West Indies; Trinidad, British West Indies; British Columbia; St. Martin, Danish West Indies. Of these, 124 graduated from the several departments.

There are eight practical working departments connected with the university: The college of arts and sciences, where the students are classified as in other American colleges, in which 60 students were entered during the year; the teachers' college for the study of educational science and the training of teachers, 92 students; the commercial

department, which is designed to fit students for intelligent citizenship and practical business, 48 students.

The medical department, which includes dental and pharmaceutical

courses, 210 students were enrolled during the year.

In the theological department, which receives no aid from Congress, 87 students were entered. Various denominations are represented among the students and teachers, and all work in harmony. The salary for an additional instructor has been provided by the American Missionary Association, and the Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D., has accordingly been added to the faculty and will begin his labors in September.

In the law department, where the branches taught are the same as in other law schools in the city of Washington, 100 students were entered during the year. The preparatory department, which fits students for college, is divided into four classes, each representing one year's study. There were 266 students in attendance in this department during the year.

The school of manual arts has been organized, and the shopwork previously conducted in the industrial department has given place to manual training, and courses are arranged to give adequate instruction to those intending to teach manual arts in elementary, high, and normal schools, and colleges. There were 58 students entered during the year.

A successful summer school was held during the month of July, 1904, attended by teachers and others from 15 States and Territories. There were 204 students in attendance.

In discussing the needs of the institution, the president of the university states:

Additional money is urgently needed to enlarge the teaching force and to adequately compensate teachers of experience and of proved merit. With better facilities, Howard University can do a far greater work for the colored people of our land than even that already accomplished, which has given it wide renown and earned merited public confidence. The heating and lighting arrangements of the various buildings are inadequate and have been condemned by the building inspector of the District of Columbia. He has recommended that a central steam-heating and electric-lighting plant be erected. In the interests of economy of administration and security to life and property, the university is in the most urgent need of such a plant, and it is respectfully requested that Congress be recommended to make provision at its coming session for the erection of a steam-heating and electric-lighting plant for the university.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The report of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made pursuant to the requirements of the act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 161), shows that the pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1904, numbered 114;

admitted during the year, 45; since admitted, 43; total, 202. Under instruction since July 1, 1904, 112 males and 90 females. Of these, 129 have been in the college, representing 35 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Ireland, and 73 in the primary department. Of these, 55 were admitted as beneficiaries from the District of Columbia, and 93 have been admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 30 students and pupils were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

General good health has prevailed among the students and pupils during the year.

No important changes are made in the courses of instruction. The technical training for college students will be gradually extended as may be necessary and desirable. Eleven young men and young women were graduated in June with the degree of bachelor of arts, two former graduates of the college received the master of arts degree in course, and there were five graduates from the normal department, the three normal fellows receiving the degree of master of arts and the two normal students being given certificates of graduation.

The total receipts of the institution from all sources amounted to \$83,795.26, of which \$76,000 was from the Treasury of the United States for general support and special repairs; \$2,710.68 was the balance remaining from the appropriation for new buildings, and \$5,084.58 was received for board, tuition, etc. The expenditures were \$78,015.32 for current expenses, \$3,000 for special repairs, and \$2,710.68 for completion of new buildings.

Work on a central heating and lighting plant, the power house for which was erected last year, has been completed. Boilers, engines, and dynamos have been installed, seven buildings have been wired and fitted up for electric light, and these buildings will also have steam heat from the central plant.

Congress at its last session enacted the following provision: "The directors of said (Columbia) institution are hereby authorized to provide for the education of colored deaf-mute children properly belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, or some other suitable school, at a cost not exceeding the per capita expense of educating the State pupils in such school." Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the placing of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age properly belonging to the District in the Baltimore School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, and an estimate for the expense of their maintenance and tuition has been submitted.

The institution received a copy of the grand prize awarded to the collective exhibit of schools for the deaf of the United States at the

Louisiana Purchase Exposition. A gold medal was awarded to the collegiate department, and a grand prize was conferred upon the president of the college "for distinguished lifelong work in the education of the deaf and for the foundation and successful maintenance of the only institution for the higher education of the deaf in the world."

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, are:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and for illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, \$5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, \$4,500.

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Under section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 294), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to place for instruction in an institution for the blind, in the State of Maryland or some other State, the indigent blind children of teachable age who are children of persons actually engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, and under section 4869 of the Revised Statutes the indigent blind children of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

The report of George C. Morrison, superintendent of the institution, shows that in pursuance of this authority there were at the close of the fiscal year 1904, 31 blind children under instruction in the Maryland School for the Blind, at Baltimore, Md. Since that time 2 pupils have been admitted, 6 have withdrawn, 2 are absent on account of illness, and 2 have died, leaving 23 beneficiaries in the institution on the 30th of June, 1905. Included in the report is a statement showing the condition and progress of each individual under instruction from the District of Columbia. All have made satisfactory progress. Many are above the average. One has become a competent piano tuner.

The branches taught embrace all the studies of the public schools from the kindergarten to and including the grammar-school grade, and in addition thorough instruction in music (instrumental, theory, and voice culture), piano tuning, broom and mattress making, sewing (plain and machine), knitting, crocheting, and various kinds of fancy work. During the past year net-weaving and raffia has been added to the handicrafts. Special attention is paid to the physical development of the pupils.

The school is furnished with all that is necessary for the proper training of blind children: Books, apparatus, musical instruments, typewriters, sewing machines, comfortable buildings, ample grounds, and experienced and competent teachers. The course of training is designed to develop deftness and give the pupils a practical English education. The total amount expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was \$9,068.75.

The total amount expended during the year ended June 30, 1905, for the care and maintenance of indigent blind children of the District of Columbia was \$8,125, half of which amount is paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1101).

Washington Hospital for Foundlings.

The act of April 22, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 92), placed this institution under the care of a corporation, to carry into effect that provision in the last will and testament of Joshua Pierce, devising to certain trustees 14 parcels of land in the city of Washington, D. C., to be held as a site for a hospital for the reception and care of destitute and friendless children. It is specifically provided by the act that foundlings received by this hospital shall be deemed and considered wholly under the guardianship, care, and control of said institution, to be educated, apprenticed, or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the directors of said hospital may, in their judgment, deem for the best interests of said children, until they shall attain the age of 18 years, when said care and control shall cease. The institution is managed by a board of directors, who are required to report annually to the Secretary of the Interior, and is maintained in part by contributions from benevolent persons and societies and in part by Federal appropriations.

The report of the board of directors shows that 97 children were provided for during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, of which number 43 were remaining in the institution from the previous year.

There were 15 adoptions during the year and 35 deaths recorded. Of the latter 23 were under 6 months of age, 6 were under 9 months, 2 under 1 year, and 4 over 1 year, leaving 47 remaining at the hospital at the end of the fiscal year 1905.

The daily average of children is about 35. Since the hospital was opened in 1887 there have been 244 little ones adopted into happy homes, where they will be trained to become useful men and women. This is considered the best and most satisfactory work of the institution.

Including a balance of \$359.89 from last year the total receipts from all sources were \$7,820.74, of which amount \$7,299.48 was expended in the operations of the institution, leaving a cash balance on June 30,

1905, of \$521.26. In order to effectively carry on the work of the institution the board requests a continuance of the annual appropriation of \$6,000.

I most heartily approve of this charity and recommend that Congress

appropriate the funds necessary for its maintenance.

In the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 909), the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia is authorized to care for the maintenance of children under contract with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings. As this institution has no connection with this Department other than to render the report required by the act of April 22, 1870, supra, it is recommended that existing law be so amended as to require the annual report of the institution to be made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia instead of to the Secretary of the Interior.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, Elliott Woods, in his annual report of the operations of his office, sets forth in detail the various improvements and repairs made to the Capitol and other buildings under his supervision during the past fiscal year.

An important improvement is the inauguration of three complete systems of ventilation in the fireplace-flue system of the building, comprising the installation in the Senate wing, the central building, and the House wing of exhaust fans directly connected to each fireplace flue in these sections, the purpose being to control a continuous exhaust on the various fireplaces in the building.

New and enlarged skylights are being erected over the Senate and House wings which, when completed, will add materially to the natural lighting of the chambers of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Special bronze electric-lighting fixtures have been installed in the principal corridors of the building.

Extensive changes have been made in the restaurant of the House for its betterment, so that all service after the noon hour is possible from appliances installed on the main floor of the restaurant proper. The plumbing in general throughout the building has been overhauled and obsolete specimens replaced by modern types. New controlling devices have been installed for use in connection with the operation of the elevators in the building. The introduction of additional apparatus for ventilation will doubtless add much to the already satisfactory system now in use, especially that for the committee rooms and restaurant.

The bronze doors at the main entrance of the House wing have been completed, and will be fully installed before the next meeting of Congress.

The improvement in the Capitol grounds during the past year has been marked; the lawns have been cared for and much-needed pruning given to the trees, of which there is a large variety of both foreign and domestic growth. The roadways and walks have been kept in repair. The unused car shelter at the southeast of the building has been removed to the northeast section for use as a shelter house at the terminal of the railway. The terrace plant cases have been lined with lead and supplied with entirely new plantings.

All needed repairs have been made to the engine house, Senate and House stables.

Important special, as well as ordinary, improvements and repairs have been made at the District of Columbia court-house, providing for the needs of the courts and their officers, including the installation of fireproof cases and shelving for the recorder of deeds and the court of appeals. The improvements involved important structural changes to the central section of the southern portion of the building.

The work performed at the Botanic Garden was of the usual character, involving repairs, improvements, etc., to green and plant houses and the heating apparatus.

The House and Senate office buildings, provided for, respectively, under the acts approved March 3, 1903, and April 28, 1904, are in process of construction. The excavation for the foundation of the House office building has been completed. The concrete foundations and considerable brickwork has been installed west of the line of the railway tunnel, which runs under the eastern portion of the building, and marble for the superstructure is being placed on the grounds. In addition to the contract for the excavation, other contracts for the construction of the concrete foundations, rough brickwork for the entire exterior, and the cut-stone work for the court, as well as for the iron beams for two floors of the building, have been let. Contracts have also been awarded for various classes of building material required in the construction.

At the site of the office building for the Senate the general excavation has been completed, and during the present building season the installation of the concrete fittings of the building, including certain deep foundation work necessary along the east side of the square adjacent to the railway tunnel, above mentioned, will be carried forward. Bids for cut-stone work which had been received were finally rejected on account of the price and new bids called for.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are as follows: Capitol building and repairs, \$32,000; improvement of the Capitol grounds, \$25,000; lighting of Capitol grounds, etc., \$42,500; engine house and Senate and House stables, \$1,500; repairs, special and annual, to the court-house, District of Columbia, \$30,840.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The act approved January 12, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 768), incorporated the General Education Board, the object of the corporation being the promotion of education within the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed. The last clause of section 6 of the act provides—

That the corporation shall annually file with the Secretary of the Interior of the United States a report in writing, stating in detail the property, real or personal, held by the corporation, and the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same, or the income thereof, during the preceding year.

The office of the General Education Board is located at 54 William street, New York City. The officers of the corporation are: Robert C. Ogden, chairman; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Rev. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, secretaries and executive officers. The nine trustees required by the act of incorporation are: Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, jr., Albert Shaw, Hugh H. Hanna, William R. Harper, and E. Benjamin Andrews.

The fiscal year of the corporation corresponds with the calendar year. In its report for the year ended December 31, 1903, the Board stated that it had no permanent fund or property, real or personal. Prior to the incorporation of the Board by the foregoing act it existed as a voluntary association, which had on hand January 1, 1903, a balance of \$13,507.21. Upon the incorporation of the Board it took over this balance. The receipts during the year from contributions and other sources were \$173,244.56, making a total of \$186,751.77 on hand. The aggregate expenditures, including appropriations for educational institutions, administrative expenses, etc., during the year were \$181,505.68, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of \$5,246.09.

From the report of the Board for 1904 it appears that the total receipts from all sources during the year were \$109,273.41; the total expenditures, including appropriations for educational institutions, administrative expenses, etc., were \$108,651.70, leaving a balance of \$621.71 on hand at the close of the year.

The report of the Board for the year ending December 31, 1905, will, it is stated, be submitted to the Department as soon after that date as practicable; and the advisability of the corporation having its fiscal year correspond with that of the United States will be taken up for consideration by the board of trustees at their next meeting.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The act approved May 17, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 389), entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company," provides, among other things, that said company shall lay upon the line

of its road rails of the most approved pattern, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. The act of March 1, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 700), authorizes the Rock Creek Railway Company (now the Capital Traction Company) to lease or purchase connecting and intersecting lines of street railway in the District of Columbia, and expressly provides that no railway company taking advantage of the act shall be thereby released from any obligation or restriction imposed by its original charter or any law of Congress subsequently enacted.

In view of the fact that the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, or its successor, the Capital Traction Company, has no connection whatever with this Department other than as stated above, I have the honor to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report that so much of the law as requires the Secretary of the Interior to approve the form of rails proposed to be laid upon the line of road of said Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company be repealed, or that the act in question be so amended as to require the submission of such rails to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia instead of to this Department.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company of the District of Columbia," approved May 24, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 136), provides, among other things, for the annual election of directors, and the submission by them of yearly reports to the stockholders and to Congress or the Secretary of the Interior.

The vice-president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company reports that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 270), entitled "An act relating to certain railway corporations owning and operating street railways in the District of Columbia," the Columbia Railway Company, by a deed dated February 4, 1902, transferred all its property, rights, and franchises to the Washington Railway and Electric Company, which has since that time operated the lines at one time owned and operated by the Columbia Railway Company; that the property of said company is operated jointly with other lines owned by the Washington Railway and Electric Company, and that the report submitted to Congress by the Washington Railway and Electric Company included a report of the operation and management of the Columbia Railway Company for the calendar year ended December 31, 1904.

The vice-president further states that in making such report it is believed that the requirements of the statute under which the Columbia Railway Company was incorporated are complied with, and that in his opinion the Columbia Railway Company exists as a corporation to-day for the purpose of taking, if need be, the necessary steps to extinguish a bonded indebtedness which was on its property when conveyed to the Washington Railway and Electric Company. In view of this merger of interests, in connection with the fact that the Washington Railway and Electric Company reports directly to Congress as to the operation of all the lines owned and controlled by it, I have the honor to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report, that so much of the act of May 24, 1870, incorporating the Columbia Railway Company as requires it to submit an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior be repealed.

THE WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act regulating gas works" (18 Stat. L., 277), after providing the rate to be paid for gas furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company in the District of Columbia, contains a clause as follows (sec. 11):

Provided, That when the price of gas coals delivered at the works of the Washington Gaslight Company shall advance to eight dollars and fifty cents per ton the price of gas to consumers may be advanced ten cents per thousand cubic feet and an additional ten cents per thousand feet for each additional dollar per ton that gas coals may advance in price, and in like manner a reduction of ten cents per thousand feet shall be made for each and every dollar per ton that gas coals may fall in price below seven dollars per ton. And for that purpose the Washington Gaslight Company shall in the month of May in each year furnish the Secretary of the Interior with a statement of all their coal contracts or purchases for the ensuing year excepting the Ritchie mineral and the Richmond coal, the cost of which shall not enter into any calculation in making an average, which statement shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace by their engineer and secretary, and the advance or reduction of price shall take place on the first of July ensuing.

Pursuant to the provisions of the statute, John R. McLean, president of the Washington Gaslight Company, has submitted a statement giving the prices of the several kinds of coal at the works of the company, as follows: Gas coal alongside wharf west station, Twenty-sixth and G streets northwest, 30,000 tons, at \$3.20, 15 cents per ton discharging and handling; gas coal at east station, Twelfth and M streets southeast, 15,000 tons, at \$3.00, 15 cents per ton discharging and handling; 20,000 tons hard white ash broken coal, delivered at west station, at \$4.70, discharging, etc., 15 cents per ton. The same coal delivered at east station, 8,000 tons, at \$4.85 per ton.

Section 2 of the act of June 23, 1874, supra, provided for the appointment of an inspector of gas and meters in the District of Columbia, at an annual salary of \$2,000; and the first incumbent of that office was commissioned by the President February 27, 1875, such commission being upon the records of the Department of the Interior. Up to and including September 30, 1879, the inspector submitted to this Department annual reports showing the results of inspections

made by him, but since that date it is understood that the inspector has reported to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

In the District of Columbia appropriation act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 959), there is a clause as follows:

Hereafter the inspector of gas and meters and assistant inspector of gas and meters of the District of Columbia shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Inasmuch as the inspector is now appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and as the Washington Gaslight Company has no connection whatever with this Department other than to render the report required by the section of the act above referred to, it is believed that the company should hereafter be required to report either direct to Congress or to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia instead of to this Department, and accordingly I have the honor to again recommend the enactment of legislation having this end in view.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

By the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1440), appropriate exhibits representing the Department of the Interior, the Indian schools, Indian Territory, and Alaska, were installed and maintained at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which closed December 1, 1904.

The exhibit of the Department displayed in the Government building illustrated the operations of and results attained in its various bureaus, and included comprehensive exhibits from the Geological Survey, Bureau of Education, Patent Office, General Land Office, Indian Office, Pension Bureau, the Hot Springs Reservation, Government Hospital for the Insane, and panoramas and views of the national parks and reservations under the supervision of this Department, the details of which are described in the appendix to my last annual report. The status of the independent exhibits maintained at the exposition by the Department is as follows:

The Indian school exhibit illustrated the progress of the Indians along educational lines. The general scheme was designed to contrast the old life of the Indians with the new, as brought about by the educational and administrative policy of the Government, groups of old Indians representing thirteen of the principal tribes and 150 pupils from five of the larger schools having been brought to the exposition for the purpose. The progress made in recent years, illustrated in numerous booths in the building, consisted of a modern domestic-science establishment, including laundry, kitchen, and dining room, conducted entirely by Indian girl students, all of the furniture having been made by Indian boys; many other exhibits in industrial and

manual training were also shown, and a daily newspaper was published by the students, copies of which were distributed among the visitors. The amount appropriated, \$65,000, was fully consumed in the installation of this interesting exhibit.

The Indian Territory exhibit illustrated the resources of that Territory, and its exhibits were displayed in the agricultural, horticultural, and mining buildings. An attractive building, containing the educational exhibits and views of various portions of the Territory, was erected on the plateau of States, and served as headquarters for the numerous visitors from the Territory attending the fair. At the close of the exposition there remained an unexpended balance of the appropriation amounting to \$2,311.24 to be turned into the Treasury, to which should be added the sum of \$599.26 received from sale of stoves and building and refund of water rent. Furniture valued at approximately \$2,000 belonging to the Indian Territory exhibit was turned over to the Indian Office and was subsequently distributed among various Indian schools and agencies.

The Alaska exhibit was installed in a building erected for that purpose, and contained excellent collections of the various ores and minerals of the district, as well as exhibits pertaining to agriculture, the canneries, furs, schools, native handicraft and curios, and a valuable collection of totem poles. The exhibit was maintained well within the appropriation therefor, a balance of \$3,132.74 remaining at its close, to which might be added the sum of \$1,903.18 received on account of the sale of the building and other materials, which has been deposited in the Treasury. A great portion of the materials of this exhibit was forwarded for the use of a similar exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oreg.

LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

By section 2 of the act of Congress approved April 13, 1904, authorizing the Government of the United States to participate in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, provision was made for the exhibition at Portland, Oreg., by the several Executive Departments of such articles and material as illustrated the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, the nature of our institutions and their adaptability to the wants of the people, and for the selection from the Government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of such articles as were deemed advisable, and their transportation to Portland to form a part of the Government exhibit at that exposition. A Government board was authorized and created to carry out the provisions of this act, and Mr. Edward M. Dawson, chief clerk of the Department, was designated as the representative of the Secretary of the Interior thereon.

The exhibit was substantially the same as that maintained at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., a description of which was printed as an appendix in the last annual report.

Alaska Exhibit.—By section 3 of the same act the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to select from the Alaska exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition so much of that exhibit as he deemed necessary, and to appoint one or more persons to supervise the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, installation, and return of such articles as might be exhibited. For the purpose of carrying out this provision the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated. Governor John G. Brady was designated as acting executive commissioner, and directed to make selections from the Alaska exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition prior to the shipment of the articles to Portland, and to inaugurate the collection of additional material therefor in Alaska and elsewhere. By reason of the stress of public business, which rendered it impracticable for the governor to proceed to Portland during the period of the exposition, Mr. William A. Kelly was subsequently appointed as permanent executive commissioner.

An experienced taxidermist was employed to prepare and mount specimens of birds and animals of Alaska, and a creditable exhibit of such wild game was made. A collector traveled through the valley of the Yukon to enlist the cooperation of interior and remote sections of Alaska in behalf of the exhibit, and many other articles were loaned or donated by mining and transportation companies and individuals or collected through the efforts of mayors of towns and auxiliary associations organized for that purpose.

Space for the display of the Alaska exhibit was provided by the Government board in one of the wings of the Government building. Owing to the limited floor space thus supplied, it was deemed advisable to construct a balcony in one end of the building, which was utilized as an office for the administrative force of the exhibit, and provided additional space for the exhibit. The balcony and stairway leading thereto were constructed of Alaskan red and yellow cedar, a class of lumber which grows in great quantities in the southeastern part of the district.

The totem poles, which formed a picturesque portion of the exhibit at St. Louis, were forwarded to Portland and placed in position near the entrance to the building, where they excited the same great interest and attention. This collection is probably the most valuable and best ever assembled, and as they were loaned to the Department by natives of Alaska for display at these expositions, with the understanding that they be returned, arrangements for their return to the district have been made. A native war canoe which accompanied these poles will also be returned.

The work of installing the Alaska exhibit was done under the direct supervision of Mr. Joseph B. Marvin, the special agent therefor, who occupied a similar position at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Profiting by the experience at St. Louis, it was determined to employ a number of attendants, residents of Alaska, to explain to visitors all features of the exhibit, and to answer inquiries regarding the resources, industries, climate, etc., of the district. It is believed that the course thus followed was entirely satisfactory, and, judging from the many inquiries received from the visitors to this exhibit, it is fair to assume that the lively interest of the American people in the resources and future development of Alaska has been enlisted and stimulated, and that the purpose of the act providing for such exhibit has therefore been accomplished.

The exhibit occupied the whole of the floor and wall space allotted, and very fully illustrated the resources, industries, and interests of the district. It included gold, copper, tin, and other ores from many of the mines in Alaska, the ores being classified and labeled so as to show their characteristics and the geographical location of the mines from which taken. A gold brick valued at \$19,355.77, from Nome, was exhibited; and this specimen, together with the largest gold nugget found in Alaska, valued at \$3,276, and many other nuggets of less value and gold dust from 12 different mines, formed one of the most attractive features of the exhibit, the case containing the same being continually surrounded by visitors. Pay dirt from some of the most productive gold mines was also displayed. Quartz tin from the recently discovered ledges on the Seward Peninsula near Bering Strait was also shown. It is claimed that these ore bodies are very rich and capable of producing, when fully developed, all the tin required by the United States. Cassiterite, tourmaline, garnets, ruby sand, jade, graphite, coal, cinnabar ore, tale, peat, mineral water, petroleum, crude and refined, and guano were likewise exhibited.

A valuable product of Alaska is marble. Monuments, pillars, and slabs from the marble quarries at Ham Island, Fort Wrangell, and Prince William Island were exhibited; cereals and grasses from the experimental station in southeastern Alaska were displayed, as well as fruits and vegetables grown in the district, and a collection of 125 varieties of pressed wild flowers, some found as far north as the Arctic Circle. These latter groups demonstrated that agriculture is possible and practicable in Alaska.

Collections of furs and mounted animals were made, and included the brown and black bear, moose, wolverine, mink, beaver, white, red, black, and silver fox, lynx, mountain sheep, caribou, sea otter, and deer. The ornithological exhibit included American bald eagles, geese, ducks, scooters, mergansers, cormorants, gulls, loons, magpies, owls, ptarmigan, grouse, swan, and puffin. The stools on which the birds were mounted were made by native boys in the Industrial School at Sitka.

Very interesting school exhibits were furnished from the towns of Juneau, Valdez, Eagle, Seward, Petersburg, Unalakleet, Sitka, Nome, Skagway, Wrangell, and from the mission, kindergarten, and native schools. A large collection of Indian curios, including indoor totems, hunting and fishing devices, and thousands of ornamental articles formed a rare and valuable ethnological exhibit.

By direction of the Department, a catalogue of the Alaska exhibit was prepared by the special agent in charge, by means of which much valuable information concerning the district has been disseminated; the value of the exhibit is attested by the fact that the jury of awards for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition has awarded 60 medals to exhibitors in the Alaska section.

At the close of the exposition, the loaned exhibits were returned to the owners, and such other exhibits as were the property of the Government and acquired for the use of the Alaska Exhibit by purchase or donation, which include mineral specimens of all kinds, curios, mounted animals and birds, transparencies, maps, photographs, showcases, etc., have been forwarded to Sitka, to become a part of the District Historical Library and Museum, the maintenance of which is provided for by law. The exhibit was maintained well within the appropriation made therefor, and when all outstanding expenses incurred in connection with its installation and the return of exhibits have been paid, a balance of approximately \$6,000 will remain to be covered into the Treasury.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

Section 6 of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1889, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua" (25 Stat. L., 675), provides:

Said company shall make a report on the first Monday of December in each year to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be duly verified on oath by the president and secretary thereof, giving such detailed statement of its affairs, and of its assets and liabilities, as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior, and any willfully false statement so made shall be deemed perjury, and punishable as such. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to require such annual statement and to prescribe the form thereof and the particulars to be given thereby.

The report of this corporation, I am advised, is in preparation, and will be transmitted to the Department within the time prescribed by law; upon receipt thereof it will be duly forwarded to Congress.

Very respectfully,

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK,

Secretary.

The President.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

[Referred to on page 45 of the report.]

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Very respectfully,

Tams Bixby, Chairman.

The Honorable the Secretary of the Interior.

It was estimated in March, 1904, that the Commission would practically finish the work of administering upon the estate of the Five Civilized Tribes by July 1, 1905. This estimate of course did not include such fractions of work as would necessarily be carried over by operation of law; it presumed no interruptions of the work by judicial proceedings, and it did not contemplate the adoption of new undertakings by Congress.

In accordance with the foregoing, Congress gave the Commission the appropriation it asked for, required the work to be finished within the time named, and limited the existence of the Commission to July 1, 1905.

Immediately after this legislation had been formulated Congress made extensive additions to the duties of the Commission. It did not, however, increase the appropriation or lengthen the time for the completion of the work. It reopened the Delaware claims, which had been settled by the Supreme Court, and there devolved upon the Commission the adjudication of numerous individual rights under the new law. It also reopened the rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations to provide allotments for newly born children. The Commission called attention to these features in its report of June 30, 1904, but it asked for nothing additional. It addressed itself to the task of devising new sources of economy and efficiency. The well-known state of the public revenue, apart from other considerations, admonished such a course; and we have the satisfaction of showing, as is done in detail in this report, that we have been able to make good the expectation that was entertained. More has been done than we thought we should be able to do, and the remaining work is brought to a condition where, to finish the remnants which are left and to await the slow and uncertain determination of what is held up by judicial proceedings, the service of one man, with a reduced and diminishing corps of clerks, alone is necessary.

Congress authorized the beginning of the allotment of the lands of these tribes to the individual citizens of the tribes in 1898, when the Curtis bill was passed. That was the beginning not only of the allotment of the land, or, rather, the preparatory work therefor, but also of the effacement of the tribal governments. The primary cause of this step was the incapacity of the tribes for self-government. The educated and shrewd classes of the tribes had rendered the conditions of life almost intolerable for the ignorant, and the times also called for an extension of the right of citizenship so as to confer the right of suffrage and self-government upon the far more numerous but disfranchised white population of the Territory.

This policy was bitterly opposed by nearly all of the wealthy and speculative citizens of the tribes. A numerous delegation of this class opposed the policy and denounced the Commission in 1898 before the Indian Committee of the Senate. Fortunately the committee, before taking final and adverse action, as seemed to be its determination, called on the Commission for such facts as the record showed. The result was that the alleged facts of the delegation were shown to be false, and, as now recalled, many of those who opposed the policy of the Commission were shown by written evidence to be steeped in corruption, and the Curtis bill was passed.

From that day to this the chief difficulty of the Commission has been to protect the tribes and the work intrusted to it from the schemes and attacks of this class of men. They never intended that this work should succeed. They never intended to give up their prey; and they have pulled at it like eagles at a carcass at every step of its progress. We have reported their transgressions almost without number. To home influences have been added strong outside alliances, arising chiefly from the discoveries of petroleum in the Territory. Aggregations of capital and influence have combined to push predatory schemes; and while in the main these men have been foiled of their plunder, yet they have so far been able to escape the punishment that should be visited for their crimes.

LEGISLATION.

By certain provisions inserted in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, a considerable amount of work was delegated to this Commission which was not anticipated when it was expected that the business of the Commission could be completed by July, 1905. Especially is this true with respect to the enrolling of children born to citizens of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole nations since the rolls of those tribes were closed. The provisions referred to are as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is hereby authorized, for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized, for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized, for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to May twenty-five, nineteen hundred and one, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians, whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized, for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for

enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five. and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and to enroll and make allotments to such children, giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

The results of this work will be specifically dealt with under the head of enroll-

Special attention is here brought to the fact that the final rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek nations had not been completed or approved in full at the date of the passage of this act. Children of those persons entitled to enrollment as citizens of the tribes named whose enrollment had not, at the time of the passage of this act, been finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior, may not be enrolled under its terms. It may be deemed expedient to provide for the enrollment of children born prior to March 4, 1905, to members of the tribe whose enrollment has been approved since the passage of the act, or may hereafter be approved.

Other important provisions affecting the work of the Commission are those relating to the claims of citizens, by intermarriage, of the Cherokee Nation, the sale of improved lands by the Delaware Indians, and the disposition of the residue lands of

the Creek Nation, as follows:

That in the case entitled "In the matter of enrollment of persons claiming rights in the Cherokee Nation, by intermarriage, against the United States, Departmental, Numbered Seventy-Six," now pending in the Court of Claims, the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to render final judgment in said case, and either party feeling itself aggrieved by said judgment shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States within thirty days from the filing of said judgment in the Court of Claims. And the said Supreme Court of the United States shall

advance said case on its calendar for early hearing.

That Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or were in rightful possession of such improvements upon lands in the Cherokee Nation on April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four, to which there is no valid adverse claim, shall have the right within six mouths from the date of the approval of this act to dispose of such improvements to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose, and the amount for which said improvements are disposed of, if sold according to the provisions of this act, shall be a lien upon the rents and profits of the land until paid, and such lien may be enforced by the vendor in any court of competent jurisdiction: Provided, That the right of any Delaware-Cherokee citizen to dispose of such improvements shall, before the valuation at which the improvements may be sold, be determined under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

That the provision in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the residue of the lands of the Creek Nation not taken as allotments is hereby repealed, and the provision of the Creek agreement, Article III, approved March

one, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby restored and reenacted.

Since the act became effective the Court of Claims rendered a decision adverse to the intermarried citizenship claimants of the Cherokee Nation. The case was subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now

The matter of the sale of improved lands by the Delaware Indians will be treated elsewhere.

The appropriation act also provides for the completion of unfinished business of the Commission, if any, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The present chairman has been detailed as "Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes," to have immediate charge of the work in the field.

ENROLLMENT OF CITIZENS.

The work of enrolling the members of the Five Tribes in Indian Territory may be classed under three general heads:

First, the reception of applications for enrollment.

Second, the determination of the rights of the applicants.

Third, the actual placing of the names of those entitled to be enrolled upon the final rolls for approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

The first has occupied a space of nearly nine years, the work having been commenced under the act of June 10, 1896, and ended June 2, 1905, with the expiration of the time allowed for the enrollment of Seminole children by the act of March 3, 1905. Obviously the completion of the work assigned to the Commission was an impossibility so long as the rolls were kept open by law and names were being constantly added to them. It is believed that since the reception of applications was commenced ample opportunity has been afforded every person who has any claim to citizenship in Indian Territory to lay his case before the Commission. The Commission's enrollment parties have visited every part of the Indian Territory, carrying its voluminous records and its extensive camping paraphernalia into regions rarely if ever before visited by the white man. More than one hundred thousand citizenship claims have been presented to the Commission, and volumes of testimony and evidence have been submitted in connection with them. It has required an elaborate system of records and indexes to keep track of these numerous applications, and the constant correspondence in connection therewith has reached into hundreds of thousands of letters.

In the second procedure it is necessary to have the services of law clerks who are familiar not only with the United States laws governing the enrollment of these Indians, but with their own tribal laws and customs under which citizenship rights were acquired and lost. Where applicants are shown by the tribal records to be beyond question bona fide citizens of the respective tribes, the determination of their right to final enrollment is a simple matter. But many persons were manifestly entitled to be enrolled whose citizenship status was not a matter of record with the tribes, and many others were named upon the tribal rolls who were in no wise entitled to share in the distribution of their common property. In other cases the rights of the applicants were dependent upon acts alleged to have been performed by their ancestors a half or three-quarters of a century ago, and of which a very imperfect record was made. Able counsel has been employed both by the tribes and by the applicants for enrollment, and every possible phase of the law has been exploited. The final decision of the Department in a single case is often the pivot upon which the rights of hundreds of applicants turn. The enormous value of the property involved warrants the slow and careful procedure which has characterized the work of the Commission and the Department. Such cases as now remain in the hands of the Commission are those which depend upon the outcome of pending litigation or the final decisions of the Department upon important legal questions, and it seems that after almost a decade of unceasing toil the task of adjudicating the rights of applicants for enrollment as members of the Five Tribes is about to be completed.

The third step is a perfunctory one which consumes little time, accuracy being the most important factor. The rolls are made up in parts or schedules and submitted to the Department for approval from time to time, so that the final roll can be completed almost simultaneously with the determination of the enrollment cases now pending. They are by provision of law "descriptive of the persons thereon," i. e., they not only give the name, but also indicate the age, sex, degree of blood, etc., of each person enrolled. In spite of the pains taken to make the rolls absolutely correct, minor errors have been discovered from time to time, after approval of the

rolls by the Secretary of the Interior, to such an extent that the Commission desires to offer an explanation of their occurrence. They are particularly frequent as to sex.

The Indian languages recognize no such thing as gender. The full-blood invariably speaks of his wife as "he," and persistently names his daughters "Willie," "Joseph," "David," and the like. Strapping youths with no outward mark of effeminacy sometimes answer to such remarkable names as "Lillian," Pearl," or "Josephine." Surnames are changed overnight. "Brown" to-day will solemnly swear that he is "Jones" to-morrow, while "Care-co-con-thla Big Mosquito," seized with a desire for an English name, becomes, without ceremony, plain "John Smith." In some cases two or more children of the same parents are given identically the same name. Information as to the age of both minors and adults is often unreliable, if not absolutely lacking.

Under such conditions it is not to be expected that absolute accuracy could be attained, and it is hoped that such errors as creep into the rolls will not be regarded by the Department as indicating carelessness on the part of the Commission or its employees engaged in the preparation of the citizenship rolls.

The methods employed in the enrollment of citizens have been explained to the Department in previous reports, and the following pages are intended only to portray the status of the work in the respective tribes at the close of the last fiscal year.

The general condition of the work may be briefly summed up in the following table:

Nation.	Applicants.	Enrolled or iden- tified.	Refused or dis- missed.	Undeter- mined.
Choctaw and Chickasaw. Cherokee Creek Seminole.	66, 217 46, 464 20, 110 3, 171	35, 638 35, 394 15, 513 2, 750	27, 719 4, 639 1, 157 7	2,860 6,431 3,450 414
Total	135, 962	89, 295	33, 522	13, 155

In the above table the applicants whose rights have been passed upon by the Commission and are pending before the Department and those whose enrollment is suspended for various reasons are classed as undetermined.

Choctaws and Chickasaws.—In addition to the determination of the rights of applicants for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, created by the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, was also, at the beginning of the past fiscal year, engaged in determining the right to citizenship in these two nations of the persons whose cases were submitted to that court for adjudication under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 1, 1902, and March 3, 1903.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the Commission had disposed of practically all applications for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under its jurisdiction where sufficient evidence had been submitted, except such cases as presented propositions of law identical with cases then pending before the citizenship court.

On July 1, 1904, 21,540 persons had been enrolled and approved by the Secretary of the Interior as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were several undetermined questions with reference to the right of applicants to enrollment as citizens of these two nations, upon the final outcome of which a number of cases were dependent. It was not considered advisable that the Commission should pass upon these applications until the Choetaw and Chickasaw citizenship court had decided cases involving analogous features. Questions have also arisen during the past fiscal year which

necessitated a reconsideration of many decisions previously rendered by the Commission, and in a number of cases where the applicants were originally refused the former decisions have been rescinded and the applicants enrolled.

These questions are of such vital importance in determining the rights of applicants to be enrolled in these two nations that they are reviewed at some length in this report in order that seeming delays may be explained.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP COURT.—Before entering into a discussion of these propositions of law, brief mention should be made of the work of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, provided that the existence of this court, which was created by the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, should terminate on December 31, 1904. Prior to the latter date the citizenship court had completed the taking of testimony and rendered its decrees and opinions in all cases certified or transferred to its dockets for trial de novo under the provisions of the acts of July 1, 1902, and March 3, 1903. All the decrees, orders, and opinions rendered by the court were, prior to its dissolution on December 31, 1904, certified to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The court during its existence heard testimony in and made disposition of 256 cases, which involved the right of 3,487 claimants to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. By its decrees 161 persons were admitted as citizens by blood and intermarriage of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; 2,792 applicants were denied admission, and the applications of 534 persons were dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The persons whose cases were dismissed by the court were children born to claimants since the submission of their original petitions for enrollment to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, and white persons who married such claimants subsequent to 1896 and were not included in the original petitions submitted to the Commission.

As to the 2,792 persons whose cases were adversely determined, 723 were before the citizenship court on appeal under the thirty-second section of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, from adverse judgments rendered by the United States court in Indian Territory under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896. These persons were not deprived of a favorable judgment, but the act of July 1, 1902, gave them the right to appeal to the citizenship court from adverse decisions of the United States court. The actual number of persons who, by decrees of the citizenship court, were deprived of favorable judgments of the United States court admitting them to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was 2,069.

After the dissolution of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court all of the records, files, and property of the court were, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, delivered to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and these records are now in the custody of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

The citizenship court, in the rendition of its decrees and opinions, passed upon various legal propositions which were also involved in cases pending before the Commission and in which action by the Commission had been suspended until the findings of the citizenship court might be known.

Legal Questions arising in the enrollment of citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—One of the important questions presented to the Commission in the enrollment of citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was whether or not white persons who had married citizens by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation forfeited the citizenship thus acquired by marrying a white person not a citizen of either tribe after the death of the Choctaw or Chickasaw spouse.

Another question of equal importance, now pending before the Department, grows out of the marriage of white persons to citizens by blood of the Choctaw or Chick-

asaw Nation, viz, whether by such marriage the white person acquired the exact status of a member by blood of the tribe into which he married, without limitation, including the right to confer citizenship by a subsequent marriage upon another white person and the offspring of such subsequent marriage. This has been the subject of much correspondence between the Commission and the Department.

An important legal question has also arisen as to the construction which should be placed upon the acts of Congress approved June 10, 1896, June 28, 1898, and July 1, -1902, with respect to the jurisdiction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, the United States court in Indian Territory, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court to pass upon applications for admission to citizenship in these two tribes.

Another proposition which has resulted in the reception of a number of practically new applications for enrollment within the past year has been the construction of the Department as to what constituted an application made under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. The act stipulated that the application of no person whomsoever for enrollment as a citizen of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation should be received after the expiration of ninety days from September 25, 1902, the date of its ratification by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

These matters will be briefly discussed in the order named.

Forfeiture of citizenship by intermarriage a decree in the case of Thomas Brennon r. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (No. 23, South McAlester docket), admitting Brennon as a citizen, by intermarriage, of the Choctaw Nation, and in an opinion rendered by Chief Judge Adams and concurred in by his associates, Judges Weaver and Foote, of that court, it was held that when an applicant for citizenship by intermarriage in either tribe had complied with article 38 of the treaty of 1866 by marrying an Indian citizen by blood according to the tribal laws, customs, and usages of the nation in which he was married, and had resided in the Territory continuously since such marriage, he became vested with certain personal rights of which he could not be divested by any subsequent act of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation.

On March 9, 1904, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, following this decree and opinion, held that Thornton D. Pearce, an applicant for enrollment as a citizen, by intermarriage, of the Choctaw Nation, was entitled to be enrolled. This decision was affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior May 21, 1904, and became the basis of all decisions of the Commission involving the question of the forfeiture of citizenship by intermarried white persons.

As the principles laid down in the Pearce case extend to a large number of applicants for enrollment by intermarriage in the two nations, the decision of the Commission is quoted at the close of this report, together with the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of May 21, 1904 (I. T. D., 4060, 1904), affirming the same.

The cases of all intermarried applicants which hinged upon the question of forfeiture have been disposed of during the past fiscal year except a few where additional evidence is required.

RIGHT OF INTERMARRIED CITIZENS TO CONFER CITIZENSHIP UPON WHITE PERSONS BY SUBSEQUENT MARRIAGE.—The second legal proposition in the order above referred to is that of the right of an intermarried citizen to confer citizenship upon a white husband or wife espoused after the death or divorce of the Indian spouse, and upon the white children of such marriage.

This question, which affects a large number of applicants, is pending before the Department in the case of Mary Elizabeth Martin, an applicant for enrollment as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. The applicant is a white child, the daughter of Walker Martin and Sallie Moore Martin, each of whom had, prior to their marriage to each other, been married to a citizen by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation. On March 24, 1905, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of

the Interior rendered an opinion in this case, wherein it is held that the applicant is entitled to be enrolled.

Subsequently, on April 21, 1905, the Department directed the Commission to suspend action in cases of this character, which prohibition is still effective. Consequently none of the cases which involve this question of law have thus far been disposed of.

JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, THE UNITED STATES COURT IN INDIA'N TERRITORY, AND THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP COURT.—
The Commission originally supposed, in the enrollment of citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, that it was bound by the decisions of the Commission and the United States court under the act of June 10, 1896, and by the decrees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.

During the past year the jurisdiction of the Commission and the United States court under the act of June 10, 1896, has been the subject of much contention on the part of the attorneys representing applicants for enrollment.

This question was first brought before the Department in the case of Wiley Adams, an applicant for enrollment as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. Adams applied for admission to citizenship under the act of June 10, 1896. He was denied by the Commission, and did not appeal to the United States court within the time prescribed by the act. He had, however, prior to the submission of his petition to the Commission, under the act of June 10, 1896, been admitted by the Choctaw council and recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities as a citizen of that nation. In this case the Commission held that it was without jurisdiction in 1896 to determine Adams's right to citizenship for the reason that he had already been adjudged a citizen of the Choctaw council, and that its attempted action in 1896 was a nullity and of no force and effect. In this view the Department concurred. As the case is an entering wedge, it has been considered advisable to quote the decision of the Commission and of the Department in the appendix to this report.

The decision in the Adams case was a signal to applicants and their attorneys to demand a reinvestigation of the rights of many persons who were denied by the Commission under the act of 1896. In many of these cases the evidence presented shows that the applicants had, prior to 1896, been admitted or enrolled by the tribal authorities as members of either one tribe or the other. Following the ruling in the Adams case, these applicants have since been enrolled.

A question then arose as to the status of persons who were admitted by judgments of the United States court and whose cases were not appealed or certified to the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court for trial de novo, and as to the present jurisdiction of the Commission to determine their right to enrollment.

It was at first held in cases where an applicant was admitted by the United States court on appeal, and did not have his case certified to the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court for a trial de novo, that by the vacation of the judgment of the Federal court the original decision rendered by the Commission in 1896 was revived. Under this theory a number of persons would have been enrolled as citizens of the two tribes, but the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations objected, and the matter was submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States, who rendered an opinion on May 9, 1904, as follows:

That annulment of the United States court judgment did not revive and put into force and effect the judgment of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes admitting such person to citizenship, and the enrollment by the Commission based upon such a theory would be a clear violation of the rights of the Indian nations.

On June 8, 1904, the Commission submitted for a ruling the case of Dr. Clay McCoy, an applicant for enrollment as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation by intermarriage. McCoy applied to the Commission in 1896 and was admitted. The case was appealed

to the United States court by the Chickasaw Nation, and the action of the Commission was sustained by the court. But the applicant failed to have his case transferred to the docket of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court. On July 30, 1904, an opinion was rendered by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, in which he construed the opinion of May 9, 1904, above quoted. This opinion as applicable to the McCoy case is given in full.

Under this last opinion the Commission dismissed the applications of all persons who were admitted by the United States court under the act of Congress of June 10, 1896, and whose cases were not certified or appealed to the citizenship court for trial de novo, irrespective of whether or not they had, prior to the submission of their petitions in 1896, been recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities.

It was then contended in the case of Benjamin J. Vaughan that the applicants having been recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities of the Chickasaw Nation prior to 1896, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes acquired no jurisdiction over them under the act of June 10, 1896; that both the decision of the Commission and the judgment of the United States court rendered under that act were of no force and effect, and that the applicants were now entitled to have their rights adjudicated without regard to the proceedings under the act of June 10, 1896.

On March 24, 1905, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion in this case, holding that Vaughan and the members of his family were entitled to enrollment. After the rendition of this opinion the Commission at once proceeded to readjudicate the rights of those applicants whose cases were dismissed under the opinion of July 30, 1904.

Much of the work of the Choctaw and Chickasaw enrollment division during the past fiscal year has consisted in readjudicating cases affected by these opinions.

It having been held that the Commission and the United States court under the act of June 10, 1896, acquired no jurisdiction over applicants who had previously been admitted and enrolled by the tribal authorities, it was in turn contended that the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, proceeding under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, did not have jurisdiction to determine the rights of any litigants before that court who had been admitted or enrolled by the tribal authorities prior to 1896.

On February 10, 1905, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior rendered an opinion in the case of Loula West, in which it was held that, notwithstanding her denial by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, the Commission still had jurisdiction to determine her right to be enrolled as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. The effect of this opinion is far-reaching, and it is quoted in full in the appendix to this report.

The Commission has not proceeded in accordance with this opinion, for on April 21, 1905, action thereunder was suspended by departmental instructions, which prohibition is still in force. If it be adhered to, it will necessitate a review of practically all the cases adjudicated by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, for it is evident that all persons who were denied by that court will claim to have been recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities prior to 1896.

RECEPTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.—After the ratification of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, by the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on September 25, 1902, it was held by the Commission that no application of any character whatever could be received or considered subsequent to December 24, 1902.

For the purpose of allowing every person whose case had not previously been submitted an opportunity to make application for enrollment within the time prescribed by that act, field appointments were held throughout the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the months of October, November, and until December 24, 1902.

As a result of the decision of the citizenship court in the Brennon case and the decision of the Commission and the Department in the case of Thornton D. Pearce, holding that a person who had married a citizen by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation in conformity with the tribal laws, customs, and usages could not forfeit his citizenship, a number of persons who had not previously been listed as applicants for enrollment have, within the past year, appeared before the Commission claiming to have made application for enrollment within the time prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. At first the Commission was inclined to refuse these alleged applicants a hearing, but under instructions contained in departmental letter of December 8, 1904 (I. T. D., 11870, 1904), directing the Commission to receive the application of Ettie Turnbull for enrollment as a citizen by intermarriage and adjudicate the same upon its merits, it is now the practice to permit the applicant to be heard where it is shown that effort was made to have his case laid before the Commission within the time allowed by law.

Under this ruling the Commission has during the past fiscal year taken testimony in 98 cases where the claimants have sought to establish the fact that application for their enrollment was made prior to December 24, 1902. It is probable that other cases of this character will be presented during the ensuing year, especially if it be finally held that white children of intermarried citizens are entitled to enrollment.

In addition to these leading questions, others of less importance have been presented during the past year.

The right of children to be enrolled as citizens of the respective nations where one parent was a citizen and the other a freedman is a matter now pending before the Department. This was discussed at length in an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General, dated February 21, 1905, in the case of Joe and Dillard Perry. Action upon cases of this character is suspended under departmental instructions of April 21, 1905.

During the latter part of the year 1896 and the early part of 1897 the representatives of the Choctaw Nation, to whom the duty of preparing the 1896 census roll of the citizens of that tribe was delegated, placed the names of a number of persons upon said roll. It has been clearly established that these names were added to the 1896 roll subsequent to October 10, 1896, and the Commission has refused the applicants on the ground that the tribal enrollment was without authority of law. The opposite view was taken by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department in an opinion dated March 3, 1905, in the case of William C. Thompson et al. The Commission has not proceeded with the readjudication of such cases in conformity with this opinion, owing to the fact that on April 21, 1905, the Department directed that further action be suspended.

It has been deemed necessary to refer to these matters in order that the Department and the general public may be correctly informed as to the causes that have retarded the Commission in the disposition of applications for enrollment.

Notwithstanding the conditions above set forth, some progress has been made, which may be set forth in detail as follows:

Choctaws.—Decisions were rendered by the Commission during the year in 641 Choctaw enrollment cases. By these decisions the applications of 185 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood were granted and the applications of 146 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood refused. The applications of 470 intermarried claimants were granted, and the applications of 55 persons for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage were refused. Disposition has thus been made of the applications of 856 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation during the year.

The persons whose applications were granted have been placed upon schedules of citizens of the Choctaw Nation, which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and constitute a part of the final roll. In the cases where decisions were

adverse to the applicants the records have been forwarded for Departmental consideration.

During the year the names of 388 persons have been added to the final roll of the citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation and the names of 612 persons have been added to the final roll of the citizens by intermarriage of that tribe.

Orders have been entered during the year dismissing the applications of 796 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation. Those whose applications were dismissed had intermarried with claimants denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, or were the children of such claimants, or persons who died prior to September 25, 1902.

During the past fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 106 cases, refusing the applications of 203 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation. In 9 cases decisions of the Commission adverse to the applicants were reversed by the Department and their names added to the final roll.

At the end of the year the applications of 590 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation remained undisposed of. Most of these cases could not be acted upon for the reason that they involve questions of law now being considered by the Department, as already explained in this report.

These may be classified as follows:

Number of applicants in whose cases sufficient evidence was presented and which are now under consideration. Number of applicants in whose cases additional evidence is required before action can be taken. Number of white persons claiming as or through intermarried citizens of the Choctaw Nation in whose cases action has been suspended under departmental instructions of April 21, 1905.	66 170
Total	590
The following table will show the actual condition of the work of enrollmenthe Choctaw Nation on June 30, 1905:	nt in
Choctaws by blood: Total number of applicants. 20	157
Number enrolled by Commission and Department	, 898 , 132
by Department	927
Number dismissed by the Commission	718
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.	482
Total	, 157
Choctaws by intermarriage:	
Total number of applicants.	, 914
Number enrolled by Commission and Department 1	, 467
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained	,
by Department	64 200
Number dismissed by the Commission	75
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.	108

1,914

CHICKASAWS.—Decisions were rendered by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, in 229 Chickasaw enrollment cases. By these decisions the applications of 46 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood were granted, and the applications of 31 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood refused. The applications of 187 persons for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage were granted, and the applications of 55 persons for enrollment as intermarried Chickasaws were refused. Disposition was thus made of the claims of 319 persons.

The names of the persons whose applications were granted have been placed upon schedules constituting a part of the final roll of the citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, and these schedules have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In those cases where the applicants were refused the records have been forwarded to the Department for consideration.

During the past fiscal year the names of 380 persons have been added to the final roll of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation.

During the year the Commission issued orders dismissing the applications of 344 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. Those whose applications were dismissed had intermarried with claimants denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court, or were the children of such claimants, or persons who died prior to September 25, 1902.

During the year the Department affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 29 cases, refusing the applications of 47 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. In two Chickasaw enrollment cases the decisions of the Commission, refusing the applications of 4 persons, were reversed by the Department and the names of the applicants added to the final roll.

At the close of the year the applications of 215 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation remained undisposed of.

The following table will show the status of the enrollment work in the Chickasaw Nation on June 30, 1905:

Chickasaws by blood:

Total number of applicants.	6, 322
Number enrolled by Commission and Department	4, 956
by Department	433
Number denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court	435
Number dismissed by the Commission	319
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905	179
Total	6, 322
Chickasaws by intermarriage:	
Total number of applicants	721
Number enrolled by Commission and Department	598
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by	
Department	37
Number denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court	25
Number dismissed by the Commission	25
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.	36
Total	721

Enrollment of Choctaw and Chickasaw children under the act of March 3, 1905.—By the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, authority was conferred upon the Commission to enroll infant children born to recognized and

enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations prior to March 3, 1905. Upon being advised of the approval of this act the Commission immediately issued the following notice:

> DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

NOTICE.

ENROLLMENT OF INFANT CHILDREN OF CITIZENS BY BLOOD OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (H. R. 17474), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is hereby authorized for sixty

days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll

and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chicasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight, May 2, 1905, receive applications for the enrollment of infant children born prior to September 25, 1902, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chicasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905.

Said Commission will also receive, up to and inclusive of May 2, 1905, applications for the enrollment of children born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and prior to March 4, 1905, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by

the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905.

Such applications may be made at any time up to and inclusive of May 2, 1905, personally, at the general office of the Commission, at Muskogee, Indian Territory; at the Choctaw land office at Atoka, Indian Territory, or at the Chickasaw land office at Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Indian Territory, and mailed in ample time to reach the Musko-

gee office of the Commission not later than May 2, 1905.

The Commission will also maintain appointments at various towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the reception of said applications, as follows:

Field party No. 1:

Smithville, Choctaw Nation, April 3 to 7, inclusive. Idabel, Choctaw Nation, April 10 to 14, inclusive. Hugo, Choctaw Nation, April 17 to 21, inclusive. Antlers, Choctaw Nation, April 24 to May 2, inclusive. Field party No. 2:

Bokoshe, Choctaw Nation, April 3 to 7, inclusive. Tushkahoma, Choctaw Nation, April 10 to 14, inclusive. Wister, Choctaw Nation, April 17 to 21, inclusive.

South McAlester, Choctaw Nation, April 24 to May 2, inclusive.

Field party No. 3:

Chickasha, Chickasaw Nation, April 3 to 7, inclusive. Pauls Valley, Chickasaw Nation, April 10 to 14, inclusive. Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation, April 17 to 21, inclusive. Ada, Chickasaw Nation, April 24 to May 2, inclusive.

All such applications must be made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by said Commission.

The provision of law authorizing the reception of such applications is independent of and without reference to any work heretofore done by the so-called Choctaw and

Chickasaw enrolling commissions.

The rules of the Commission require that applications for the enrollment of infant children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and the attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In the event that either of the affiants are unable to write, signatures by mark should be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public, and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

The reception of applications is limited to children of citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of

the Interior prior to March 3, 1905.

No application will be received for the enrollment of children of Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen or of any class of persons whose enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations has not been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Tams Bixby, Chairman.
T. B. Needles, Commissioner.

C. R. Breckinridge, Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 9, 1905.

The reception of applications for the enrollment of new-born children was continued until May 2, 1905, when the applications received by the field parties and the Choctaw and Chickasaw land offices were transmitted to the general office for disposition.

Applications for the enrollment of 1,643 Choctaw and 569 Chickasaw children were received. The entire force of the Choctaw and Chickasaw enrollment division was employed during the months of May and June in the disposition of these applications. On May 12, 1905, the first schedule of new-born citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, numbered 1 to 252, inclusive, was submitted to the Department. This was approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 30, 1905.

On May 23, 1905, the Commission transmitted to the Department a schedule of new-born citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation, numbered 1 to 421, inclusive, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 21, 1905.

Other schedules of children entitled to enrollment under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, are being prepared and will be transmitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior as early as practicable.

The applications for the enrollment of a number of children under the act of March 3, 1905, will be denied, for the reason that the name of the parent through whom they claim did not appear upon the final rolls of the citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905, although they were applicants before the Commission for such enrollment, and may eventually be enrolled.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.—Considerable progress has been made during the past fiscal year in the enrollment of Choctaw freedmen. Decisions have been rendered in 152 Choctaw freedmen cases, granting the applications of 331 and refusing the applications of 90 claimants.

The persons whose applications were granted have been placed upon schedules of Choctaw freedmen, which have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In the cases where the applications were denied, the records have been forwarded for consideration by the Department.

During the year the Commission has added the names of 244 persons to the final roll of Choctaw freedmen, the same being included in a schedule of Choctaw freedmen, numbered 4723 to 4966, inclusive, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 16, 1904.

The Secretary of the Interior during the year affirmed decisions of the Commission in 11 cases, refusing the applications of 28 persons for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

There are now pending before the Commission the applications of 380 persons for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. These applications are being disposed of as rapidly as practicable, delay being caused only by the inability of the Commission to secure sufficient evidence upon which to render intelligent decisions.

The following table shows the status of the enrollment of Choctaw freedmen at the close of the fiscal year:

Total number of applicants	5, 436
Number enrolled by Commission and Department.	4 966
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by	1,000
Department	90
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905.	380
Total	5, 436

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.—During the past fiscal year the Commission completed the enrollment of Chickasaw freedmen, with the exception of a small number of cases wherein sufficient evidence has not been secured upon which to render intelligent decisions. Decisions were rendered in 63 Chickasaw freedmen cases. By these decisions the applications of 73 persons were granted and the applications of 86 persons refused. The names of the persons whose applications were granted have been placed upon schedules of Chickasaw freedmen, which have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In the cases of the 86 applicants whose enrollment was refused the records have been submitted for departmental consideration.

The Commission added the names of 139 persons to the final roll of Chickasaw freedmen during the year, the same being included in a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen, numbered 4472 to 4610, inclusive, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904.

The Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 4 cases, refusing the applications of 21 persons for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen. There now remain unacted upon the applications of only 125 persons for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen. The following table shows the status of the enrollment of Chickasaw freedmen at the close of the fiscal year:

Total number of applicants	4, 821
Number enrolled by Commission and Department.	4,610
Number denied by Commission and Commission's decision sustained by	
Department. Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905	
-	
Total	4,821

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.—The disposition of applications for identification as Mississippi Choctaws under the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, and July 1, 1902, is now practically finished.

A total of 7,426 separate applications, including 24,634 applicants, were made to the Commission. Most of these were disposed of during the year ended June 30, 1903. The adjudication of a few cases has been delayed for various reasons.

During the past fiscal year the Commission rendered 42 decisions, identifying 107 persons either as full-blood Mississippi Choctaws under the provisions of the forty-first section of the act of July 1, 1902, or as descendants of beneficiaries under the fourteenth article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830.

Decisions were also rendered in 52 cases refusing the applications of 712 persons for identification as Mississippi Choctaws.

At the close of the fiscal year only 3 Mississippi Choctaw cases, including 11 applicants, are pending before the Commission. Disposition can not be made of these cases at the present time, for the reason that the applicants have also applied for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, and action upon their Mississippi Choctaw applications is withheld until their right to enrollment as citizens by blood is determined.

During the year the Commission added the names of 394 persons to the schedules of identified Mississippi Choctaws.

There was also prepared, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him, a schedule constituting a part of the final roll of Mississippi Choctaws, and containing the names of 1,235 persons identified by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes who removed to and made settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country within six months from the date of their identification and within one year from the date of such identification submitted satisfactory proof of their removal to and settlement in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country.

During the past fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decisions of the Commission in 156 consolidated Mississippi Choctaw cases, including 1,124 original applications and 3,501 applicants, all of whom were refused.

The Department has from time to time remanded to the Commission a number of Mississippi Choctaw cases for rehearing and readjudication, but at the close of the fiscal year all of these cases have been disposed of and returned to the Department.

The following table shows the status of the Commission's work in connection with the identification of Mississippi Choctaws at the close of the fiscal year:

Total number of applicants.	24,634
Number identified by Commission as Mississippi Choctaws	2, 470
Number denied identification by Commission and Commission's decision	
sustained by Department	19, 447
Number denied by Commission and pending before Department	2,657
Number dismissed by the Commission	49
Number pending before Commission June 30, 1905	
Total	24, 634

Applications were submitted to the Commission for the enrollment of 115 children of Mississippi Choctaws under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905. Of these applications 55 are for the enrollment of children where the names of both of the parents appear upon the final roll of Mississippi Choctaws, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905. In 30 cases the name of one of the parents is found upon the schedule above referred to, and the remaining 30 applications are for children whose parents have been refused identification by the Commission. No disposition has been made of these applications. The question as to whether or not the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, extended the right of enrollment to the children of Mississippi Choctaws is now pending before the Department.

The following table indicates in a condensed form what has been accomplished and what remains to be done in the way of enrolling the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians:

Summary.

	Applicants.	Enrolled or identi- fied.		Undeter- mined.
Choctaws by blood	20, 157 1, 914 6, 322 721 5, 436 4, 821 24, 634 1, 643 569	15, 898 1, 467 4, 956 598 4, 966 4, 610 2, 470 252 421	3,777 339 1,187 87 90 86 22,153	482 108 179 36 380 125 11 1,391 148

Cherokees.—Under the provisions of section 21 of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act, supplemented by provisions contained in the act of May 31, 1900, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on July 9, 1900, began the task of preparing a correct roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation. On May 11, 1900, applications for enrollment as Cherokees by blood and Cherokee freedmen were received at the central office at Muskogee, but the work was necessarily discontinued at that time, and it may therefore be said that the actual work of preparing the Cherokee rolls was begun on July 9, 1900. Beginning on that day the Commission advertised appointments up to and including December 20, 1900, at fourteen points in the Cherokee Nation. A field party was organized and equipped with office facilities under canvas, as well as tents for the accommodation of two commissioners and the employés. The enrollment work in the Cherokee Nation was mainly done in camp until the summer of 1902. In all instances the testimony of applicants for enrollment was stenographically recorded. The Cherokee Nation assisted in making the rolls by having two representatives present to aid in the identification of applicants, or to interrogate those whose rights were questioned.

Only applications for enrollment as citizens by blood, intermarriage, and as Shawnees and Delawares adopted into the Cherokee tribe were received during the first year of this work. The following year, from April to November, the Commission was engaged in the field in hearing applications for enrollment as Cherokee freedmen.

Later, from April to June, 1902, four special field parties were sent into neighborhoods inhabited by those full-bloods opposed to enrollment, and listed them for enrollment from information obtained from witnesses acquainted in the neighborhoods where they resided.

This virtually completed the Commission's field work in the Cherokee Nation, as subsequent field parties have been small and sent out for a short time only for special purposes.

On July 1, 1902, being the date fixed by the Secretary of the Interior for the closing of the Cherokee rolls (until the Cherokee agreement of July 1, 1902, extended the time to October 31, 1902), all persons whose names appeared on the 1880 authenticated roll or on the 1896 census roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation and their descendants were included in a general application, so as to preserve their rights under the law. The names of 2,269 persons were listed for enrollment in this manner. The general application was restricted to these two rolls, as the other rolls are notoriously unreliable, and these two omit few, if any, persons or heads of families who have any rights as Cherokee citizens.

The total number of persons who applied for enrollment as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, within the time prescribed by law, is 46,464. The increase over the number given in the last annual report is occasioned by the fact that, prior to the closing of the Cherokee rolls, many applications for enrollment were tendered in defective form, particularly applications for enrollment of children born since the enrollment

of their parents. These defective applications were not considered until subsequently perfected, but the record was then made as of the date of the original application.

The receiving of applications for enrollment and the listing of applicants by classes for further and careful consideration may be considered as the first stage of the work of preparing the Cherokee rolls. The next step was to review and dispose of the applications for enrollment. A large majority of the applicants were persons whose Cherokee citizenship had never been disputed, and whose names appeared on the tribal rolls. But there were also presented for the consideration of the Commission applications from many persons who had been claimants for Cherokee citizenship, but whose rights had not been conceded by the tribal authorities.

Applications for enrollment were, for convenience, grouped into three classes as they were presented: "Regular," "doubtful," and "rejected." This, being only a field classification, indicated the strength or weakness of the case as originally presented rather than the final disposition which would be made of it. Persons listed upon "rejected" cards have in some instances been enrolled, while in other instances applicants placed upon "regular" cards have been denied. In addition to these three classes, those applying for enrollment whose applications came within the provisions of the act of Congress of May 31, 1900, were given still another classification as "memorandum" cases.

The disposition to be made of the applications classed as regular, rejected, and memorandum cases was comparatively easy. In a very large majority of the regular applications a review of the testimony established that there was no question of the applicant's right to enrollment, and where these rights were not protested by the Cherokee Nation, the applicants were placed upon schedules constituting a part of the final roll of Cherokee citizens and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. The applications classed as rejected and memorandum cases presented but few difficult questions, and these applications were rapidly disposed of. In some cases lack of reliable evidence has delayed the final disposition of the applications.

The cases classed as doubtful presented the most serious problem. In practically all of these further hearings were had, and much testimony has been introduced both for and against the applicant. This is particularly true as to applicants for enrollment as Cherokee freedmen classed as doubtful.

The work of disposing of the applications was begun in January, 1902. The methods employed by the Commission, and the steps taken to identify or secure information concerning persons whose names were included in the general application of July 1, 1902, have been outlined in previous reports. It is not considered necessary to again enter into an explanation of these matters or outline the difficulties which have been encountered.

In the spring of 1905 a special field party, consisting of a clerk, stenographer, and interpreter, was sent into the field in the Cherokee Nation to seek information in regard to applicants whose names were listed in the general application above referred to. It has been found that practically all applicants included in that application died prior to September 1, 1902, or have already been enrolled under other names.

On June 30, 1905, there remained 704 names concerning which information sufficient to warrant a disposition of the applications had not been obtained.

The Cherokee agreement having provided that the roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation should be made as of September 1, 1902, it was necessary before any application for enrollment as an intermarried citizen could be finally determined to ascertain whether they had forfeited their citizenship rights by abandonment of the Cherokee wife or husband, or by remarriage to a noncitizen, between the date of their original application and September 1, 1902. All intermarried citizens were accordingly notified to appear before the Commission during the fall of 1902 and give additional testimony as to their status. On March 3, 1903, the Secretary of the Inte-

rior advised the Commission that the question of the rights of citizens by intermarriage to participate in the distribution of the common property of the tribe had been referred to the United States Court of Claims for an opinion, and directed that no further steps be taken looking to the enrollment of citizens by intermarriage until their rights were determined by the court. This affected 3,589 applicants.

May 15, 1905, the United States Court of Claims rendered its decision as to the right of citizens by intermarriage to be enrolled, for the purpose of receiving allotments of land in the Cherokee Nation, holding adversely to the claimants. The question was, however, under authority contained in the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, appealed to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

In its eleventh annual report the Commission called attention to the citizenship claims of negroes who had married Cherokee freedmen. On November 22, 1904, in the case of Lemuel Welcome, an applicant for enrollment as an intermarried Cherokee freedman, the Secretary of the Interior held that a freedman could not confer citizenship by marriage. In line with this decision, the Commission disposed of the claims of 151 applicants for enrollment as Cherokee freedmen by intermarriage.

During the past fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior approved the final enrollment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation as follows:

ment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation as follows:	
Cherokees by blood, including Shawnees and nonregistered Delawares	
Total	2,070
The total number of citizens and freedmen whose enrollment was finally ap by the Secretary of the Interior prior to July 1, 1905, is as follows:	
Cherokees by blood, including Shawnees and nonregistered Delawares, not including 1,143 intermarried whites whose enrollment was approved but subsequently suspended.	
Cherokee freedmen Registered Delawares	
Total.	
	,
On June 30, 1905, there were pending before the Department for approval lowing Cherokee schedules:	the fol-
Cherokees by blood, including Shawnees and nonregistered Delawares	
Total	
The following table shows the present status of applicants for enrollment zens and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation:	as citi-
Total number of applicants.	46, 464
On approved roll: 31, 275 Cherokees by blood 3, 923 Cherokee freedmen 3, 923	
Delawares, registered 196	35 394
Enrolled subject to departmental approval:	00,001
Cherokees by blood 178 Cherokee freedmen 59	
	237
Enrollment suspended: Intermarried whites Enrollment denied:	1, 143
Cherokees by blood 431	

Enrollment denied—Continued.	
Delawares	8
Intermarried whites	543
Memoranda cases, act May 31, 1900	
Pending before Department on decisions:	0, 100
Cherokees by blood	149
Cherokee freedmen.	996
Intermarried whites	127
- Contractive of the Contractive	1 , 272
Pending before Commission:	
Cherokees by blood	156
Cherokee freedmen	776
Delawares	36
Intermarried whites	776
Memoranda cases	35
	3 , 779
Dismissed:	
Died prior to September 1, 1902, and for other causes	1, 143
Total number of applicants	46, 464

As to the applicants whose rights are pending before the Commission, no disposition can be made of the 1,776 applications for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage until a decision is rendered by the Supreme Court as to the rights of these claimants.

All of the 36 Delawares whose cases are pending before the Commission were listed from information upon the general application of July 1, 1902, and can only be disposed of by the personal appearance and identification of the persons named, or by securing definite information concerning them. The efforts made to identify these applicants listed from information have been already referred to.

Among the 776 freedmen whose rights have not been determined are likewise included the names of 211 persons listed from information upon this general application; and the 1,156 Cherokees by blood whose rights have not been determined are principally of that class, including only 360 persons for whose enrollment personal application was made.

CREEKS.—For a long time the completion of the final rolls of the Creek tribe of Indians was contingent upon the fixing of a date after which no one should be permitted to make application for enrollment. Indeed, the whole work of the Commission with respect to the affairs of the Creeks was practically at a standstill on this account. Section 28 of the Creek agreement, approved by Congress March 1, 1901, to wit—

No person, except as herein provided, shall be added to the rolls of citizenship of said tribe after the date of this agreement, and no person whomsoever shall be added to said rolls after the ratification of this agreement * * * * —

having failed in its purpose, the closing of the rolls rested with the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the following language found in the act of March 3, 1901:

The rolls made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to fix a time by agreement with said tribes or either of them for closing said rolls, but upon failure or refusal of said tribes or any of them to agree thereto, then the Secretary of the Interior shall fix a time for closing said rolls, after which no name shall be added thereto.

It was apparent that so long as the reception of applications for enrollment was continued persons not entitled to be enrolled would endeavor by fraudulent means to have their names placed upon the rolls in order to avail themselves of the property rights which would thus accrue to them.

When it was well known that all bona fide members of the tribe who would ever voluntarily apply for enrollment had made such application, and every available means for the enrollment of those who opposed the efforts of the Commission and refused to make application for enrollment had been exhausted, the Secretary took the matter in hand, and on June 13, 1904, issued the following order:

Washington, June 13, 1904.

The act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058-1077), contains the following provision:

The rolls made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to fix a time by agreement with said tribes or either of them for closing said rolls, but upon the failure or refusal of said tribes or any of them to agree thereto then the Secretary of the Interior shall fix a time for closing said rolls, after which no name shall be added thereto.

It appears from a report from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 8, 1904, transmitting copy of your telegram, dated June 6, that the Muskogee or Creek Nation has failed or refused to make an agreement providing for the closing of the rolls of said nation, as provided in said act. It is therefore ordered that September 1, 1904, be, and the same is hereby, fixed as the time when the rolls of the Muskogee or Creek Nation, being prepared by you, shall be closed, and that after said date the application of no person whomsoever for enrollment as a citizen or freedman of the Muskogee or Creek Nation will be received by your Commission.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

At the time this order was issued there were upon the various tribal rolls of the Creek Nation something over 4,000 names which had never been accounted for. The Commission had every reason to believe that few, if any, of these names ought to be placed upon the final roll of Creek citizens. Many were dead, some were fictitious names fraudulently placed upon the pay rolls, and others were already enrolled under different names. Still the Commission pursued here, as elsewhere, its policy of using every possible precaution to prevent any member of the tribe from sleeping upon his rights or losing his interest in the tribal property, either through negligence or a determination to resist the changes being made in the status of the tribe.

Public notice of the final closing of the rolls was given, and a list, containing every name which appeared upon any tribal roll and had not been accounted for, was published and distributed broadcast throughout the country. A party was also sentinto the field to visit the communities inhabited by the full-bloods—not merely that they might be given an opportunity to apply for enrollment, but rather to seek out any who had failed or refused to make such application and obtain the information essential to their enrollment. As was anticipated, the principal result of the Commission's effort in this direction was to entail upon it a great amount of work. Many persons bearing names similar to those which appeared upon the advertised list presented themselves before the Commission, claiming to be "lost Creeks," and made application for enrollment. In most cases the applicants had not a vestige of right to enrollment, but the Commission could well afford to take the trouble of adjudicating these groundless claims rather than deprive any citizen or freedman of his interest in the tribal property by failing to offer every opportunity for enrollment.

From the beginning of the fiscal year up to the date of the closing of the rolls, September 1, 1904, 328 applications for enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Creek Nation were made to the Commission, embracing 762 claimants. Most of these were negroes, who based their claims upon alleged descent from Creek freedmen whose names were included in the roll prepared by Major Dunn at the close of the civil war. The testimony introduced in support of these applications is so obviously unreliable that the facts can not be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

The total number of applicants for enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Creek Nation at the date of the closing of the Creek rolls was 17,710. This, of

course, does not include children, for whose enrollment application has since been made under the act of March 3, 1905, which will be treated elsewhere in this report.

In addition to the original applications received during the year, the Commission took supplemental testimony in 587 cases wherein sufficient information upon which to adjudicate the rights of the applicants was not given in the original application.

As soon as the hearing of applications for enrollment was discontinued the Commission applied itself to the adjudication of the citizenship claims pending before it. During the fiscal year decisions were rendered in 354 cases, embracing the claims of 802 applicants; of this number, 248 were enrolled, and the claims of 554 were denied.

Since the Commission made its last annual report lists or schedules constituting a part of the final rolls of the Creek Nation and containing the names of 87 Creeks by blood and 75 Creek freedmen have been transmitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, making a total of 9,992 Creek Indians and 5,548 Creek freedmen whose names have thus far been placed upon the final rolls. The names of 17 Creeks by blood and 10 Creek freedmen have subsequently been stricken from the rolls for various reasons, leaving 9,975 Indians and 5,538 freedmen upon the final rolls of the Creek Nation, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to July 1, 1905. To this will be added the names of such applicants whose cases are now pending before the Commissioner or the Department as may eventually be adjudged to be members of the tribe and the names of children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905.

A provision of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905, providing for the enrollment of children born to duly enrolled citizens and freedmen of the Creek Nation subsequent to May 25, 1901, and prior to March 4, 1905, and living on the last-named date, has been quoted under the head of "Legislation." As only sixty days were allowed within which to receive applications for the enrollment of children entitled to be enrolled under this provision of law, immediate action on the part of the Commission was necessary.

On March 9, 1905, the following notice was issued to the public in both the English and Creek languages:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Notice.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (H. R. 17474), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to May twenty-five, nineteen hundred and one, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act; and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight, May 2, 1905, receive applications for the enrollment of infant children born subsequent to May 25, 1901, and prior to March 4, 1905, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to March 3, 1905.

Such applications may be made at any time up to and inclusive of May 2, 1905, personally, at the general office of the Commission, at Muskogee, Indian Territory. Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Indian Territory, and mailed in ample time to reach the Muskogee office of the Commission not later than May 2, 1905.

The Commission will also maintain appointments at various towns in the Creek

Nation for the reception of said applications, as follows:

Paden, March 13 to 17, inclusive. Dustin, March 20 to 24, inclusive. Holdenville, March 27 to 31, inclusive. Eufaula, April 3 to 7, inclusive. Okmulgee, April 10 to 14, inclusive. Bristow, April 17 to 21, inclusive. Sapulpa, April 24 to May 2, inclusive.

All such applications must be made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by said Commission.

The rules of the Commission require that applications for the enrollment of infant children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In the event that either of the affiants are unable to write, their signatures by mark should be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Tams Bixby, Chairman.

T. B. Needles, Commissioner. C. R. Breckinridge, Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 9, 1905.

Copies of this notice were sent to each post-office in the Creek Nation or near its boundaries, and were also posted at various points in the Creek Nation by the Commission's field parties, in order that due publicity might be given to the law. A field party was organized to fill the appointments announced, and applications were also received at the office of the Commission in Muskogee, Indian Territory.

No sooner had the work been commenced than the old aversion of the full-bloods and so-called "snakes" again manifested itself, and evidenced the necessity of doing more than merely affording the members of the tribe an opportunity to apply for the enrollment of their children. Another field party was at once organized and dispatched to the settlements of full-bloods and "snakes" to obtain information essential to the enrollment of their children, in order that none might lose their rights by reason of unwillingness of their parents to have them enrolled. Applications for the enrollment of approximately 2,410 children were received. In a few cases duplicate applications have been made for the same child, so that the actual number of applicants is slightly below the estimate above given. These applications are being disposed of as rapidly as possible, but it often happens that the person who made the application was unable to give sufficient information to warrant the final enrollment of the child, so that in many cases it is necessary to secure additional evidence before the rights of the applicants can be determined.

The available force of the Creek enrollment division is being applied to this work, and, barring unforeseen obstacles, the final rolls of the tribe will be completed at an early date.

The following table indicates in a general way the status of the Creek rolls at the close of the year:

	Applicants.	En- rolled.	Denied.	Undeter- mined.
Creeks by blood. Creek freedmen. Creek children enrolled under act of March 3, 1905. Children of Creek freedmen enrolled under act of March 3,		9, 975 5, 538	577 580	639 401 1, 472
1905	938	15, 513	1,157	938

Brief mention should be made of the work which falls upon the Creek enrollment division aside from that which actually tends toward the preparation of the final rolls.

In conveying lands to the individual members of the tribe, it is the practice in cases where the allottee is dead to issue the conveyance to his heirs. It is therefore

essential that the Commission continue to record the death of persons whose names appear upon the final rolls in order that the information may be available for the use of the Creek land office in the preparation of patents. During the past fiscal year the Commission obtained evidence of the death of 289 enrolled members of the tribe, and made proper record thereof.

In the matter of the sale of lands by allottees having Indian blood, it is essential that the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency be advised as to the citizenship status of each applicant before passing upon his application for removal of restrictions. This necessitates a careful examination of the enrollment records in each case, and during the past year certificates as to the status of 873 Creek Indians have been supplied the Indian agent upon his request therefor.

Apart from this are the demands of the general public, which constantly seeks information concerning the enrollment of persons from whom it is desired to purchase or lease lands. The information desired can be obtained only from the records of the Commission, which are to a certain extent of a public character, and the Commission has endeavored to accommodate the public as far as practicable within the bounds of reason and without serious interference with its work. It must be admitted, however, that whatever energy is devoted to the supplying of information to outsiders is so much loss in the actual progress of the enrollment work.

SEMINOLES.—The enrollment of the Seminole Indians was commenced in July, 1898, but as no date had at that time been fixed by law for the final closing of the Seminole rolls, the work was necessarily continuous and indefinite in its character. By the agreement with the Seminoles approved by Congress June 2, 1900, it was provided:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in making the rolls of Seminole citizens, pursuant to the act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall place on said rolls the names of all children born to Seminole citizens up to and including the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and the names of all Seminole citizens then living.

Carrying out the terms of this agreement, the roll was prepared as of December 31, 1899, and when completed contained the names of 2,757 citizens and freedmen of the Seminole Nation. This roll was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 2, 1901, since which time seven names have been stricken therefrom, so that the original roll of Seminole Indians now embraces 2,750 names. Of this number at least 261 have died since the roll was approved, as evidenced by affidavits filed in the office of the Commission.

After each citizen and freedman had received an allotment of land, according to the terms of the agreement ratified by Congress July 1, 1898, there still remained 18,992.64 acres of unallotted land in the Seminole Nation. It was the general view of the members of the tribe that their children born since the Seminole roll was made should be permitted to share in the distribution of this property, and the last Congress saw fit to reopen the rolls of the Seminole Nation, by inserting the following provision in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized, for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act, to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and to enroll and make allotments to such children giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

In order that all children entitled to enrollment as citizens and freedmen of the Seminole Nation might receive the benefits intended to be bestowed by this enactment, the following notice was distributed throughout the Seminole country:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

ENROLLMENT OF INFANT CHILDREN OF CITIZENS OF THE SEMINOLE NATION.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (H. R. 17474), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and to enroll and make allotments to such children, giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight of June 1, 1905, receive applications for the enrollment of infant children born prior to March 4, 1905, and who were living on said date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Such applications may be made at any time up to and inclusive of June 1, 1905, personally, at the general office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Indian Territory, and mailed in ample time to reach the Muskogee office of the Commission not later than June 1, 1905.

The Commission will also maintain an appointment at Wewoka, Seminole Nation, Indian Territory, from May 1 to June 1, inclusive, for the reception of said applications.

All such applications must be made to Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by said Commission.

The rules of the Commission require that applications for the enrollment of infant children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and the attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In the event that either of the affiants are unable to write, their signatures by mark should be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public, and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Tams Bixby, Chairman.

T. B. Needles, Commissioner. C. R. Breckinridge, Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 9, 1905.

On May 1, 1905, as previously announced, an office was opened for the enrollment of children at Wewoka, the tribal capital. This office was maintained until midnight June 2, and applications for the enrollment of 414 children were received. Of this number, 270 were the children of citizens by blood of the Seminole Nation and 144 were the children of Seminole freedmen. Two hundred applications of the former class have been approved by the Commission and the names of the applicants included upon a schedule transmitted for departmental approval on June 28. The remaining applications will be passed upon as rapidly as possible, so that the work of making allotments to such children may be taken up and completed in the near future.

With the additions made under the provision of the act of March 3, 1905, above quoted, the final roll of the Seminole Nation will contain something over 3,000 names, and all the land belonging to the tribe will be absorbed in allotment.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

What the Commission has done during the past twelve months, as reported in these pages, and what it has still to do in the way of enrolling the members of the Five Tribes is but the gathering up of the fragments. The same may be said of the allotment work in the Creek and Seminole nations. In the Choctaw, Chickasaw,

and Cherokee nations allotment was not commenced as early by about four years, and while the progress has been more rapid during the period in which those land offices have been in operation, matters beyond the control of the Commission prevented its completion by July 1, 1905.

A thorough knowledge of the laws under which the 20,000,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory is being allotted and a familiarity with the conditions here existing, gained by practical experience, is indispensable to a full understanding of what this Commission has accomplished and the difficulties under which it has labored. It is not deemed necessary at this time to enter into a lengthy explanation of these matters, which have from time to time been laid before the Department in our annual and special reports.

The following table will show briefly the condition of the work at the close of the year:

	Area.			
Nation.	Total.	Reserved from allot-ment.	Allotted to June 30, 1905.	Subject to allotment June 30, 1905.
Choctaw and Chickasaw	11, 660, 952, 35 4, 420, 077, 73 3, 079, 094, 61 365, 851, 57	507, 607, 95 20, 000, 00 19, 632, 80 2, 272, 65	6, 413, 876, 26 3, 542, 842, 80 2, 453, 042, 40 344, 586, 28	4, 739, 468. 14 857, 234. 93 606, 419. 41 18, 992. 64
Total	19, 525, 976. 26	549, 513. 40	12, 754, 347. 74	6, 222, 115. 12

A history of the work performed in each separate nation, supplemented by brief mention of the principal causes for delay, will be found in the following pages.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—The total acreage of the Choctaw Nation, as given by the General Land Office, is 6,953,048.07, and that of the Chickasaw Nation 4,707,904.28, making an area of 11,660,952.35 acres. Of this, 507,607.95 acres were reserved from allotment under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. The land reserved from allotment is the segregated coal and asphalt lands, town sites, right of way occupied by railroads, and land specifically reserved for tribal buildings and schools. The total allottable area of the two nations amounts to 11,153,344.40 acres.

In the report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the number of acres allotted in the two nations up to that date was given as 5,020,184.58 acres, leaving subject to allotment at the beginning of the past fiscal year 6,133,159.82 acres. During the past fiscal year there was allotted of the lands of the Choctaw Nation 771,825.68 acres and of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation 621,866 acres, making a total of 1,393,691.68 acres allotted in the two nations during the past fiscal year, and leaving 4,739,468.14 acres subject to allotment on July 1, 1905.

Up to June 30, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior had approved schedules constituting parts of the final rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as follows:

Choctaws by blood	15, 898
Choctaws by intermarriage	
Chickasaws by blood	4,956
Chickasaws by intermarriage	598
Choctaw freedmen	
Chickasaw freedmen	4,610
Identified Mississippi Choctaws	2,470
New-born Choctaws enrolled under act of Congress approved March 3, 1905.	252
New-born Chickasaws enrolled under act of Congress approved March 3, 1905.	421

making a total of 35,638 persons whose final enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. From the approved roll of the citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the names of 1,101 persons have been canceled owing to duplicate enrollments or the fact that such citizens died prior to September 25, 1902, and the names of 170 persons have been canceled from the schedules of the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen for the same reasons, leaving as the actual number of persons entitled to allotment, 34,367.

Full or partial allotments have been made to 31,947 of these persons, leaving to be allotted after July 1, 1905, 2,420. This figure includes a number of persons identified by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes as Mississippi Choctaws who did not remove to and make settlement within the Choctaw and Chickasaw country within one year from their identification, so that the actual number of persons who were entitled to allotments on June 30, 1905, was something less than 2,000, and 673 of these were children whose enrollment under the act of March 3, 1905, was approved in the latter part of June, 1905.

It is esitmated that there will be added to the final rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the names of 2,000 persons, including 1,500 new-born children to be enrolled under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905. It is probable, therefore, that about 4,000 allotments are yet to be made.

As to the 31,947 citizens, freedmen, and identified Mississippi Choctaws who have received allotments, the majority of the selections are complete. The Commission has required in the case of citizens that at the time of the original selection there must be designated as a homestead land equal in value, as nearly as practicable, to \$520.64, and that the allotments of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen be, as nearly as practicable, of the appraised value of \$130.16, selected at the time of the original selection.

It will be necessary to devote considerable time and energy during the coming fiscal year to the completion of the allotments to such citizens as have heretofore made selections of their allotments in part. Most of these were enrolled during the month of December, 1902, or the early months of the calendar year 1903.

Attention was invited in the last annual report of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior to the fact that a number of persons whose enrollment had been approved for a period of more than twelve months had not made selection of their allotments. These citizens and freedmen have been arbitrarily allotted during the year.

A considerable number of allotments have been made in the two nations during the past fiscal year upon information obtained by field locating parties maintained in these two nations. The results accomplished by these parties have been generally satisfactory and have materially aided in the progress of the allotment work.

In the last report of the Commission attention was called to the efforts being made by speculators to obtain control of the pine-timber lands in the eastern part of the Choctaw Nation. There are 1,247,473.63 acres in the Choctaw Nation which contain pine timber of commercial value, and which was estimated and appraised by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. The Commission wished to reserve this land from allotment, but on May 2, 1904, in conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior of April 25, 1904, it was declared subject to allotment. Much of it has been allotted during the past fiscal year. In making such allotments the allottee is charged with the appraised value of the land, together with the appraised value of the estimated pine timber upon the land selected. In almost every case of an allotment of pine-timber land the selection has been made by full-blood Indians, at the instigation of some speculator. The appraised value of the timber is in many instances from four or five times the appraised value of the land. The Department has earnestly endeavored to reserve to these full-blood Indians the timber upon their

allotments, but it is feared that it will be only a few years before the timber is removed by lumber companies and speculators, and the Indians will have as their final allotments land of little value.

In the last annual report of the Commission considerable space was devoted to the schemes of speculators to induce full-blood Indians to take in allotment widely separated tracts of 10 or more acres, in order that the allottees might not be in a position to take possession of and improve their allotments. The Commission attempted to prohibit this by certain resolutions adopted on August 28, 1903, but which were overruled by the Assistant Attorney-General of the Department in an opinion of September 30, 1903, quoted in full on page 43 of the Commission's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Shielding themselves under this opinion, during the last year numerous speculators in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have sought to secure allotments to full bloods in small, widely separated tracts. The Commission has used every means in its power to discourage selections of this character. In several cases it has refused to permit the selections to be made in the manner desired, and the allottees have appealed from such action to the Department. The matter of allotments of this character has been the subject of considerable correspondence between the Commission and the Department during the year. A recent letter from the Secretary of the Interior indicates the view now taken by the Department. This letter was not received until after the close of the past fiscal year, but the subject dealt with affects directly the work of allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

In addition to the allotment work performed by the two land offices they have also materially assisted in the enrollment of citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, dealing as they do directly with the citizens of the two nations. Testimony which has enabled the Commission to dispose of many applications for enrollment has been taken at these offices. Proofs of death of applicants prior to September 25, 1902, have been secured and have been the basis upon which the Commission has recommended to the Department the cancellation of a number of names from the approved rolls of the tribes. The land offices have also in several instances secured conclusive evidence of the duplication of names upon the approved rolls.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw land offices have during the past year had a considerable number of cases wherein differences have arisen as to the selections of allotments, and where a noncitizen has appeared as a party in interest under a lease or a contract to sell made with the allottees. These noncitizens have recently been insistent upon being heard in the matter of allotment selections and in contest cases, but so far this privilege has been denied them, it being the opinion of the Commission that the question of the determination of the right of an allottee to a particular tract of land is one in which a noncitizen can have no interest.

There is now submitted in detail a report of the work accomplished by the land offices in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the past fiscal year.

CHOCTAW LAND OFFICE.—The Choctaw land office of the Commission, which is located at Atoka, Indian Territory, was established April 15, 1903, and since that time has been continuously in operation. During the past fiscal year allotments were made to 7,691 citizens and freedmen, embracing 771,825.68 acres, distributed as follows:

	Num	ber of—		Num	ber of—
Roll.	Selec- tions,	Acres involved.	Roll.	Selec- tions.	Acres involved.
Choetaws: By blood By intermarriage Freedmen Mississippi	3,856 739 2,247 143	524, 930, 61 92, 349, 20 82, 840, 74 18, 665, 20	Chickasaws: By blood By intermarriage Freedmen. Total	272 69 365 7,691	32, 225, 38 8, 262, 61 12, 551, 94 771, 825, 68

The appraised value of the land allotted in the Choctaw Nation during the past fiscal year amounted to approximately \$2,287,950, and up to the close of the past fiscal year the total appraised value of the land allotted in the Choctaw Nation amounted to approximately \$11,250,000. Since the establishment of the Choctaw land office 24,990 separate allotment selections have been made, embracing 3,451,694.30 acres.

Certificates for allotment selections made during the year have been prepared, executed, and delivered to the allottees amounting to 27,082, classified as follows:

Homestead certificates. Allotment certificates. Freedmen certificates. Mississippi Choctaw homesteads. Mississippi Choctaw allotments.	13, 000 5, 000 568
Total	27, 082

This statement includes certificates for a large number of selections that were made prior to July 1, 1904. Up to the close of the fiscal year 36,934 allotment certificates have been prepared, executed, and delivered to the allottees.

The Choctaw land office has also, in addition to the reception of applications for allotments and the preparation and delivery of certificates, checked 14,110 patents covering allotment selections in that nation.

As the work of allotment in this nation nears completion, the number of selections and the acreage allotted has necessarily decreased, and the force assigned to the office has been curtailed from time to time to correspond to existing demands.

The future work of this office will consist largely in making allotments to the newborn citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the act of March 3, 1905, and the checking of patents.

CHICKASAW LAND OFFICE.—The Chickasaw land office was established at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on April 15, 1903, and was maintained at that place until March 20, 1905, when it was removed to Ardmore, Indian Territory. This removal was made for the reason that the work of the Commission could be greatly facilitated thereby and the new location was more convenient to the class of persons having business before the Chickasaw land office at this time, and was approved by the Department.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, allotments were made to 5,754 citizens and freedmen, embracing 621,866 acres, distributed as follows:

	Num	ber of—	Number		Number of—	
Roll.	Selec- tions.	Acres involved.	Roll.	Selec- tions.	Acres involved.	
Choctaws: By blood By intermarriage Freedmen Mississippi	1,848 732 176 359	239, 639, 98 102, 432, 36 5, 607, 31 45, 347, 41	Chickasaws: By blood By intermarriage Freedmen Total	1, 194 450 995 5, 754	138, 677. 91 60, 880. 09 29, 280. 94 621, 866. 00	

The appraised value of the lands allotted in the Chickasaw Nation during the past fiscal year amounts to approximately \$2,021,000, and the total appraised value of the lands allotted in the Chickasaw Nation up to the close of the past fiscal year amounts to approximately \$9,600,000. Since the establishment of the Chickasaw land office 21,427 separate allotment selections have been made, embracing 2,953,382.94 acres. Since the establishment of the Chickasaw land office, up to and including June 30,

1905, 33,632 certificates of allotment have been prepared, executed, and delivered to the allottees, classified as follows:

Homestead certificates	11, 095
Allotment certificates.	
Freedmen certificates	4, 597
Mississippi Choctaw homesteads.	931
Mississippi Choctaw allotments	1, 147
Total	00 000

The Chickasaw land office has, in addition to the reception of applications for allotments and the preparation and delivery of certificates, checked with its records 13,360 patents covering allotment selections in that nation, classified as follows:

Homestead patents to citizens	6, 349
Allotment patents to citizens	
Patents to freedmen	2,909
Total	13, 360

The number of allotment selections in the Chickasaw Nation and the acreage allotted is growing smaller as the allotment work nears completion, and from this time forward the office force will be engaged principally in making allotments to new-born children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905, and completing partial allotments heretofore made. In addition to this work all patents to allotment selections in the Chickasaw Nation will be checked with the records of the Chickasaw land office before being executed. The force now employed at this office is only sufficient for present needs and will be gradually diminished as different branches of the work are completed.

Cherokee land office had been established two and one-half years, or since January 1, 1903, subject, however, to protracted interruptions and delays by reason of judicial proceedings. But the past year was the first in the history of the office that the work of allotment proceeded without interruption, and even then extensive parts of the work still could not be progressed with because of pending suits. In June, 1903, owing to a shortage in the appropriation for the prosecution of the work of the Commission, the entire force of the Cherokee land office was furloughed for the last twenty-seven days of the month.

The difficulties and complications of this work have steadily increased, owing to the remarkable series of contentions between individuals and classes of the Cherokee citizens, and more especially on account of claims of able and influential persons under what are known as the Delaware claims.

During approximately the first six months after the establishment of the office the maximum amount of work per man was accomplished. The more progressive and intelligent citizens of the nation who had no especial interest or privilege to serve crowded the office, seeking to select allotments for themselves and their families. The filings were almost entirely in sections of the Cherokee Nation covered by improvement survey plats, and as the work of making these plats was discontinued only with the opening of the land office, the improvements had not changed hands, and the owners, as listed on those plats, were usually the persons who applied to select in allotment-the improved places indicated thereon. In addition the class of citizens who early appeared at the office generally brought with them plats prepared in an intelligent and correct manner by themselves or by competent surveyors, on which the allotment selections of themselves and their families were clearly indicated. The land being all unallotted, and there still remaining much unimproved public domain from which citizens not in possession of sufficient improved land could make

selection, the work of allotment during the first six months of the existence of the Cherokee land office was comparatively easy.

The discovery of petroleum and gas in apparently unlimited quantity along the western boundary of the Cherokee Nation, the exploitation of the mineral riches of that section of the country, the rush of investors to secure leases in that section, and the development of the oil and gas fields, with constant enlargement of the area in which these minerals are known to exist, laid the foundation of much trouble for the Commission, especially as much of this land was lawfully occupied by poor and ignorant Cherokee citizens and was greedily coveted by rich and shrewd citizens and noncitizens.

Oil speculators often procure an ignorant or unscrupulous allottee to contest a selection in the immediate vicinity of the oil development and then seek to obtain money from the original allottee, or the lessee from the original allottee, by agreeing to withdraw the contest. The full-blood Indian is generally of small business experience or ability. He is credulous in the extreme, and proved a pliant tool in the hands of these speculators. Of course such contests could only be instituted by false swearing.

The difficulties occasioned the Commission by citizens holding land in excess of their prospective allotments, and in violation of law, was referred to in the annual report for the year ended June 30, 1904. Many excess-land holders held land in the section of the Cherokee Nation in which oil and gas were found, and its enhanced value served to make more desperate and unscrupulous their efforts to retain possession of it. If a bona fide allottee should file on land, claiming it to be the excess holding of a citizen who had himself selected an allotment, that citizen generally endeavored to procure another allottee to contest the selection and to assert that a bona fide transfer of the land had been made within the time provided by law, and that the excess holder was in possession merely as his agent.

The attorneys for the Delaware-Cherokees also resisted by every means within their power every effort of the Commission to investigate the status of the 157,600 acres of land which had been reserved from allotment under the provisions of section 23 of the Cherokee agreement, and which was known as the "Delaware segregation." This business has been the subject of lengthy communications and proceedings, and the Commission has used every effort to secure the prosecution of those it considers guilty of fraud and perjury, but so far without success.

Under such conditions there arose dishonesty and disregard of law; also a class of "middlemen" of little or no personal responsibility came into being, acting as agents for the wildcat speculator, the excess landholder, and others, in procuring illiterate or unprincipled allottees to make filings desired, as heretofore indicated. It is difficult to say whether this class of middlemen more seriously interfered with the work of the Commission by causing all sorts of bogus proceedings to be started and thus forcing it to adopt restrictive rules and regulations to protect, as far as possible, the bona fide allottee, or with the interests and peace of the bona fide allottees themselves by "jumping" improved places, or by instigating contests wholly without merit. They also greatly embarrassed the bona fide and responsible investor, who by following fair and honest business methods was placed at a disadvantage. It frequently happened that one of the clerks employed in locating land desired to be selected by an allottee would spend much time in questioning the prospective allottee as to the land which he desired to select, only to find at the end of his questioning that the allottee had not been upon the land, as he had professed, knew nothing that he had pretended to know, but had merely been "coached" by some unscrupulous middleman, whose tool he was, and the time spent by the clerk in finally ascertaining this would be barren of results so far as the allotment of land was concerned.

Against the rapacity of all these classes the Commission has progressed with the work and protected the Cherokee Nation as best it could. If it has been often

delayed and failed it was only because the difficulties were such as it could not surmount.

It was estimated on March 1, 1904, that the work of allotment in the Cherokee Nation could be completed within fifteen months, or by July 1, 1905. It may be said that more than the work then in sight has been done, for nearly all that can be done under the law has been finished, and much new work that Congress added has been disposed of.

In carrying into effect the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior of June 1, 1904, to make effective the provisions of the act of Congress of April 21, 1904, which provided that—

Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or are in rightful possession of such improvements, in the Cherokee Nation at the time of the passage of this act, shall have the right to first select from said improved lands their allotments, and thereafter for a period of six months shall have the right to sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings of lands to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose—

the Commission had a difficult and extensive task. During the months of June, July, August, September, and October, 1904, the work which devolved upon the Cherokee land office in putting into effect these regulations occupied the time of that office to a greater extent than did all other combined work connected with the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation.

The interpretation at first placed upon the regulations above referred to—which seemed to be justified by a reading of those regulations alone—was that the Commission should merely receive and transmit to the official designated by the President a description of the land and the improvements claimed thereon by the Delaware-Cherokee claiming benefits under the act of April 21, 1904. All Delaware-Cherokees who appeared at the land office and selected allotments were required to designate the land which they claimed the right to dispose of the improvements upon, in accordance with the act of Congress above quoted, or if they claimed no surplus improved holdings, to so state. Plats and descriptions of the land so designated by Delaware-Cherokees were forwarded to the official designated by the President as soon as practicable. That official, however, exhibited to the Commission instructions to him from the Secretary of the Interior directing him that—

Before giving your approval in any case, it must be shown that the vender has satisfactorily established before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes the fact that he was on April 21, 1904, in rightful possession of the land upon which the improvements he proposes to sell are located, and that there is no subsisting adverse claim thereto.

In order to do this a rehearing was necessarily had in each instance where the Delaware-Cherokee sought to designate improvements, to determine the propriety of certification to the official designated by the President much in the same manner that allotment contests are heard; and in each case of a claim adverse to the Delaware-Cherokee, which was disclosed from the Commission's record or from the testimony of the Delaware-Cherokee, a proceeding was had identical in all respects to an allotment contest at which both the Delaware-Cherokee and the adverse claimant were allowed to present testimony.

One hundred and eight Delaware-Cherokees claimed the right to dispose of surplus improved holdings. In many instances, however, there were several adverse claims to the same land to be determined, so that not less than 200 letters of certification or letters refusing to certify, which were in effect decisions in many instances upon long-fought-out and bitterly contested claims, were prepared.

On the 12th day of October, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted the following opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department in regard to the limitation imposed by the act of Congress of April 21, 1904, upon the

time within which Delaware-Cherokee could dispose of their surplus improved holdings:

You have requested my opinion on the second and third propositions in the last paragraph on page 5 of a communication from Mr. Marion Butler, dated September 30, 1904, relative to the rights of Richard C. Adams and other Delaware-Cherokee Indians to certain improvements on lands in the Cherokee Nation.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189, 205), contains a provision as follows:

That the Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or arc in rightful possession of such improvements, in the Cherokee Nation at the time of the passage of this act shall have the right to first select from said improved lands their allotments, and thereafter, for a period of six months, shall have the right to sell the improvements upon their surplus holdings of land to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments, at a valuation to be approved by an official the Advicented by the Precident for that prupose to be designated by the President for that purpose.

Regulations under this provision, approved June 1, 1904, directed that Delaware-Cherokee citizens should be given a preference at the Cherokee land office and allowed to select their allotments in advance of their regular numbers, and by paragraphs 3, 4, 8, and 9, as follows:

3. At the time of the selection of allotments by such Delaware-Cherokee citizens their testimony shall be taken as to what improved land and the improvements thereon they were rightfully holding on April 21, 1904, in excess of the land which they and their families are entitled to take as their allotments.

4. Immediately upon the selection of an allotment by a Delaware-Cherokee citizen, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall certify to the official designated by the President under said act of April 21, 1904, a list of the alleged surplus holdings and improvements thereon of such citizens on the date above mentioned, and the Commission shall withhold from allotment the land upon which the

date above mentioned, and the Commission shall withhold from allotment the land upon which the improvements so claimed by the Delaware-Cherokee citizens are located until such claimant shall sell such improvement and the valuation thereof has been duly approved by the official designated for that purpose by the President, as provided in the act of April 21, 1904.

8. While the proceedings above outlined are pending the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall withhold from selection as allotments by other Cherokee citizens all lands which have heretofore been claimed by Delaware-Cherokee citizens.

9. If the improvements upon the surplus holdings of any Delaware-Cherokee are not sold by him within a period of six months from the date of selection of his allotment, the land upon which such improvements are located shall thereupon be thrown open for allotment as other lands of the Cherokee Nation. Nation.

Taking the Adams claim, apparently to present a concrete case, Mr. Butler says:

In the accompanying copy of letter to the agent at Muskogee, the Commission states that on August 23, 1904, Mr. Adams designated his improved surplus land in excess of allotments, and incloses a list of said lands, and states to the agent that part of the land designated by Mr. Adams as embracing his improvements appears to be claimed by other citizens of the Cherokee Nation, the conflicting claims to which have not been determined by the Commission, and that as to a portion of the land so designated by Mr. Adams as his improved surplus holdings no finding of fact has been made relative to the right of Mr. Adams to dispose of the improvements thereon, and the Commission certifies to the agent an inconsiderable part of Mr. Adams's holdings as prime facile his omit. sion certifies to the agent an inconsiderable part of Mr. Adams's holdings as prima facie his, omitting to so certify as to the major part of his holdings.

Again he says:

It seems to be monstrous that the Dawes Commission should, under a construction of the act of April 21, 1904, in undertaking to determine the question of whether Mr. Adams has made his alleged improvements, or if he was in rightful possession thereon on April 21, 1904, hold these "improvements" in a condition where sale thereof is impossible, and at the same time construe the law so that the six months' limitation is running against the owners of the improvements.

It is insisted that certain things are needed to be done to insure justice in these proceedings, among them-

Second. An order to the Commission to at once admit to sale the improvements claimed by Mr. Adams upon such proof, and the improvements of all Delawares in like case, where there is no

Contest; and
Third. That time in no case shall run against the sale of improvements until the right to sell shall

These are the propositions which are submitted for an opinion. In support of the proposed construction of said law as to the time from which the six months' period allowed for sale of improvements shall run, it is asserted that in many cases six months from date of selection will expire before the claims of the Delaware has been finally determined. Mr. Butler further says:

It is clear that no one will give as much for improvements on land that will become public domain, It is clear that no one will give as inten for improvements on land that will become public domain, including improvements, in a few weeks or very near future, as would be given for the same improvements if the Delaware has five or six months within which to dispose of same. In other words, if the Commission exhaust the greater part of the six months' limitation, according to their ruling, before certifying the surplus holdings of the Delawares to the Indian agent, the Delaware has lost all that time in which to find a purchaser for these improvements, and improvements which would have been worth a given sum if he had six months in which to dispose of same would necessarily have depreciated greatly in value.

The act says: "Six months from the selection of an allotment;" it also defines what are "improvements" that can be sold—that is, that which the Delaware himself made or such as he was in rightful possession of on April 21, 1904. The law empowers the Sceretary in his administrative capacity

to determine the means by which these improvements shall be ascertained. The Secretary has cast this duty upon the Dawes Commission, and until it acts in the premises the provisions of the law defining "improvements" and providing for the sale thereof can not be executed. The only consistent construction is that after ascertaining, under the law, what are "improvements," and after allotment, then six months shall be allowed to sell, and this ascertainment of what are improvements, and the sale of the secretain the ments is as essential of the act as is the selection of an allotment, and both are essential as a condition

When a Delaware-Cherokee citizen has submitted satisfactory proof of his ownership and possession of improvements contemplated by the act of April 21, 1904, this fact should be at once communicated to the officer designated to approve the valuation at which such improvements are to be sold. Whether the proofs submitted by Mr. Adams or any other Delaware-Cherokee as to ownership and possession are sufficient must be determined by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. It is possible that Mr. Adams believes his proofs clearly established his rights, while the Commission holds the other view as to their sufficiency. I would not advise the issuance of an order to accept proofs already presented without any definite information as to the character of such proofs. As a general principle it may be safely said that when proofs on their face show ownership and possession, and the proofs are verified by the improvement plats of the Commission, and no adverse claim has been presented, the right of the Delaware-Cherokee should be recognized. In all cases

the matter should be disposed of with the least possible delay.

The other proposition involves difficulties. The law declares that the Delaware-Cherokee citizen shall have a right, for six months from the selection of his allotment, to sell the improvements upon his surplus holdings. A time limit is fixed for the exercise of the right given, to run from a certain definite date. The probability is that a claimant of such improvements could not sell them to advantage or for an adequate consideration until after his claim has been duly passed upon and approved. This will in every case require some time. If, however, his showing is satisfactory, but little delay should occur. If the showing be unsatisfactory and further proof be found necessary, the delay would be greater, but this would result from the failure of the claimant to make out his case in the first instance. If his claim be disputed by another Delaware himself claiming the improvements or by any other Cherokee claiming them, a contest would result, and with the greatest possible dispatch the whole period of six months from the date of his selection would expire before a conclusion could be reached as to the rights of the respective claimants. In such cases the honest and rightful claimant and owner of improvements would be deprived of the benefit intended to be conferred by said provision of the law without any fault or laches on his part. This statement, it is believed, sets forth the contingencies which may arise in the administration of this law.

The law must be held to have contemplated an ascertainment of the fact that a Delaware-Cherokee claiming the benefits thereof had in fact made, or was on April 21, 1904, in rightful possession of, the improvements upon which his claim is based. The duty of ascertaining these facts devolved upon the Interior Department, and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, being the best-equipped agency therefor, was properly put in charge of the work. The time actually necessary to the speedy attainment of the facts will, of course, shorten to that extent the period allowed for the sale of improvements, but that effect being necessarily in contemplation at the enactment of the law, affords no reason for holding that the limitation does not begin to run until such ascertainment shall have been made. If a claimant shall delay submission of conclusive proof in support of his claim, the delay occasioned by such neglect, and the consequent disadvantage he may suffer, affords no reason for holding the period allowed for sale shall not run from the time of selection of his allotment. The claimant can not be heard to complain of an injury which is the result

of his own actions.

If, however, after he has submitted sufficient proof in support of his claim, there should be delay in passing upon it because of neglect of Government officials, or because of the press of other business, he would have just cause for complaint.

If he is met by an adverse claim resulting in a contest, the delay is not the result of any fault on his part. It can not be reasonably held that either of these contingencies was contemplated at the time of the passage of the law. As a general rule, when one is required to perform an act in assertion of a right within a limited period, time is not held to run against him while his right is in process of determination. This Department has held that the pending of adverse proceedings suspends the running of time allowed to a preemptor by statute for the submission of final proof (Gant v. Locke, 17 L. D., 203). Upon the same theory the pendency of adverse proceedings against one asserting a right to improvements under the act of April 21, 1904, should be held to suspend the running of time allowed by the law for sale of those improvements. It has also been held that the period covered by suspension of an entry for the public lands must be excluded in computing the time within

which final proof must be made (Roscoe v. Foster, 24 L. D., 435). In Bagley v. Henderson (18 L. D., 186) it was held that the time fixed by statute for submission of final homestead proof will not run against the entryman during a term of enforced absence from the land under a wrongful decree of ejectment. It is not deemed necessary to refer to the many other decisions of the Department where a like principle has been enunciated. That principle is sound and should be applied in the matter now under consideration and the time covered by contest proceedings involving the right of a Delaware-Cherokee to improvements claimed by him should be excluded in computing the time within which he may sell such improvements.

As said before, unnecessary delay in passing upon proofs submitted should not be allowed. As to this feature, it would be proper to adopt a rule which though somewhat arbitrary in its nature seems necessary to carry out the spirit of the law. Thirty days ought to be sufficient for a consideration of any proof and decision thereon. I would suggest, therefore, that any time beyond a period of thirty days between the submission of sufficient proof and decision thereon be likewise excluded

in computing the period within which sales may be made.

Much of the improved land certified to the official designated by the President was duly disposed of and selected in allotment. There frequently remained, however, a considerable quantity of land undisposed of by the Delaware-Cherokee at the expiration of the time within which he could dispose of his surplus improved holdings, and such land was, under the instructions from the Department, considered as public domain and thrown open to allotment, until the approval of the still further act of Congress of March 3, 1905, which provides:

That Delaware-Cherokee citizens who have made improvements, or were in rightful possession of such improvements upon lands in the Cherokee Nation on April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four, to which there is no valid adverse claim, shall have the right within six months from the date of the approval of this act to dispose of such improvements to other citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to select allotments at a valuation to be approved by an official to be designated by the President for that purpose. * * *

Under this act the Commission examined into and recertified to the official designated by the President all land previously certified where the time allowed for disposing of the improvements had not expired or where the time had expired and the land yet remained unallotted. Approximately sixty-five recertifications were made.

On June 30, 1905, of the 108 claims of right by Delaware-Cherokees to sell surplus improved holdings, under the acts of April 21, 1904, and March 3, 1905, 102 have been entirely disposed of, so far as the certification of the same to the official designated by the President was concerned. The remaining six cases have been partially disposed of by certifications of part of the land designated, but in three cases there are adverse claims as to a part of the land which have not been determined, and in three cases certification of the land is delayed awaiting final action in contested selections of allotment involving the selection of the Delaware-Cherokee.

Early in the summer of 1904 it became evident that numbers of allotment contests were instituted for no other purpose than to annoy or obtain money from bona fide allottees, and steps were taken to prevent this practice as far as possible. The contestants in such cases rarely appeared on the day set for trial, and the cases were generally dismissed for want of prosecution. Accordingly, allottees who desired to file with a view to beginning contest proceedings and who, from their own statements, clearly had no meritorious ground upon which they could maintain a contest, were not allowed to make application for the land which they wished to contest for. This practice was probably somewhat arbitrary, but it has been justified by the results accomplished. In practically every instance where a prospective allottee was denied the privilege of filing a contest it developed that he was not the real party in interest, but that the contest was being instigated by some noncitizen. The Commission also declined to permit contests to be instituted against tentative filings of persons whose rights to enrollment were undetermined, where the sole ground of contest was that the contestee would probably be denied enrollment as a citizen entitled to an

allotment. Much time, labor, and annoyance to the Commission and to allottees has been saved by the two practices above referred to.

During the summer of 1904 sickness among the employees of the land office seriously retarded the work of allotment, two deaths occurring.

On August 21, 1904, the Commission discontinued the practice which had theretofore obtained of allowing applicants for enrollment whose rights had not been finally determined to make "hold-up," or tentative, filings upon the land they desired to select, such filings to be made regular in the event of the final approval of the applicant's enrollment. Among the persons affected by this order were the intermarried white claimants. The order has had the effect of causing intermarried white claimants, heads of citizen families, to hold back and delay as long as possible the filings of the members of their families, in order that selections for the entire family might be made in the light of knowledge as to whether or not the intermarried member would receive an allotment. The decision of the United States Court of Claims, denying the right of citizens by intermarriage to participate in the distribution of the common property of the Cherokee tribe, has apparently justified this rule although the decision of that court has not become final, the case having been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. It was a difficult question of delaying the work and wasting the time and money of the Government or of causing some inconvenience to the allottees.

The continued uncertainty as to whether or not citizens by intermarriage, a class of persons most of whom are holding valuable improved land, will receive allotments is proving more and more embarrassing to the work in the Cherokee Nation as the making of allotments to those citizens who are regularly enrolled nears an end. For instance, there are approximately 500 contested selections of allotment in which one of the parties is an intermarried white claimant, and hearings of these contests can not be had until the right to an allotment of the intermarried white citizen is determined. The effect upon the preparation of patents to Cherokee allottees is instanced at a subsequent point in this report.

It was the practice during the first year and a half after the establishment of the land office to permit an allottee making an initial appearance to select any portion of an allotment not less than a homestead. He was then given preferred admission to complete his partial selection at a later date. Many selected practically complete allotments, and could only make an additional selection by filing on small tracts of cheap-grade land. Those appearing to complete partial selections, or to make "return filings," as they are denominated, began early in the fiscal year covered by this report to seriously delay persons desiring to make initial selections in gaining admission to the land office. The rule of allowing preferred admission to those desiring to make return filings, being in various ways abused, was discontinued, and those desiring to make such return filings were only admitted in the order of their appearance at the land office. This was done for the double purpose of enabling allottees who had not made an initial appearance to obtain admission to the land office without undue delay, and to encourage the filing of a complete allotment at the time of the initial selection. In both respects the new rule showed excellent results.

Many full-bloods were opposed to the allotment of land and failed or refused to appear and select their allotments. It became necessary to arbitrarily allot land to this class of citizens. Accordingly, in November, 1904, a special field allotment party, equipped with tents and the necessary outfit for field allotment work, was put in the field. Later, in April, 1905, a second field party was organized. It was expected that this field allotment work would be completed by July 1, 1905, but an unusually severe winter, followed by an abnormally wet spring, so delayed the work that this was not practicable. The expense of allotment by this method is very heavy, but it seems indispensable to the proper allotment of land to the recalcitrant full-bloods,

The clerks in charge of the field allotment parties are instructed in all instances where it is practicable to locate allotments of land immediately adjoining such improvements as might be owned by the allottee. This is generally in the rough and more mountainous portion of the Cherokee Nation, but as that is the portion of the nation where the full-blood has elected to reside, and as the land is of a cheap grade and an allotment embraces much greater acreage than that made in the more fertile parts of the nation, the Commission considers that such allotments are, on the whole, the most suitable for the full-blood citizen, and certainly it is all that can be done for him. If he got rich or mineral land he would perhaps be cheated out of it.

Up to and including June 30, 1905, 1,142 allotments were made upon reports and recommendations of the field allotment parties. Many concerning whose allotments recommendations were sent in appeared at the land office and selected allotments elsewhere before the recommendation could be acted upon.

To expedite the work and for the convenience of allottees residing in the north-western part of the Cherokee Nation, on January 3, 1905, there was established at the central office of the Commission, at Muskogee, an auxiliary Cherokee land office. Notice of the establishment of this auxiliary office and its purpose was published, as follows:

AUXILIARY CHEROKEE LAND OFFICE AT MUSKOGEE.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, January 3, 1904, an office will be established at Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the accommodation of those citizens of the Cherokee Nation who desire to select full allotments of land situated in the Cherokee Nation. Indian Territory, west of the Grand and Arkansas rivers.

Nation, Indian Territory, west of the Grand and Arkansas rivers.

Only citizens and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation whose enrollment has been duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior (or their lawful representatives) who have made no previous selection of lands in the Cherokee Nation, and who desire to select their entire allotments within the territory designated, will be permitted to apply for allotments of land at the Muskogee office.

No application to relinquish or to confess judgment or for the purpose of insti-

tuting contest will be received at the Muskogee office.

Persons desiring to file upon land previously selected or claimed in allotment by another citizen or freedman of the Cherokee Nation will be required to appear at the Cherokee land office at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, for the purpose of making application for the land desired and instituting contest proceedings against previous claimants.

The Cherokee land office at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, will continue the allotment of land within the territory named, as well as within all other parts of the Cherokee Nation, as heretofore, and all persons who desire to select in allotment land situated east of the Grand and Arkansas rivers, or who desire to select partial allotments of land within the territory west of the Grand and Arkansas rivers, or who desire to complete partial selections of allotments heretofore made, will be required to appear at the Tahlequah office for that purpose.

The rules and regulations now in force governing the selection of allotments and the designation of homesteads in the Cherokee Nation will be observed at the Muskogee office in so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings had at that place,

as hereinbefore outlined.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Tams Bixby, Chairman.
T. B. Needles, Commissioner.
C. R. Breckinridge, Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1904.

It was impossible to fully equip the auxiliary office with duplicates of the records in use at the Cherokee land office at Tahlequah, and allottees desiring to select allotments at the Muskogee office were therefore relied upon to correctly locate their allotments and be prepared to furnish correct descriptions of the land they desire. All filings made at the auxiliary office were carefully checked at the Tahlequah office.

Much work was accomplished at the auxiliary office up to June 30, 1905, selections having been made for 2,561 allottees, embracing 21,775.37 acres of land, of the value of \$808,874.70.

After the issuance of more than 16,000 tickets of admission since the establishment of the land office, the rush of applicants for allotment was apparently over several months before the end of the past fiscal year. All persons presenting themselves to select allotments could be waited upon as rapidly as they appeared, and the issuance of tickets of admission was discontinued. For some time the office had evidently allotted lands to all who wanted to appear and who could select allotments, and its attention was devoted chiefly to making arbitrary allotments to those unwilling to appear.

The work of sending out notices to all who were entitled to select allotments but who had not done so was then commenced, and approximately 5,000 such notices were given, each person being notified to appear on a certain date (about 50 each day), and advised that upon failure to so appear the Commission would consider itself at liberty to proceed arbitrarily to select an allotment for him. Later, those who had made partial selections not equal in value to \$320, which is the value required by the Commission to be selected before patents are prepared, were likewise notified to appear on a given date and complete their selections to the value of not less than \$320, and they were also notified that upon failure to do so the Commission would proceed arbitrarily to allot land to bring the value of the selection up to \$320. Approximately 5,000 notices to complete partial selections, embracing approximately 20,000 allottees, were sent out. The sending out of these two classes of notices, particularly the latter class, extended over a period of several months, as it was necessary to consult each allotment record to ascertain the value of the land selected.

The responses in person to these notices were numerous, and the responses by mail requesting the Commission to select land and arbitrarily allot it were even greater in number. Almost continuously for more than two months the Commission had two men in the field looking up suitable land for allotments, in order to comply with these requests, and upon the reports of these two special field employees hundreds of complete allotments and allotments to complete previous partial selections were made.

It is not believed that there is now a sufficient number of persons entitled to select allotments who have not done so to justify a serious effort to locate them and allot land to them, until the rolls of citizens of the Cherokee Nation are completed. As to citizens who have made partial selections, the Commission is now in a position to arbitrarily complete the allotments of approximately 15,000 persons.

On June 30, 1905, the final enrollment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation has been approved as follows:

Cherokees by blood, not including 1,143 citizens by intermarriage whose en-	
rollment was approved but subsequently suspended	31, 283
Cherokee freedmen	3, 923
Registered Delawares	196
Total	35, 402

Up to that date 35,576 persons had made selections, complete or partial, of allotments in the Cherokee Nation. In this 35,576 there are included approximately 2,100 persons whose enrollment has not yet been finally approved, but who, during the time when the Commission received such applications, made tentative filings, leaving approximately 33,475 allottees whose enrollment has been finally approved who have made initial selections, or approximately 1,925 persons whose names appear upon the final roll of citizens of the Cherokee Nation who have not made selections. These 1,925 citizens are supposed to be, approximately, 775 full-bloods who are opposed to allotment and remain to be allotted by the field parties, 350 persons who died prior to September 1, 1902, but whose death was not known to the Commission prior to the time their names were placed upon the final roll, 400 members of families of intermarried white claimants who do not wish to file until the rights of intermarried citizens are determined, and 400 minors, orphans, incompetents, and others not qualified to look after their own allotment interests, and who have no one to act for them. All of these remain to receive attention in due order.

Of the 35,576 persons who have made selections and tentative filings about 20,000 have selected land to the value of not less than \$320. The selections in the other cases average nearly \$300, the average selection made by the 35,576 persons who have filed being \$306.12.

The following table shows the number of filings made in the Cherokee Nation, the number of allottees, acreage, and value of land selected:

		Number of—		
For fiscal year ended—	Applicants.	Selec- tions.	Acres selected.	Value.
June 30, 1903 June 30, 1904 June 30, 1905	8, 150 5, 191 22, 235	10,079 7,194 30,429	652, 480, 00 607, 928, 78 2, 282, 434, 02	\$4, 291, 696. 34 6, 614, 535. 39
Total	35, 576	47, 702	3, 542, 842. 80	10, 906, 231. 7

There are in the Cherokee Nation 4,420,077.73 acres of land. The land reserved from allotment for town sites, railroad right of way, national schools, missions, asylums, etc., neighborhood cemeteries, and churches outside of town sites, amounts to about 20,000 acres, leaving subject to allotment approximately 4,400,000 acres, of the approximate value of \$13,050,000. It will be seen that there are in round numbers yet to be allotted 857,500 acres of land in the Cherokee Nation, of the value of \$2,145,000, much the greater part of which applies to persons whose allotments are held up by judicial proceedings and the operation of law.

Certificates showing the allotment selections of 52,746 Cherokee citizens, and 33,056 certificates showing land designated as homesteads, have been written, checked, and prepared for delivery to allottees from the opening of the Cherokee land office to June 30, 1905. Of this number 38,140 allotment certificates and 21,447 homestead certificates were written during the past fiscal year. Practically all of the certificates written, checked, and prepared for delivery have been delivered to the allottees.

CREEK NATION.—The establishment of the Creek land office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on April 1, 1899, marked the commencement of allotment work in Indian Territory. That office was established under the terms of the Curtis Act, approved June 28, 1898, for no agreement had been reached providing for the allotment of the Creek domain, nor had any part of the final roll of Creek citizens been approved by the Department. It was not to be expected that legislation so general in character as the Curtis Act would cover in detail the work necessary to be done in the respective tribes, and the allotments made under its provisions were essentially tentative in character. But the agreement with the Creeks approved by Congress March 1, 1901, and ratified by the Creek Indians May 25, 1901, confirmed the allotments previously made by the Commission, and set forth more specifically the manner in which future allotments were to be made.

By the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the bulk of the allotment work in the Creek Nation had been completed, but as no date had been fixed for the closing of the citizenship rolls, to which names were being added from day to day, it was necessary to continue the land office with a small force. Under an order issued by the Department, the Creek rolls were finally closed on September 1, 1904. It

was not practicable to close the land office at once because many enrollment cases were still pending before the Commission and the Department, and before the necessity for an allotment office in the Creek Nation had disappeared the rolls were again opened for the enrollment of children born prior to March 4, 1905. The Commission is therefore unable to report the actual completion of allotment in the Creek Nation. The clerical force assigned to the Creek land office during the past year has, however, been very small, and the number of allotments made inconsiderable. On the other hand, the records have been brought to a state of perfection and much work of a statistical character necessary to be done has been accomplished.

Only 1,326 allotments were made during the year, and most of those involved only small tracts of land necessary to complete partial allotment selections previously made. The total area of land allotted during the year is but 37,450.21 acres, the average acreage of each allotment being 28 acres. Of the 1,326 allotments made only 547 were personally applied for by the allottees, 49 being applied for by the heirs of deceased citizens entitled to allotments of land, while 730 were made arbitrarily by the Commission.

The total number of names upon the approved roll of Creek citizens at the close of the fiscal year is 15,513. Of this number 15,356 have received complete allotments of 160 acres each, 50 have selected a part of their allotments, and 107 have made no selection whatever.

The Creek Nation embraces 3,079,094.61 acres of land, of which an area of 19,632.80 acres is reserved from allotment for various purposes, and 2,453,042.40 acres have been allotted, leaving 606,419.41 acres still subject to allotment.

The agreement with the Creeks approved March 1, 1901, contained the following provision:

3. All lands of said tribe, except as herein provided, shall be allotted among the citizens of the tribe by said Commission so as to give each an equal share of the whole in value, as nearly as may be, in manner following: There shall be allotted to each citizen one hundred and sixty acres of land—boundaries to conform to the Government survey—which may be selected by him so as to include improvements which belong to him. One hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at six dollars and fifty cents per acre, shall constitute the standard value of an allotment, and shall be the measure for the equalization of values; and any allottee receiving lands of less than such standard value may, at any time, select other lands which at their appraised value are sufficient to make his allotment equal in value to the standard so fixed.

* * * * * * *

9. When allotment of one hundred and sixty acres has been made to each citizen, the residue of lands, not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, and all the funds arising under this agreement shall be used for the purpose of equalizing allotments, and if the same be insufficient therefor the deficiency shall be supplied out of any other funds of the tribe, so that the allotments of all citizens may be made equal in value, as nearly as may be, in manner herein provided.

This provision was repealed by the appropriation act of April 21, 1904, in the following language:

* * * And provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby granted authority to sell at public sale in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one purchaser, under rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Interior, the residue of land in the Creek Nation belonging to the Creek tribe of Indians, consisting of about five hundred thousand acres, and being the residue of lands left over after allotments of one hundred and sixty acres to each of said tribe. * * *

Under this legislation the work of allotment in the Creek Nation would have been completed when each member of the tribe had received an allotment of 160 acres. But many of the Creeks were opposed to this deviation from the original agreement, and at the instance of Hon. P. Porter, principal chief of the Creek Nation, the following clause was inserted in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905, for the

purpose of repealing the law last above quoted and restoring the provisions of the Creek agreement of March 1, 1901:

That the provision in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the residue of the lands of the Creek Nation not taken as allotments is hereby repealed and the provision of the Creek agreement, Article III, approved March one, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby restored and reenacted.

It is not possible to estimate accurately the number of names which will be added to the final roll of the Creek Nation in the future, but it is probable that the number of allotments yet to be made, including those of children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905, is not far from 3,000. The work of equalization can not, of course, be taken up until each member of the tribe has received a preliminary allotment of 160 acres. The preliminary allotment, in turn, can not be completed until the final roll is finished and approved in toto, and every possible energy is being applied to the determination of pending enrollment cases. Should the above estimate prove reasonably accurate, the land available for the purpose of equalizing the allotments will be approximately 200,000 acres.

A large per cent of the preliminary allotments of 160 acres heretofore made are necessarily below the standard in value, and it now appears that the entire area of the Creek Nation not reserved for specific purposes will be utilized in allotment, as originally contemplated by the agreement of March 1, 1901.

SEMINOLE NATION.—The allotment of land in the Seminole Nation was commenced June 1, 1901. Circumstances combined to simplify the work, and the complexities and delays experienced in the other tribes were not met with.

The final roll of the Seminole Nation had been prepared, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, before allotment was begun. The country had been surveyed, and practically all improvements owned by members of the tribe had been located and platted. The land was divided into but three classes instead of eighteen to twenty-odd, as in the other tribes. Graft and adverse influences were not present, either among the Indians or on the part of speculative white persons to so great an extent as in the other tribes, for the tribal government had been kept clean and the people had not learned to prey upon one another; neither had they become the prey of outsiders.

Under these favorable conditions the work progressed rapidly and without friction. At the expiration of thirty days from the opening of the land office nearly one-third of the entire membership of the tribe had selected allotments. Afterwards the rapidity of filing gradually diminished, and at the close of June, 1902, 281 members of the Seminole tribe had, through negligence or disinclination, failed to appear and select their allotments. These were mainly persons who owned no improvements.

There being little probability that these Indians would ever voluntarily select allotments of land, the land office was closed, and on June 28, 1902, arbitrary allotments were made to all who had not made their own selections. So accurately was the work performed that out of 2,750 allotments only 58 land contests arose.

No additional work was performed with respect to the Seminole Nation until the fall of 1904. On May 14, 1904, the Seminoles, through their principal chief, the late Hulputta Micco, requested that a land office be established at the tribal capital for the purpose of affording Seminole allottees an opportunity to designate their homestead reservations, for it had not been deemed advisible or proper at the time they selected their allotments to require them to indicate which particular forty-acre tract it was desired to have set apart as a homestead reservation, to become inalienable and nontaxable in perpetuity. The subsequent development of the country had wrought a change in the general sentiment of the Seminoles, and additional legislation seemed to clothe the Commission with authority to proceed with this feature of the work and prepare patents conveying to the allottees their individual allotments.

Accordingly a land office was opened at Wewoka on September 1, 1904, previous notice of its purpose having been thoroughly distributed throughout the Seminole Nation. This office was maintained until October 31, 1904, during which time 1,891 Seminole allottees appeared and indicated the land which they desired to have reserved as their respective homesteads. Ample opportunity was afforded every member of the Seminole tribe to designate his homestead, and it was not to be expected that those who failed to make such designation during the time the land office was in operation would ever make known to the Commission their wishes as to the location of their homesteads.

The Commission therefore proceeded to set aside a homestead to each of 859 Seminoles who had not designated the same, and to place its records in such condition that deeds could be expeditiously issued at the proper time. A set of tract books was prepared giving a description of the allotment of each citizen and freedman, indicating his homestead reservation and the appraisement of the land allotted to him. This brought the attention of the Commission to the fact that the allotments of some 147 members of the tribe could be increased by the value of ten acres of third-class land without exceeding the maximum value of \$309.09, thus absorbing 1,470 acres of the unallotted Seminole land. It was further estimated that of the applicants for enrollment under the act of March 3, 1905, about 420 would be finally enrolled and entitled to receive allotments of land.

Under the act of March 3, 1905, the unallotted land is to be distributed without regard to its classification or appraised value.

Accordingly the following resolution was adopted by the Commission on June 14, 1905:

Whereas there now remains subject to allotment of the lands of the Seminole Nation 18,992.64 acres, and

Whereas by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public, 212), it was provided as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to enroll and make allotments to such children, giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds.

Whereas, under the provisions of the act of Congress above referred to, there have been received applications for, and will be enrolled by the Commission, approximately 420 children entitled to allotments under the provisions of said act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That 16,800 acres, as nearly as practicable, be allotted of the residue lands of the Seminole Nation to said children, giving to each of said children 40 acres

of land, as near as practicable, irrespective of value.

Be it further resolved, That the remaining 2,192.64 acres, after allotment to all of said children, be utilized for allotments to 147 citizens of the Seminole Nation who have not received the standard value of allotment of \$309.09, and whose allotment can be increased by the addition of 10 acres of third-class land appraised at \$1.25 per acre, without exceeding the standard value of an allotment.

Be it further resolved, That for the purpose of making said allotments there be established.

lished at Wewoka, Seminole Nation, as soon as practicable, a land office to be desig-

nated as the Seminole land office.

This resolution will form the basis upon which the remaining lands of the Seminole Nation will be disposed of, and as soon as the roll of new-born children has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior steps will be taken looking to the opening of a land office at Wewoka, for the purpose of making allotments both to the children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905, and to those original allottees who are still entitled to take additional land in order to bring their allotments as nearly as practicable up to the standard.

ALLOTMENT CONTESTS.—Contrary to the expectation of the Commission, as expressed in its eleventh annual report, the number of allotment contests instituted during the year ended June 30, 1905, shows an increase over the previous year. This is explained by the discovery of oil in many new localities, resulting always in disputed claims of the right of occupancy to the lands which obtained speculative or inflated value by reason of such discoveries.

Primarily the object of allotment contests was to insure each member of the tribes against the loss of improvements owned by him, but in many cases the real bone of contention is the supposed mineral value of the land. The royalties accruing from mineral lands are often in themselves a respectable income, and the litigants exert every energy in the prosecution of their claims. The liberal fees allowed by both the contesting parties and the oil companies interested in the outcome of the suits offer a tempting field of work for the ambitious lawyer. The trial of contest cases has, therefore, become one of the most important and expensive branches of the Commission's work.

The hearing of the cases at the respective land offices requires men of legal experience and a thorough knowledge of the principles involved. The reporting of the voluminous testimony introduced demands the services of many expert stenographers, and the preparation and review of decisions can be intrusted only to law clerks of sound judgment and judicial ability.

The Commission has managed to keep abreast of the work, and the number of contests disposed of shows an increase over the preceding year. The following detailed statement indicates the number of allotment contests which have been presented to the Commission, the number tried and disposed of up to the close of the year, and the status of those which are pending at this time:

SEMINOLE NATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904	58 58
Total	116
CREEK NATION.	
Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904	811 16
Total	827
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904. Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive. Contests pending before Commissioner on July 1, 1905. Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905.	764 39 10 14
Total	827
The condition of the 14 Creek cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, follows:	was as
Awaiting decision of Secretary of the Interior Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs	5 9
Total	14
CHEROKEE NATION.	
Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904. Contests instituted from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive	
Total	3, 477

Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904	115
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive	
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1994, to July 1, 1995, Holdsive:	
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905	
Total	3, 477
The condition of the 26 Cherokee cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, v follows:	was as
Awaiting decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Total	26
CHOCTAW NATION.	
Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904	684
Contests instituted from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive	496
Total	
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904	142
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904 Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive	484
Contests pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1905.	508
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905	46
Total	
10181	1, 100
The condition of the 46 Choctaw cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, v follows:	was as
Awaiting decision of the Secretary of the Interior.	3
Awaiting decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	43
Total	46
CHICKASAW NATION.	
CAACCAMA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	
Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904.	
Contests instituted from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive	667
Total	2.103
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904	398
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive	1,100
Contests pending before the Commission on July 1, 1905	557
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905	48
Total	2, 103
	•
The condition of the 48 Chickasaw cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905 as follows:	5, was
Awaiting decision of the Secretary of the Interior	5
Awaiting decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	30
Awaiting transmission to Commissioner of Indian Affairs.	7
Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal	6
Total .	48
*Out	40

RECAPITULATION.

Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1904	
Total	
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1904.	1,477
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive	2,790
Contests pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1905	3, 244
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1905	134
Total	7, 645
The condition of the 134 cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1905, was as follows:	lows:
Awaiting decision of Secretary of the Interior	13
Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs	106
Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal.	8
Awaiting transmission to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	7
Total	104

PREPARATION AND RECORDING OF PATENTS.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—In the latter part of the month of May, 1904, the Commission, under departmental instructions, began the work of preparing patents to Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees where their allotment selections were complete. The forms and manner of preparation of these patents were set forth on page 47 of the Commission's eleventh annual report.

The original arrangement for the execution of patents to allottees in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by the chief executives of the two tribes was that they were to be forwarded to the office of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, for execution by the chief executives of the respective tribes. Between July 1 and October 15, 1904, the Commission transmitted 6,734 patents to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish for execution.

Inquiry being made by the Department as to why patents to selections in the Choctaw and Chicasaw nations were not being forwarded for approval, the Commission reported that none of the patents transmitted to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish had been returned. On November 18, 1904, the Commission was instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to transmit no more patents to the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations until otherwise instructed.

It was contended by the chief executives and the attorneys for the two nations that approval by the Secretary of the Interior of patents to allotments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was not warranted by either of the agreements made with the two tribes, and that it was their intention to deliver said patents direct to the allottees, without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or the recording thereof by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Notwithstanding the prohibition as to delivery of patents to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish for execution, the Commission continued their preparation at its general office at Muskogee, Indian Territory. Up to the close of the past fiscal year 33,877 of these patents had been prepared, classified as follows:

Homestead patents	6, 411
Allotment patents	
Patents to freedmen	7, 364
(Poto)	09 077

During the months of September, October, November, and December, 1904, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation executed 6,546 of the patents forwarded to Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish. These patents were, after execution, held by Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish until the latter part of April, 1905, when a representative of their firm, acting on behalf of the chief executives of the two nations, began the delivery of such executed patents direct to the allottees without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. During the month of May and the early part of June, 1905, 1,065 of these patents were delivered to the allottees. A number of them were subsequently returned to this office by the allottees for departmental approval, but some are still outstanding. An effort is now being made to secure the return thereof for transmission to the Department.

In the month of June, 1905, an agreement was reached by the Department and the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation with respect to the execution of patents to allottees in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The Commission was directed to begin the transmission of patents by special messenger to the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation for execution. Three thousand of these patents were sent by special messenger in the latter part of June, 1905, to the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, by whom they were executed, and were then carried by the special messenger to the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who refused to sign them.

After the Commission had been directed by the Department to transmit the patents direct to the chief executives for execution, the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations notified the Commission on June 28, 1905, that they had in their possession some 5,500 patents which had been executed by the chief executives of the two nations and which they were willing to return to the Commission. A messenger was immediately sent to South McAlester, Indian Territory, to receive and receipt for these patents.

During the month of June 353 patents were returned to the Commission by the allottees and were forwarded to the Department for approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

It is estimated that it will require 75,000 separate patents to convey to the citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations their individual allotments, and it is the purpose to delegate as large a force as practicable to the preparation of these patents, so that there may be no delay in their execution and delivery to allottees when the method of delivery is determined upon.

Principal Chief McCurtain of the Choctaw Nation is now executing patents, which are delivered to him by special messenger, at the rate of 3,000 each week, but none are being executed by Governor Johnson of the Chickasaw Nation.

CHEROKEE NATION.—On June 17, 1904, the Commission adopted a resolution with respect to the preparation of patents to Cherokee allottees, as follows:

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), that—

There shall be allotted by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and to each citizen of the Cherokee tribe, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment, as herein provided, land equal in value to one hundred and ten acres of the average allottable lands of the Cherokee Nation, to conform as nearly as may be to the areas and boundaries established by the Government survey, which land may be selected by each allottee so as to include his improvements. and also,

In the making of allotments and in the designation of homesteads for members of said tribe, said Commission shall not be required to divide lands into tracts of less than the smallest legal subdivision provided for in section twelve hereof—

or a quarter of a quarter of a quarter section. And

Whereas the average value per acre of the lands of the Cherokee Nation has been been fixed by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the purpose of allotment, at \$2.90; and

Whereas the value of the standard allotment of members of the Cherokee tribe is

\$325.60; and

Whereas it is impracticable to allot to each member of said tribe lands exactly

equal in value to \$325.60: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, that in the preparation of deeds to the members of the Cherokee tribe, where the land selected is equal in value to \$320 or in excess thereof, but not to exceed \$325.60, deed be issued for the land selected.

Later, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, the preparation of patents to Cherokee freedmen allottees whose names do not appear upon the 1880 authenticated roll of Cherokee citizens, or who are not the descendants of persons whose names appear upon that roll, was discontinued because of pending litigation affecting the rights of such persons.

Up to and including June 30, 1905, 6,841 allotments, an equal number of homestead deeds, and 114 deeds to fractional allotments had been written and checked by the Commission. Of this number, 5,500 allotment deeds and the same number of homestead deeds were forwarded to the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation for his signature, and 5,000 of each class had been signed and returned to the Commission by the principal chief, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. Nine thousand two hundred and seventy-two allotment and homestead deeds had been duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior and returned to the Commission and recorded by it, and were ready for forwarding to the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation for delivery to allottees.

On June 14, 1905, the Commission adopted the following resolution relative to the delivery of patents to allottees:

Resolved, That the Commissioner in charge of the Cherokee land office is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, as rapidly as possible, all duly approved and recorded deeds of allotments in said nation

of the following classes, viz:

I. Deeds to Cherokee citizens who are not intermarried white citizenship claimants, or freedmen, and in whose immediate family there is no intermarried white citizenship claimant or freedman, unless the freedman in such case be one who is duly identified on the 1880 authenticated roll, or is the descendant of a freedman so identified on said roll.

II. Deeds to freedmen who are duly identified on the 1880 roll, and to descendants of such freedmen, provided that there be in their immediate family no freedman

who is not of the class of freedmen just described.

III. Deeds to citizens in whose immediate family there are one or more intermarried citizenship claimants, or one or more freedmen who are not on the roll of 1880, or are not descended from a freedman on said roll; provided, that the intermarried citizenship claimants or the freedmen of the classes just described shall file a duly attested request that said deeds be issued, and state in said request that they will not request the Commission to readjust the allotments of their family or of any member thereof, by reason of the result of any proceedings now begun or pending in the United States courts with reference to the citizenship or property rights of any class of claimants of the Cherokee Nation.

Owing to the press of other work during the closing days of the month, the work of separating from the deeds now ready to be delivered, those which are to be forwarded to the principal chief for delivery under this resolution was not begun.

CREEK NATION.—During the past year 10,446 allotment and homestead deeds to citizens of the Creek Nation have been issued. Of this number, 536 represent additional selections of small area, made for the purpose of bringing previous filings up to the standard of allotment. The work of issuing Creek patents has kept abreast of the work of allotment, so that deeds have been issued for all allotment selections in the Creek Nation, except, of course, in cases where the selection was contested or there was a question as to its finality.

Seminole Nation.—The Seminole agreement contains the following with respect to the issuance of patents:

When the tribal government shall cease to exist, the principal chief last elected by said tribe shall execute, under his hand and the seal of the nation, and deliver to each allottee a deed conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the said nation and the members thereof in and to the lands so allotted to him, and the Secretary of the Interior shall approve such deed, and the same shall thereupon operate as relinquishment of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land embraced in said conveyance, and as a guarantee by the United States of the title of said lands to the allottee; and the acceptance of such deed by the allottee shall be a relinquishment of his title to and interest in all other lands belonging to the tribe except such as may have been excepted from allotment and held in common for other purposes. Each allottee shall designate one tract of forty acres, which shall, by the terms of the deed, be made inalienable and nontaxable as a homestead in perpetuity.

Under this agreement no patents have as yet been prepared to cover Seminole allotments, but it is not improbable that this work will be taken up as soon as the allotment of lands of the Seminole Nation has been completed.

Recording of conveyances.—Under the agreements with the various tribes it has been necessary for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to properly record all patents conveying the lands of the tribes to the individual members thereof. As this record really constitutes the foundation upon which all abstracts of title to property in the Indian Territory will be based, it is essential that it be prepared with great care and accuracy. The number of patents recorded during the past year was considerably less than the number recorded during the previous year, or the number which will probably be recorded by the Commission's successor during the ensuing year, for the reason that the issuance of Creek deeds was about completed before the beginning of the year, while the recording of patents to Choctaws and Chickasaws and Cherokees was only recently begun. The following table indicates the number of land conveyances of various kinds which have been recorded in this office during the year:

Creek allotment and homestead deeds	3,072
Deeds to town lots in the Creek Nation	1,634
Cherokee allotment and homestead deeds	9, 272
Deeds to town lots in the Cherokee Nation	737
Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead deeds	80
Deeds to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen	51
Certificates removing restrictions under act of April 21, 1904	140
Authority for alienation of lands for town-site purposes under act of March 3,	
1903	71
Total	15,057

The total number of land conveyances recorded in this office up to the close of the year is as follows:

Creek allotment and homestead deeds	32,902
Deeds to town lots in Creek Nation.	
Cherokee allotment and homestead deeds	
Deeds to town lots in Cherokee Nation.	
Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead deeds.	
Deeds to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen	
Certificates removing restrictions under act of April 21, 1904	
Authority for sale of lands for town-site purposes under act of March 3, 1903.	71
Total	48, 914

TOWN SITES.

Seldom has there been such need for town building as that which exists in the Indian Territory, and nowhere is that art more actively practiced. The settling of titles, the rapid settlement of the country, its ready response to the hand of the farmer, and its rich offerings of lumber and minerals have all created an unusual demand for markets and town settlements. Congress, foreseeing this condition,

made provision in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1903, for the establishment of town sites upon allotted lands, without expense to the Government, as follows:

* * * And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the survey and platting, at their own expense, of town sites by private parties where stations are located along the lines of railroads, nor the unrestricted alienation of lands for such purposes, when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; that hereafter the Secretary of the Interior may, whenever the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations fails or refuses to appoint a town-site commissioner for any town, or to fill any vacancy caused by the neglect or refusal of the town-site commissioner appointed by the chief executive of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations to qualify or act, in his discretion, appoint a commissioner to fill the vacancy thus created.

The sale of lands for town-site purposes under this provision of law comes directly within the jurisdiction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. The act of April 21, 1904, also opened an avenue for the acquirement of lands for town-site purposes, by unconditionally removing the restrictions upon the sale of all non-homestead lands allotted to adults who have no Indian blood, i. e., freedmen and intermarried whites.

Under these laws the difficulties and contentions which invariably accompanied the establishment of town sites upon the public domain, or upon lands which had been selected in allotment by members of the respective tribes under former legislation, have largely disappeared.

The past year has been characterized by unusual activity in the construction of new railroads, and many others are projected. It is a common practice for a railroad company to sell to another corporation or firm what is called the "town-site privilege" of its line. This privilege conveys the right to locate stations along the line of the proposed railway. These town-site companies endeavor to locate stations upon lands to which title may be acquired without difficulty. If the land on which it is desired to locate a station be still a part of the public domain they enter into an agreement either with a freedman or an intermarried white person to file upon the land and convey the same to the town-site company for a reasonable consideration, in accordance with the act of April 21, 1904, or with an Indian from whom the land may be purchased under the act of March 3, 1903. If the arrangement be made with an Indian, the town-site company generally selects one whose business experience and capacity will warrant the Department in removing the restrictions upon the sale of his land. In this way the establishment of new town sites is much simplified.

Greater difficulties often attend the addition of land to town sites established under former laws. Many of the older towns have outgrown the area segregated for their use and encroached upon allotted lands. It often happens that the allotment, and even the homestead, of an Indian or a minor or an incompetent has been covered with permanent and costly town buildings. It therefore becomes necessary, in isolated cases, to resort to the provisions of the act of May 31, 1900, in order that the requirements of the public may be met.

No land is exempt from alienation for town-site purposes under the terms of the act of March 3, 1903, when its sale is recommended by the Commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, but it is the practice of the Commission not to recommend the sale of lands where there is any reason to believe that the interests of the allottee would suffer thereby. In every case the facts are rigidly investigated. To indicate the necessity for this, it is only necessary to cite an instance in which certain parties, having a speculative turn of mind, attempted to acquire title under the act of March 3, 1903, to a 40-acre tract of land allotted to a full-blood Indian, and so situated as to be desirable for an addition to a town site. They entered into an agreement for the purchase of the land they desired for a stipulated price, with the proviso that, in lieu of a money consideration, the Indian might receive a deed to 10 acres of his own land. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the application was denied.

During the year ended June 30, 1905, 61 applications to unrestrictedly alienate land under the act of March 3, 1903, were made to this Commission. As the hearings had in connection with these applications often consume half a day or more, this branch of the Commission's duty occupies no small part of its time.

In 70 cases, including those pending before the Commission at the beginning of the fiscal year, the Commission recommended favorable action by the Department, and in 7 cases it was recommended that the application be denied.

The Department during the year granted 65 and refused 2 applications for the removal of restrictions for town-site purposes. The following table indicates what has been accomplished in the way of the establishment of new towns and additions to old ones since the act of March 3, 1903, became effective. If, in the study of this table, the fact be kept in view that many towns have been established and many additions made to former town sites, by the purchase of land under the act of April 21, 1904, of which the Commission has no official record, some idea may be formed as to the growth of the country both in point of population and industry:

Unrestricted alienation under act of March 3, 1903.

				0, 110, 0,0	1000	
Town.	Nation.	Railway.	Acres.	Recom- mended.	Approved.	Disap- proved.
Adaa	Choctaw	Frisco	159, 95	Nov. 20, 1903	Feb. 20, 1904	
Ardmorea	Chickasaw	G. C. & S. F	108.54	Dec. 14, 1903	Mar. 7, 1904	
Do	do	do	105.85	May 8, 1905	June 29, 1905	
Bartlesville a	Cherokee	M. K. & O	40.00	Mar. 27, 1905	Apr. 27, 1905	
Do -	do	do	30. 00 70. 85	Jan. 24, 1905 Mar. 14, 1905	Feb. 14, 1905 Apr. 17, 1905	
Do	do	do	20, 00	Feb. 21, 1905	Mar. 21, 1905	
	do		10.00	Feb. 21, 1905b		Mar. 21, 1905
Do	do	do	30.00	Apr. 28, 1905	May 29, 1905	
Do	do	do	20.00	do	do	
Beggs a	Creekdo	Mid Velley	59. 48 80. 00	do	May 26, 1905	July 21, 1904
Bokoshe			140.00	June 25, 1904	July 20, 1904	July 21, 1904
Boley	Creek	Ft. S. & W	80,00	Apr. 24, 1905b	0 013 20,1001	June 7, 1905
Bristow a	do	Frisco	80.00	Mar. 24, 1904	Apr. 12, 1904	
	do		40.00	Aug. 15, 1904	Sept. 12, 1904	
	do		40.00	do	Sept. 10, 1904	
Broken Arrow	do		120. 00 80. 00	June 30, 1903 Mar. 17, 1904	Aug. 28,1903 Apr. 15,1904	
	do		40.00	do	Apr. 15, 1504	
Do	do	do	40.00	Aug. 11, 1904		Sept. 10, 1904
	do		40.00	Oct. 14,1904		
Do	do	do	40.00	June 23, 1905		
Chase	do	Frisco	34. 53	Mar. 24, 1904	Apr. 13, 1904	
Checotah a			55.00	Dec. 19,1903	Feb. 11, 1904	
	do		119.07 10.00	July 9,1904 Apr. 13,1905	July 28, 1904 May 19, 1905	
Chickasha a	Chickasaw	C R I & P	95. 00	Dec. 30, 1903	May 19, 1905	Feb. 15, 1904
Claremore a	Cherokee	Mo. Pae	50.00	Mar. 10, 1905	Mar. 24, 1905	1 00. 10,1001
Collinsville a	do	Santa Fe	40.00	Jan. 14, 1905	Feb. 23, 1905	
Do. a	do	do	10.00	Dec. 29, 1904	Jan. 21, 1905	
Coweta a	Creek	M., K. & O	243, 81	June 30, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	
	do		40.00	Mar. 17, 1904	Apr. 25, 1904	
Depew	do	Frisco	41. 47 162. 73	Apr. 20, 1904 Jan. 16, 1904	June 30, 1904 June 18, 1904	
Dewey	Cherokee	M., K. & O	40, 00	Mar. 1, 1905	Apr. 10, 1905	
Do	do	do	66.90	June 19, 1905	July 26, 1905	
Dustin	Creek	Ft. S. & W	240,00	Apr. 9, 1903 May 7, 1904	Oct. 29, 1903	
Eufaulaa	do	M., K. & T	30.00	May 7, 1904	July 18, 1904	
Falls City Featherston	Choetay:	M., U. & G	50.00 70.00	May 15, 1905 Jan. 10, 1905	June 29, 1905 Feb. 7, 1905	
Hanna	Creek	do	80, 00	Dec. 1, 1904	Dec. 23, 1904	
Haskell	do	Mid. Valley	40,00	Oct. 4, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	
Henryetta a	do	Frisco	120.00	Dec. 26, 1903	Feb. 12, 1904	
Do	do	do	70.00	Mar. 23, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	
	do		40.00	Mar. 24, 1904	do	
Holdenville a	do		62.36 40.00	Nov. 4, 1903 May 14, 1904	Dec. 3,1903 June 1,1904	
Do	do	do	25. 00	Dec. 1,1904	Dec. 22, 1904	
Hugo a	Choctaw	A. & C	65.00	July 1,1904	July 23, 1904	
Do	do	do	40.00	do	July 25, 1904	
Do	do	do	70.00	do	July 23, 1904	
Indianola			208.98	Dec. 7, 1903	Mar. 1, 1904	
Kinte	do	do	19.59 274.29	June 30, 1904 Mar. 14, 1904	July 29, 1904 Apr. 15, 1904	
Kinta Marble City	Cherokee	K. C. S	297. 97	Aug. 23, 1904	Sept. 15, 1904	
Maysville	Chickasaw	Sante Fe	80.00	Aug. 5, 1904	Sept. 16, 1904	
		to towns establis				ation

a Indicates additions made to towns established under provisions of former legislation.

Unrestricted alienation under act of March 3, 1903—Continued.

Town.	Nation.	Railway.	Acres.	Recom- mended.	Approved.	Disap- proved.
fill Creek a	Chiekesew	Frican	40.00	May 24 1904b		July 6, 190
Morris	Creek	do	80.00	May 24, 1904b Dec. 16, 1903	May 12,1904	5 tily 0, 150
Muskogee a	do	M., K. & T	20.00	Oct. 10, 1903	Oct. 31, 1903	
Do	do	do	115.10	Oct. 22, 1903	Nov. 21, 1903	
Muskogee a	Creek	M., K. & T	120.00 95.00	Nov. 25, 1903	Dec. 19, 1903 Feb. 9, 1904	
Do	do	do	120.00	Dec. 16, 1903 Jan. 2, 1904	Feb. 9,1904 Feb. 10,1904	
	do		50.00	Jan. 8, 1904	Mar. 18, 1904	
Do	do	do	63.36	Mar. 9, 1904	Apr. 4, 1904	
Do	do	do	40.00	Mar. 29, 1904	Apr. 16, 1904	
Do	do do do	do	80.00 74.00	Mar. 30, 1904 Sept. 3, 1904	May 3, 1904 Oct. 25, 1904	
Do	do	do	40.00	Sept. 3, 1904 Feb. 10, 1905	Mar. 15, 1905	
Do Narcissa Nowata a	do	do	40.00	May 22, 1905	July 8, 1905	
Narcissa	Cherokee	Frisco	76. 95	June 19, 1905	Aug. 18, 1905	
Nowata a	00	Mo. Pac	60.00 40.00	Aug. 15, 1904	Feb. 23, 1905 Sept. 10, 1904	
Do Ochelata a	do	Santa Fe	8.14	Jan. 10, 1905	Feb. 6, 1905	
Do.	d0	do	10.00	Aug. 23, 1904	Feb. 6, 1905 Sept. 14, 1904	
Do Okemah Do	do	do	20.00	Jan. 10, 1905		
)kemah	Creek	Ft. S. & W	320.00	Nov. 14, 1903	Feb. 10, 1904	
Do	do	do	40.00 40.00	Ian 4 1905	Aug. 23, 1905	Jan. 27, 190
Do Dkmulgee a	do	Frisco	50.31	Dec. 7, 1903	Jan. 2.1904	5411. 27,150
Do	00	uo	36.90	Dec. 17, 1903	Jan. 2, 1904 Feb. 12, 1904	
Do	do	do	40.00	Aug. 11, 1904	Apr. 27, 1905 Nov. 7, 1904 Feb. 23, 1905	
Do	do	do	36.09 9.94	Oct. 14, 1904	Nov. 7,1904	
Do Oktaha	do	M K & T	120,00	Dec 28 1903	Feb. 23, 1903 Feb. 13, 1904	
Do	do	do		Jan. 10, 1905 Aug. 23, 1904 Jan. 10, 1905 Nov. 14, 1903 Oct. 22, 1904b Jan. 4, 1905 Dec. 17, 1903 Aug. 11, 1904 Jan. 13, 1905 Dec. 28, 1903 Oct. 21, 1904 Mar. 31, 1904 Dec. 11, 1904	100. 10,1001	Nov. 16, 190
Do Olney	Choctaw	C., O. & W	150.00	Mar. 31, 1904	May 14, 1904	
Paden	Creek	Frisco	160.00	Dec. 11, 1903	Feb. 12, 1904	
Do Panama	Chootery	do	80.00	May 24, 1904 Jan. 10, 1905	July 5, 1904 Feb. 21, 1905	
Do	do	do	103.33	Dec. 1, 1904	Dec. 19, 1904	
Porter	Creek	M., K. & O	120.00	June 30, 1903	Aug. 28, 1903	
Do	Creekdo Cherokee	do	40.00	Nov. 30, 1904		Jan. 18, 190
Porum	Cherokee	Mid. Val	50.00	May 13, 1905	Aug. 7, 1905	
Poteau a	do	Frisco	107. 63 420. 00	Apr. 24,1905 Mar. 15,1904	June 1,1905 Apr. 14,1904	
Quinton	Cherokee	Santa Fe	5. 05	Jan. 21, 1905	Feb. 20, 1905	
Do	do	do	10.00	Nov. 10, 1904	Feb. 6, 1905	
Russell	u0	Mid. val	50,00	Oct. 15, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	
Do	do	00	50.00 50.00	Sept. 10, 1904 Jan. 19, 1905	Oct. 25, 1904 Feb. 23, 1905	
Do	do	do	30.00	May 8, 1905	June 29, 1905	
Sapulpa a	Creek	Frisco	100.00	May 9,1904	June 8, 1904	
Do	do	do	150.80	Oct. 21,1904 June 6,1905	Nov. 15, 1904	
Do	Charokao	0.0	20.00 36.99	June 6, 1905	Aug. 22, 1905 July 29, 1905 Oct. 25, 1904	
Stonewall	Chickasaw	Mo. Pac. T. & O. C., O. & G.	134. 89	do Sept. 26, 1904	Oct. 25, 1904	
Stuart	Chickasaw Choctaw	C., O. & G	126. 99	Sept. 26, 1904 May 26, 1904 Dec. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1904	Lune 15 1004	
Tulsa a	Creek	Frisco	62.00	Dec. 26, 1903	Feb. 15, 1904	
Do	do	do	30.00	Mar. 21, 1904	Apr. 14, 1904	
Do	do	do	10.00 10.00	Mar. 1,1905	Feb. 15, 1904 Apr. 14, 1904 Apr. 10, 1905 May 18, 1905	
Do	do	do	20.00	Mar. 1,1905 Apr. 11,1905 May 8,1905	June 20, 1905	
Do	do	do	10.00	do	June 9, 1905	
Do	do	do	11.68	do	June 9,1905 June 20,1905	
Do	do	do	10.00	do	June 5, 1905	Dec. 22, 190
Valley Vera a	Cherokee	Santa Fe	77. 22 10. 00	Dec. 2,1904b June 6,1905 July 15,1904		Dec. 22, 190
Vinitaa	do	Frisco	49. 20	July 15, 1904	Aug. 5, 1904	
Do	do	do	20.00	Aug. 15, 1904	Aug. 5, 1904 Sept. 10, 1904	
Wann	do	M., K. & O	20.00	Apr. 24,1905	June 2,1905	
Do Waurika a Weleetka	Chickseaw	C R I & P	20.00 98.59	May 13, 1905 Aug. 22, 1904	Sept. 16, 1904	
Weleetka	Creek	Ft. S. & W	200.00	Nov. 16, 1903	Feb. 8, 1904	
Do	do	do	80.00	Nov. 30, 1904	Dec. 29, 1904	
Do	do	do	40.00	do		June 5, 190
Wetumka a	do		80.00	Dec. 17,1904	Jan. 13, 1905	
		Filsco	80.00	Dec. 17, 1903	Feb. 11, 1904	
	SEGREGATI	ONS UNDER T	HE AC	OF MARCH	31, 1900.	1
	Creek	Frisco	155, 96	Aug. 20 1904	Jan. 4,1905	
Boynton				Tab 17 1000	77.1 11 1004	
Boynton Francis	Chickasaw	do	120.00	reb. 17, 1903 I	Feb. 11, 1904	
		do	120.00	Aug. 20, 1904 Feb. 17, 1903 Sept. 15, 1904	Feb. 11, 1904 May 27, 1905	

Applications to alienate land for town-site purposes pending at the close of the year.

Town.	Nation.	Railway.	Acres.
Bristow. Collinsville. Dewey. Falls City Manford. Melvin Morris. Muskogee Narcissa. Do. Do. Skiatook	CherokeedododoCreekdoCreekdododododododododododododododododo	Santa Fe M, K, & O M, O, & G A, V & W Friscodo M, K, & T Friscodo do do did. Valley	40. 00 90. 00 16. 94 76. 94 5. 83 36. 95 20. 00 20. 00 38. 34
Tulsa	Creek	Frisco	12.86

Statement of disbursements, fiscal year 1905, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Salaries of Commissioners	\$2,500.00 59,043.36	\$5,000.00 59,277.84	\$3,750.00 58,767.75	\$3,750.00 63,071.23	\$15,000.00 240,160.18
Traveling expenses of Commissioners and employees. Open-market purchases: Typewriters, horses, furniture, rubber stamps, and officer rubber stamps, and officer rubber stamps.	728.90	1, 357. 28	2,650.62	4, 020. 84	8,757.64
etc., for general office, land offices, and field parties. Contract purchases: Chamois skins	1, 918. 37	1, 056. 77 6, 00	1,804.38	1, 971. 15	6, 750. 67 6, 00
Freight and express charges	154. 24	109.06	125. 89	260.43	649, 62
market and from Department	1, 388. 12	1,692.30	2,035.78	4, 425. 45	9, 541. 65
Subsistence: Employees of field parties Forage: Stock of headquarters and field par-	1,020.21	732.88	750. 54	628, 91	3, 132, 54
ties	292, 22	339. 73	399.68	364.99	1,396.62
General offices, Muskogee	942.00	900.00	1, 335. 64	1, 235.00	4, 412, 64
Land offices outside of Muskogee	900.00	700.00	958, 60	685, 48	3, 244. 08
Stock corral	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	300.00
Telegraphing	68.86	61.51	73.61	78.00	281. 98
Telephone service. Electric lighting: General offices and land	55.75	62.30	20.00	104.90	242.95
offices	50.89	85. 91	134.11	91.45	362. 36
Ferriage and bridge toll of field parties Repairs of typewriters, wagons, camp equip-	1.15		4.50	1.90	7.55
ment, etc	192.37	207.89	276. 45	459, 56	1, 136, 27
Witness fees.		3.96	**********	13.00	16.96
Registering letters and packages	227. 24	300.88	294.48	246. 80	1,069.40
cine, soap, fuel, etc	80.02	127.87	117.63	58. 12	383. 64
repairing electric lights, etc	83. 55	224.32	116.73	166.94	591. 54
Total	69, 722. 25	72, 321. 50	73, 691. 39	81,709.15	297, 444. 29

CONCLUSION.

In this, the last official communication of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, it is not possible, of course, to report the completion of such work as is carried over by operation of law or of all of the new work imposed during the last session of Congress. Indeed, there are many things which can not, under the law, be done at this time. For example, final allotment of lands to the Mississippi Choctaws can not be made until they have lived upon their allotment selections for a period of three years. The work in connection with allotment contest cases must necessarily go on for a considerable time. A work such as that which the Commission has performed in Indian Territory must necessarily give rise to matters requiring the attention and supervision of the Interior Department for an indefinite period. But the necessity for the Commission has disappeared, and it may be said to have accomplished the purposes for which it was created.

Its first duty was to negotiate agreements looking to the dissolution of the tribal governments and the transfer of land titles from the tribes as communities to the individual Indians. The agreements made between the Commission and the several tribes, as ratified by Congress and by popular vote of the Indians, form the basis upon which the plans of the Government have been carried out. It was considered by some that when the agreements had been consummated and ratified the work of the Commission was done. But these agreements simply authorized the work. Its execution was then wholly in the future.

This work was delegated to the Commission. It has been attempted in the foregoing pages to show what has been done and why that which is left over could not be accomplished before the date fixed by Congress for the dissolution of the Commission. It is sufficient to add that the work has been brought to a point where the supervision of the Commission as a body is no longer essential. Such enrollment cases as are still undisposed of depend mainly upon the final decisions of the Department on important legal questions or upon the outcome of pending litigation, and the allotment work yet to be done can as well be finished under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The estates of these tribes have been administered, and the many thousands of conflicting claims adjudicated at a cost to the Government, which alone had to bear the expense, of less than 10 cents per acre.

Respectfully submitted.

Total .. 465, 224

TAMS BIXBY.
T. B. NEEDLES.

2, 035, 814, 94

55, 009, 269, 42

C. R. Breckinridge.

Ехнівіт В.

[Referred to on page 63 of the report.]

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS OF ALL CLASSES AND AMOUNTS DISBURSED FOR EACH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

1905.	
To invalids, regular establishment, general laws (disability contracted in service), as follows:	
8, 185 pensioners, Army	
1,845 pensioners, Navy	#1 700 A17 A4
Total 10,030	\$1, 723, 017. 24
To invalids, civil war, general laws (disability contracted in service), as follows:	
217, 385 pensioners, Army	
1,999 pensioners, Navy	15 501 001 00
Total., 219, 384	45, 534, 661. 39
To invalids, war with Spain, (disability contracted in service), as follows:	
15, 138 pensioners, Army	
573 pensioners, Navy	0 551 007 01
Total 15,711	2, 551, 267. 21
To invalids, civil war, act of June 27, 1890 (service pensions), as follows:	
447, 645 pensioners, Army	

17,579 pensioners, Navy.....

To survivors of old wars: "1 survivor of 1812	\$300.00	
4,540 War with Mexico	9, 823. 41	
2, 269 Indian wars	0, 737. 93 ———	\$1,010,861.34
Total 6,810		
Total paid soldiers and sailors		105, 829, 076. 60
Men pensioned on account of disability	245, 125	
Men pensioned on account of service	465, 224	
Men pensioned as old war survivors	6,810	
Total men pensioned	717, 159	
To widows, etc., regular establishment, general laws, as follows:		
	1, 432. 10	
1, 151 pensioners, Navy 25.	5, 136. 39	696, 568. 49
Total 3, 403		
To widows, etc., civil war, general laws, as follows:	1 511 60	
83, 357 pensioners, Army \$13, 28- 1, 125 pensioners, Navy 20	4, 344. 60 5, 364. 28	
	4, 175. 33	
	·	13, 584, 084. 21
Total 85, 085 To widows, etc., war with Spain, as follows:		
	6, 604. 92	
	2, 126. 41	
Total. 4,780		858, 731. 33
To widows, etc., act of June 27, 1890, as follows:		
168, 584 pensioners, Army	0, 306. 93	
7,541 pensioners, Navy	7, 599. 35	18, 787, 906. 28
Total 176, 125		10, 101, 500. 20
To widows, old wars, as follows:		
	3, 716. 81	
·	0, 895. 11 5, 633. 67	
		1, 280, 245, 59
Total 11, 890 Total paid to widows and nurses		35, 207, 535. 90
Widows, etc., pensioned: By reason of death of soldier or sailor of service origin.		92,665
By reason of death of soldier on account of service By reason of death of soldier on account of old wars		176, 125
Total widows pensioned		,
Number of pensioners on the roll during the fiscal year		

Number of pensioners on the roll during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, 1,046,627, to whom was paid \$141,142,861.33, divided as follows:

Soldiers and sailors, \$105,829,076.60; widows, etc., and nurses, \$35,207,535.90; Treasury settlements, including all classes, \$106,248.83.

EXHIBIT C.

[Referred to on page 71 of the report.]

BILL PROPOSED BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR JUDICIAL ADJUDICATION OF PENSION CLAIMS IN TEST CASES.

In the Senate of the United States, April 17, 1900, Mr. Gallinger introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions. April 20, 1900, reported by Mr. Gallinger, without amendment.

A BILL providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior may during any calendar year certify to the Court of Claims for adjudication, as herein provided, not exceeding five claims for pensions, pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions, severally believed by such Secretary to affect a class of claims and to involve an important or difficult question of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. The certification of any such claim shall consist of a concise statement by the Secretary of the Interior of the facts relating to said claim, as found by him, and of the questions of law arising in connection therewith. The Secretary shall cause the claimant or his attorney or agent of record to be notified of such certification, and thereupon the Court of Claims shall proceed to the adjudication of said claim, giving special attention to the determination of the questions of law named by the Secretary of the Interior if deemed by the court to properly arise in the case and to be important or difficult of solution. The judgment of the Court of Claims shall direct the allowance or rejection of the said claim, in whole or in part, as to the court shall seem right under the facts certified and the law applicable thereto. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims in any such case to the Supreme Court in the same manner in which appeals are taken from the judgments of the Court of Claims in other cases. The final judgment in any such case shall be certified by the clerk of the Court of Claims to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision it shall be carried into effect by the Commissioner of Pensions in like manner as are decisions of the Secretary of the Interior upon pension claims. Upon its satisfactorily appearing to the Secretary of the Interior that the claimant in any case so certified is without sufficient property or means to enable him to prosecute said claim in the courts as herein provided, such Secretary shall be authorized to employ suitable counsel of the claimant's selection, at a cost of not exceeding one hundred dollars for the services to be rendered in each court, which compensation, upon the completion of the services to be rendered, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior out of the money appropriated for the payment of pensions of the class to which said claim belongs. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause some competent attorney from the Department of Justice or the Interior Department to appear and defend the interests of the United States in all such cases, which shall be advanced for hearing and decision in the respective courts as soon as may be practicable.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON BILL PROPOSED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4251) providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, have examined the same and report:

Various attempts have been made to establish a court of some kind for the hearing and adjudication of pension claims, but thus far the problem has not been solved. The writer of this report has on two occasions during the period of his public service introduced bills into Congress for the establishment of a court of appeals, to which could be taken rejected pension claims for a rehearing and settlement, but upon careful investigation it was discovered that the scheme was not practicable, and hence was abandoned. It was evident that a court of that kind would be overwhelmed with work, as almost every rejected claim would be presented to it for consideration, and the thousands of claims which now stand rejected would be revived in the hope of securing favorable action.

The bill under consideration is the most sensible attempt that has yet been made to provide a remedy for what is acknowledged on all hands to be a public necessity. It was drafted by the Secretary of the Interior and is the expression of the views of that Department in reference to legislation that is urgently desired for the purpose of securing precedents in certain classes of pension claims that are awaiting adjudication, as well as others that will arise from time to time.

It will be observed that the proposition is that the Secretary of the Interior may refer to the Court of Claims not exceeding five cases pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions during any calendar year, these being cases that will affect a class of claims or involve important and difficult questions of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. An appeal may be taken from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the necessary machinery is provided for the prosecution of the claims. The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior explains the matter so clearly and succinctly that further argument seems unnecessary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, April 16, 1900.

SIR: There is no legislation under which the action of the Commissioner of Pensions or of the Secretary of the Interior in the allowance or rejection of a pension claim can be reviewed in the courts, nor is there legislation under which a pension claim can be referred to the courts for adjudication. Congress has provided for the reference to the Court of Claims of claims pending before the several Executive Departments, the decision of which will affect a class of claims or furnish a precedent for the future action of these Departments (Revised Statutes, sections 1063, 1064, 1065; section 2, act March 3, 1883, 22 Stat., 485, and section 12, act March 3, 1887, 24 Stat., 505), but this does not apply to pension claims (Gordon v. United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 307; Cole v. United States, C. Cls. R., 47).

The result is that there is at present no method of obtaining a judicial interpretation of the pension laws, although their administration directly affects many thousand citizens and involves an annual expenditure of millions of dollars of public moneys. The interpretation of these laws has fallen upon the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior, and the persons succeeding to these offices from time to time, while always acting under the influence of high motives, have not always entertained the same views respecting the purpose and meaning of these laws, and have in some instances interpreted them each for himself according to his judgment and understanding, so that pension decisions on some questions are conflicting and difficult to follow. The pension statutes have greatly multiplied, and it has sometimes happened that a new statute has employed ambiguous and uncertain terms, or has been enacted without special reference to the body of existing legislation upon that subject, in consequence of which difficult and important questions of law are encountered in the interpretation and administration of the pension laws.

I respectfully urge that a matter which so vitally affects the comfort and happiness of so large a portion of our population, and which involves so great an expenditure of public moneys, is worthy of the attention and consideration of our judicial tribunals. If decisions of the Supreme Court could be had upon a limited number of test cases it would very greatly simplify the work of the Pension Bureau, would inspire confidence in the interpretation of the pension laws, and would lead to uniform action in their administration. It is understood that heretofore there has been objection to referring pension claims to the courts, for the reason that it would have a tendency to clog and overload the courts and to shift the administration of the pension laws from the executive to the judicial branch of the Government. This objection, however, would seem to be avoided if the number of claims which could be so referred was carefully limited.

I transmit herewith a draft of a bill providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, which I earnestly commend to your favorable consideration and action. I am satisfied that a statute of this character will prove of great advantage to pension claimants and to this branch of the public service.

Very respectfully,

Е. А. Нітенсоск,

Secretary.

The Chairman of the Committee on Pensions,

United States Senate.

Your committee report the bill back favorably, with a recommendation that it pass.

AMENDMENTS TO BILL PROPOSED BY SECRETARY OF INTERIOR WHICH WERE SUGGESTED BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC COMMITTEE.

In January, 1901, conferences were held at the Interior Department between the committee on pensions of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Secretary of the Interior and other officers of that Department, as a result of which the Grand Army of the Republic committee on pensions suggested the amendments which are shown in italics in the following reproduction of the bill:

[S. 4251. Fifty-sixth Congress, first session. Report No. 1040.]

In the Senate of the United States, April 17, 1900, Mr. Gallinger introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions. April 20, 1900, reported by Mr. Gallinger, without amendment.

A BILL providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law, as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior may during any calender year certify to the Court of Claims for adjudication, as herein provided, not exceeding ten claims for pensions, pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions, severally believed by such Secretary to affect a class of claims and to involve an important or difficult question of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. In selecting the claims to be so certified, the Secretary of the Interior shall give careful consideration to such suggestions in that behalf as may be made by the Grand Army of the Republic through its authorized pension committee. The certification of any such claim shall consist of a concise statement by the Secretary of the Interior of the facts relating to said claim, as found by him, and of the questions of law arising in connection therewith. The Secretary shall cause the claimant or his attorney or agent of record to be notified of such certification, and thereupon the Court of Claims shall proceed to

the adjudication of said claim, giving special attention to the determination of the questions of law named by the Secretary of the Interior if deemed by the court to properly arise in the case and to be important or difficult of solution. The judgment of the Court of Claims shall direct the allowance or rejection of the said claim in whole or in part, as to the court shall seem right under the facts certified and the law applicable thereto. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims in any such case to the Supreme Court in the same manner in which appeals are taken from the judgments of the Court of Claims in other cases. The final judgment in any such case shall be certified by the clerk of the Court of Claims to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision it shall be carried into effect by the Commissioner of Pensions in like manner as are decisions of the Secretary of the Interior upon pension claims, and such judgment shall thereafter control and be obligatory upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions in disposing of claims of like character. Upon it satisfactorily appearing to the Secretary of the Interior that the claimant in any case so certified is without sufficient property or means to enable him to prosecute said claim in the courts, as herein provided, such Secretary shall be authorized to employ suitable counsel of the claimant's selection to act exclusively under the control and direction of the claimant, at a cost of not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and not less than one hundred dollars for the services to be rendered in each court, according to the reasonable value thereof to be fixed by the Secretary, which compensation, upon the completion of the services to be rendered, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior out of the money appropriated for the payment of pensions of the class to which said claim belongs. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause some competent attorney from the Department of Justice or the Interior Department to appear and defend the interests of the United States in all such cases, which shall be advanced for hearing and decision in the respective courts as soon as may be practicable.

EXHIBIT D.

[Referred to on pages 66, 201-203 of the report.]

REGULATIONS FOR THE DISBURSEMENT OF PENSION MONEY PAID TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOS-PITAL FOR THE INSANE UNDER THE ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 20, 1905.

Department of the Interior, Washington, November 15, 1905.

The following general rules are prescribed in conformity with the requirements of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1905, for observance in the disbursement of pension morey paid to the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane:

- 1. All moneys received by the superintendent under this act shall be deposited by him in the United States Treasury to his account as agent, and his bond in that capacity shall include the faithful custody and disbursement of all funds so received.
- 2. He shall, on or before the 15th of each month, render a certified statement, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Interior, showing the state of this fund at the close of the preceding month, together with a detailed statement giving the individual amounts received and expended on account of each pensioner, the duplicate statement to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for the information of the proper auditing officer of his Department.
- 3. The superintendent shall keep a separate account with each pensioner showing the amount of money received and expended, said account to be audited semiannually by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

4. The pension money shall be disbursed and used for three general purposes, in order as follows:

First. For the benefit of the pensioner.

Second. For the benefit of relatives entitled under the law.

Third. To reimburse the hospital for the pensioner's board and maintenance.

- 5. There shall be reserved from each pension an amount, not to exceed one-sixth thereof, to be expended in the purchase of such articles as may be required for the pensioner's welfare and which are not provided from the regular hospital funds, or otherwise for the pensioner's benefit. The remainder, after payment therefrom for the benefit of relatives, if any, as hereinafter provided, shall be charged with the pensioner's board and maintenance in the hospital, and any balance then remaining shall be placed to the pensioner's credit on the books of the hospital.
- 6. The pension being at the rate of \$12 or less per month, the entire remainder, after reservation for the pensioner's benefit as provided in paragraph 5, will be paid, in the case of a male pensioner, to his dependent wife, minor children, or parents, in the order named; in the case of a female pensioner, to her dependent minor children.
- 7. The rate of pension being greater than \$12 but not exceeding \$20 per month, the dependent wife, minor children, or parents, in the order named in the case of a male pensioner, or the dependent minor children, in the case of a female pensioner, shall receive not less than \$10 per month.
- 8. The rate of pension being in excess of \$20 per month, the dependent wife, minor children, or parents, in the order named in the case of a male pensioner, or the dependent minor children in the case of a female pensioner, shall receive an amount equal to one-half the entire pension.
- 9. If the wife or minor children of a male pensioner, or the minor children of a female pensioner, be not in fact dependent upon the pensioner in any degree for a support, she or they shall receive no greater than one-half the amount payable in case of her or their dependence.
- 10. Any unexpended balance of pension money reserved for the pensioner's benefit, and any pension money to his or her credit on the books of the hospital, shall be paid, in the event of the pensioner's discharge from the hospital, to the pensioner, or to his or her lawful guardian, or in the event that the pensioner is returned to a Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to the treasurer of such Branch. In the event of the pensioner's death while an inmate of the hospital the same shall be paid, in the case of a male pensioner, to his widow, or if there be no widow, to his minor children, and in the case of a female pensioner, to her minor children. If there be no widow nor minor children entitled to payment of such balance of pension money, it shall be applied to the general uses of the hospital.
- 11. All questions affecting the right of claimants for a share of the pension of inmates of the hospital shall be determined upon evidence to be submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions in accordance with the practice as governed by rulings adopted or opinions rendered from time to time. The findings of the Commissioner of Pensions upon such evidence shall be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and upon their transmission to the superintendent of the hospital with such approval shall be accepted by him to control the disbursement of the pension under the law and these regulations.
- 12. The annexed "Table of monthly and quarterly division of rates of pension under the act of February 20, 1905," is hereby made a part of these regulations to serve as a guide in determining in each case the respective amounts to be reserved for the pensioner's benefit, to be paid to relatives entitled, and to be subject to charge for pensioner's board and maintenance. The per month amounts given therein will be used only in the disposition of pensions for periods less than one quarter, and any unusual rates of pension not included will be divided as nearly as may be in the same proportions as therein observed.

 Thos. Ryan,

Table of monthly and quarterly division of rates of pension under the act of February 20, 1905.

Rate.		pensi	rve for oner's efit.	wife,	endent minor en, or ents.	To none ent w	ife or	mainte and to p er's cr	pension- edit if es non-	board mainte and to er's corelati	pital for d and enance, pension- redit if wes de- dent.	
	Per month.	Per quar- ter.	Permonth	Per quar- ter.	Per month.	Per quar- ter.	Per month.	Per quar- ter.	Per month.	Per quar- ter.	Per month.	Per quar- ter.
	\$2. 00 4.00 6. 05 6. 05 6. 25 7. 00 8. 25 8. 50 9. 25 9. 50 9. 75 9. 25 9. 50 11. 50 11. 75 12. 20 11. 75 12. 25 12. 75 13. 00 14. 25 14. 50 14. 75 15. 50 16. 50 17. 75 18. 00 18. 25 19. 25 11. 50 11. 75 12. 25 12. 75 12. 25 12. 75 13. 00 14. 25 15. 50 16. 50 17. 75 18. 50 18. 50 19. 50 20. 50 21. 50 22. 50 23. 50 24. 60 25. 60 26. 60 27. 60 28. 50 29. 50 20. 50 20. 50 21. 50 22. 50 23. 50 24. 60 25. 60 26. 60 27. 60 28. 50 29. 50 20. 50 20. 50 21. 50 22. 50 23. 50 24. 60 25. 70 26. 60 27. 60 28. 50 29. 50 20. 50 21. 50 22. 50 23. 50 24. 60 25. 70 26. 60 27. 60 28. 50 29. 50 20. 60 20. 50 21. 50 22. 50 23. 50 24. 60 25. 60 26. 60 27. 60 28. 50 29. 60 20. 60 20. 60 20. 50 21. 50 22. 50 23. 50 24. 60 25. 60 26. 60 27. 60 28. 50 29. 60 20.	\$6. 00 12. 00 15. 00 18. 70 15. 00 18. 70 20. 25 21. 20 22. 25 23. 25 24. 00 24. 75 25. 50 29. 25 27. 70 28. 50 29. 25 38. 25 27. 70 38. 25 36. 70 38. 25 36. 70 37. 50 38. 25 36. 70 38. 25 36. 70 38. 25 36. 70 37. 50 38. 25 38. 25 38. 25 38. 20 38. 25 38. 25 38. 20 38. 25 38. 25 39. 00 41. 25 42. 75 43. 50 41. 25 45. 00 44. 25 55 51. 00 48. 75 56. 50 56. 25 57. 00 61. 50 66. 00 70. 50 77. 50 68. 00 70. 50 77. 50 81. 00 77. 50 81. 00 90. 00 188. 00	\$0.34 .67 1.05 1.13 1.17 1.30 1.34 1.42 1.55 1.59 1.67 1.71 1.75 1.71 1.75 1.88 1.96 2.00 2.17 2.21 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 3.00 3.00	\$1. 00 2. 50 3. 00 3. 13 3. 38 3. 50 3. 88 4. 00 4. 13 4. 25 4. 38 4. 50 4. 63 5. 75 5. 63 5. 75 5. 88 6. 00 6. 13 6. 25 6. 38 6. 7. 00 6. 13 7. 25 7. 38 7. 75 7. 88 8. 00 8. 13 8. 25 8. 88 8. 63 8. 75 7. 60 8. 13 8. 25 8. 88 9. 50 9. 63 9. 75 10. 00 9. 63 9. 75 10. 50 11. 75 11. 75 12. 00 11. 75 11. 75 12. 00 11. 75 11. 50 11. 75 12. 00 11. 75 11. 50 11. 75 12. 50 11. 50 11. 50 12. 50 11. 50 12. 50 11. 50 12. 50 11. 50 12. 50 13. 50 10. 63 10. 75 11. 50 11. 50 12. 50 11. 50 12. 50 13. 50 10. 63 10. 75 11. 50 11. 50 12. 50 11. 50 12. 50 13. 50 10. 63 10. 75 11. 50 12. 50 11. 50 12. 50 13. 50 10. 5	\$1. 66 3. 33 4. 16 5. 00 5. 20 5. 62 5. 62 5. 62 6. 65 6. 65 7. 08 6. 65 7. 7. 70 7. 91 8. 13 8. 50 9. 37 7. 70 10. 00 10	\$5, 00 10, 00 12, 50 15, 00 15, 00 15, 00 15, 00 15, 00 16, 87 17, 50 18, 75 19, 37 20, 00 20, 62 21, 25 21, 87 22, 50 23, 12 23, 75 24, 37 25, 00 25, 50 28, 12 28, 75 29, 37 30, 00 30	\$0. 83 1. 67 2. 98 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 50 2. 51 2. 92 3. 13 3. 35 3. 44 4. 35 4. 45 4. 59 4. 17 4. 27 4. 27 4. 25 5. 00 5. 00	\$2. 50 5.00 5.00 6.25 7.50 7.81 8.44 8.75 9.88 9.69 10.00 10.31 10.63 11.56 11	\$0. 83 1.66 2.08 2.60 2.81 2.28 3.22 3.38 3.64 3.75 5.28 3.38 3.64 4.27 4.45 5.88 4.16 5.24 4.47 7.75 7.77 7.77 9.95 9.95 9.97 9.97 9.9	\$2. 50 5.00 5.025 7. 50 17. 50 17. 50 17. 50 19. 625 19. 68. 69. 68. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69	\$0. 20 .41 .62 .83 1. 04 1. 25 1. 45 1. 45 1. 45 2. 29 2. 50 2. 70 2. 91 3. 123 3. 54 4. 167 4. 58 4. 167 5. 00 5. 41 5. 6. 04 6. 25 6. 66 6. 83 7. 00 7. 7. 7. 83 8. 93 9. 90 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	

EXHIBIT E.

[Referred to on pages 171, 172 of the report.]

CIRCULAR CONCERNING PRIVILEGES ON OR OVER THE LANDS SEGREGATED FROM THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK AND INCLUDED IN THE SIERRA FOREST RESERVE, BY THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 7, 1905.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C, July 7, 1905.

This act, so far as it relates to the use of the lands within the addition to the Sierra Forest Reserve made by it, for right-of-way purposes, is as follows:

Provided, That all those tracts or parcels of lands described in section one of the said act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, and not included within the metes and bounds of the land above described, be, and the same are hereby, included in and made part of the Sierra Forest Reserve: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may require the payment of such price as he may deem proper for privileges on the land herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve accorded under the act approved February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, relating to rights of way over certain parks, reservations, and other lands, and other acts concerning rights of way over public lands; and the moneys received from the privileges accorded on the lands herein segregated and included in the Sierra Forest Reserve shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the management, improvement, and protection of the Forest lands herein set aside and reserved, which shall hereafter be known as the "Yosemite National Park."

SEC 2. That none of the lands patented and in private ownership in the area hereby included in the Sierra Forest Reserve shall have the privileges of the lieuland scrip provisions of the land laws, but otherwise to be in all respects under the laws and regulations affecting the forest reserves, and immediately upon the passage of this act all laws, rules, and regulations affecting forest reservations, including the right to change the boundaries thereof by executive proclamation, shall take effect and be in force within the limits of the territory excluded by this act from the Yosemite National Park, except as herein otherwise provided.

These several acts of Congress authorizing the use of lands within forest reserves for right-of-way purposes are applicable to this portion of the Sierra Forest Reserve with the condition, however, that the Secretary of the Interior may require the beneficiary to pay a suitable price for the privileges accorded therein.

The Department of Agriculture is vested with jurisdiction to pass upon all applications under any law of the United States providing for the granting of a permission to occupy and use lands in a forest reserve, which occupation or use is temporary in character, and which, if granted, will in no wise affect the fee or cloud the title of the United States should the reserve be discontinued. The Department of the Interior is vested with jurisdiction over all applications affecting lands within a forest reserve the granting of which amounts to an easement running with the land. Any permission or license granted by the Agricultural Department is subject to any later disposal of the lands by the Department of the Interior.

All applications for privileges other than of a temporary character within the said addition to the Sierra Forest Reserve should be in accordance with the regulations heretofore prescribed in similar cases. Before final approval is given to any application for a privilege on or over these lands, the Secretary of the Interior will fix the price therefor, and the payment thereof will be necessary before final approval is given.

When the payment is made at the local land office, the receiver will charge the amount paid on his list of unearned moneys and deposit the same to his official credit until he is advised of the allowance or rejection of the application. If the application be allowed, he will cover the money into the Treasury to the credit of

the special fund provided for by this act, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the management, improvement, and protection of the Yosemite National Park; if rejected, the amount will be returned to the applicant and a proper receipt taken therefor.

In addition to the foregoing, and before such application will be approved, the applicant must expressly agree to enter into a contract whereby he shall bind himself to make further annual payments for such privilege should the Secretary of the Interior, upon consideration of the facts in each particular case, so prescribe. Such payments when required shall be made to the Secretary of the Interior, to be placed to the credit of the special fund provided for in the act of February 7, 1905, to be expended in the management, improvement, and protection of the Yosemite National Park.

An applicant for the privilege of transporting persons and material through the reserve to the Yosemite National Park will also be required, when in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior the convenience of the public requires it, to file in the Department a stipulation agreeing to transport the cars of any other person or company over its road upon the payment of such reasonable charge as may be determined upon between the parties, or by the Secretary of the Interior.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

EXHIBIT F.

[Referred to on page 158 of the report.]

CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO PROPOSITION OF THE BLUE MOUNTAIN FOREST ASSOCIATION TO SELL TO THE GOVERNMENT THE HERD OF PURE BLOODED AMERICAN BISON, FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF AUSTIN CORBIN AND NOW RANGING IN CORBIN PARK, AT NEWPORT, N. H.

The Blue Mountain Forest Association, 192 Broadway and 11 John Street, New York, October 7, 1905.

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Secretary of the Interior, Washintgon, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Hitchcock: Will you kindly tell me whether in your judgment the Government is likely to take any definite action in the near future looking to the preservation of the American bison? In case of a favorable reply, if you think wise, I would like to submit a proposition for the purchase of, say, 150 pure blood American bison, which are now on our range in the Blue Mountain forest, Newport, N. H., but I do not wish to take any action against your better judgment.

In the event we should make any such tender, it has occurred to me that some arrangement might be made with the Government for the herd to remain on our present range until other and more definite arrangements are completed. This could be done for the actual cost of keeping them, to be paid by the Government.

You may recall a pleasant visit last winter when Senator Chandler and myself had an interview with you on this subject. If you think the matter will be taken up seriously, I shall be pleased to communicate with you further, or to visit Washington in person. Our herd is doing finely and increasing steadily, and we think the specimens are as fine as any in America.

Any information you may be pleased to give will be fully appreciated. Very sincerely yours, George S. Edgell, secretary and treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 13, 1905.

Mr. George S. Edgell,

Secretary and Treasurer, Blue Mountain Forest Association, 192 Broadway, New York City.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant has been received, stating that if it is the purpose of the Government to take definite action in the near future looking to the preservation of the American bison, you desire to submit a proposition for the sale of 150 of the animals now on the range in the Blue Mountain forest, New Hampshire.

In response thereto I have to state that \$15,000 has heretofore been appropriated by Congress for the purchase of buffalo or bison for the Yellowstone National Park. The animals procured under this appropriation are pure blood, and reports from the herd indicate that it is in good condition.

The Department has no funds at its command at this time which it would be advisable to use in the purchase of additional buffalo, and I am not prepared to state whether or no Congress would be willing to make an appropriation for the purchase of these animals. I would be glad, however, to consider any proposition you may make in relation to the sale of the buffalo on the range in the Blue Mountain forest. In this connection, it is proper to add, that in fixing a price per capita for the animals, due consideration must be given to the fact that the condition of the public funds is not such as to warrant the payment of any extravagant price, and that there is but little likelihood of securing an appropriation for the purchase of the buffalo unless the rates at which they are offered are in every way reasonable. Very respectfully, E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary.

The Blue Mountain Forest Association, 192 Broadway and 11 John street, New York, November 8, 1905.

Ноп. Е. А. НІТСИСОСК,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In response to your letter of the 13th of October, relative to the sale to the Government of the buffalo or American bison now in the park at Newport, N. H., of the Blue Mountain Forest Association, I have to say:

That the association will sell to the Government 150 animals, to be selected from the present herd and accepted by the Government on the cars at Newport, at the price of \$250 for each male and \$350 for each female. Assuming the animals to be equally divided as to sex, viz, 75 males and 75 females, the price for the tender would be \$45,000.

The association is desirous of faithfully carrying out the purpose of the late Mr. Austin Corbin in raising this herd of buffalo, namely, that of preserving the race from extinction. His efforts have been attended with some mishaps, but have been, as the present results show, completely successful, and the animals are pure blooded and in a perfect state of health and development.

It is, however, becoming apparent that it will not be convenient for the present owners to continue to maintain so large a number of animals, and to take upon themselves such a heavy burden in connection with the preservation of the species in America.

The tendency of the animals now is to separate themselves into three or four herds, and this makes the present the opportune moment for distributing them in different sections of the country. If the Government purchases the animals in acceptance of

the proposition now made, they may remain at the park so long as is desirable, within reasonable limitation as to time, and the charge for subsistence shall be only the cost of the winter food supplies and the wages of the necessary attendants.

Moreover, if it is the policy of the Government to keep permanently a portion of the animals to constitute one herd in the New England States, an arrangement for keeping them in the park will be made, with the right to the Government to continue the agreement for a considerable term of years at a moderate cost. Very respectfully, The Blue Mountain Forest Association, by Geo. S. Edgell, secretary and treasurer.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

INT 1905—VOL 1——19

289



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., September 28, 1905.

Sir: In submitting the annual report of this Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, I have to report that the total receipts for the year are \$7,017,811.38, a decrease of \$2,265,530.60 from the preceding year. This decrease is largely accounted for by the fact that in the fiscal year 1905 there were but 696,677.06 acres entered under the timber and stone act, at \$2.50 per acre, producing \$1,741,911.05, as against the entry in the previous year of 1,306,261.30 acres, producing \$3,266,142.96.

The total area of land disposed of was 17,056,622.27 acres, an increase of 650,800.32 acres over the preceding year. The increase in the acreage disposed of, notwithstanding the decrease in receipts, is due to the operation of the act approved April 28, 1904, permitting the entry of 640 acres of certain lands in the State of Nebraska upon the payment of the same fee and commissions elsewhere required on an entry of 160 acres of minimum land.

There were 91,084 patents of all classes issued during the fiscal year, an increase of 34,698 over the preceding year.

On July 1, 1905, there were 53,586 cases pending in this Bureau, a decrease of 36,042 cases from the number pending on July 1, 1904

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

,	Acres.
Private entries	22, 042, 80
Public auction	81, 314. 83
Preemption entries	5, 619. 50
Timber and stone entries	696, 677. 06
Mineral-land entries.	81, 144. 90
Coal-land entries	20, 456. 35
Abandoned military reservations	2, 427. 41
Excesses on homestead and other entries.	21, 109. 75
Desert-land entries (original)	711, 124. 30
Town sites	1,004.95
Town lots.	7.65
Supplemental payments	6. 68
Under sundry special acts	3, 715. 39
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Acres.	Acres.
Homestead entries (original)		
State selections	,	
Railroad selections	1, 357, 845. 02	
Wagon-road selections	723. 40	
Entries with—		
Military bounty land warrants	44, 285. 49	
Agricultural college scrip	1, 437. 25	
Private-land scrip	6, 985. 40	
Wyandotte scrip	440.00	
Valentine scrip	130.82	
Sioux half-breed scrip	160.00	
Lieu selections	1, 142. 10	
Indian allotments	6, 258. 91	
Donation act	224. 43	
Small holdings	4, 930. 47	
Swamp land patented		
		15, 332, 424. 01
Total area of public-land entries and selections.		16 070 075 59
Total area of public-land entires and selections.		10, 979, 079. 98
INDIAN LANDS.		
Cherokee school	138.51	
Klamath River Indian Reservation	375. 76	
Southern Ute	5, 483. 37	
Ute	37, 599. 33	
Osage trust and diminished reserve	9,011.21	
Flathead	89.00	
Umatilla	2, 255. 90	
Grand Ronde Indian Reservation	16, 318. 48	
Sioux	80, 00	
Uintah and White River Ute lands	120, 58	
Colville Indian reserve		
·		77, 546. 69
Constitution of the second		17 050 000 07
Grand total		17, 056, 622. 27
RECAPITULATION.		
Area sold for cash	1, 646, 651, 57	
Area miscellaneous entries		
Area Indian land		
	11,010.00	17, 056, 622. 27
Showing an increase of 650,800.32 acres as compare		
posals during the fiscal year 1904.	ag	5.08mm or dis-

posals during the fiscal year 1904.

The foregoing statement does not include the following entries, the area of which have been previously reported in the original entries of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Final desert-land entries	225, 623. 90
Homesteads commuted to cash	1, 416, 100. 90
Timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891	640.37
Soldiers' additional homesteads	38. 57
Cash substitutes	1,080.00
Supplemental payments	

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE	E. 293
	Acres.
Final homesteads	
Final timber-culture entries	
Lieu selections	
	5, 084, 464. 75
Commuted homesteads and final desert entries and payments on	
Indian lands	605, 543. 35
	5, 690, 008. 10
The number of filings and fees thereon will be found in the	ne following
table:	er. Fees.
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	
Applications to purchase mineral lands	
Preemption declaratory statements	7 808.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements 1,57	1 3, 240. 00
Coal-land declaratory statements	2 7, 179. 00
Reservoir declaratory statements	,
	4 8.00
Valentine scrip filings	3.00
Total	5 80, 717. 00
Mineral adverse claims	
Total	5 83, 217. 00
For cancellation fees	5,690.00
For reducing testimony to writing, etc	93, 264. 36
Aggregate of miscellaneous fees	. 182, 171. 36
· CASH RECEIPTS.	
The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the	office from
various sources, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908	
Sales of land at private entry	
Sales of land at public auction	\$28, 247. 52 167, 126. 10
Sales of land by preemption entry.	7, 424. 39
Sales of timber and stone lands	1, 741, 911. 05
Sales of mineral lands	322, 361. 89
Sales of coal land	277, 402. 40
Sales of abandoned military reservations	46, 687. 42
For excess payments on homestead and other entries	29, 809. 32
Sales of desert land (original)	177, 784. 58
For final desert land	226, 263. 90
For commuted homesteads	1, 803, 902. 26
For timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891	1, 000. 28
For sales of town sites.	1, 272. 08
For sales of town lots	1, 232. 00
For soldiers' additional homesteads.	129. 83
Cash substitutions.	1, 350. 00
For supplemental payments.	1, 018. 40
Interest payments For competitive bids	5, 860. 77 373, 50
Sales under sundry special acts	8, 608. 37
The state of the s	0,000.01

FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

For homestead entries (original and final)	\$1,074,414.48
For timber-culture entries (final)	424. 00
For State selections	5, 552. 00
For railroad selections	17, 084. 00
For wagon-road selections	14.00
For entries with:	
Military bounty land warrants	1, 102, 00
Agricultural college scrip	
Valentine scrip.	
For commissions on commuted homestead Indian ceded	3, 20
lands	5, 837, 09
For lands entered under the donation act	10.00
For timber and stone land applications	52, 270. 00
For mineral land applications	15, 340. 00
	2, 500, 00
For mineral adverse claims.	,
For preemption, homestead, coal, reservoir, and other	
filings	13, 107. 00
For cancellation fees.	5, 690. 00
For reducing testimony to writing, etc	93, 264. 36
	\$1, 286, 621. 93
Total receipts from disposal of public land	6, 136, 387, 99
Total receipts from disposal of Indian lands	
Total receipts from depredations on public lands	
Total receipts from sales of timber under acts of Mar	
June 4, 1897	
Total receipts from sales of Government property, office	
Total receipts for furnishing copies of records and plats	
Grand total	7, 017, 811. 38

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year 1904 were \$9,283,341.98, showing a decrease in receipts for the year ended June 30, 1905, of \$2,265,530.60.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$818,339.32, a decrease of \$24,636.19.

The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the publicland service, including expenses of district land offices as stated, were \$1,988,389.35, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$5,029,422.03.

PATENTS ISSUED.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the following patents were issued, viz:

Cash patents	42, 413
Homestead patents	
Timber-culture patents	
Forest reserve lieu selection patents.	
Military bounty land patents	279
Agricultural college scrip patents.	14

Sioux half-breed scrip patents	3
Surveyor-general's scrip patents	181
Supreme Court scrip patents	2
Valentine scrip patents	2
Dodge scrip patents	1
State desert lands segregation patents	3
Private land claim patents	20
Mineral patents	2, 461
Indian patents	2, 765
Coal patents	177
Swamp patents	53
Railroad patents	104
The state of the s	
Total	91, 084

This is an increase, in patents issued, of 34,698 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

DISPOSALS OF PUBLIC AND CEDED INDIAN LANDS.

The records of the Public Lands Division show continued activity in the disposal of public and ceded Indian lands.

On June 30, 1904, 272,926 original entries were pending in the division, and 71,835 were received during the year. Of these, 32,459 were canceled, 36,648 were passed to final entry, and 10,434 were referred to other divisions, leaving a balance pending on June 30, 1905, of 265,220.

On June 30, 1904, there were pending in this division 36,767 final entries, and 52,733 final entries were received during the year, making a total of 89,500. Of this number, 211 were disposed of by cancellation, 3,526 were referred to other divisions, and 65,185 were approved for patenting, leaving a balance pending June 30, 1905, of 20,578, a decrease of 17,046 during the year. The number of final entries approved for patenting was 6,765 more than during the preceding year and was larger than in any previous year in the history of the division.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Instructions and schedules were issued the past year for the sale and disposal of agricultural lands in the following reservations:

	Acres.
Fort Hall, Idaho	41,000.00
Grande Ronde, Oreg. (unsold portion)	9, 703. 06
Chippewa, Minn	37, 800. 02
Uintah, Utah	1, 004, 286. 00
Total	1 002 780 08

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

Instructions were issued on August 18, 1904, in regard to the Truckee-Carson project, in the State of Nevada, under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388). The lands included therein are in town-

ships 18 and 19 north, ranges 27, 28, and 29 east, and embrace 27,952.47 acres, divided into 322 "farm units," varying in size from 40 to 160 acres each.

OPENING OF LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR RESERVOIR PURPOSES.

There were also issued instructions and schedule for the opening on September 4, 1905, of 13,881.63 acres of land formerly withdrawn to aid in the construction of certain reservoirs to be built at the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

SALES OF CHIPPEWA PINE TIMBER.

Two sales of pine timber on Chippewa ceded lands, Minnesota, were held at Cass Lake, Minn., on November 15 and 17, 1904. At the sale on November 15 there were sold 148,446,000 feet of timber for \$932,319.21, an average price of \$6.28 per thousand. At the sale on November 17, 11,238,000 feet of timber were sold for \$55,127.95, an average price of \$5.16 per thousand. All of the timber offered for sale on November 17 had been offered at a previous sale. Twenty per cent of the amount of said sales was deposited by the purchasers with their bids.

LOGGING OPERATIONS ON CEDED CHIPPEWA LANDS.

During the past year the Chippewa logging operations were carried on under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 400), on 133 different sections. The total amount of timber logged was 121,643,764 feet, of the value of \$815,261.18. For the two years of logging operations under said act the total amount of timber cut was 167,234,212 feet, of the value of \$1,084,459.31.

The expense of logging this timber to the Indians, in the items of salaries, office rent, transportation, etc., was \$26,807.13, or less than $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the value of the timber logged, as against a cost of a little over 5 per cent the previous year.

ROSEBUD INDIAN LANDS.

The unallotted and unreserved lands of the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota, aggregating in area 385,817.11 acres, were opened to homestead entry by registered applicants August 8, 1904, as mentioned in my report for 1904. Of the approximately 2,412 claims of 160 acres each included in the lands so restored to the public domain 1,235 entries and filings, aggregating 194,965 acres, were made during the sixty-day period following the opening by registered applicants. Up to and including November 7, 1904, a total of 1,599 entries and filings had been made, with an aggregate area of 250,000 acres, all of said entries being at the maximum price of \$4 per acre. From November 8, 1904, to February 7, 1905, inclusive, 123 entries were made, with an aggregate area of 19,561 acres, these entries being at the reduced

price of \$3 per acre. From February 8 to August 31, 1905, inclusive, 168 entries have been made, aggregating 26,861 acres, these entries being at the further reduced price of \$2.50 per acre.

A number of these entries have been canceled or relinquished, the aggregate area of said reservation still undisposed of being on September 1, 1905, approximately 132,129 acres.

DEVILS LAKE INDIAN LANDS.

As stated in the last annual report of this office, the unallotted and unreserved lands of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation in North Dakota, comprising an area of 88,948.39 acres, were opened to entry by registered applicants September 6, 1904.

Of the approximately 556 claims of 160 acres each included in the lands so restored to the public domain, 161 entries and filings, aggregating 24,580 acres, were made during the sixty-day period following the opening by registered applicants. From the close of the sixty-day period to August 31, 1905, 157 entries and filings were made, with an approximate area of 21,548 acres, a total of 318 entries and filings, covering an approximate area of 46,128 acres.

A few of these claims have been relinquished, so that the area of said reservation remaining undisposed of on September 1, 1905, was approximately 45,870 acres.

All the land in this reservation is subject to a charge of \$4.50 per acre, \$1.50 per acre to be paid when entry is made and the remainder in annual installments of 50 cents per acre.

UINTAH INDIAN LANDS.

The unallotted and unreserved lands of the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah, aggregating in area 1,004,286 acres, divided into 6,277 claims of approximately 160 acres each, subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1069), were on August 28, 1905, opened to homestead entry by registered applicants only, during the first sixty days, in the order established by the drawing held at Provo, Utah, August 17, 18, and 19, 1905.

Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and two persons registered as applicants for said lands.

During the first week after said opening 446 entries and filings were made, out of 666 who were entitled; during the second week, 193 entries and filings were made; during the third week, 111; and during the fourth week, 74; a total during the four weeks of 824, out of a possible 2,664.

Three sites for towns in this reservation were reserved by proclamation of the President under the provisions of section 2380 of the Revised Statutes, to be disposed of under the provisions of section 2381 thereof.

One of these sites is located in sections 19, 29, and 30 of township 3 south, range 1 west, and sections 25 and 26 of township 3 south, range 2 west, and contains an area of 1,266 acres; another is located in sections 1 and 2 of township 4 south, range 5 west, and section 36 of township 3 south, range 5 west, with an area of 643 acres; the third is located in sections 7 and 18 of township 3 south, range 2 east, with an area of 320 acres.

Surveys of these sites are now being made, and steps taken looking to the disposal thereof under the provisions of the law before cited. The names by which these towns are designated are, respectively, Myton, Duchesne, and Randlett.

Another town site has been reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior for lands in sections 29 and 30 of township 1 north, range 8 west, under the provisions of the proclamation opening these lands to entry, to be disposed of under the general provisions of the townsite laws as found in sections 2382 to 2389, Revised Statutes.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

During the fiscal year there were certified and patented under the several grants by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and wagon roads 1,435,326.68 acres, and 107 railroad and wagon-road patents were issued.

Of the area embraced in railroad and wagon-road selections, 6,272.10 acres were canceled.

There were docketed and reinstated during the year 410 cases, and 478 were closed. Of the 1,132 cases pending at the close of the year 481 only were ready for action, the remainder having been already decided or suspended. Of the 1,075 entries on hand for action during the year, 486 were disposed of, leaving 589 pending June 30, 1905, of which 228 are included in docket cases, and 72 are suspended, leaving 289 ready for action. Of the 8,580 letters that were on hand for action during the year, 7,682 were disposed of, leaving 898 for disposal, 800 of which are for consideration of cases under the act of July 1, 1898, and the cancellation of entries, action on which will be suspended pending legislation for the relief of the settlers.

ADJUSTMENTS.

A reexamination of the entire grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad (now Railway) Company, to determine their present status, which has been in process during the year, is nearing completion and will be ready for submission at an early day.

The work of the adjustment of this grant has been very much increased by recent decisions of the Supreme Court and an order by the Department of Justice. The decision of the court in the case of Humbird v. Avery (195 U. S., 480), that the provisions of the act of

July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 597–620), were equally applicable to patented and unpatented lands, and as to the patented lands whether the patents were issued before or after its passage, provided they were otherwise within its terms; and that the provision in said act that the railroad grantee, or its successor in interest, "shall not be bound to relinquish lands sold or contracted to be sold by it "does not apply to lands sold or contracted to be sold after its acceptance by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has resulted in the presentation of the claims of a large number of applicants seeking the benefits of the act, and has released from suspension a number of cases involving lands which had been sold by the company after the passage of the act, but had been suspended to await this decision for the reason the company had declined to relinquish.

Within the overlap of the grants to the company for its main and branch lines in the vicinity of Wallula, Wash., the main line not having been constructed, the Department held that the grant on account of that line was forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 496), and that the company on account of the construction of its branch line took only a moiety of the lands, and after requiring the company to select its moiety restored those remaining to disposal. A tract within the Government moiety having been patented to the company, and the company still claiming the land as a part of its grant, a suit was instituted to recover the price thereof, and to determine the company's right to lands of like status.

On April 10, 1905, the Department of Justice advised this Office that the suit had been dismissed for the reason that it could not be maintained, and this had the effect of sustaining the company's claim to all the lands within the overlap and rendering invalid the claims of the settlers and others therein. As the lands within what was known as the Government moiety had practically all been disposed of, many applications for relief under the act of 1898, supra, have been filed, and several hundred requests have been filed by the railroad company for the cancellation of entries which do not come within the provisions of said act for the reason that they were not made until after January 1, 1898, the date when they must have been existing to come within its terms. These entries have been suspended under instructions from the Department with a view to legislation for the relief of the claimants.

During the year, upon call by this Office, after their examination, listing, and approval by the Department, the railway company relinquished under said act and relieved from conflict the lands covered by the claims of 229 settlers and entrymen, embraced in 24 lists.

Instructions for carrying into effect the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 556), "for the relief of small-holding settlers within the limits of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad

Company in the Territory of New-Mexico," were prepared and approved by the Department August 2, 1904, and during the year 52 claims have been presented thereunder, all of which have been examined, made into a list, submitted to the Department with a recommendation that the company be called upon to relinquish the lands covered by them, the recommendation has been approved by the Department, and the railroad company has been called upon to file the relinquishment.

Under the act of March 3, 1903, for the relief of settlers on lands within the limits of the grants to the Mobile and Girard and Tennessee and Coosa railroad companies, which provided for the relinquishment by either of said companies or its assigns of lands recovered by legal process from the settlers, 17 relinquishments by the assignees of the Tennessee and Coosa Company have been accepted and approved and 4 rejected, and 48 entries by settlers of lands relinquished in their favor have been approved for patent, all during the year. This includes all the claims which have been presented under this act,

excepting 4, which will be disposed of at an early day.

The assignees of the Mobile and Girard Company (both companies sold all their lands) did not present any application to relinquish lands under the provisions of said act, and Congress, by the act of February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 813), made further provision for relief of the settlers who went upon the lands within the limits of the Mobile and Girard grant pursuant to rulings of the Department, and whose claims had failed because of the superior claims under the act of March 3, 1887, of purchasers from the company by authorizing them to transfer their claims to other public lands subject to homestead entry, with full credit for the residence and improvement made upon the canceled entry prior to the order for its cancellation, or to retain the land covered by the canceled entry if the holder of the patented title would reconvey it to the United States and select and receive patent for an equal quantity of nontimbered, nonmineral, and unappropriated public lands subject to homestead entry in lieu thereof.

Instructions under this act were prepared and were approved by the Department March 24, 1905, and thereafter an examination was made of the records, which disclosed that the entries of 75 settlers were within its terms. Of the entrymen entitled to the privileges of the act, 49 have filed their elections, 47 electing to retain, and 2 to relinquish the lands covered by their canceled entries, the two latter filing their relinquishments, which have been accepted, with their elections. The holders of the patented title have been called upon to relinquish in all the 47 cases in which the entrymen elected to retain, and have filed relinquishments in 24 cases, which have been accepted.

On May 31, 1904, in the case of Knepper v. Sands (194 U. S., 476), the Supreme Court decided that the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L.,

556), was not applicable to certain lands in Dickinson and O'Brien counties, Iowa, which had been recovered by the United States as unearned lands, in a suit against the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, a portion of which had been patented to purchasers from said company under the fourth section of said act as lands sold by the company within the limits of its grant, but excepted therefrom. decision resulted in considerable correspondence with former claimants for the lands and others, and in the Department calling upon this Office, April 15, 1905, for report as to the advisability of bringing suit for the recovery of title.

A complete examination of the records of all the lands recovered from the company (21,899.85 acres) was made, and a report was submitted recommending that suit be brought for the recovery of title in certain cases, and that no suit be brought in others. After consideration of the report the Department decided that before taking action looking to the institution of suits a rule be laid on the patentees requiring them to show cause why suit should not be brought. further investigation to determine the proper parties upon whom to make service was then made, and thereafter rules were laid upon the patentees and several other persons alleged to be transferees of such patentees. A further report will be made of these matters in due season.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

By the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), Congress granted to railroads upon certain conditions right of way through the public lands.

Rights of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramroads in Alaska were granted upon certain conditions by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and special acts 698 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 34 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. Right of way has been approved to 513 companies, 27 of which received their first approval during the same period.

There were received during the year 465 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, make a total of 498 maps on hand for action during the year; of these 124 have been approved, 24 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 283 have been otherwise disposed of, 6 of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction, leaving 67 awaiting action June 30, 1905, many of which are suspended awaiting further action by the companies.

Under sections 18 to 21 of the act of March 3, 1891, as amended by section 2, act of May 11, 1898, rights of way have been approved to 650 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 98 received their first approval during the past year.

There were received during the year 419 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 521 maps on hand for action during the year; of these 88 have been approved, 30 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 267 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction, leaving 136 awaiting action June 30, 1905.

Under the act of February 15, 1901, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of rights of way through public lands, reservations, or national parks for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water, and all beneficial uses, applications have been approved for 43 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. Thirtyone maps filed under the provisions of this act were pending July 1, 1904; 154 maps were received during the year, of which 27 were approved and 103 otherwise dispose of, most of the latter by returning for correction.

By the act of February 1, 1905, as interpreted by the Department, the authority for granting permission to use rights of way within forest reserves, under the act of February 15, 1901, was transferred from this Department to the Department of Agriculture, and all such applications will hereafter receive consideration in the latter.

Under section 4 of said act of February 1, 1905, which grants rights of way through forest reserves for municipal or mining purposes, and for purposes of the milling and reduction of ores, 2 applications have been filed during the year, 1 of which has been returned for correction, leaving 1 pending June 30, 1905.

By the act of January 13, 1897, the construction of reservoirs for watering live stock upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions. There were pending under this act at the beginning of the year 2,891 declaratory statements; there were received during the year 1,055 new applications, making a total of 3,946 applications susceptible of being acted upon during the year. Of these, 1,182 were acted upon as follows: Canceled or relinquished, 895; held for rejection or amendment, 206; approved, 81. The foregoing number having been acted upon, there remained pending unacted upon on June 30, 1905, 2,764 applications of this character.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been approved to 12 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. There were received during the year under these acts three maps, and these three were returned for correction (since which time they have not been refiled), thus clearing the docket of maps of this character.

By section 4, act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372-422), provision

is made for the donation to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such lands as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision of the act of May 11, 1896, to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated and that, when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof, patent shall issue to the State for the same without regard to settlement or irrigation; and a further amendment by section 2, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133–1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list shall be ten years from the date of its approval. If the land shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time, the Secretary of the Interior may continue the segregation of the land for a period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

LISTS FILED DURING YEAR.

State.	Number.	Acres.
Colorado . Montana Oregon . Wyoming	2	4, 283, 36 4, 245, 23 104, 076, 91 12, 671, 44
LISTS APPROVED DURING YEAR.		
Wyoming	6	56, 460. 28
PATENTS ISSUED UNDER SAID ACT DURING YEAR.		
Oregon. Wyoming	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	11, 659. 48 19, 461. 49

There have been relinquished, rejected, and otherwise disposed of lands in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming aggregating 731,033.46 acres.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The areas covered by the surveys accepted by this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.	State or Territory.	Acres.
Alaska Arizona California Colorado Florida Idaho Louisiana Minnesota Montana Nebraska	648 289, 367 21, 777 2, 409 13, 420 732, 090 1, 634 227, 993 2, 570, 031 32, 135	Nevada New Mexico. North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming Total	111, 576 99, 815 978, 779 1, 345 711, 677 2, 108, 956 483, 784 156, 138 8, 543, 574

By the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 483), making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and for other purposes, there was appropriated "for surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of \$400,000, of which amount the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations in the field, etc.

Out of said appropriation the sum of \$80,000 was set apart to cover the cost of examinations in the field, the sum of \$15,000 was reserved for emergencies, and the remainder, \$305,000, was apportioned among the several surveying districts.

The apportionments made to the several districts were as follows:

Alaska	\$30,000	North Dakota	\$7,000
Arizona	23,000	Oregon	15,000
California	15,000	Utah	16,000
Colorado	25,000	Washington	22,000
Idaho	37,000	Wyoming	30,000
Minnesota	5,000	Examinations	
Montana	50,000	Reserves	15,000
Nevada	10,000	-	
New Mexico	20,000	Total	400,000

Further apportionments were made from time to time to several districts from the reserve fund, and toward the end of the fiscal year, it having been ascertained that the entire apportionments to certain districts would not be contracted for, transfers from the unconvacted funds were made to other surveying districts where the demand for surveys exceeded the area which could be surveyed under their original apportionments.

During the fiscal year surveying contracts were approved aggregating \$498,263.20, payable from the regular appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands; the appropriation for the survey of private land claims; the continuing appropriation per act of March 2, 1895, for surveys within limits of railroad land grants; deposits by individuals; deposits by railroad companies, and from appropriations for the survey of Indian lands.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE SEVERAL SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

ALASKA.

Three additional contracts for surveys of mission stations were awarded, in lieu of three which failed of execution from the previous year's work. At an estimated liability of \$11,240 provision is thus made for surveying out to the various missions and schools among the natives of 45 tracts scattered through the western islands and shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. These are additional to the 9 large similar contracts now being executed.

Ten pending surveys are reported. In mission contract No. 12 the returns are already before the Office for action.

Of nonmineral surveys of soldiers' additional and regular homesteads 41 sets of returns were received from deputies and 42 returns were approved by the Commissioner.

Deposits for office work on mining claims amounted to \$2,550, and 377 plats and tracings of the same were issued.

The surveyor-general urges the necessity of being afforded the services of a permanent inspector of surveys for Alaska. He also anticipates a large increase of work to be filed with him next year, making necessary larger allowances for the compensation of clerks.

ARIZONA

The sum allotted for surveys from the regular appropriation was \$33,000. Contracts payable therefrom were awarded to the number of 11, with 6 minor surveys under special instructions, with a total estimate of \$22,835. Other contracts payable from different sources were made, the liability amounting to \$12,500.

Over 301 miles of line were included in the returns accepted by the Commissioner within the year.

New returns of about 47 townships under 14 contracts were filed by the deputies.

Surveys of 508 mineral locations were ordered, and 151 mineral surveys were approved, embracing 438 claims.

The surveyor-general has introduced a much-needed system of indexing all mineral records, so that the location by town and range may be readily shown and business facilitated.

The official correspondence amounted to 3,700 letters received and issued.

CALIFORNIA.

The public-land surveys provided for by new contracts and special instructions create a liability of \$19,651, and for mineral surveys the sum of \$7,660 was deposited.

Resurveys of lands near the Mexican boundary, known as the Imperial district, required \$18,000 of the above liability.

Seventeen surveys received the surveyor-general's approval, and the drafting work for the year embraced 1,292 plats and diagrams. The acreage of surveys so approved was 218,071 acres.

The indexing, arranging, and restoration of Spanish archives have received more labor than in previous years. Thirty-two ancient volumes, with 26,730 pages, have been indexed in English by 595 closely written pages.

The correspondence of the office numbered 2,766 letters received and 3,475 issued.

COLORADO.

Under the apportionment of \$20,000 to this State, contracts and special instructions with total liability of \$18,642 were issued, nearly all of which were for resurveys of townships opened for settlement many years ago and settled by entrymen, but in which the defective or fraudulent nature of the original work made it an act of justice and necessity to provide actual boundaries. The work was authorized under the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904. In these resurveys the lands occupied by settlers, patented lands, State selections, and school sections were to be surveyed out by metes and bounds in rectangular form.

One large contract of this kind was completed, accepted, and paid for. Three smaller surveys were rejected. In six other cases the contractor sought to be released without survey, and the sureties on bonds were required to furnish compass men to execute the work, and in eight cases extension of time was granted.

A large amount of work on mineral surveys was executed, there being 121 mineral deputies authorized to survey claims, and from their returns 427 surveys were platted, embracing 1,200 mining claims and 1,800 plats.

The office received 3,647 letters and issued 3,956.

Deposits for office work on mineral surveys were received during the fiscal year amounting to \$30,385, and the balance unexpended was \$10,424.35.

FLORIDA.

Applications for survey of islands along the west coast have been received, but not prepared and supported in the manner required, except in one case.

Returns of two small surveys have been transmitted for consideration by the Commissioner.

Six lists of swamp-land selections have been recommended for approval and cover over 66,000 acres.

The correspondence embraced 1,344 letters.

IDAHO.

The apportionment from the general appropriation for the current fiscal year for public-land surveys was \$39,953, under which eight contracts and nine special instructions in place of contract were awarded. The total liability incurred under these was \$33,755.

Besides the above, six large contracts were made, two being for deposits by the State, two for lands in an Indian reservation, and two for lands within railroad limits. The estimated gross amount of the contracts was \$28,585.

Of contracts made prior to June 30, 1904, ten were accepted within

the year, and ten others were in various stages of progress. Eight minor surveys under instructions were also received and platted.

The surveys approved by the surveyor-general showed a total mile-

age of lines surveyed of 2,038 miles.

A large amount of mineral business was transacted. The drafting division produced about 1,000 plats and diagrams of all kinds, and 3,312 letters were issued.

LOUISIANA.

One contract for survey of private land claims received acceptance. No public land surveys appear to be pending, but the private land claims still form a large amount of work in arrears which the office force is thus far unable to reduce to the extent desired.

The surveyor-general reports much difficulty in finding competent deputies willing to enter into contract for the surveys needed to advance the arrears of work on private claims, by reason of the lowness of legal rates. He advises that legislation be sought under which per diem compensation adequate to the labor demanded may be lawfully paid.

There are yet 5,263 private claims awaiting action, and the office has taken action during the year upon ten surveyed claims by making

plats as the basis of patent.

Clerks are employed in reproducing old defaced plats and other records to rescue the data from destruction. The indexing and arrangement of all records required much labor.

The surveyor-general renews his urgent recommendation that he be enabled, by larger assignment of funds, to provide for the arrears of private land claims pending. The amount of office work made necessary in each case proves that, even if expedited by a larger force, years must elapse before the requirements of existing law can be met and the arrears of land claims provided for.

MINNESOTA.

The surveyor-general having reported that at an estimated cost of \$11,500 the remaining public lands in that State could be surveyed, the sum of \$13,050 was apportioned for his use, and contracts amounting to \$8,600 have been awarded, besides small island surveys.

Office work has been done on prior contracts, including seven townships of public and eleven of Indian lands, with 1,031 miles of surveyed lines. Eighty-three plats and diagrams were made. Extensive resurveys formed part of the work in Indian reservations.

No mineral work appears in the report from this district.

MONTANA.

This surveying district is the most active of all, and the amount of surveying work accomplished is far in advance of any other district.

The sum of \$51,825 was assigned for surveys of public lands, and an

estimated liability of the same amount was created by award of contracts and instructions to deputies.

Other surveys were authorized and contracted for, payable from special deposits by railroad companies, the total deposit being \$72,173, under which a total liability was incurred by six contracts amounting to \$44,300.

Additional surveys in the ceded Crow Indian lands were awarded by four more contracts, requiring \$23,100 of the \$41,200 appropriated for that purpose by Congress, and similar work in the Flathead Reservation, under a recent appropriation of \$75,000, was provided for by 11 large contracts, at an estimated cost of \$51,600.

The total of the liabilities thus created within the fiscal year is \$171,200.

The returns of deputies show that 6,850 miles of lines were surveyed within the year, and office work was performed on returns aggregating 9,335 miles, requiring 530 township plats and 8,819 pages of transcript.

The amount of mineral work is indicated by 239 surveys examined and approved and 465 plats constructed.

NEVADA.

The apportionment of \$13,053 for public-land surveys for the year of report was devoted to one new contract and two contracts of prior date, approved within the year, of which returns were not yet filed.

Two other contracts, estimated at \$8,250, were awarded for deposit surveys within limits of railroad grant.

Office work has been performed on returns of ten other contracts not completed or closed, and three which were accepted and paid for since last report.

The appropriation by Congress of \$25,000 for extension of surveys in the mining regions permits several new contracts to be soon awarded.

Important discoveries of rich gold-mining camps have stimulated great activity among mineral deputies. The surveyor-general has issued four times as many orders for mineral surveys as in the preceding year. The orders embrace 557 separate mining locations, and for the office work estimated necessary upon them when surveyed, he has received \$17,500 of deposits, against \$5,500 of the previous year.

This increase causes a demand for additional office facilities and rooms for clerks, since 14 persons are now employed where before only four were needed.

NEW MEXICO.

For public-land surveys \$20,000 was allowed, and eight contracts were awarded with an estimate of \$19,700. Two small contracts were issued, for surveying Indian lands and a private land claim.

Much of the labor in the Office is in connection with surveys of

"small-holding claims." The law requiring all such tracts to be surveyed out to occupants, compels a large amount of irregular surveying and platting in addition to the ordinary section lines.

The surveyor-general reports difficulty in inducing deputies to accept contracts of this kind at mileage rates, and recommends a change of legislation allowing employment at per diem rates of compensation.

He reports having transmitted approved surveys of 1,365 miles of lines in the year; also 1,548 letters, official and otherwise.

This Office produced 4,421 pages of transcript notes, 61 township plats, 84 enlarged small-holding plats, 188 mining plats, and a large amount of other work on mineral business.

The office work is fully brought up to date, except for arrears of amended township plats to be made, requiring an additional draftsman.

NORTH DAKOTA.

One contract to two deputies was awarded for the execution of all the uncompleted public surveys left in the State. The estimated cost was \$7,810. The extension of surveys in Indian reservations is all that remains to be done, as there are no complaints of fraudulent or defective former surveys likely to necessitate extensive resurveys in North Dakota.

The resurvey of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation and survey of the Fort Totten Military Reservation were approved and transmitted since last report, with a total of 1,080 miles of lines.

A limited amount of other business is reported; with no transactions in the line of mineral work.

OREGON.

The sum of \$13,175 was allotted for public surveys, under which surveys were authorized within the year with a liability of \$5,300. Three contracts were also awarded, payable from special deposits for work within railroad limits, and their cost was estimated at \$5,422.90.

There were 20 outstanding contracts in various stages of progress or unreported by deputy surveyors. Among these are the following:

Contract No. 675, W. P. Smith, D. S., \$900, dated May 13, 1897. No returns of corrected surveys received.

Contract No. 716, A. Gesner, D. S., dated December 26, 1899. No returns of corrected surveys received.

Contract No. 736, A. and F. X. Gesner, dated May 25, 1901. Returns lately received from deputies.

Surveys received, platted, and approved by the surveyor-general within the year were 10 in number, embracing 431,938 acres and having 1,382 miles of lines.

The mineral work of the office included 50 orders for survey of 180 claims, 192 mineral plats, and 1,535 pages of field notes. The mining

work still pending embraced 124 locations. For office work mineral claimants deposited \$5,070, of which nearly \$4,000 was expended.

From the \$1,000 appropriated for contingent expenses, the sum of \$706.31 was refunded to the United States. The occupancy of rooms in the Portland Federal building has reduced the expense account.

Nearly 3,400 letters were received and written, and much important data was furnished for use in trials in the United States court.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Under the general appropriation, only \$950 worth of surveys were authorized, as very little unsurveyed land remains, outside of Indian reservations.

From the appropriation for surveys within the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation, two contracts for \$5,000 each were awarded.

The completed and approved returns of the fiscal year made a total of 2,323 miles of lines, in 40 townships.

Under the special law applying to this State, several surveys of homesteads by metes and bounds have been made, and applications for others are pending.

Mineral surveys caused the construction of 199 plats, and 42 new mineral surveys were ordered, embracing 334 claims.

The surveyor-general continues making large township plats of the mineral regions, showing connection of all mining surveys affected, entering new work as fast as approved.

He renews his recommendation in favor of having mineral surveys inspected in the field. The amount deposited by mineral locators for office work was \$6,825.

UTAH.

With an apportionment of \$16,000 from the general appropriation, six contracts for public-land surveys were made, their liability being \$15,650.

The office has turned out completed work on pending surveys to the extent of 139 townships surveyed, having 7,790 miles of lines and containing 2,306,656 acres. More than two-thirds of this area was within the Uintah Indian Reservation.

A large amount of mineral surveys was also brought in and disposed of. The State contains 93 mining districts, and 239 district sheets are kept up to exhibit the progress of mineral surveys.

Orders were issued for survey of 274 mining locations, and 315 sheets of instructions were issued among the 64 deputies holding mineral commissions. The correspondence amounted to 2,700 letters.

The survey of the Uintah Reservation was authorized by the act passed March 3, 1903, with a large appropriation, under which a large amount of returns came to the office and engaged the labors of the force within the year of report.

The surveys of public lands under outstanding contracts on June 30, 1905, embraced 82 full and partial townships.

The surveyor-general repeats his opinion that the interests of the service imperatively require close, faithful, and competent inspection of mineral surveys and accurate connection of mineral monuments to each other and to section lines. He urges that special appropriation be made for this service.

WASHINGTON.

An apportionment of \$22,000 for general public surveys was made, but the amount contracted for being \$16,136, the sum of \$5,000 was withdrawn for use in another district. Besides the nine contracts thus made, there were awarded five contracts for surveys within railroad limits, payable from deposits, and one contract for coal-land surveys by deposit from individuals to the amount of \$5,490. The total liability created by contracts in the fiscal year was \$35,750.80.

The list of contracts pending and not closed at the date of last annual report is an extensive one, and a statement showing their state of progress is made in detail. This shows that contracts made in the years 1893, 1895, 1896, 1899, 1900, and 1901 (one each) were finished and accepted in the General Land Office within the past fiscal year; that two contracts of 1897 have been allowed extension of time to file returns till December, 1905; and that in other cases surveys awarded from 1895 to 1900 have returns of original or corrected field work now pending in the office.

There were 2,120 miles of line surveyed within the year in 53 townships, besides 183 mining claims. The number of plats and diagrams made was 868. The extent of mineral business is shown by the deposit of \$4,710 for office work.

WYOMING.

The sum of \$30,000 was assigned for public-land surveys, and contracts payable therefrom were made, with a total liability of \$29,938. There were also three contracts for \$11,000 each awarded to six deputies for surveying lands ceded by the Shoshone Indians.

The contracts pending one year previously have been forwarded as promptly as possible. No contracts of date prior to June 29, 1903, were then pending, and only one contract dated before January, 1904, is still unaccepted by the General Land Office.

The surveys completed and approved within the year of report cover 21 whole and fractional townships, with 1,266 miles of lines.

Forty-five orders for mineral surveys, to embrace 195 claims, were issued, and 192 mineral plats were drawn. On account of deposits for office work on mining surveys, there is a balance of \$9,118.80 subject to draft by this office and held by the United States Treasury. For office work on surveys of railroad lands there is a balance on similar deposit of \$28,304.79.

EXAMINATIONS OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

By the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 483), there was appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of \$400,000. Of this sum the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized by said act to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations of surveys in the field, in order to test the accuracy of the work of deputy surveyors, and the examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective. Acting under this authority the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Department, set apart the sum of \$80,000 for field examinations.

There were employed during the year 16 examiners of surveys, to whom instructions were issued for the inspection of surveys reported by the several surveyors-general as being ready for examination in the field. A portion of these examiners were actively engaged during the entire year, and the remainder were employed in the field during a part of the year, according to the exigencies of the service and the condition of the weather during the winter season. The compensation and expenses of the examiners of surveys were paid out of the fund of \$80,000 assigned for field examinations, except in the case of the examination of surveys of Indian reservations, when the cost was paid from the proper appropriations for Indian surveys.

During the fiscal year surveys executed under contracts, or special instructions issued in lieu of contracts, in the several surveying districts were accepted, after thorough inspection in the field by the examiners and subsequent critical examination of the surveying returns in this office and comparison with the reports of the examiners, as follows:

Surveying district.	Con- tracts.	Special instructions.	Surveying district.	Con- tracts.	Special instructions.
Arizona California Colorado Florida Idaho Minnesota Montana Nevada	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 4 \end{array}$	1 2 0 0 1 0 1 0	New Mexico North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming		0 0 1 0 0 1 0

The surveys accepted during the fiscal year, as reported in the above table, consisted in most cases of complete surveys under given contracts. In other cases the acceptance covered partial surveys, the entire work under some contracts not being returned during the fiscal year. In several cases surveys were accepted which had been suspended during prior years on account of errors in the field work reported by the examiners of surveys, or on account of defects in the returns, and in other cases portions of the surveys under certain con-

tracts returned during the year, which were found to have been executed in accordance with contract and instructions, were accepted; but other portions of the work under such contracts were suspended, awaiting necessary corrections. In one case the surveys were found to have been so poorly executed as to necessitate their being held for rejection. In two other cases portions of the work were accepted and the remainder held for rejection because of the failure on the part of the deputy surveyors to comply with the requirements of the surveying manual and their special instructions.

In addition to the surveys accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, after examination in the field, there were accepted, without field examination, surveys executed under six sets of special instructions in South Dakota, four in Washington, and one each in Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, and Oregon. These surveys all involved small liabilities, and the expense of examination in the field would have been disproportionate to the cost of the surveys. The evidence afforded by the office examination of the returns appeared to show that the surveys had been properly executed and they were accordingly accepted.

The surveys accepted during the year included surveys within the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; Devils Lake Indian Reservation, N. Dak.; Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.; Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah, and Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash.

There were a number of surveys accepted during the year, which were executed under special instructions issued by this Office, consisting of islands in several States, which were omitted at the time of the original survey, the Fort Sherman abandoned military reservation in Idaho, and the abandoned Red Bank military reservation in New Jersey.

SUSPENDED SURVEYS.

The year just passed has exhibited a diminution of the number of inaccurately executed surveys as a result of the rigid system of inspection now in force.

In some of the surveying districts it is now a rare occurrence to have the surveys reported to be lacking in the essential requirements of a correct survey. Gratifying evidences are being brought to my attention each year of the growing desire on the part of deputy surveyors to execute the work honestly and in strict compliance with the manual. In the following districts there were no suspended surveys during the year, viz: New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The survey of the following-named Indian reservations having been authorized by the Department, in pursuance of acts of Congress, to enable the lands to be allotted to the Indians and the residue thrown open to entry and disposition, contracts have been awarded for their subdivisional survey and the surveys are now in progress: Cœur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho; Flathead and Crow reservations, Mont.; Walker River Reservation, Nev.; Spokane Reservation, Wash., and Shoshone Reservation, Wvo.

The surveys in progress in the above-named reservations are well under way, and it is believed that the field work of all will be finished at the end of the surveying season of 1905.

SURVEYS IN ALASKA.

Under various special statutes and departmental regulations Alaska lands are subject to the following various classes of surveys:

Under the General Land Office, payable from public-land appropriation: Principal meridian and base lines; standard, guide, and township lines; subdivision or section lines; townsite boundaries; mission and school boundaries.

Under General Land Office, at cost of applicants: Mineral claims; regular homesteads limited to 320 acres; soldiers' additional homesteads; claims for trade and manufacture; railroad terminal sites of 20 acres.

Under regulations of other Departments: Reservations for military, naval, light-house, revenue, agricultural, hospital, telegraph, reindeer, and other purposes.

The chief amount of fieldwork under contract at present is the survey of mission station tracts. Twelve large contracts provide for the twelve groups into which the whole array of missions were divided for convenience. These are all in progress, and returns from them will be transmitted within the current year.

No returns have been received of the survey of any principal meridians or bases, or other lines of the rectangular system.

No examiner was sent during the past year to make technical inspection of the fieldwork of deputies, though such supervision is much needed. The number of examiners allowed for such service is too limited for all requirements.

APPROACHING COMPLETION OF SURVEYS IN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA.

The surveyor-general of North Dakota makes no estimate for public land surveys in his district for 1907, as all the uncompleted public land surveys are covered by outstanding contracts, leaving to be provided for only the unsurveyed lands in Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Turtle Mountain Indian reservations.

Upon completion of the surveys of these Indian reservations the surveyor-general's office may be discontinued and the surveying archives transferred to the State as required by law (secs. 2218–2221, R. S.).

The surveyor-general of South Dakota reports the surveys in his district to be confined mostly to Indian reservations, there remaining very little unsurveyed land outside the reservations. He estimates \$6,700 for the uncompleted public land surveys, which, when contracted for, will provide for all the public surveys in the State, and when this is accomplished and the surveys on the Indian reservations completed, the office of the surveyor-general may be closed up and the archives transferred to the State as above stated.

In the district of Minnesota as the apportionment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, will probably complete the surveys, the surveyor-general submits no estimate for public land surveys for the year ending June 30, 1907. He anticipates that the office work on surveying can be completed during the fiscal year 1907, and the office be discontinued at the close of that fiscal year.

IDAHO-MONTANA BOUNDARY.

In my last annual report reference was made to the survey and marking of the unsurveyed portion of the boundary between the States of Idaho and Montana, and that under the authority of the Department a contract had been entered into with Howard B. Carpenter for the execution of the work.

This part of the boundary begins at the intersection of the thirtyninth meridian west longitude from Washington with the crest or divide of the Bitter Root Mountain Range, then follows said divide or watershed southeastwardly to its intersection with the Rocky Mountains or Continental Divide, the crest of which it then follows to its intersection with the thirty-fourth meridian west longitude from Washington, which is the boundary between Idaho and Wyoming.

From the best data at hand at the time the estimate of the cost of survey was made by this Office, the length of the line was supposed to be about 450 miles, and an appropriation of \$50,000, based upon this estimate, was made by Congress in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1903. This amount included the cost of the survey and marking of the boundary and the cost of an examination in the field.

The contractor for the survey has reported that he has completed the survey and marking of 450 miles of line originally estimated as the length of the boundary, and that, owing to the sinuosities of the boundary necessary to follow the crest or watershed of the Bitter Root Range and of the Rocky Mountains, the total length of the boundary will be from 125 to 150 miles more than the estimated length of the line. He has been instructed to suspend operations in the field until an appropriation has been made for the completion of the survey.

A further appropriation of \$15,000 is recommended for this purpose. As this line runs along the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

where the working season is very short, this item should be included in the urgent deficiency bill, in order to complete the work within the next year.

STATE SELECTIONS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, there were selections under various State grants approved to the amount of 409,042.68 acres, and there were selections canceled to the amount of 198,379.26 acres.

There were also pending the following State selections:

There were also pending the following State selections.	
	Acres.
School indemnity	967, 428. 72
University selections	142, 723. 93
Agricultural college	53, 545. 31
Internal improvement	18, 142. 27
Improvement of the Rio Grande	5, 920. 21
Penitentiaries.	2,950.04
Public buildings	41, 258. 77
Insane asylums	19, 928. 47
Reformatories.	48, 237. 23
Deaf and dumb asylums	13, 130. 69
Reform schools	14, 201. 60
School of mines	24, 133. 72
Normal schools	42, 520. 40
Scientific schools	18, 304. 97
Mining and Mechanics Arts College	200.00
Blind asylums	15, 841. 33
Tuskegee Industrial School	802.54
Reservoirs	116, 913. 07
Miners' Hospital	9, 874. 96
Fish hatchery	616. 84
_	

TIMBER-CULTURE ENTRIES.

Under acts of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 605), March 18, 1874, (18 Stat. L., 21), and June 14, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 113), repealed by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), there have been made 65,543 final and commuted entries, aggregating, approximately, 9,785,594 acres. Of such entries there were still pending, on July 1, 1905, unadjudicated, about 608 cases, covering, approximately, 97,280 acres. With but very few exceptions, such pending entries were made long after the expiration of the time fixed by statute, and mainly in the Dodge City and Wakeeney, Kans., and Akron, Colo., land districts. Investigation to ascertain the facts as to these entries in the districts named is in progress.

The original entries under said acts, upon which final or commuted entries have not been made, have been canceled as rapidly as reports showing service of notices on the entrymen have been received from the district officers. There still remain of record, however, about 4,030 of such expired entries, covering, approximately, 644,800 acres (of which about 3,200 entries are in the State of Colorado), as to which reports showing service of notices on the entrymen have not yet been received from the respective district officers. All district officers have been repeatedly instructed to make service of the requisite notices and to forward proof of such service.

DESERT-LAND ENTRIES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, there were 931 desertland entries approved for patenting, and 8,138 original desert-land entries, 13,141 yearly proofs, and 884 assignments of desert entries examined. There were 3,560 desert-land entries canceled, and on June 30, 1905, there were 2,955 final desert-land entries pending, awaiting examination and approval.

TOWN-SITE AND TOWN-LOT ENTRIES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, 22 town-site entries were approved, leaving 32 town-site entries pending. Three town sites have been reserved under section 2380, Revised Statutes, by President's proclamation. Twenty-three town-site proofs have been received, upon which no entries have been issued. Three town-site entries have been canceled, but motions for reinstatement of two of them are pending. One town-site proof has been rejected.

Fifteen town-lot entries have been approved during the said year,

leaving 21 not disposed of.

One school-site entry has been approved under section 5 of the act of January 18, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 491).

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

The last report showed 1,271 Indian allotments on hand June 30, 1904. Three hundred and seventy-nine were received and 957 were disposed of by approval and cancellation during the year, leaving a total of 693 allotments on hand at the close of the fiscal year. These are embraced chiefly in schedule of allotments made to Indians under the fourth section of the general allotment act on the public domain. These schedules were suspended by the Department for purposes of investigation as to the legality of the allotments and have been carried from year to year in the office report as allotments on hand. The balance are allotments that were made of unsurveyed lands and are awaiting survey and adjustment of the allotments thereto.

CONTESTED CASES.

There have been 966 cases appealed from the decisions of the local land offices during the fiscal year, a reduction of 162 over the year 1904. Decisions have been rendered by this Office in 1,424 cases, an increase of 190 over the year 1904. There were 393 appealed cases pending, awaiting decision, on July 1, 1905.

There were 4,866 unappealed cases examined and closed during the

There were 4,866 unappealed cases examined and closed during the year, an increase of 80 over the preceding year, leaving 933 unappealed cases pending on July 1, 1905.

Of the appeals to the Secretary of the Interior from the decisions of this Office, 822 were received, an increase of 126 over the preceding fiscal year. There were 757 cases forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior on appeal during the year, an increase of 189 over the preceding year.

There were, also, 202 motions for review, rehearing, and certiorari filed; 159 applications to contest final entries received; 106 hearings authorized and 53 denied; 4,794 original and 70 final entries canceled.

More than two months have been gained on unappealed cases and five months on regular appeal cases during the last year. All the work of the division is well in hand and is being promptly disposed of.

SWAMP LANDS AND SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

New claims to swamp land in place were reported during the year ended June 30, 1905, in favor of the several States to which the swampland grants have been extended, but principally in Florida and Minnesota, amounting to 204,592.41 acres. This is 55,098.86 acres less than the amount reported during the preceding year. The amount of swamp lands certified and patented was 585,507.11 acres, an increase of 326,299.88 acres over the acreage patented the preceding year. Claims to the amount of 458,228.09 acres were rejected.

Swamp-land indemnity claims were finally disposed of as follows: Cash indemnity paid amounting to \$7,819.30, on the basis of 7,402.15 acres; land indemnity certified, 560.26 acres, and cash and land indemnity rejected on the basis of 337,600 acres. During the preceding fiscal year the amount of cash paid was \$1,926.20, on the basis of 1,540.96 acres; the land indemnity certified amounted to 200 acres and the claims rejected amounted to 121,080 acres.

The number of contests against swamp-land claims decided was 45 and the number of entries and locations in conflict with swamp-land claims relieved or canceled was 138.

On June 30, 1905, there were 200,848 acres of swamp lands in place and 1,859,197 acres of swamp-land indemnity pending, awaiting adjudication.

MAPS AND TOWNSHIP PLATS.

The complete edition of the United States map of 1903 was delivered by the Baltimore contractors in October, 1904. The successful bidders for the 1904 United States map have delivered, during the year, 24,913 of the 63,000 copies, more or less, required under their contract, and they have also contracted for the publication of 25,000 copies more or less, of the United States map of 1905.

The compilation of maps of Oregon and Montana is well in hand; maps of Colorado, Idaho, and Washington have been sent to the lithog raphers, and complete editions of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wyo-

ming have been received.

The large 20-sheet map of the United States exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was revised by appropriate change of title and of national park and reservation boundaries, also by the addition of the original routes of Lewis and Clark between St. Louis and the Pacific coast; and the map is now on exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, at Portland, Oreg. There was thus prepared a practically new map of special interest to all who visit the exposition with comparatively little expense to the Government. In this connection, the chief of division prepared for publication, in the form of a pamphlet, a brief history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, together with a map illustrating same. This pamphlet is being distributed gratuitously at the exposition to all who are interested in the subject.

Three maps to accompany the annual reports of the governors of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territories were edited and corrected.

During the year 896 photolithographic copies of plats of survey were furnished for official use in the Executive Departments, 145 to surveyors-general and local officers and 7,538 to outside applicants, from whom fees were collected to the amount of \$2,010.66. A large number of these copies required comparison and certification. The full quota of 1,881 township plats, in the form of either originals, tracings, or photolithographs, was sent to the contractors to be reproduced under the combined appropriations amounting to \$4,950, but so far only 341 completed editions have been received.

After careful consideration it was deemed advisable, in the interest of good administration, to depart from the practice long existing in this Office of requiring the contractor to furnish copies of worn and defaced township plats for reproduction by photolithography, and this requirement is now omitted from contracts, and such work is being done by a draftsman of this Office.

MINERAL ENTRIES.

On July 1, 1904, there were 2,155 mineral entries pending, 934 of which had been examined and suspended. During the year ended June 30, 1905, there were 1,570 new entries received, making a total of 3,725 entries; of this number 2,385 have been approved for patenting and 65 canceled, leaving pending on June 30, 1905, only 1,275

mineral entries, of which 985 have been examined and suspended and 290 have not been examined. The contest and miscellaneous work of the Mineral Division is equally well in hand. The division is about two months in arrears.

There are pending, principally from California and Colorado, about 2,500 applications for patent for mining claims, some dating back of 1870, thus practically withdrawing from settlement or entry 62,500 acres of presumably mineral land, that being the estimated area embraced in the 2,500 pending mining applications. The condition of the current work in the Mineral Division is now such that these cases may be taken up and considered and rejected and canceled upon the records where there has been laches in making the necessary proof and payment for the land. The remedy for delay in making proof and payment in mining claims after possessory title by location lies only in a revision of the mining law, a subject now being considered by the Commission on the Public Lands.

PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS.

On July 1, 1904, there were pending in this division 18,457 entries and filings awaiting reports from special agents or action upon reports already received or hearings had under such reports. During the past year there have been received in the division 5,563 entries and filings. Of the total number 931 entries were held for cancellation or suspended on special agents' reports; 320 hearings were ordered on such reports; 1,519 entries were canceled for various reasons, and 4,104 entries were approved for patent; 8,721 entries were relieved from suspension and referred to other divisions for appropriate action, leaving 16,552 entries and filings in this division July 1, 1905.

With respect to unlawful inclosures 111 reports were received, showing an area of 363,377 acres of public land unlawfully inclosed. Through the efforts of the special agents 69 unlawful inclosures, embracing 227,180 acres of public land, have been removed, and proceedings are pending to compel the removal of the remaining cases reported.

In my last annual report attention was called to the notable decrease, both in the value and amounts, of timber unlawfully taken from the public lands, and the amount so taken is still further decreased this year, indicating a disposition on the part of the general public to comply with the law and regulations with respect to the taking of timber from public lands.

During the year 301 cases of timber trespass were reported, involving timber of the value of \$183,783.04; 40 civil suits were recommended for the recovery of damages for such trespasses; 74 propositions of settlement, involving \$20,432.94 were accepted; and the sales

of timber unlawfully cut and seized by special agents as Government property amounted to \$3,440.79.

There was turned into the public Treasury for fines imposed and judgments rendered in prosecutions for timber trespass the sum of \$3,397.82, and the amount recovered through compromises of timber trespass suits was \$25,233.42. On July 1, 1905, there were pending in the United States courts 66 civil suits for the recovery of \$1,555,803.56, representing the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully taken from the public lands, and 87 criminal prosecutions for cutting and removing such timber in violation of law.

With reference to the plan of this office of having the special agents present at the taking of final proofs when made before other officers than the registers and receivers of local land offices, the reports coming in from the special agents indicate that the practice is a good one and has resulted in very materially reducing the making of fraudulent proofs. This plan has not been put in active operation in all of the States because of lack of available special agents and the increasing amount of fieldwork, but it is hoped that during the coming year this system may be extended to all of the land districts.

In the matter of soldiers' additional homestead rights under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes, this office has now three capable special agents in the field devoting practically their entire time to the investigation of such claims. During the past year 398 of these applications have been canceled and 626 have been allowed.

SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL LAW.

Under section 2306, Revised Statutes, any officer, soldier, seaman, or marine who served for not less than ninety days in the Army or Navy of the United States during the rebellion, who had prior to June 22, 1874, the date of approval of the Revised Statutes, made a homestead entry of less than 160 acres, may enter an additional quantity of land, adjacent to his former entry or elsewhere, sufficient to make, with the previous entry, 160 acres. This right was extended by section 2307, Revised Statutes, to the widow, if unmarried; otherwise to the minor orphan children by proper guardian. If there be no widow, unmarried, and no minor orphan children, the right is held to be an asset of the soldier-entryman's estate, to be disposed of by his legal representative as other personal property. This right was formerly regarded as a personal one and not transferable, but under authority of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Webster v. Luther (163 U. S., 331) it is now held to be assignable without restriction, and residence and cultivation are not required in its exercise, either by the original beneficiary or by his assignee, whether the original entry was perfected or abandoned, and the beneficiary or his assignee is left free to select this additional land from any portion of the public domain where such entries are allowable.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, there were received 617 applications by assignees of soldiers to make entries under this law, and 398 applications have been canceled or rejected, the cancellations or rejections in probably 80 per cent thereof being by reason of fraudulent assignment or where the right did not exist.

Experience has demonstrated the necessity for a rigid inspection of these claims, as many cases have been duplicated and numerous alleged rights are being passed from hand to hand, which are in truth and in fact fraudulent. These rights, under the rules, can be presented at any local office for a tract of land, and the land thus applied for is withdrawn from other disposition until the Land Department shall in due course of business have examined the papers upon which the right is based. If upon such examination the papers are found defective or fraudulent, the applicant may substitute another right in lieu of the fraudulent one and thereby continue to withhold the land from appropriation by bona fide applicants.

Since the passage of the act of June 8, 1872, there have been 20,378 additional entries made thereunder, aggregating, approximately, 1,630,040 acres. A large number of the claims now being transferred and filed are made by administrators for the benefit of the estate of the deceased soldier, and it is believed that the purpose of the statute has been to a great extent practically effected, as the real beneficiaries at this time seem to be speculators and dealers in said claims.

A due consideration of the conditions above alluded to suggests the recommendation, hereby made, that Congress be asked to limit the time within which the rights conferred by the law referred to must be initiated, and to provide that all rights not duly initiated within the prescribed period shall thereafter be barred, invalid, and of no effect. An analogous precedent for the legislation suggested is found in the act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1099), whereby it was provided that the owners or holders of all outstanding military-land warrants, or parts of such warrants, issued or allowed by the State of Virginia, were required to present them to the Secretary of the Interior within twelve months from the passage of said act, and that all such warrants or parts of warrants not so presented and surrendered to the Secretary of the Interior should be forever barred and invalid.

It is submitted that such an act would tend to stimulate the prompt exercise of the rights conferred by the law alluded to and thus effectually secure to the real beneficiaries the bounty intended to be thereby given. The public domain is being very rapidly appropriated, and just in proportion as the lands subject to the exercise thereon of soldiers' additional rights and desirable therefor, become scarcer, will such rights become less and less valuable, and just as additional time

intervenes will the due ascertainment of such rights and the prevention of fraud in their attempted assertion become more and more difficult. The period of limitation might properly be fixed as one year from the approval of the act prescribing it; and the rights of those who, at the expiration of such period, might be incapable of asserting the same by reason of a then existing disability, might be amply protected by providing for a due assertion within a like period, say one year, from the removal of the disability. It is not conceived how the right of any one entitled under the law alluded to could be prejudiced by the act recommended, while the effect thereof would be a great advantage in the due administration of the public land laws.

FOREST RESERVES.

Since the issuance of my last annual report 26 additional forest reserves have been established under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L, 1095); the areas of 4 have been reduced, 7 have been enlarged, and 3 have been consolidated, as follows: The South Platte Forest Reserve and the Plum Creek and Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserves have been consolidated under the name of the Pikes Peak Forest Reserve. In effecting this consolidation several small areas were excluded, and some lands were added to the reserve.

There are now 83 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamation under said act of March 3, 1891, embracing 85,618,472 acres.

The total increase in the area of forest reserves since the issuance of my last annual report is 22,854,978 acres.

LANDS RELEASED FROM TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL.

As rapidly as it can be determined by examination what portions of the areas temporarily withdrawn for proposed forest reserves are not needed for forestry purposes, such lands are released from withdrawal. Since the issuance of my last annual report 5,082,297 acres were restored to the public domain and thrown open to settlement and entry. By virtue of the authority vested in the Land Department and in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, all lands of this character are thrown open to settlement as soon as restored to the public domain, but are not open to entry or selection until after notice to that effect has been published for ninety days.

CLAIMS IN FOREST RESERVES.

Since the establishment, in 1891, of the first forest reserve, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), all claims under the public-land laws to lands within forest reserves have been made the subject of special investigation and consideration by this office, and to aid in such consideration the forest officers were required to investigate and make a special report upon every claim asserted in the respective forest reserves.

Up to June 30, 1905, there were received here 4,191 special reports by forest officers upon claims in forest reserves, and these reports have aided largely in the consideration of such claims. These reports cover 3,826 claims asserted under the homestead laws, 33 claims under the timber and stone act, 106 claims under the desert-land laws, and 226 claims under the mineral laws. Of these reports, 1,507 have been utilized in passing upon claims, while 2,648, most of which relate to settlement claims upon unsurveyed lands in the reserves, remain to be considered in connection with additional entries as they shall be presented here for adjudication.

ENTRY OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

In the preliminary report by the Commission on the Public Lands, and again in the partial report of that Commission, it was recommended, with a view to having all the lands within the borders of forest reserves put to the best use, that such lands be opened to agricultural entry, under suitable restrictions and limitations prescribed by law.

A bill (H. R. 13631, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) prepared in accordance with this recommendation, was introduced in Congress on March 8, 1904, but failed of action. In view of the importance of this measure, its enactment into law is greatly desired, and I accordingly renew the recommendation made in my last annual report that this measure be enacted into law.

TRANSFER OF FOREST RESERVES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

By act of Congress approved February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1296), following the recommendation heretofore made in my annual reports, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission on the Public Lands, approved by the President, the execution of all laws affecting public lands in forest reserves, excepting such laws as affect the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, or patenting of any such lands, was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Accordingly, since February 1, 1905, the work connected with the administration of forest reserves has been done by the Department of Agriculture, and the report of such work for the past fiscal year will be made by that Department.

NATIONAL PARKS.

PROPOSED PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA.

The bill which was passed by the House of Representatives in both the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, for the protection of the region containing what is known as the Petrified Forest, in the Territory of Arizona, was reintroduced in the first session of the Fiftyeighth Congress as H. R. 2529, and was again passed by the House, with certain amendments.

In view of the well-known importance of securing efficient protection for the natural wonders of this region, I urgently renew my recommendation that this measure, which, as stated, has already been passed by the House of Representatives in three successive Congresses, be given the early approval of Congress at its next session.

PROPOSED PAJARITO CLIFF DWELLERS' NATIONAL PARK, NEW MEXICO.

In my last annual report I recommended that the bill then pending in Congress, viz, H. R. 7269, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, to establish the proposed Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' National Park, in the Territory of New Mexico, be passed when amended in accordance with the report of Mr. S. J. Holsinger, of the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, wherein Mr. Holsinger suggested slight changes in the boundaries of the national park. These changes are embodied in H. R. 7269, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session.

Since a considerable portion of this proposed national park has recently been set aside by Executive order as a reservation for the use of the Santa Clara Pueblo Indians, and the remainder of the tract is now included within the limits of the Jemez Forest Reserve (proposed), to be cared for by the Department of Agriculture, it is no longer within the province of this Office to make any recommendation regarding this proposed park.

PROPOSED MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO.

The proposition to establish the Mesa Verde National Park, in southwestern Colorado, to include a portion of the remarkable cliff dwellings and ancient ruins in that region, was pending before Congress as H. R. 15986, Fifth-eighth Congress. This measure was also introduced in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses.

On February S, 1905, this Office made favorable report upon H. R. 15986, and I desire to renew the recommendation embodied in said report and in my last annual report that this national park be established, provided the area thereof can be augmented by the acquisition of about two townships situated in the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, and adjoining on the south the area now under temporary with drawal for this proposed national park.

This additional tract, as shown by the archæological map of this region issued by the Bureau of American Ethnology, contains the principal ruins of the district, and without it there does not appear to be a sufficient number of important ruins included to justify the establishment of a national park.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS.

In my last annual report I again called attention to the great need of establishing additional national parks to protect those portions of the public lands which, for their scenic beauty, natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the public, and I referred to the difficulty and delay thus far encountered in securing the establishment of such parks.

In view of these circumstances I recommended that H. R. 13478, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, authorizing the President to establish national parks, be passed, with certain amendments, as a substitute for all other bills then pending on the subject.

I now have to state that the entire subject of the proper care and protection of all objects of scenic, historic, or scientific interest on the public domain is under consideration by this office and other bureaus specially interested in the matter, and will be made the subject of further report and recommendation to you.

The memorandum prepared by Professor Hewett concerning the historic and prehistoric ruins of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, and their preservation, which was embodied in the appendix of my last annual report, has since been published, with illustrations, in the form of a circular of this office, which is for general distribution.

FOREST LIEU SELECTIONS.

[Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36, and amendatory acts.]

All selections made under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), and amendatory acts, received in this office prior to March 1, 1905, have been considered where not suspended for cause. Under the rules governing the disposition of such cases patents can not issue until four months have elapsed from the date the applications therein were filed in the local land office. Therefore, this class of work was brought to date at the close of this fiscal year.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264), repealed the acts of June 4, 1897. June 6, 1900, and March 3, 1901, in so far as they provide for the relinquishment, etc., of land situated within forest reserves and the selections of other lands in lieu thereof, but provides:

The validity of contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of this act shall not be impaired, * * * and if, for any reason not the fault of the party making the same, any pending selection is held invalid, another selection for like quantity of land may be made in lieu thereof.

In a circular issued May 16, 1905, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, construing the above-cited act of March 3, 1905, it was declared:

In providing that "the validity of contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of this act shall not be impaired," Congress referred to,

recognized, and authorized the consummation of certain agreements entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and the owners of certain odd-numbered sections of land in the San Francisco Mountains and Grand Canvon forest reserves in Arizona, and the owners of certain lands not theretofore reserved but included by the President's proclamation of December 22, 1903, within the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve in California. Under this provision selections are still authorized to be made in satisfaction of tracts relinquished or to be relinquished, as follows: First, of odd-numbered sections within the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, relinquished or to be relinquished to the United States, either by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company, William F. Baker, or Edward B. Perrin; second, of odd-numbered sections within the Grand Canvon Forest Reserve, Arizona, relinquished or to be relinquished to the United States by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company; and third, lands of both even and odd numbered sections within the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, California, as defined by the President's proclamation of December 22, 1903, but which were not included within the former Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve, nor within the former Santa Ynez Forest Reserve, and relinquished or to be relinquished to the United States by either the Santa Barbara Water Company or Jed L. Washburn. Upon the presentation of such relinquishments, with applications to select lands in lieu thereof, in accordance with instructions of July 7, 1902 (31 L. D., 372), you will accept same if otherwise unobjectionable.

The acreage of the class of lands represented by selections now pending, which, upon the cancellation thereof, the lands assigned as bases therefor may become available in making other selections, is very small, as the right is restricted to cases wherein the selection is held invalid "for any reason not the fault of the party making the same." The area remaining unrelinquished to the United States of lands owned by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company within the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, Arizona, is so small that it may be disregarded in this report. It is estimated, however, that on June 30, 1905, there were available as selection bases 221,116.17 acres situated within the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, and 7,929.64 acres located in the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve (Rancho Los Prietos y Najalayegua), California.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

January 21, 1905, the determination of all questions affecting the legality of military bounty land warrants, the regularity of the assignments thereof, and the disposition of locations thereunder, including all suspended locations, were transferred to the Forestry Division, where the cases have been docketed, jacketed, and arranged with reference to the acts under which the warrants were issued and the acreage thereof.

It has been found that many cases have stood suspended for more than fifty years and patents withheld frequently because of some technical objection to the assignment of the warrants. The policy now adopted is to pass such cases to patent in the absence of caveat or protest on the theory that if actual fraud had been perpetrated it would have been discovered before this time; moreover, that the great lapse of time should, in the absence of other objections, cure or waive purely formal defects.

The issuance of patents in the cases above mentioned closes ancient controversies, enables the warrantees and their assignees to secure legal bases for their titles to the lands and defeats the scheme which appears to have been developed within the last few years by certain scrip dealers, wherein they obtain possession of warrants in old suspended cases by securing from the record holders of the land assignments thereof, substituting cash at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre for the lands, and withdrawing the warrants from the files of this office subsequent to such substitutions, and thereafter establish purported titles in themselves through court decrees or otherwise to such warrants and either sell the warrants at an enormous profit or else relocate them on lands greatly exceeding in value the price received by the Government for those originally located, thus securing in the name of the original warrantee or his assignee, by the payment of the minimum price for one tract, double the amount of land called for in the satisfaction of the warrant.

SECOND PARTIAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the Commission on the Public Lands continued its investigation into the condition, operation, and effect of the present public-land laws, and made a second partial report to the President, which was submitted by him to Congress, February 13, 1905. A copy of this report is herewith submitted:

Sir: This Commission, appointed October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands, submitted to you a partial report, dated March 7, 1904, which was printed as Senate Document No. 188, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session. In this report reference was made to the magnitude of the problems and to the fact that it was not then practicable to reach definite conclusions on a number of the more intricate questions.

Since the time of making this first report many meetings of the Commission have been held and special topics have been assigned to experts for their detailed investigation. The members of the Commission have individually and collectively studied many of the subjects assigned to it. During the year 1904 each member spent much time upon the public lands, making personal inquiries into existing conditions and discussing public-land questions with public men and citizens generally.

The Commission now respectfully submits to you a further partial report.

There is in preparation an appendix containing special reports prepared for the Commission, upon which, in part, the conclusions here presented are based. The Commission desires to express to you its high appreciation of the valuable assistance and support it has received from officers of the General Land Office, the United States Geological Survey (especially the reclamation service), and the bureaus of Plant Industry and Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

PROBLEMS PRESENTED.

The total area of the public lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 1,441,436,160 acres, of which 473,836,402 acres still remained on June 30, 1904. The latter figure, of nearly half a billion acres, while but a third of the original area, is still enormous. Even to see typical examples of these lands in each of the States or larger political divisions would require months of arduous travel. To obtain a full comprehension of all the physical conditions would require years of research. This fact is emphasized because it appears in the general discussion of public-land questions by hundreds or thousands of individuals that as a rule each man sees only certain phases of a group of problems and from his own view point brings argument to bear for or against any one conclusion. Specific cases are cited to show that certain land laws should be repealed or revised, or should be allowed to remain, and instances are given of the beneficial results of such action.

A correct decision must be based not upon individual cases, but upon the broadest attainable knowledge of prevailing tendencies and results. In a hundred cases it may be possible to find 10 excellent illustrations of the beneficial workings of a law, and yet the remaining 90 cases show without doubt that the law on the whole is not good. It is only when large groups of facts are comprehended and analyzed that the real conditions appear.

ANTIQUATED LAND LAWS.

In our preceding report reference was made to the fact that the present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands. Most of these laws and the departmental practices which have grown up under them were framed to suit the lands of the humid region. It is evident that the decisions often contemplate conditions such as prevail in the Mississippi Valley and Middle West. Judging cases by arbitrary rules of evidence and considering only such facts as may be presented under these rules, there is much elementary and essential knowledge of which cognizance can not be taken.

The changes we recommend in the land laws are required not only because some of the present laws are wholly unsuited to existing conditions, but also in part occause some of these laws as originally drawn contemplated certain conditions or practices which have been gradually modified by various rulings or decisions. In short, the precedents established and which now have practically the force of law have so completely modified the apparent object of the original statute that the statute and the prevailing conditions appear to be wholly unconnected. The effect of laws passed to promote settlement is now not infrequently to prevent or retard it.

LAND CLASSIFICATIONS.

The agricultural possibilities of the remaining public lands are as yet almost unknown. Lands which a generation or even a decade ago were supposed to be valueless are now producing large crops, either with or without irrigation. This has been brought about in part by the introduction of new grains and other plants and new methods of farming and in part by denser population and improved systems of transportation. It is obvious that the first essential for putting the remaining public lands to their best use is to ascertain what that best use is by a preliminary study and classification of them, and to determine their probable future development by agriculture.

Until it can be definitely ascertained that any given area of the public lands is and in all probability forever will remain unsuited to agricultural development, the title to that land should remain in the General Government in trust for the future settler.

For example: The passage of the reclamation act (June 17, 1902) made certain the disposition to actual settlers of large areas of land which up to that time had been considered as valueless. Other areas, which are too high and barren to have notable

value even for grazing, are now known to have importance in the future development of the country through their capacity to produce forest growth. The making of wells will give an added value to vast tracts of range lands for which the water supply is now scanty. In short, because of possible development, through irrigation, through the introduction of new plants and new methods of farming, through forest preservation, and grazing control, the remaining public lands have an importance hitherto but dimly foreseen.

In view of these facts it is of the first importance to save the remaining public domain for actual home builders to the utmost limit of future possibilities, and not to mortgage the future by any disposition of the public lands under which home making will not keep step with disposal. To that end your Commission recommends (see p. 12) a method of range control under which present resources may be used to the full without endangering future settlement.

After the agricultural possibilities of the public lands have been ascertained with reasonable certainty, provision should be made for dividing them into areas sufficiently large to support a family, and no larger, and to permit settlement on such areas. It is obvious that any attempt to accomplish this end without a careful classification of the public lands must necessarily fail. Attempts of this kind are being made from time to time, and legislation of this character is now pending, modeled on the Nebraska 640-acre homestead law, which was passed as an experiment to meet a certain restricted local condition. This act (33 Stat., 547) permits the entry of 640-acre homesteads in the sand-hill region of that State. Whether in practice the operation of this law will result in putting any considerable number of settlers on the land is not yet determined.

Your Commission is of opinion, after careful consideration, that general provisions of this kind should not be extended until after thorough study of the public lands has been made in each particular case, because to do so controverts the fundamental principle of saving the public lands for the home maker. Each locality should be dealt with on its own merits. Even if it should ultimately appear that this law has worked beneficially in Nebraska, it would by no means follow that such a law might be safely applied to other regions different in topography, soil, and climate. No arbitrary rule should be followed, but in each case the area of the homestead should be determined by the acreage which may be necessary to support a family upon the land, either by agriculture or by grazing if agriculture is impracticable. Until such acreage is determined for each locality, any new general law providing a method of obtaining title to the public lands would, in the opinion of your Commission, be decidedly unsafe.

LIEU LANDS.

Careful study has been given by your Commission to the subject of forest-reserve lieu-land selections. These selections have given rise to great scandal, and have led to the acquisition by speculators of much valuable timber and agricultural land and its consolidation into large holdings. Furthermore, the money loss to the Government and the people from the selection of valuable lands in lieu of worthless areas has been very great. There has been no commensurate return in the way of increased settlement and business activity. Public opinion concerning lieu-land selections, by railroads in particular, has reached an acute stage. The situation is in urgent need of a remedy, and your Commission recommends the repeal of the laws providing for lieu-land selections.

A partial remedy by Executive action has already been applied by carefully locating the boundaries of new forest reserves, and thus limiting licu-land selections to comparatively insignificant areas. The last annual message to Congress declares definitely that—

The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1897, of base

or exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areacovered by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners, or others the Gov ernment lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent past, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called scrip.

There are now lands in private ownership within existing forest reserves, and similar lands must to a limited extent be included in new reserves. Therefore, a method is required by which the Government may obtain control of nonagricultural holdings within the boundaries of these reserves. Your Commission recommends the following flexible plan: Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, when the public interest so demands, the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized, in his discretion, to accept the relinquishment to the United States of any tract of land within a forest reserve covered by an unperfected bona fide claim lawfully initiated or by a patent, and to grant to the owner in lieu thereof a tract of unappropriated, vacant, surveyed, nonmineral public land in the same State or Territory and of approximately equal area and value as determined by an examination, report, and specific description by public surveys of both tracts, to be made on the ground by officials of the Government. When exchange under these conditions can not be effected, lands privately owned within forest reserves should be paid for in cases where the public interest requires that such lands should pass into public ownership. The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to take the necessary proceedings as rapidly as the necessary funds are provided.

TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

The recommendations made for the repeal of the timber and stone act in the previous report are renewed and emphasized. Additional facts showing the destructive effect of this law have strengthened the belief of your Commission that on the whole its operation is decidedly harmful. This law has been made the vehicle for innumerable frauds, and the Government has lost and is still losing yearly vast sums of money through the sale of valuable timber lands to speculators, and hence indirectly to large corporations, at a price far below their actual value. From the passage of the act, June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1904, 55,372 claims for 7,596,078 acres of timber land were patented under its provisions, and on last date 7,644 claims for 1,108,380 acres were pending. Many transfers of land patented under this law are made immediately upon completion of title, often on the same day, to individuals and companies. In this way a monopoly of the timber supplies of the public-land States is being created by systematic collusion. Under the existing rules and practices of the courts it is difficult to prove this collusion, except in cases of open fraud, and it is therefore practically impossible to secure conviction. Furthermore, under bona fide compliance with the actual provisions of the law, the effect is almost equally bad. The law itself is seriously defective.

It has been urged in behalf of this act that it enables poor men to enjoy the bounty of the Government by obtaining tracts of timber which they can afterwards sell with advantage. A careful study seems to show, on the contrary, that the original entrymen rarely realize more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and completing the transfer. The corporations which ultimately secure title usually absorb by far the greater part of the profit.

In addition to the direct loss to the Government from the sale of the lands far below their real value, timber lands which should have been preserved for the use of the people are withdrawn from such use, and the development of the country is retarded until the corporations which own the timber see fit to cut it. The bona fide settler who comes into a country, the timber resources of which have thus been absorbed, may be very seriously hampered by his inability to secure timber except from a foreign corporation. All of the timber land has often passed beyond his reach, and the

development of his farm may be retarded and his expenses greatly increased because he can no longer obtain the necessary supplies of fuel, rails, posts, and lumber.

As in the case of other laws, instances of the beneficial operation of this act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed.

SALE OF TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Necessity for the enactment of a law authorizing the sale of timber on nonreserve public land is becoming more evident, and the recommendations made in the preceding report of this Commission are reiterated. For the best use of the public lands it is absolutely essential to hold public timber for sale when needed and in quantities necessitated by the continuous growth of prevailing industries. Provision should also be made for a limited free-use right by miners and actual settlers.

COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

In the preceding report a statement was made that our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause of the homestead law were still in progress. We were not at that time prepared to recommend its repeal. Investigations carried on during the past year have convinced us that prompt action should be taken in this direction, and that, in the interest of settlement, the commutation clause should be greatly modified.

A careful examination of the districts where the commutation clause is put to the most use shows that there has been a rapid increase of the use of this expedient for passing public lands into the hands of corporations or large landowners. The object of the homestead law was primarily to give to each citizen, the head of a family, an amount of land up to 160 acres, agricultural in character, so that homes would be created in the wilderness. The commutation clause, added at a later date, was undoubtedly intended to assist the honest settler, but like many other well-intended acts its original intent has been gradually perverted until now it is apparent that a great part of all commuted homesteads remain uninhabited. In other words, under the commutation clause the number of patents furnishes no index to the number of new homes.

To prove this statement it is only necessary to drive through a country where the commutation clause has been largely applied. Field after field is passed without a sign of permanent habitation or improvement other than fences. The homestead shanties of the commuters may be seen in various degrees of dilapidation, but they show no evidence of genuine occupation. They have never been in any sense homes.

Investigations have been carried on where the commuted homesteads are notable in number. The records of some of the counties examined show that 90 per cent of the commuted homesteads were transferred within three months after acquisition of title, and evidence was obtained to show that two-thirds of the commuters immediately left the State. In many instances foreigners, particularly citizens of Canada, came into this country, declared their intention of becoming citizens, took up homesteads, commuted, sold them, and returned to their native land.

The reasons given for adhering to the commutation clause are diverse, and many of them are cogent when applied to individual cases. It is said, for example, that the commuter desires to raise money for use in improving his place. This is often true, but in the majority of cases the records show that the commuter immediately leaves the vicinity. The frequency of loans is traceable in many places directly to the activity of agents of loan companies, who are often United States commissioners also, eager first to induce settlement and then to make these loans on account of the double commission received. Later they secure the business which accrues to them through the foreclosure and transfer of the property. The true working of the

commutation clause does not appear until after foreclosure upon the maturity of the loans.

One significant fact brought out by the investigation is that a large portion of the commuters are women, who never establish a permanent residence and who are employed temporarily in the towns as school teachers or in domestic service, or who are living with their parents. The great majority of these commuters sell immediately upon receiving title, the business being transacted through some agent who represents his client in all dealings and prepares all papers.

The commutation clause, if it is to be retained to cover special cases, should be effective only after not less than three years' actual—not constructive—living at home on the land. Under present practice, the commutation period being fourteen months, six months of this time is generally taken to establish residence, so that only eight months remain. This time is usually arranged to include the summer, so that the shack built need not be habitable in severe winter weather, and the residence on the land may consist merely in a summer outing. Obviously it is essential that residence should be far more strictly defined. It is probable that lax interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the law regarding residence is responsible for more fraud under the homestead act than all other causes combined.

It may be urged that the frauds which have taken place under the operations of the commutation clause are due largely to lax administration. The fact is that the precedents established by decisions rendered on special cases have so far weakened the powers of administration that additional legislation is necessary.

DESERT-LAND LAW.

In the preceding report the opinion was expressed that the desert-land law should, for the present, at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. It was believed that, with the experience of the past for guidance, it would be possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions could be complied with. More careful analysis, however, of the operations of this act and of the practices which have grown up has led your Commission strongly to the conclusion that this law should be modified in essential particulars.

Your Commission recommended last year the repeal of the assignment clause. This provision has been made the convenient vehicle for evading the spirit of the law and for facilitating the acquisition of lands in large holdings. The law limits the amount which one person or association of persons may hold, by assignment or otherwise, prior to patent to 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. The most common form of attempted evasion of this requirement is for two or three individuals to form themselves into a corporation, each individual member of the corporation securing, by entry or assignment, 320 acres of such lands and the corporation as such 320 acres. These same individuals then form another corporation under an entirely different name and procure an assignment of another 320 acres, and this process is continued indefinitely.

The General Land Office has within the past year endeavored to put a stop to this practice by holding that a corporation or association of persons is not qualified to receive a desert-land entry by assignment where its individual members, either singly or in the aggregate, are holding 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. This ruling, if enforced, will tend to lessen the evils resulting from large holdings prior to patent, but it is not deemed possible to secure adequate control of this question unless the law prohibits assignments of desert-land entries. By repealing that provision of the law and requiring the claimant to show that he has made the entry for his own use and benefit and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation and that he has made no agreement by which the title shall inure to any other person or corporation the evils incident to large holdings of such lands under the sanction of law will be materially lessened,

It is a striking fact that these large holdings of desert land are not reclaimed and devoted to their best use. Three hundred and twenty acres of irrigable land is entirely too much for economical handling by one person. On the other hand, inspection shows that in the same locality and under the same climatic conditions the homestead entries, where not commuted, are reclaimed and utilized.

The desert-land act as it stands upon the statute books appears to have many features which commend it, but, as before stated, the practices governing it have largely nullified its good features, and the resulting evils can not be fully overcome without legislation.

The area of the desert entry should be cut down from 320 acres to not exceeding 160 acres, and discretion should be given to the Secretary of the Interior to cut it down still further where it is apparent that intensive cultivation is practicable. A farm of 320 acres, if irrigated, is entirely too large for a single family, and its possession simply prevents other settlers from coming into the country. Furthermore, it makes land monopoly easy and induces speculation.

Actual living at home on the land for not less than two years should be required before patent. Your Commission can not understand why any settler should be given both a homestead and a desert entry, either of which without the other should suffice, under the law, to furnish him a home. The desert-land law should be a means of settlement, and actual bona fide residence should be rigidly required.

The actual production of a valuable crop should be required on not less than one-fourth of the area of the entry. At present, as a rule, the greater part of the desert entries are never actually watered. Hundreds of desert entries were examined by members of the Commission in the last year, and the great majority of them were found to be uninhabited, unirrigated, uncultivated, and with no improvements other than a fence. This applies both to desert entries upon which final proof is now being offered and to other entries to which title has been given.

It is a fact that a very small proportion of the land disposed of under the terms of the law has actually been reclaimed and irrigated, and scrutiny of many hundreds of desert entries now passing to final proof shows that in the majority of cases these lands are not actually utilized, but are being held for speculative purposes. Owing to several causes, among which are the laxity of some of the State laws governing appropriation of water for irrigation purposes, and the insufficiency of the water supply, considerable difficulty has been encountered in administering that provision of the desert-land laws which requires a claimant to have a permanent water right based on prior appropriation. Very often the waters of a stream are exhausted by other appropriators before the time when the claimant goes through the form of posting notices, recording his claim, and complying with other essentials of the State law. Notwithstanding this, he furnishes the testimony of two witnesses that the water thus appropriated has been used in reclaiming his land, and that the supply is adequate for that purpose. While this showing on its face indicates a compliance with law, the fact remains that the water supply, if any at all, is not sufficient to permanently reclaim the land.

The ownership of stock in a projected irrigation ditch which does not exist in fact, or the ownership of a pump temporarily installed, has often been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the possession of water. Many alleged irrigation ditches or reservoirs are familiar to members of the Commission which are utterly inadequate to irrigate a square rod, and upon the strength of such works patent has frequently issued to 320 acres of land.

Frauds committed through conventional forms of perjury, and through lack of proper verification of the facts as to the reclamation of the land, justify the taking of immediate and radical steps in the revision of the law. The law should absolutely require an actual adequate water supply, and the limits as to quantity should be defined.

In short, the law should render impossible the continuance of the practices by which desert lands without water, without cultivation, and without crops are passed into the possession of claimants.

GRAZING LANDS.

The great bulk of the vacant public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation under the present known conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always must be, of chief value for grazing. There are, it is estimated, more than 300,000,000 acres of public grazing land, an area approximately equal to one-fifth the extent of the United States proper. The exact limits can not be set, for with seasonal changes large areas of land which afford good grazing one year are almost desert in another. There are also vast tracts of wooded or timbered land in which grazing has much importance, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent is so vast, and the commercial interests involved so great, as to demand in the highest degree the wise and conservative handling of these vast resources.

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands are being used in the best way possible for the continued development of the country, or whether they are being abused under a system which is detrimental to such development, and by which the only present value of the land is being rapidly destroyed.

At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open commons, free to all citizens; but as a matter of fact a large proportion have been parceled out by more or less definite compacts or agreements among the various interests. These tacit agreements are continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlemen are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's domain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate. Violence and homicide frequently follow, after which new adjustments are made and matters quiet down for a time. There are localities where the people are utilizing to their own satisfaction the open range, and their demand is to be let alone, so that they may parcel out among themselves the use of the lands; but an agreement made to-day may be broken to-morrow by changing conditions of shifting interests.

The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted, naturally and inevitably, in overgrazing and the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory. Lands useful for grazing are losing their only capacity for productiveness, as, of course, they must when no legal control is exercised.

It is not yet too late to restore the value of many of the open ranges. Lands apparently denuded of vegetation have improved in condition and productiveness upon coming under any system of control which affords a means of preventing overstocking and of applying intelligent management to the land. On some large tracts the valuable forage plants have been utterly extirpated, and it is impracticable even to reseed them. On other tracts it will be possible by careful management for the remaining native plants to recover their vigor and to distribute seeds, which will eventually restore much of the former herbage. Prompt and effective action must be taken, however, if the value of very much of the remaining public domain is not to be totally lost.

The conclusions as to grazing reached by your Commission were based:

First. Upon the results of long acquaintance with grazing problems in the public-land States on the part of each member of your Commission.

Second. Upon the results of careful examinations made for the Commission of the grazing systems of the State of Texas, the State of Wyoming, the Union and Northern Pacific railroads, and of the Indian Office in the case of permits to stockmen for the use of Indian lands suitable for grazing, and of the grazing conditions throughout the West. A map has been prepared showing the general location and area of the summer, winter, and year-long ranges, and the sections which are largely dependent upon a temporary water supply for their utilization in grazing, and those where there has been extensive development by wells and windmills. We believe that this map will be found exceedingly valuable and interesting in the consideration of all grazing problems, and it is therefore submitted in the appendix.

Third. Upon the results of a meeting called to confer with the Commission by the National Live Stock Association in Denver early in August, 1904, which was attended by the Secretary of Agriculture and by representative stockmen from all the grazingland States and Territories. The opinion of the stockmen present was almost unanimous in favor of some action on the part of the Government which would give the range user some right of control by which the range can be kept from destruction by overcrowding and the controversies over range rights can be satisfactorily eliminated, the only question being as to the most satisfactory method by which such right may be obtained.

Fourth. Upon 1,400 answers received to a circular letter addressed to stockmen throughout the West. These answers show that under the present system the pasturing value of the ranges has deteriorated and the carrying capacity of the lands has greatly diminished; that the present condition of affairs is unsatisfactory; that the adoption of a new system of management would insure a better and more permanent use of the grazing lands; that a certain improvement in range conditions has already been brought about by range control on the forest reserves, and that the great bulk of the western stockmen are definitely in favor of Government control of the open range.

Fifth. Upon facts presented at many public meetings held throughout the West and upon innumerable suggestions which have been received and considered.

Your Commission concurs in the opinion of the stockmen that some form of Government control is necessary at once, but is opposed to the immediate application of any definite plan to all of the grazing lands alike, regardless of local conditions or actual grazing value. The following plan is intended to bring about the gradual application to each locality of a form of control specifically suited to that locality, whether it may be applicable to any other locality or not. Your Commission recommends that suitable authority be given to the President to set aside, by proclamation, certain grazing districts or reserves. To the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose Department is found the special acquaintance with range conditions and live-stock questions which is absolutely necessary for the wise solution of these problems, authority should be given to classify and appraise the grazing value of these lands, to appoint such officers as the care of each grazing district may require, to charge and collect a moderate fee for grazing permits, and to make and apply definite and appropriate regulations to each grazing district. These regulations should be framed and applied with special reference to bringing about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers. All land covered by any permit so given should continue to be subject to entry under reasonable regulations notwithstanding such permit.

MINING LAWS.

Your Commission has not yet found it possible to take up the extremely important subject of the revision of the mining laws with the thoroughness which it deserves. From the evidence already submitted it is obvious that important changes are necessary, both in the United States and in Alaska. The Commission hopes to treat this matter more at length in a subsequent report.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

Year after year the question of rights of way across the public lands and reservations has been called to the attention of the Congress in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The laws on this subject are numerous and apparently often incongruous. Rights of way are granted contingent upon the execution of work within a definite time, but decisions and practices are now in force under which it has become almost impossible to divest the public lands of the incubus of these rights, granted conditionally in the first place, but still in existence, although the conditions were not fulfilled.

Rights such as these are very numerous. They lie dormant until actual development has begun to take place, either under the reclamation act or otherwise; then they appear in enormous numbers to the very serious hindrance of new enterprises. Your Commission is engaged on a study of this subject and will report hereafter upon it.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

Attention is called again to the recommendation of your Commission in its previous report (hereto attached) that entry of agricultural lands included in forest reserves be permitted under surveys by metes and bounds, and special emphasis is directed to the recommendation, which is here renewed, that in such cases actual residence at home on the land be rigidly required and that no commutation be allowed.

LARGE AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

Detailed study of the practical operation of the present land laws, particularly of the desert-land act and the commutation clause of the homestead act, shows that their tendency far too often is to bring about land monopoly rather than to multiply small holdings by actual settlers. The land laws, decisions, and practices have become so complicated that the settler is at a marked disadvantage in comparison with the shrewd business man who aims to acquire large properties. Not infrequently their effect is to put a premium on perjury and dishonest methods in the acquisition of land. It is apparent, in consequence, that in very many localities, and perhaps in general, a larger proportion of the public land is passing into the hands of speculators and corporations than into those of actual settlers who are making homes.

This is not due to the character of the land. In all parts of the United States known to your Commission where such large holdings are being acquired the genuine homesteader is prospering alongside of them under precisely the same conditions. Wherever the laws have been so enforced as to give the settler a reasonable chance he has settled, prospered, built up the country, and brought about more complete development and larger prosperity than where land monopoly flourishes. Nearly everywhere the large landowner has succeeded in monopolizing the best tracts, whether of timber or agricultural land. There has been some outcry against this condition. Yet the lack of greater protest is significant. It is to be explained by the energy, shrewdness, and influence of the men to whom the continuation of the present condition is desirable.

Your Commission has had inquiries made as to how a number of estates, selected haphazard, have been acquired. Almost without exception collusion or evasion of the letter and spirit of the land laws was involved. It is not necessarily to be inferred that the present owners of these estates were dishonest, but the fact remains that their holdings were acquired or consolidated by practices which can not be defended.

The disastrous effect of this system upon the well-being of the nation as a whole requires little comment. Under the present conditions, speaking broadly, the large estate usually remains in a low condition of cultivation, whereas under actual settle-

ment by individual home makers the same land would have supported many families in comfort and would have yielded far greater returns. Agriculture is a pursuit of which it may be asserted absolutely that it rarely reaches its best development under any concentrated form of ownership.

There exists and is spreading in the West a tenant or hired-labor system which not only represents a relatively low industrial development, but whose further extension carries with it a most serious threat. Politically, socially, and economically this system is indefensible. Had the land laws been effective and effectually enforced its growth would have been impossible.

It is often asserted in defense of large holdings that, through the operation of enlightened selfishness, the land so held will eventually be put to its best use. Whatever theoretical considerations may support this statement, in practice it is almost universally untrue. Hired labor on the farm can not compete with the man who owns and works his land, and if it could the owners of large tracts rarely have the capital to develop them effectively.

Although there is a tendency to subdivide large holdings in the long run, yet the desire for such holdings is so strong and the belief in their rapid increase in value so controlling and so widespread that the speculative motive governs, and men go to extremes before they will subdivide lands which they themselves are not able to utilize.

The fundamental fact that characterizes the present situation is this: That the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS. F. H. NEWELL. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

New legislation on several subjects appears to be needed and will hereafter be made the subject of further reports and recommendations, but it is believed well to call attention to some of the more prominent subjects which now need consideration.

There is at present no statute specifically prescribing a punishment for persons who fraudulently obtain, or attempt to obtain, title to public lands. It is often difficult to secure proof necessary to establish the existence of a conspiracy, and it is believed that statutes should be enacted for the punishment of any person who either secures or attempts to secure title to public lands by the presentation of false affidavits and proofs, either for himself or for others, and a statute is particularly needed which will punish persons who either induce or attempt to induce others to fraudulently obtain title in their interests.

Section 183, Revised Statutes, provides that "any officer or clerk of any of the Departments" lawfully detailed to investigate frauds against the Government, or irregularity or misconduct of its officers, shall be authorized to administer oaths; but there is no statute which specifically authorizes special agents or inspectors of this office to do so. The power of a special agent to administer an oath under that section has been questioned, and it is believed that a statute should be enacted which would specifically confer that power upon agents and inspectors.

Sections 184, 185, and 186, Revised Statutes, and the act of July 25, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 175), provide a method by which persons having knowledge affecting any claim against the Government, or any pension, may be compelled to disclose that knowledge to officers and employees charged with the duty of investigating such claims and pensions. But there is no statute which makes similar provisions in aid of the detection of fraudulent entries.

It not infrequently happens that investigations into the character of fraudulent entries are defeated by the unwillingness of persons having knowledge of pertinent facts; and persons charged with the duty of making investigations of this character are often at the mercy of unwilling witnesses, and it often occurs that the institution of prosecution against defendants and suits to set aside patents must necessarily be instituted without a definite knowledge of the testimony which the witnesses will give at the trial. To this fact is due the failure of the Government to sustain many prosecutions and suits instituted by it, failures which result in large expenditures of time and money on behalf of the Government. It is therefore believed that a provision similar to those of the laws above referred to, should be extended to the representatives of this office charged with the duty of making investigations.

Section 5392, Revised Statutes, provides that every person falsely swearing under any oath administered "in any case in which the laws of the United States authorize an oath to be administered" shall be guilty of perjury. In the execution of the public land laws, it is imperatively necessary that certain facts be established by oaths which are not specifically required by the laws of the United States, but are required by departmental regulations or orders, oaths essentially necessary in disposing of the public lands. It has been repeatedly held that a charge of perjury can not be based upon an affidavit required only by departmental regulations. Section 5292 should therefore be accordingly amended.

Section 5481, Revised Statutes, provides for the punishment of "every officer of the United States" who shall be guilty of extortion, but it was held in United States v. Schlierholz (133 Fed., 333), and again in a like case (137 Fed. 616), that a special agent of this Office was not such an "officer" as could be punished for that offense. Again, section 5491, Revised Statutes, provides a punishment for "every officer or agent of the United States" guilty of embezzlement; but it was also held in the case of the United States v. Schlierholz, Case No. 5107, district court, eastern division, eastern district of Missouri (unreported), that a special agent could not be punished under that statute. Further legislation enlarging the scope of these sections, therefore, seems to be necessary.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Under the act of January 31, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 790), which authorizes the compulsory attendance of witnesses in matters requiring hearings before registers and receivers, as construed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, witnesses are not entitled to receive compensation for travel outside of the county in which they are subpœnaed. The act also seems to limit the compulsory process to hearings had within the county where the witness is served, and these facts necessitate the taking of testimony in many cases at several different places, thus causing much embarrassment to the parties to contests and to the Government.

It is believed that this law should be so modified as to compel the same attendance of witnesses now required in the district courts of the United States. (See sec. 876, Revised Statutes.)

LAND LEGISLATION FOR THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

Attention is called to the needs of the natives of Alaska.

The treaty of March 30, 1867 (15 Stat. L., 542), by which Russia ceded Alaska to the United States, declared the political status of all of the inhabitants of that district, except that of the "uncivilized native tribes," and stipulated that they should be "subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt." As yet no laws affecting them have been enacted, except such as extend school privileges, authorize reservations of landing places for their canoes, protect them in the possession of lands occupied by them, regulate their taking of game, fish and seals, and prohibit their purchase of liquors, firearms, and ammunition.

From the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Territories, January 12, 1904, No. 282, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session; report of Lieut. G. T. Emmons, Senate Document No. 106, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session; the report by Mr. James W. Witten, of this Office, 1904, as well as from the annual reports of the governors of Alaska, it amply appears that many of these natives compare very favorably with the Indians of the United States, and being perhaps more lawabiding, docile, frugal, and industrious, they seem to be entitled to equal recognition under our public-land laws. In view, however, of the fact that no one but citizens and Indians can exercise the privileges conferred by these laws, their provisions have been denied to the natives of Alaska, since it has been declared by your Department and the courts that they are neither "Indians," "citizens," nor "aliens" entitled to become citizens. (See Sah Quah's case, 31 Fed., 327; John Brady's case, 19 L. D., 323; Waters v. Campbell, 4 Sawyer, 121; 16 Opinion Attorney-General, 147, and Kie v. United States, 27 Fed., 355.)

For more than twenty years the Indians of the United States have been accorded the privilege of acquiring title to lands for their individual use, and to this fact perhaps more than to any other is due the disruption of their tribal relations and their present state of civilization, and it is believed that this experiment amply justifies the extending of equal rights to the natives of Alaska, who are certainly equal if not superior in every sense of the word to the American Indian. Although our Government has been charged with the guardianship of these people, it has done but little for their betterment since they came under its control, nearly thirty years ago, in the way of legislation. The history of the natives of southeastern Alaska, and especially that of the Metlakahtlans (detailed in Mr. Witten's report), demonstrate that they are susceptible to a high degree of civilization, and it is believed that with proper encouragement they will finally become useful factors in the development of the resources of Alaska, inured as they are to its climate and conditions, and I feel fully warranted in stating that the time has arrived when the benefits of the public-land laws should be extended to them.

Section 8, act of May 17, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 26), provided that the Indians and others in Alaska should not be disturbed in the possession of any lands actually in their occupation or then claimed by them, "but the terms under which such persons may acquire title to such lands is reserved for future legislation." Subsequent statutes have contained provisions protecting their possessory rights, but no provision has as yet been made by which they can obtain title to their lands, except under the town-site laws, which were, by construction of your Department, extended to them. (See 12 L. D., 595; 28 L. D., 427.)

It appears that some of these Indians are engaged in mercantile and industrial pursuits, and have invested comparatively large amounts of money in sawmills and other enterprises, notwithstanding the fact that there is no law under which they can obtain title to the lands occupied by them for such purposes.

Although Congress has given them the exclusive possession of lands occupied by them, that right can be enforced only through civil action instituted by them in courts, but owing to their timidity, their lack of understanding of our court procedure, and often to their great distance from the places at which courts sit, as well as their poverty, this right amounts to but little to them and, in my judgment, it would be well to enact a statute making trespass upon their possessions a penal offense, punishable by a fine, and also making it the duty of all officers to see that this statute is enforced.

RECOMMENDATION THAT THE OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF PUBLC MONEYS FOR UNITED STATES

LAND OFFICES SHOULD BE ABOLISHED AND A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY SAVED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The office of receiver of public moneys was created by the act of May 10, 1800 (2 Stat. L., 73), whereby four land offices were established, each to be under the direction of an officer to be called a register of the land office. Certain lands were, by the terms of the

act, to be sold, and all the payments therefor were to be made either to the Treasurer of the United States or to such person or officer as should be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, receiver of public moneys.

By that act the duties of receivers were, generally speaking, to receive and receipt for moneys paid for the purchase of lands and duly pay over and account for the same. Subsequently, as other land offices were created, the several acts establishing the same made the same provisions for the appointment of a register and receiver at each, and this is a requirement of the law as it now stands. (See R. S., sec. 2234.)

The apparent object in appointing receivers was, perhaps, mainly for the convenience of purchasers of public lands, who were thereby relieved of the necessity of making payments directly to the Treasurer of the United States, and given an officer to whom, and a place where, payments in purchase of lands might be made with a minimum of inconvenience. In those days the transmission of money from the frontier to the Treasury was attended with much trouble, cost, and danger of loss.

The duty of the register, as his name implies, was largely that of a recording officer.

Under the act referred to neither the register nor receiver was clothed with any judicial function, nor were they required to act jointly in any particular. The judicial or quasi-judicial function appears to have been first conferred by the act of March 3, 1819, which provided that the register and receiver would hear testimony relative to mistakes and report the same with their opinion to the Treasurer of the United States.

By the act of May 24, 1824 (4 Stat. L., 31), the register and receiver, or either of them, might administer an oath.

By the act of May 29, 1830 (4 Stat. L., 420), proof of settlement and improvements should be made to the satisfaction of the register and receiver.

By the act of June 1, 1840 (5 Stat. L., 382), a preemptor was required to make satisfactory proof of his or her residence before the register and receiver.

By the act of September 4, 1841 (5 Stat. L., 456), questions as to the rights of preemption, arising between different settlers, were to be settled by the register and receiver, subject to appeal and revision by the Secretary of the Treasury, which appellate jurisdiction was transferred to the General Land Office by section 10 of the act of June 12, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 326).

The substance of the two last-mentioned acts is expressed in section 2273, Revised Statutes. Indeed in every instance the judicial, or quasi-judicial function, has been conferred jointly upon the register and

receiver, except where abondonment is, by the terms of section 2297 Revised Statutes, required to be proven to "the satisfaction of the register of the land office." Yet by the rules of practice, even in cases of abandonment, as in the trial of all other issues before the local office, both register and receiver must pass in judgment thereon. It is now firmly established that the office is one, while its body is dual. A vacancy in either office disqualifies the remaining incumbent for the performance of the duties of his own office.

From a consideration of the foregoing it appears that the duties of the receiver have been gradually extended from those of merely receiving and accounting for public moneys to those of an officer vested with judicial functions, joint and coordinate with that of the register.

It is believed that existing conditions are such as to warrant and suggest the abolition of the office of the receiver, and the vesting in the register of the functions now performed by the receiver, for the following reasons:

1. The volume of work now transacted and receipts of money at many, if not all, of the local offices is not such as to require the services of both officers.

The following table, covering all the land offices, shows the number of clerks, the number of entries, the total receipts, and the total expense of each office; and also shows the compensation of each receiver (the register and receiver each receive the same compensation) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Land office		oer of—	Total		Compensa-
Land office,	Clerks.	Entries.	receipts.	maintain- ing office.	tion of receivers.
Huntsville, Ala		637	\$5, 532. 05	\$3, 421, 54	\$1, 257. 69
Montgomery, Ala		1,489	22, 662, 70	6, 762. 62	2, 403. 21
Juneau, Alaska		167	10, 432. 91	4, 575. 58	1,940.12
Prescott, Ariz.		776 627	17, 264. 80	4,043.96	1,754.79
Tucson, Ariz. Camden, Ark	. 1	1.806	40, 187. 76 35, 022, 91	7, 042. 90 8, 528. 09	2, 786. 30 3, 000. 00
Dardanelle, Ark		851	15, 465, 12	4, 759, 73	1, 999, 84
Harrison, Ark		2, 302	44, 427, 08	8, 767, 37	3,000.00
Little Rock, Ark		998	12, 977, 87	6, 426, 21	2,362.87
Eureka, Cal		579	52, 290, 58	7,523.11	2,679.73
Independence, Cal		124	7,661.83	2, 181, 64	985, 66
Los Ângeles, Cal	. 2	3,465	46, 876. 10	9,612.50	3,000.00
Marysville, Cal		200	12, 409. 74	2,968.32	1, 297. 10
Redding, Cal		659	53, 891. 27	7, 481. 48	3,000.00
Sacramento, Cal		350	24, 951. 99	5, 489. 75	2, 214. 94
San Francisco, Cal		1,003	32, 541. 08	8, 248. 48	3,000.00
Stockton, Cal		523	17, 403. 52	4, 863. 10	2, 418. 59
Susanville, Cal		1,563	266, 367. 23	7, 804. 18	3,000.00
Visalia, Cal. Akron, Colo.		349 287	21, 156. 70 4, 999. 83	4, 302. 68 2, 953. 04	1,916.34 1,318.60
Del Norte, Colo		237	8, 464, 57	2, 933, 04	1, 178, 18
Denver, Colo		1,840	93, 726, 55	9, 120, 01	3,000,00
Durango, Colo		687	28, 349, 88	7, 185, 38	2, 703. 12
Glenwood, Colo	Î	1,057	107, 577, 73	8, 476, 81	3,000.00
Gunnison, Colo.		201	5, 607, 95	2, 422, 28	1, 134, 78
Hugo, Colo		441	8,350.15	4,950.92	2, 356, 65
Lamar, Colo		190	4,016.67	3,019.55	1, 135. 28
Leadville, Colo		203	12, 180. 03	3, 583. 96	1, 200. 67
Montrose, Colo		647	10, 902. 49	6, 546. 10	2, 380. 94
Pueblo, Colo.		1,301	70, 400. 17	10, 902, 53	3,000.00
Sterling, Colo.		259	5, 504. 01	3,312.01	1, 387. 75
Gainesville, Fla		2,936	77, 076. 73	11,064.00	3, 000. 00
Blackfoot, İdaho		1,592	53, 406. 71	8, 586. 48	3,000.00
Boise, Idaho		1,913	120, 357. 90	9,627.42	3,000.00 3,000.00
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	7 1	981	110, 984. 50	8, 939. 79	3,000.00

Land office.	Number of—		Total		Compensa-
Land onice,	Clerks	Entries.	receipts.	maintain- ing office.	tion of receivers.
Hailey, Idaho	1 2	1,542 1,684	\$30, 244. 90 109, 942. 34	\$6,627.86 9,829.52	\$2,940.82 3,000.00
Des Moines, Iowa		4	719.25	1,586.22	747.81
Colby, Kans	$\frac{1}{3}$	610 1, 298	9,670.28 22,998.30	5,620.27 8,020.67	2, 114. 64 2, 833. 28
Topeka, Kans		47	1,322.50	1,382.17	653.13
Wakeeney, Kans Natchitoches, La	1	439 764	8, 058. 70 23, 713, 63	3, 835. 69 5, 853. 90	1,552.85 2,249.78
New Orleans, La	3	1,457 822	41, 592, 83	9, 221.55 8, 269.81	3,000.00
Marquette, Mich Cass Lake, Minn	$\frac{2}{2}$	1,358	42, 569. 23 68, 599. 18	0 109 89	2, 984. 28 3, 000. 00
Crookston, Minn	$\frac{2}{2}$	2, 581 2, 995	46, 602. 18 243, 680. 02	9, 171. 35	3,000.00 3,000.00
Duluth, Minn St. Cloud, Minn	1	718	14, 147. 06	9, 171. 35 11, 273. 94 5, 332. 03 8, 718. 17	2 012 09
Jackson, Miss Boonville, Mo	3	1,786	32, 342. 31 12, 602. 46	8, 718. 17 2, 759. 13	2, 806. 76 1, 194. 95
Ironton, Mo		489	9,485.66	2,759.13 2,620.40	1, 209. 69
Springfield, Mo	$\frac{2}{2}$	817 1,749	15, 356, 28 48, 625, 20	4, 912, 67 8, 591, 62	1,794.90 3,000.00
Greatfalls, Mont	2	2, 177	112, 583, 74	9,060.15	3,000.00
Helena, Mont Kalispell, Mont	2	1,406 801	64, 013. 31 41, 765. 92	8,446.86 7,416.95	3,000.00 2,985,75
Lewistown, Mont	1	1,141	73, 797, 98	7, 933, 37	3,000.00
Miles City, Mont	1 1	1,703 1,126	20, 551. 70 38, 577. 97	7,342.43 8,624.18	3,000.00 3,000.00
Missoula, Mont Alliance, Mont Prolon, Pow. No.	1	3, 751	53, 682, 75	9, 146, 39	3,000.00
Broken Bow, NebrLincoln, Nebr	1	1,886 280	27, 437, 21 6, 282, 18	7, 775, 94 2, 416, 23	3,000.00 1,105.04
McCook, Nebr		538	9,390.07	3,013.78 7,715.34	1,357.89 3,000.00
North Platte, NebrO'Neill, Nebr	1 1	1,302 1,883	22, 808, 81 37, 795, 40	8, 169, 10	3,000.00
Sidney, Nebr	1	666 3,112	10,043.55 45,622.82	4, 992. 34 8, 572. 22	2,053,23 3,000,00
Valentine, Nebr. Carson City, Nev	1	854	14, 072, 74	3,923.48	1, 952, 52
Clayton, N. Mex Las Cruces, N. Mex	1	1,707 490	19,503.72 13,843.51	7,544.71 3,723.30	3,000.00 1,702.69
Roswell, N. Mex	1	1,866	71, 337.89	7,807.15	3,000.00
Santa Fe, N. Mex Bismarck, N. Dak	5	$\frac{1,079}{3,764}$	51, 057. 63 136, 958. 50	8, 361. 13 11, 774. 37	3,000.00 3,000.00
Devils Lake, N. Dak	4	4,058	182, 708.37	10, 963, 29	3,000.00
Dickinson, N. Dak	2	2, 244 631	29, 892. 48 20, 377. 97	10, 102, 03 6, 184, 11	2,933.00 2,671.80
Fargo, N. Dak Grand Forks, N. Dak		431	14,765.19	3, 336. 88	1, 450, 50
Minot, N. Dak	8	8,770 1,061	481, 433, 81 22, 395, 34	14, 351. 26 7, 083. 07	3,000.00 $2,978.08$
Elreno, Okla	2	1,225	22, 395. 34 91, 117. 64	10,678.52	3,000.00
Guthrie, Okla Kingfisher, Okla	$\frac{2}{2}$	837 2, 139	13, 028. 57 39, 848. 65	8, 460, 25 8, 961, 72	3, 000, 00 3, 000, 00
Lawton, Okla	$\frac{2}{2}$	1,101	169, 178. 71	10, 250, 95	3,000.00
Mangum, Okla	5	2, 128 4, 350	66, 069. 15 123, 573. 97	8, 675, 48 13, 069, 40	3,000.00 2,658.50
Burns, Oreg	3	591	26, 833.06 150, 756.48	4,583.30	1,974.63 3,000.00
Lagrande, Oreg Lakeview, Oreg	1	1,970 868	112, 404. 75	10, 159, 85 8, 204, 00	3,000.00
Oregon City, Oreg	2 3	809 1,041	84, 419. 79 131, 653. 89	8, 558. 57 8, 436. 03	3,000.00 2,234.00
The Dalles, Oreg	4	2,715	158, 391.05	10,682.47	3,000.00
Aberdeen, S. Dak Chamberlain, S. Dak	1 3	5,062	31, 225. 58 90, 749. 30	6, 035, 83 10, 298, 45	2, 324, 30 3, 000, 00
Huron, S. Dak		554	29, 312.14	5, 134. 52	1, 915. 58
Mitchell, S. Dak		437 1, 294	13, 110. 77 26, 926. 14	3, 435. 98 8, 873. 77	1, 424. 73 2, 842. 52
Rapid City, S. Dak	2	1,418	48, 500. 27	9, 275. 98	3,000.00
Watertown, S. Dak Salt Lake, Utah	2	479 1,661	11,686.07 86,056.58	5, 537. 42 10, 624. 24	2, 203, 47 3, 000, 00
Vernal, Utah	1				
North Yakima, WashOlympia, Wash	1	635 305	27, 457. 78 34, 344. 32	7, 452. 19 5, 686. 29	3,000.00 2,072.83
Scattle, Wash	2	781	88, 979. 04	9, 275. 73	3,000.00
Spokane, Wash Vaneouver, Wash Walla Walla, Wash	2 2 2	1,429 1,403	68, 847, 58 109, 976, 74	9,634.80 8,999.00	3,000.00 3,000.00
Walla Walla, Wash Waterville, Wash	2	1,632	84, 676. 61	7, 845, 71	3,000.00
Ashland, Wis		2,069 444	89, 761, 87 14, 534, 89	8,783.88 4,194.06	3, 000. 00 1, 934. 10
Fan Clairo Wie		560	8, 444. 18 10, 306. 16	4, 294. 39	1,574.35 1,498.37
Wausau, Wis Buffalo, Wyo	1	535 932	58, 360. 97	3,587.80 7,687.68	3,000.00
Cheyenne, Wyo	2	933 538	43, 601. 38 26, 760. 15	8,578.30	3,000.00
Evanston, Wyo		508	46, 861, 11	5,681.4 4 5,871.07	2,071.84 2,303.14
Lander, Wyo		543 1,018	25, 270. 41 26, 889. 03	3, 960.00 7, 379.36	1,815.76 2,888.59
117 offices	154	149, 284	6, 136, 376, 76	815, 486. 15	285, 835, 22

Of the foregoing offices, the following have recently been abolished: Huntsville, Ala.; Prescott, Ariz.; Marysville, Cal.; Akron, Colo., Wakeeney, Kans.; Booneville and Ironton, Mo.; McCook, Nebr., and Ashland and Eau Claire, Wis.

II. The existence of the dual responsibility is the occasion of frequent and chronic disagreement between the register and receiver, to the consequent prejudice of the local office, its conduct, and all who are affected thereby. Each charges the other with responsibility for any neglect or misfeasance which may be found to exist therein.

This friction develops at times into a recrimination and antagonism which precludes that prompt and cordial cooperation necessary to an effective administration of the joint duties of the dual office, and has been the cause of much complaint from the public affected and the expenditure of much time and labor by this office and its inspectors in the effort to compose such differences and harmonize the officers at issue, so as to restore them as a working unit to the condition of normal efficiency. It is obvious that a sole responsibility for the conduct of the local office would necessarily tend to a stimulation in the discharge of duty, consequent upon the certain knowledge on the part of the officer responsible that there could be no successful attempt on his part to evade the consequences of neglect or misfeasance by attributing it, as is now frequently done, to his joint associate. entire clerical force of the office would be under one control and one influence. Exactness of method, certitude of information given out, uniformity of conduct, harmony of decision, and indisputable responsibility for error or misfeasance would take the place of the opposite conditions which are too often prevalent in the local offices.

III. The convenience of frequent access to and inspection of the local offices is now such as to enable this office to keep itself at all times reasonably informed of the method and efficiency of their conduct, as it could not do in former times, owing to the lack of railroads and telegraphic communication between this office and many of its subordinate officials and the absence of the thorough and efficient system of frequent inspection now in force.

The absence of the present system and facilities for communication and inspection may have been one reason which suggested, in the creation of the land offices, the desirability of having two officers who would operate as a check each upon the other. That necessity, for the reasons just stated, no longer exists.

IV. We are now brought to the consideration of the receiver's function as a joint officer.

As hereinbefore pointed out he is required to act with the register in the performance of every judicial or quasi-judicial function, and the death, removal, or disqualification of either the register or receiver disqualifies the other, and results in practically closing the office, a condition which often occurs.

Such a condition results in great inconvenience and injury to the public and to all those who have or desire to transact business at the local offices, and creates a congestion of business often difficult to work off. All such results as now ensue from the death, removal, resignation, or disqualification of the receiver would be avoided were the register clothed solely with the authority now jointly vested in both officers, and suitable provision made for the appointment of a chief clerk to act in the absence of the register.

V. It is believed that the relief from the undesirable conditions hereinbefore pointed out by the abolition of the office of receiver outweighs the problematical benefit ensuing from the exercise of his joint function with the register. It is not clear why he was so jointly vested. Be the reason what it may, now, when the principles which govern the due inception of claims made under the public-land laws are well established, and the local offices are under constant instruction and frequent inspection, and the right of appeal freely given with opportunity for its expeditious exercise and its prompt disposition, with every decision coming under the notice of this office closely scanned for the detection and correction of error therein, it is believed that the desirability for the continuance of the concurrent action by two officers, instead of one, is far less than the necessity for that increased efficiency and economy which may be accomplished by the abolition of the office of receiver.

VI. It is estimated that the abolition of the office of receiver of public moneys will result in a saving to the Government of over \$250,000 per annum.

The following table will show the compensation which has been paid to the several receivers of public moneys for each year for the past five years:

Fiscal year	ended	June	30	
1901				

1901	\$292, 480. 56
1902	300, 757. 38
1903	296, 803. 79
1904	295, 339. 32
1905	285, 835. 22
Total for the past five years	1, 471, 216. 57

At the present time the following duplicate records are kept in all local land offices, viz: Register of mineral receipts; register of homestead receipts; register of final homestead receipts; register of final receipts, desert lands; register of cash receipts, in which is also kept account of coal-land receipts; homestead contest docket.

The apparent reason for keeping these duplicate sets of records is for the purpose of having one officer a check upon the other. But under the present method of handling business in local land offices there is little danger of defalcation or misappropriation of funds, as the General Land Office keeps a record of all disposals of public land and requires the local offices to properly and promptly account for the moneys they should receive therefor. Therefore, if the office of receiver were abolished the practice of keeping duplicate sets of books would be discontinued and a great saving made in clerical labor in the local land offices, which, it is believed, would offset the loss of the services of the various receivers. There would also be a consequent saving of the cost of furnishing all such duplicate books or records.

After careful consideration of the matter, it is my opinion that should the office of receiver be abolished, with the consequent keeping of the aforementioned records and general simplifying of the work, there would be no necessity for an increase in the clerical force in the various offices where clerks are now employed. It would undoubtedly be necessary to place a clerk in each of the 25 offices where none is now employed, and this would require an increase of \$25,000 in the appropriation for contingent expenses of land offices.

Based upon the foregoing, and for the reasons therein stated, I am of opinion that there is no necessity for the continuance of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices, and that it would be in the interest of both economy and good administration to abolish the office and vest the duties of receiver in the register, the act to go into effect July 1, 1906.

I therefore recommend that a law similar to the following draft be enacted:

A BILL To abolish the office of receiver of public moneys for land districts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of receiver of public moneys for land districts shall, from and after the thirtieth day of June, anno Domini nineteen hundred and six, be abolished and cease to exist; and that all the powers, duties, obligations, and penalties at that time lawfully imposed upon such receivers, and upon registers of land offices, shall from and after that date be exercised by and imposed upon such registers; and such registers shall, in addition to the duties thus imposed, have charge of and attend to the sale of public and Indian lands within their respective districts, as provided by law and official regulation, and shall be accountable under their official bonds for the proceeds of such sales, and for all fees, commissions, and other moneys received by them under any provision of law or official regulation.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior may appoint or designate a chief clerk for any land office, who shall receive such salary, payable from the appropriation for contingent expenses of land offices, as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may authorize, and such chief clerk shall perform such duties as may be directed by the register of the land office for which he is appointed, or by official regulation, and he shall, during the absence of such register, or in case of a vacancy in the office of such register, exercise all the powers, perform all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations and penalties imposed upon such register by law or official regulation; but such clerk shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute to the United States a bond in such penal sum as the said Secretary may

prescribe, with approved security, for the faithful performance of his official duties; and such clerk shall be accountable under his official bond for such proceeds arising from the sale of public or Indian lands within his district, and for such fees, commissions, and other moneys as may come into his hands under any law or official regulation or direction: *Provided*, That all the fees and commissions now allowed by law to both such registers and such receivers shall, after June thirtieth, anno Domini nineteen hundred and six, be paid to and accounted for by such registers in the same manner and in like amounts in which they are now required to be paid to and accounted for by such receivers, but the compensation of such registers shall in no case exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Should the foregoing draft of a law, or one similar thereto, be enacted by Congress, then I have to recommend that the item for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, as submitted in my annual estimates providing for an appropriation of \$573,000, be reduced to \$295,000, and that the item of \$225,000 for contingent expenses of land offices be increased to \$250,000.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS, Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BUSINESS, BY DIVISIONS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK (A).

The total number of communications received in the letter-registering room of this Office for the fiscal year was 212,610, a decrease of 11,454 over the preceding year.

On July 1, 1905, there were 459 employees on the rolls of this Office,

the same number as during the preceding year.

There are also 3 inspectors of district land offices and the offices of the United States surveyors-general, 1 inspector of special agents, 78 special agents, 18 examiners of surveys, 161 clerks employed in the 110 district land offices, and 205 clerks in the 17 offices of United States surveyors-general.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

There were 91,084 patents of all classes issued during the fiscal year,

an increase of 34,698 over the preceding year.

On July 1, 1905, there were 53,586 cases pending, while on July 1, 1904, there were 89,628. This is a decrease of 36,042 cases from the number pending on July 1, 1904. Of the 53,586 cases pending, 20,578 are in the public lands division, awaiting examination, and 16,552 are in the special agents division, under investigation. The remaining 15,456 cases are in the several other divisions under various stages of adjudication.

The drafting, accounts, surveying, and recorders divisions are up to date with their work. The public lands division is four and a half months in arrears; the railroad division, five months; the miscellaneous division (State selection, desert entries, etc.), eleven months; the contest division, two months; the mineral division, two months; the special

agents division, nine months in office work and one year in field work; and the forestry and warrant division, about six months in arrears.

From the foregoing it would appear that the business of the Office is well in hand and the Office force adequate, although a large percentage of the cases pending on July 1, 1905, are suspended for various causes, which necessitates a greatly increased amount of labor in finally disposing of them.

The work in the various local land offices is being better conducted than it was a year ago, although the force of clerks has been reduced from 181 to 161. A further reduction in the clerical force for said offices could be made if all registers and receivers would, during office hours, devote their time energetically and exclusively to official

business.

In the interest of proper administration, on January 21, 1905, the following order was issued:

All suspended or pending military bounty land warrants and warrant locations now pending in Division B or elsewhere in the office, and all records in Division B necessary to a proper adjudication thereof, and also all matters relating to the assignment, location, or disposition of military bounty land warrants, are hereby transferred to Division R.

After a careful consideration of the difficulties and inconveniences attendant upon having each of the twelve divisions of the office perform their own copy work, it was believed that the efficiency of the service would be enhanced by assigning one or more clerks qualified as stenographers and typewriters to each division, and organizing the remainder of the copying force in a typewriting section where all copy work would be done. A typewriting section was accordingly organized on June 28, 1905, with a force of 20 clerks. The results so far attained indicate that the work will be more expeditiously handled, and with a less force of employees.

There has also been organized during the past year in Division B a files section, and on March 1, 1905, the following order was issued:

To Chiefs of Divisions:

Hereafter all papers and letters relating to an entry must be filed with and accompany the entry papers to their final disposition, and be so charged on the letter register or docket of your division. In case jackets are used, they should also be filed with the case. When final action has been taken upon the entry, all papers relating thereto shall be referred to Division B.

After a case has passed out of your division, all letters or papers relating thereto will be charged to the case by proper notation on your records. Said letters or papers will then be marked with the number and character of the entry it is to be filed with, and sent to the proper division to be acted upon and filed with the

entry papers.

Whenever a division has a case under consideration and it becomes necessary to withdraw from the files of any division papers heretofore filed relating to said case, such papers will then be filed with the entry papers and the division from which they are withdrawn will charge them to the entry on its docket.

Departmental decisions will be filed with the entry papers to which they relate, but when a decision has a relative bearing upon other cases, a copy should be

retained in the division adjudicating said cases.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. MACEY, Chief Clerk.

RECORDER'S DIVISION (B).

The recorder is required by statute, after the Commissioner has approved the issuance of a land patent, to attend to its correct engrossing, recording, and transmission, to countersign the same, and affix the seal of the General Land Office thereto.

He has charge of the records of patents issued and the certificates, proofs, and other muniments of title on which they are founded, prepares exemplified copies of these records and papers, and answers all communications relating to the same; also has charge of the records and papers pertaining to the various divisions of the office which have been discontinued because the work for which they were organized has been practically performed.

Under the above statutory requirements and official regulations the following work was performed during the fiscal year ended June 30,

1905:

Patents issued: Cash Homestead Timber-culture Forest-reserve lieu selec-	42, 413 38, 802 188	Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1905 Exemplified copies furnished Fees for copies	10, 566
tion	$\frac{3,616}{279}$	Letters pending July 1, 1904.	359
Agricultural college scrip Sioux half-breed scrip	$\frac{14}{3}$	Letters received during the year	27, 589
Surveyor general's scrip. Supreme Court scrip Valentine scrip	$\begin{array}{c} 181 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	Total	27, 948
Dodge scrip	1	Letters answeredLetters referred to other divi-	17, 288
gation	3	sions	1,594
Private land claim	20	Letters, no answer required	8, 786
Mineral	2,461	Letters pending June 30, 1905	280
Indian	2,765		
Coal	177	Total	27, 948
Swamp	53	_	
Railroad	104		
(D-4-1	01 004	Attorneys' cards received and	00.000
Total	91, 084	answered	26, 626
Coses approved and amaiting		Index cards written Circulars sent out.	-2,467 -340
Cases approved and awaiting patent July 1, 1904	17, 378	Letters written	26, 397
Cases approved for patenting	17,070	Patents recorded	82, 733
during the year	75, 636	Patents transmitted	85, 517
during the year	10,000	Pages of mineral patents re-	00, 017
Total	93, 014	corded	11, 355
-		Pages of manuscript written.	26, 643
			_3,010

PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION (C).

This division has charge of the permanent tract books in which space is allowed for the posting of each legal subdivision established by surveys and shown by the official plats which has heretofore been or is now a part of the public domain. In these books are noted descriptions of all entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations, and cancellations thereof, either by relinquishment or by action of this Office, and all restorations to the public domain. Therefore all claims to public lands must be recorded in these books, as well as every conflict and anything affecting the status of any tract, to the end that the

status of any particular tract, entry, filing, selection, grant, or reserva-

tion may be known upon reference to these records.

It devolves upon this division to examine the greater portion of all entries made with regard to the regularity of the entry papers, the qualifications of the entrymen, and the final papers as to the sufficiency of the proofs submitted, and to furnish the status showing any apparent conflicts at the date of posting of all entries, selections, filings, and applications which are referred to other divisions for final action. All final and commuted homesteads, timber-land, cash, private-cash, graduation-cash, and various other classes of entries are, if contested, finally adjucated and disposed of by this division.

This division also prepares instructions to the district land officers in regard to the reclamation projects under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), and passes upon entries of such lands. It also has charge of the sales of timber on ceded Chippewa lands, and of the logging operations on said lands, under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat.,

400).

During the past year 65,185 final entries were approved and sent to Division B for patenting, being an increase over the previous year of 6,765

Instructions and schedules were prepared and issued by this division during the past year for the sale and disposal of agricultural lands in the following reservations, viz:

	Acres.
Fort Hall, Idaho	41,000.00
Grande Ronde, Oreg. (unsold portion)	9, 703. 06
Chippewa, Minn	
Uinta, Utah	1,004,286.00
Total	1 092 789 08

Instructions and a schedule were also issued for the opening, under the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 990), of 13,881.63 acres of lands in Minnesota previously withdrawn for reservoir purposes.

There were also issued on August 18, 1904, instructions concerning the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada, in accordance with the provi-

sions of the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).

There were two sales of pine timber on ceded Chippewa lands, Minnesota, held the past year under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 400), 159,684,000 feet of timber, according to the Government's estimates, being sold for \$987,447.14, of which amount 20 per cent was deposited to secure the bids.

Logging operations have been carried on during the past year under the direction of this division on 133 different sections of ceded Chippewa lands. There have been cut during the past year 121,643,764

feet of timber, of the total value of \$815,261.18.

The expense to the Indians of logging said timber, including salaries, room rental, transportation, etc., was \$26,807.13, which is less than 3½ per cent of the value of the timber logged.

Work performed in the division during the year ended June 30, 1905.

work performed in the division during the year chack same s	0, 1000.	
Letters pending June 30, 1904. Letters received during the year.		57, 433
Letters disposed of: By answer. By reference. By filing (no answer).	5,590	07, 400
Balance pending June 30, 1905. Letters and decisions written. Appeals transmitted to Secretary. Cancellations and relinquishments noted. Entries, filings, and selections posted.		57, 433 39, 965 271 43, 703 237, 270
		,
Pending June 30, 1904. Received during the year	71,835	344, 761
Cancellations Disposed of by final entry Sent to other divisions	32, 459 36, 648	544, 701
Balance pending June 30, 1905	79, 541 265, 220	944 701
Pending June 30, 1904	36, 767	89, 500
Disposed of by cancellation Posted and sent to other divisions for action Approved for patenting.	3,526	
	68, 922 20, 578	89, 500
CLASSIFICATION OF PENDING FINAL ENTRIES.		
Commuted and final homesteads. Other cash. Miscellaneous		13, 590 6, 966 22
Total		20, 578

FINAL HOMESTEADS.

Final homestead entries made from the passage of the homestead act to June 30, 1905.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ending June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1868	2,772	355, 086. 04	1888		3, 175, 400. 64
1869 1870	3, 965 4, 041	504, 301. 97 519, 727. 84	1889		3, 681, 708. 80 4, 060, 592. 77
1871 1872	5, 087 5, 917	629, 162, 25 707, 409, 83	1891 1892		3, 954, 587. 77 3, 259, 897. 07
1873 1874	10, 311 14, 129	1, 224, 890. 93 1, 585, 781. 56	1893 1894	24, 204	3, 477, 231. 63 2, 929, 947. 41
1875. 1876.		2,068,537.74	1895	20, 922	2, 980, 809. 30
1877	19, 900	2, 590, 552. 81 2, 407, 828. 19	1896 1897	20, 115	2,790,242.55 2,778,404.20
1878 1879	22, 460 17, 391	2, 662, 980, 82 2, 070, 842, 39	1898	22,812	3, 095, 017. 75 3, 134, 149. 44
1880 1881	15, 441 15, 077	1, 938, 234. 89 1, 928, 004. 76	1900		3, 477, 842. 71 5, 241, 120. 76
1882 1883	17, 174 18, 998	2, 219, 453, 80 2, 504, 414, 51	1902 1903	31,627	4, 342, 747, 70 3, 576, 964, 14
1884 1885	21,843	2, 945, 574. 72 3, 032, 679, 11	1904 1905	23, 932	3, 232, 716. 75 3, 419, 387. 15
1886 1887	19, 356 19, 866	2, 663, 531. 83 2, 749, 037, 48	Total	<u> </u>	99, 914, 802, 01

List of United States district land offices June 30, 1905.

San Francisco Jan. 16, 1857 Stockton Mar. 29, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 29, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 29, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 29, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Devils Lake Mar. 3, 1883 Aug. 24, 1885 Devils Lake Mar. 3, 1883 Devils Lake Mar. 3, 1884 Devils Lake Mar. 3, 1885 Devils Lake Mar. 3, 1887 Mar. 1, 1893 Devils Lake Mar. 3, 1887 Mar. 1, 1894 Devils Lake Mar. 3, 1887 Mar. 1, 1904 Devils Lake Mar				W	,	
Montgomery July 10,1882 Jan. 1,1894 Miles City Apr. 1,1890 Arizona: Juneau Apr. 2,1902 June 20,1902 Arizona: Phoenix July 25,1905 Arizona: June 20,1871 Mar. 2,1885 Mar. 2,1885 Mar. 2,1885 Mar. 2,1887 Mar. 2,1871 Mar. 2	Location of office.	or Executive order authorizing the establish-		Location of office.	or Executive order authorizing the establish-	
Montgomery July 10,1882 Jan. 1,1894 Miles City Apr. 1,1890 Arizona: Juneau Apr. 2,1902 June 20,1902 Arizona: Phoenix July 25,1905 Arizona: June 20,1871 Mar. 2,1885 Mar. 2,1885 Mar. 2,1885 Mar. 2,1887 Mar. 2,1871 Mar. 2	Mahama			Montana-Cont'd		
Alaska: Juneau		July 10.1832	bJan. 1,1834	Miles City	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19,1880
Arkansas:	Alaska:			Missoula		
Valentine June 19, 1882 July 7, 1883 California June 12, 1869 Loreka Mar. 29, 1858 Loreka Mar. 29, 1858 Loreka June 12, 1869 Sept. 22, 1869 Searamento July 26, 1866 Nov. 12, 1867 Stockton Mar. 29, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 29, 1858 July 10, 1858 Colorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 June 20, 1874 Denver June 4, 1864 June 3, 1884 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1885 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Sept. 1, 1888 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Sept. 1, 1888 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1886 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1886 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1885 July 16, 1885 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1885 July 14, 1884 Dodge City Apr. 2, 1885 July 14, 1885 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 July 26, 1866 June 3, 1886 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 July 26, 1866 June 3, 1886 June 3, 1886 June 24, 1887 June 4, 1864 July 14, 1880 June 23, 1885 July 14, 1885 J		Apr. 2, 1902	June 20, 1902	Nebraska:	App. 16 1900	Inly 1 1000
Valentine June 19, 1882 July 7, 1883 California June 12, 1869 Loreka Mar. 29, 1858 Loreka Mar. 29, 1858 Loreka June 12, 1869 Sept. 22, 1869 Searamento July 26, 1866 Nov. 12, 1867 Stockton Mar. 29, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 29, 1858 July 10, 1858 Colorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 June 20, 1874 Denver June 4, 1864 June 3, 1884 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1885 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Sept. 1, 1888 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Sept. 1, 1888 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1886 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1886 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1885 July 16, 1885 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1885 July 14, 1884 Dodge City Apr. 2, 1885 July 14, 1885 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 July 26, 1866 June 3, 1886 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 July 26, 1866 June 3, 1886 June 3, 1886 June 24, 1887 June 4, 1864 July 14, 1880 June 23, 1885 July 14, 1885 J	Arizona; Phoenix	July 25 1905	Oct. 2 1905	Brokenbow	do do	July 1, 1890
Valentine June 19, 1882 July 7, 1883 California June 12, 1869 Loreka Mar. 29, 1858 Loreka Mar. 29, 1858 Loreka June 12, 1869 Sept. 22, 1869 Searamento July 26, 1866 Nov. 12, 1867 Stockton Mar. 29, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 29, 1858 July 10, 1858 Colorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 June 20, 1874 Denver June 4, 1864 June 3, 1884 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1885 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Sept. 1, 1888 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Sept. 1, 1888 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1886 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1886 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1885 July 16, 1885 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1885 July 14, 1884 Dodge City Apr. 2, 1885 July 14, 1885 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 July 26, 1866 June 3, 1886 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 July 26, 1866 June 3, 1886 June 3, 1886 June 24, 1887 June 4, 1864 July 14, 1880 June 23, 1885 July 14, 1885 J	Arkansas:	0 017 20,1000		Lincoln	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7,1868
Valentine June 19, 1882 July 7, 1883 California June 12, 1869 Loreka Mar. 29, 1858 Loreka Mar. 29, 1858 Loreka June 12, 1869 Sept. 22, 1869 Searamento July 26, 1866 Nov. 12, 1867 Stockton Mar. 29, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 29, 1858 July 10, 1858 Colorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 June 20, 1874 Denver June 4, 1864 June 3, 1884 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1885 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Sept. 1, 1888 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Sept. 1, 1888 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1886 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1886 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1885 July 16, 1885 Cour d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 28, 1885 July 14, 1884 Dodge City Apr. 2, 1885 July 14, 1885 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 26, 1866 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 July 26, 1866 June 3, 1886 Coeur d'Alene July 24, 1861 June 3, 1885 July 14, 1885 July 26, 1866 June 3, 1886 June 3, 1886 June 24, 1887 June 4, 1864 July 14, 1880 June 23, 1885 July 14, 1885 J	Camden	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871	North Platte	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
Little Rock	Dardanelle	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871	O'Nelll	Apr. 7,1888 May 3 1886	July 16, 1888
Section California: Eureka Mar. 29, 1858 Mar. 29, 1858 Los Angeles June 21, 1859 Redding May 13, 1890 July 15, 1890 Redding May 13, 1890 May 13, 1890 May 13, 1890 May 13, 1890 May 14, 1858 Sacramento July 26, 1866 Mov. 12, 1867 Sockton Mar. 29, 1858 Suly 1, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Mar. 2, 1871 Visalia Mar. 29, 1858 July 1, 1858 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Mar. 2, 1871 Del Norte June 20, 1874 Del Norte June 4, 1864 Aug. 15, 1864 Durango Apr. 20, 1882 Oct. 2, 1874 Durango Apr. 20, 1882 Oct. 2, 1874 Grand Forks July 1, 1904 Mar. 2, 1875 Grand Forks July 1, 1905 Mar. 1, 1804 Mar. 2, 1875 Grand Forks July 1, 1905 Mar. 1, 1804 Mar. 2, 1875 Grand Forks July 1, 1905 Mar. 1, 1804 Mar. 2, 1875 May 1, 1805 Mar. 1, 1805 Ma	Little Rock	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821	Didney	may 0,1000	July 7, 1883
San Francesco Jan. 16, 1856 Stockton Mar. 23, 1855 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 22, 1875 Visalia Mar. 23, 1885 July 10, 1858 Solorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 Deuver June 4, 1864 Aug. 15, 1864 Durango Apr. 20, 1820 Cct. 2, 1882 Gl e n w o o d Springs July 3, 1884 Aug. 15, 1864 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Hugo Feb. 6, 1890 Ept. 1, 1874 Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1886 Jan. 3, 1887 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Pueblo May 27, 1875 Jan. 16, 1871 Aug. 6, 1901 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6	California:			Nevada:		
San Francesco Jan. 16, 1856 Stockton Mar. 23, 1855 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 22, 1875 Visalia Mar. 23, 1885 July 10, 1858 Solorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 Deuver June 4, 1864 Aug. 15, 1864 Durango Apr. 20, 1820 Cct. 2, 1882 Gl e n w o o d Springs July 3, 1884 Aug. 15, 1864 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Hugo Feb. 6, 1890 Ept. 1, 1874 Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1886 Jan. 3, 1887 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Pueblo May 27, 1875 Jan. 16, 1871 Aug. 6, 1901 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6	Eureka	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858	Carson City	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1,1864
San Francesco Jan. 16, 1856 Stockton Mar. 23, 1855 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 22, 1875 Visalia Mar. 23, 1885 July 10, 1858 Solorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 Deuver June 4, 1864 Aug. 15, 1864 Durango Apr. 20, 1820 Cct. 2, 1882 Gl e n w o o d Springs July 3, 1884 Aug. 15, 1864 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Hugo Feb. 6, 1890 Ept. 1, 1874 Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1886 Jan. 3, 1887 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Pueblo May 27, 1875 Jan. 16, 1871 Aug. 6, 1901 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6	Los Angeles	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869	Clayton	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
San Francesco Jan. 16, 1856 Stockton Mar. 23, 1855 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 22, 1875 Visalia Mar. 23, 1885 July 10, 1858 Solorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 Deuver June 4, 1864 Aug. 15, 1864 Durango Apr. 20, 1820 Cct. 2, 1882 Gl e n w o o d Springs July 3, 1884 Aug. 15, 1864 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Hugo Feb. 6, 1890 Ept. 1, 1874 Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1886 Jan. 3, 1887 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Pueblo May 27, 1875 Jan. 16, 1871 Aug. 6, 1901 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6	Redding	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890	Lascruces	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883
San Francesco Jan. 16, 1856 Stockton Mar. 23, 1855 Susanville Feb. 10, 1871 Visalia Mar. 22, 1875 Visalia Mar. 23, 1885 July 10, 1858 Solorado: Del Norte June 20, 1874 Deuver June 4, 1864 Aug. 15, 1864 Durango Apr. 20, 1820 Cct. 2, 1882 Gl e n w o o d Springs July 3, 1884 Aug. 15, 1864 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Gunnison Oct. 20, 1882 Apr. 2, 1883 Hugo Feb. 6, 1890 Ept. 1, 1874 Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1886 Jan. 3, 1887 Leadville Apr. 5, 1879 July 1, 1879 Montrose Jan. 4, 1888 Pueblo May 27, 1875 Jan. 16, 1871 Aug. 6, 1901 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6, 1870 Aug. 6, 1877 Aug. 6	Sacramento	July 26, 1866	Nov. 12, 1867	Roswell	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Susanville			NOV. 3, 1807	Santa Fe	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Visalia			Mar. 2,1871	Bismarck	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Del Norte	Visalia	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858	Devils Lake	Mar. 3,1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Durango	Colorado:		35 00 1055	Dickinson	Mar. 16, 1904	July 1, 1904
Durango		June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1870	Grand Forks	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Springs	Durango	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882	Minot	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Gunnison	Glenwood			Oklahoma:		
Montrose	Springs		Nov. 10, 1884	Alva	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Montrose		Feb. 6.1890	Sept. 7, 1890	Guthrie	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Montrose	Lamar	Aug. 4,1886	Jan. 3, 1887	Kingfisher	do	Apr. 23, 1889
Pueblo	Leadville	Apr. 5,1879	July 1,1879	Lawton	In v 4 1001	Aug. 6, 1901
Florida: Gainesville	Montrose		Jan 16 1871	Woodward	Aug 25 1893	Sept 16 1893
Florida: Gainesville	Sterling	Feb. 6,1890	Aug. 1,1890	Oregon:	1148. 20, 1000	Sept. 10, 1000
Blackfoot Sept. 3, 1886 Boise July 26, 1866 Gour d'Alene July 14, 1884 Dec. 21, 1885 Halley Jan. 24, 1883 Lewiston July 26, 1866 Sept. 26, 1871 Lowiston July 26, 1866 Sept. 26, 1871 Lowiston July 26, 1866 Sept. 26, 1871 Lowiston July 26, 1866 Sept. 26, 1871 South Dakota: Des Moines Aug. 2, 1852 Jan. 28, 1853 Marchitoches July 24, 1861 Sept. 10, 1889 Dodge City do	Florida:			Lagrande	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Blackfoot Sept. 3, 1886 Nov. 16, 1886 Burns June 1, 1889 Sept. 2, 1889 Cœur d'Alene July 14, 1884 Dec. 21, 1885 Hailey Jan. 24, 1883 Lewiston July 26, 1866 Sept. 26, 1871 June 1, 1875	Gainesville	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873	Lakeview	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Halley	Blackfoot	Sept. 3,1886	Nov. 16, 1886	Burns	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Halley	Boise	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868	Roseburg	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
Lewiston		July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885	The Dalles	Jan. 11,1875	June 1,1875
Des Moines	Lewiston		Sept. 26, 1871	Aberdeen	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Des Moines Aug. 2, 1852 Jan. 28, 1858 Huron Mar. 23, 1882 Oct. 9, 1882 Mitchell July 14, 1880 Jan. 3, 1882 Oct. 9, 1882 Mitchell July 14, 1880 Jan. 3, 1882 Oct. 12, 1898 Pierre Feb. 10, 1890 May 12, 1890 May 14, 1880 Mar. 3, 1811 Michigan:	Iowa:			Chamberlain	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3,1890
Topeka	Des Moines	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853	Huron	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1882
Topeka	Colby	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 5 1894	Pierre	Feb. 10 1890	May 12, 1890
Topeka	Dodge City	do	Feb. 3, 1894	Rapid City	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Natchitoches	Topeka	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Watertown	Apr. 5, 1879	May 1, 1880
New Orleans	Natchitoches	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12 1838	Salt Lake City	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1.1868
Marquette	New Orleans	Mar. 3, 1811		Vernal	May 9, 1905	
Minnesota: Cass Lake	Michigan:			wasnington:		
Duluth	Marquette	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857		May 16 1800	Apr. 24, 1885 Oct. 1 1890
Duluth		Apr. 1,1903	July 1,1903	Seattle	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Duluth	Crookston	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879	Spokane	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1,1883
May 8, 1902 Helena Mar 2, 1867 May 8, 1902 Helena Mar 2, 1867 May 16, 1890 Nov. 6, 1890 Nov.	Duluth	Mar. 27, 1862 Feb. 23 1858	Jan. 15, 1863	Vancouver	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Jackson June 23, 1836 July 25, 1836 Wisconsin: Wausau June 19, 1872 Aug. 19, 1872 Montana: Bozeman June 20, 1874 Oct. 4, 1838 Wyoming: Wyoming: Mar. 3, 1887 May 1, 1888 Greatfalls May 8, 1902 Aug. 1, 1902 Douglas Apr. 23, 1890 Nov. 1, 1890 Helena Mar. 2, 1867 Apr. 27, 1867 Evanston Aug. 13, 1877 Aug. 13, 1877	Mississippi:	20, 20, 1000	21p1. 25, 1000	Waterville	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Springfield June 26, 1834 Oct. 4, 1838 Wroming: Montana: Bozeman June 20, 1874 Oct. 5, 1874 Cheyenne Feb. 5, 1870 Aug. 1, 1888 Bozeman May 8, 1902 Aug. 1, 1902 Douglas Apr. 23, 1880 Nov. 1, 1880 Helena Mar. 2, 1867 Apr. 27, 1867 Evenston Aug. 1, 1870	Jackson	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836	Wisconsin:		
Montana: Buffalo Mar. 3,1887 May 1,1888 Bozeman June 20,1874 Oct. 5,1874 Cheyenne Feb. 5,1870 Aug. 10,1870 Greatfalls May 8,1902 Aug. 1,1902 Douglas Apr. 23,1890 Nov. 1,1890 Helena Mar. 2,1867 Apr. 27,1867 Evanston Aug. 9,1876 Aug. 13,187	Missouri:	June 96 1994	Oot 4 1999	Wyoming:	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Bozeman June 20, 1874 Oct. 5, 1874 Cheyenne Feb. 5, 1870 Aug. 10, 1870 Greatfalls May 8, 1902 Aug. 1, 1902 Douglas Apr. 23, 1890 Nov. 1, 1890 Helena Mar. 2, 1867 Apr. 27, 1867 Evanston Aug. 9, 1876 Aug. 13, 1877		June 20, 1834	Oct. 4, 1888		Mar. 3, 1887	May 1,1888
Greatfalls May 8, 1902 Aug. 1, 1902 Douglas Apr. 23, 1890 Nov. 1, 1890 Helena Mar. 2, 1867 Apr. 27, 1867 Evanston Aug. 9, 1876 Aug. 13, 1877	Bozeman	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874	Cheyenne	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Mair. 2, 1897 Apr. 2, 1897 Lander Apr. 23, 1890 Apr. 1, 1890 Nov. 26, 1890 Sundance Apr. 3, 1890 Oct. 27, 1890	Greatfalls	May 8,1902	Aug. 1, 1902	Douglas	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Lewistown Apr. 1,1890 Nov. 26,1890 Sundance Apr. 3,1890 Oct. 27,1890	Kalispell	Mar. 2, 1867	July 1, 1867	Lander	Aug. 9, 1876 Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8 1890
		Apr. 1,1890	Nov. 26, 1890	Sundance		Oct. 27, 1890
						1

 $a\mbox{Where}$ date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at the office is given. $b\mbox{About}.$

Note.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished, and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following tables are based on reports furnished by the district land offices and are arranged to show, by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed; the area of lands reserved; the area of lands appropriated, and the total area of each county or part of county in the respective land districts. No specific description of the character of the land, climate, water, or timber can be given by the General Land Office.

A township diagram, showing entries already made in any township, can be procured by sending \$1 to the register and receiver of the land office for that district, specifying the diagram required by township

and range number.

The areas in the column of reserved lands include all lands reserved for any purpose whatsoever which may be eventually restored to the public domain, and those in the column of appropriated lands include all lands embraced in selections, filings, and entries, perfected and unperfected, and also the area of lands granted for school purposes.

While the figures contained in the tables may not be absolutely correct, owing to liability to error in a work of such magnitude and to the necessity of making estimates of unsurveyed lands, it is believed that they are a close approximation of the actual areas. The statement is intended to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or no public land in the several land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and in particular counties or localities.

It will be borne in mind that the greater portion of the vacant land is in the timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far West, and that the portion of lands cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reasonable conclusion, however, that vast bodies of the arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the Government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, as provided in the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, seconded, as undoubtedly it will be, by private enterprise.

Before entry personal inspection of the lands should be made to ascertain if they are suitable, and, when satisfied on this point, entry can be made at the local land office in the manner prescribed by law, under the direction of the local land officers, who will give the applicant full information. Should a party desire to obtain information in regard to vacant lands in any district before going there for a personal inspection, he should address the register and receiver of the proper local land office, who will give him full information on that subject and as to the steps necessary to be taken in making entry.

All vacant, unappropriated public lands, nonmineral and nonsaline

in character, are subject to entry under the homestead laws.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1905, the area reserved, the area appropriated, and the total area of each county (excluding water areas).

ALABAMA.

		ALABAD	IA.			
	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur- face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	
Montgomery:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Autauga	40		40		386, 960	387,000
Baldwin Barbour	11,640 280		11,640 280		974, 360	986,000
Bibb	320		320		582, 720 395, 680 476, 280	583,000 396,000
Bibb Blount Bullock	400		400	320	476, 280 388, 960	477, 000 389, 000
Bullock	40 320		40		388, 960	389,000
Butler. Calhoun	5,600		320 5, 600		498, 680 400, 400	499, 000 406, 000
Chambers	40		40		373 060	374,000
Cherokee	2, 200 600		2,200		358, 800 467, 400 575, 360 792, 240	361,000
Chilton	7,640		600 7,640		575, 360	468, 000 583, 000
Clarke	1,760		1,760		792, 240	583,000 794,000
Clay	6,440		6, 440		384, 480	390, 920
Cleburne Coffee	11, 4 40 400		11, 440 400		346, 560 429, 600	358, 000 430, 000
Colbert	2,200		2, 200		394, 800	397, 000
Colbert Conecuh	200		2, 200 200		394, 800 527, 800 412, 000	528,000
Coosa	4,000 1,560		4,000		412,000	416,000
Covington	520		1,560 520		663, 440 387, 480	665, 000 388, 000
Cullman	1,440		1,440		387 560	389,000
Dale	400		400		405, 600	406,000
Dekalb	40 480		40 480		405, 600 621, 960 497, 520	622,000 498,000
Elmore	120		120		393, 880	394,000
Escambia	1,000		1,000		611, 000	612,000
Etowah	720 1, 320		720 1,320	29,680	345, 280	346,000
Fayette Franklin	4,340		4,340	25,000	377, 000 407, 660 417, 480 407, 640	408, 000 412, 000
Geneva	520		520		417, 480	418,000
Greene	360 . 640		360 640		407, 640	408,000 420,000
Henry	720		720		419, 360 308, 780	309, 500
Houston	600		600		308, 780 308, 900	309,500
Jackson Jefferson	9,420		9, 420	200	716, 580	726,000
Lamar	2.200		2,200	200	714, 800 376, 800	715,000 379,000
Lauderdale	2,200 7,160		7,160		442, 840	450,000
Lawrence	19,720		19,720		429, 280	449,000
Lee Limestone	400 80		400 80		380, 920	405, 000 381, 000
Lowndes		1			404, 600 380, 920 458, 000	458, 000
Macon	40		40		384, 960	385,000
Madison Maringo	9,000 640		9,000 640		511,000 609,360	520,000 610,000
Marion	7, 100		7,100	1,840	462,060	471,000
Marion Marshall Mobile	2,040		2,040		462, 060 386, 960 797, 000 647, 880	389,000
Monroe	6,000 1,120		6,000 1,120		647, 880	803, 000 649, 000
Montgomerv					506,000	506,000
Morgan	1,760		1,760		375, 240	377, 000
Perry Pickens Pike	320 2, 480		320 2, 480		467, 680 555, 520 433, 760 367, 280	468, 000 558, 000
Pike	240		240		433,760	434,000
Randolph	720		720		367, 280	434, 000 368, 000
Russell. St. Clair.	120 1,520		120 1,520		411.880	412, 000 413, 000
Shelby	3,000		3,000	4	411, 480 512, 000 577, 600 480, 160	515,000
Shelby Sumter. Talladega	400		400		577, 600	578,000
Tallapoosa	3,840 1,320		3, 840 1, 320		480, 160 484, 680	578, 000 484, 000 486, 000
Tuscaloosa	3,560		3,560	28,000	826, 440	858,000
Walker	840		840	12, 180	503, 980	517,000
Washington	11,000 200		11,000 200		668, 000 583, 800	679, 000 584, 000
Winston	16,900		16, 900	5,860	583, 800 380, 240	584,000 403,000
State total	183,480			78,080		
Diane total	100,400		183, 480	10,000	32, 396, 360	32, 657, 920

ARIZONA.

	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Phoenix: Apache Cochise Coconino Gila Graham Maricopa Mohave Navajo Pima Pinal Santa Cruz Yavapai Yuma	Acres. 1, 032, 082 1, 596, 346 2, 105, 008 64, 365 822, 956 1, 194, 497 984, 764 1, 292, 549 1, 072, 649 1, 745 274, 899 905, 757 602, 504	Acres. 708,166 1,733,012 2,881,283 1,351,396 1,908,444 3,502,197 7,391,932 643,820 4,058,004 2,056,783 271,933 3,182,592 4,952,727	Acres. 1,740,248 3,329,358 4,986,291 1,415,761 2,731,400 4,696,694 8,376,696 1,936,369 5,130,564 2,548,528 546,832 4,088,334 9,5555,231	Acres. 4, 183, 026 302, 199 6, 440, 545 1, 475, 480 1, 130, 000 563, 097 384, 790 3, 465, 820 578, 594 684, 328 222, 917 520, 770 392, 921	Acres. 1, 235, 726 350, 443 266, 164 38, 259 276, 600 541, 209 47, 514 988, 631 458, 342 241, 644 29, 751, 881 379, 348	Acres. 7, 159, 00 3, 982, 00 11, 693, 00 2, 929, 50 4, 138, 00 5, 801, 00 8, 809, 00 6, 390, 82 6, 167, 50 799, 50 5, 121, 00 6, 327, 50
Territory total	12,440,032	34, 642, 289	47, 082, 321	20, 344, 487	5, 365, 512	72, 792, 32
		ARK ANS.	AS.			
Camden: Ashley Bradley Calhoun Clark Cleveland Columbia Dallas Drew Garland Hempstead Hot Spring Howard Lafayette Little River Miller Montgomery Nevada Ouachita Pike Polk Salline	1, 788 217 84 2, 238 35, 118 889 9, 231 29, 286 1, 843 1, 917 179, 687 1, 681 22, 033 127, 916 5, 248		2, 946 3, 211 6, 813 1, 783 31, 783 35, 118 889 9, 231 29, 286 1, 843 1, 917 179, 687 622, 033 127, 916 5, 248	2,560	358, 917 392, 083 330, 313 400, 319 480, 844 367, 467 405, 584 6, 752	391, 000 418, 000 404, 000 560, 000 81, 000 7, 500 322, 000 301, 000 467, 000 301, 500 394, 000 401, 000 481, 000 481, 000 481, 000 389, 500 533, 500
Scott Sevier Union	5, 923		17, 785 5, 923 5, 411			22, 50 348, 00 675, 00
Total	12, 319 14, 668 19, 084 54, 762 78, 591 26, 971 53, 474		12, 319 14, 668 19, 034 54, 762 78, 591 26, 971 53, 474 105, 222	2,560	370, 332 352, 966 29, 238 346, 409 404, 029 14, 026	8,515,50 31,50 385,00 372,00 84,00 425,00 431,00 67,50 221,00
Polk Pope Saline Scott Sebastian Yell Total	202 103, 814 49, 417 158, 525		103, 222 202 103, 814 49, 417 158, 525 1, 087 76, 082		5, 798 412, 186 19, 583 454, 475	613,00 613,00 613,00 643,00 608,50
Harrison: Baxter Benton Boone. Carroll. Crawford Franklin Fulton. Independence.	41, 220 10, 260 10, 040 18, 600 640 400		41, 220 10, 260 10, 040 18, 600 640 400 12, 800 1, 360		335, 280 556, 740 379, 960 394, 900 7, 360 14, 600 206, 200	376, 50 567, 00 390, 00 413, 50 8, 00 15, 00 219, 00 26, 00

ARKANSAS-continued.

	Area una	ppropriated a served.	ind unre-	Area	Area appropriated.	Total area of land sur- face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	reserved.		county in land district.
Harrison—Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Harrison—Continued. Izard	9, 280		9, 280		279, 220	288, 500
Johnson	3,760		3,760		9, 240	13,000
Madison	27,040		27,040		501,960	529, 000
Marion	14,840		14, 840		392, 160	407,000
Newton	163,000		163,000		363,000	526,000 417,500
Stone	88, 150 102, 800		88, 150 102, 800		329, 350 284, 200	387,000
Van Buren	14, 100		14, 100		31, 900	46,000
Washington	9,090		9, 090		602, 910	612,000
Total	527, 380		527, 380		4, 713, 620	5, 241, 000
Little Rock: Arkansas					650, 500	650 500
Ashley					650, 500 199, 000	650, 500 199, 000
Chicot	2,836		2,836		394, 164	397,000
Clark					2,500 414,991	2,500
Clay	509		509		414, 991	415, 500
Cleveland	52,667		52,667		348, 333	401,000
Cleveland	6,072		6,072		295, 500 315, 928	295, 500 322, 000
Craighead	722		722		433, 278	434,000
Crittenden	320		320		408, 180	408, 500
Cross	845		845		388, 155	389,000
Dallas	2,903		2,903		425, 097	428,000
Desha Drew	120		120		481, 380 204, 000	481, 500 204, 000
Faulkner	4,739		4, 739		410, 761	415, 500
Fulton	24,091		24, 091		155, 909	180,000
Garland	685		685		16, 815	17, 500
Grant	2,308		2, 308		401, 192	403, 500
Greene	267 359		267		357, 233 176, 641	357, 500 177, 000
Hot Spring Independence	25,020		359 25, 020		428, 980	454, 000
Izard	4,911		4, 911		69,089	74,000
Jackson					409, 500	409, 500
Jefferson	72		72		559, 928	560,000
LawrenceLee	3,960 680		3, 960 680		376, 040 382, 320	380,000 383,000
Lincoln	383		383		215, 217	352, 500
Lonoke	285		285		505, 215	505, 500
Mississippi					518,000	518,000
Monroe	1,330		1,330		388, 170	389, 500
Perry	7, 158		7, 158		388, 170 132, 342 445, 000	139, 500 445, 000
Phillips					448,000	448,000
Pope					448, 000 15, 000	15,000
Prairie	440		440		420,060	420,500
Pulaski	9,302		9, 302		472, 698 404, 417	482,000
RandolphSt. Francis	19,583		19,583		404, 417	424,000
Saline	33, 444		33, 444		393, 420 373, 056	393, 500 406, 500
Sharp	39, 045		39, 045		353, 455	392, 500
Van Buren	117, 059		117,059		293, 441	410,500
White	4, 229		4, 229		659, 451	663, 680
Woodruff	4		4		371, 996	372,000
Total	366, 328		366, 328		15, 251, 352	15, 617, 680
State total	2, 109, 464		2, 109, 464	2,560	31, 431, 656	33, 543, 680
		CALIFORNIA				
Eureka:						
Del Norte	105, 915	52,982	158, 897	271, 525	244,002	674, 42
Humboldt	17,593	94, 266	111,859 50,115	401, 237	1,753,702	2, 266, 798
	43,535	6,580	50, 115	4, 057 2, 480	40, 298 640	94, 470 3, 120
Mendocino				2, 100	0.40	0, 120
Mendocino Shasta Siskiyou				1,067,776	71,617	1, 139, 393
Shasta	164, 216	35, 106	199, 322	2, 480 1, 067, 776 775, 731	71, 617 235, 325	1, 139, 393
Shasta Siskiyou	164, 216 331, 259	35, 106 188, 934	199, 322 520, 193	1,067,776 775,731 2,522,806		1, 139, 398 1, 210, 378 5, 388, 588

CALIFORNIA—continued.

	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur- face of the
Land district and county,	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	county in land dis- trict.
Independence:	Acres. 19, 841	Acres.	Acres. 19, 841	Acres.	Acres. 6, 159 10, 000	Acres. 26, 00
Fresno Inyo Kern Madera	772, 991	2,386,980 92,000	5, 715, 119 864, 991	772, 000 560, 000 461, 000 198, 000	10,000 236,881 182,009	26, 00 782, 00 6, 512, 00 1, 508, 00 198, 00 53, 00
Mariposa. Mono San Bernardino. Tulare		206, 681 921, 670	1, 562, 024 4, 196, 831	52,500 115,000 756,000	500 307, 813 4, 169 6, 000	4, 201, 00
Tuolumne				240,000		762, 00 240, 00
Total	8, 751, 475	3, 607, 331	12, 358, 806	3, 154, 500	753, 531	16, 266, 88
Los Angeles: Kern	108 406	15 147	919 559	200, 050	500 207	1 111 00
Kern Los Angeles Orange Riverside San Bernardino	198, 406 758, 400 18, 927 1, 668, 306 3, 626, 539	15, 147 135, 843 1, 956 622, 683 922, 837	213,553 894,243 20,883 2,290,989 4,549,376	309, 050 422, 220 57, 951 1, 381, 420 3, 057, 662	588, 397 1, 427, 037 392, 166 991, 591 773, 462	1,111,00 2,743,50 471,00 4,664,00 8,380,50
San Diego Santa Barbara Ventura	2, 118, 290 140, 972 68, 071	594, 399 26, 446 54, 438	2,712,689 167,418 122,509	862, 015 72, 899 261, 312	1,820,286 186,683 451,689	5, 395, 00 427, 00 835, 50
Total	8, 597, 911	2, 373, 749	10,971,660	6, 424, 529	6, 631, 311	24, 027, 5
Redding: Butte Modoc Plumas Shasta Siskiyou Tehama Trinity	2,840 57,440 2,500 347,739 513,107 90,155 310,498	32, 430 39, 075 143, 502 19, 398 8, 119	2,840 89,870 2,500 386,814 656,609 109,553 318,617	443, 608 346, 894 190, 080 93, 810	2,160 77,130 2,500 1,875,578 1,806,497 640,367 353,573	5, 00 167, 00 5, 00 2, 706, 00 2, 810, 00 940, 00 766, 00
Total	1, 324, 279	242, 524	1,566,803	1,074,392	4,757,805	7,399,00
Sacramento:	<u> </u>					
Alpine	84, 728 35, 043	13, 056 1, 490	5, 989 88, 530 46, 560 84, 728 36, 533	277, 843 55, 261 22, 455 63, 220	49, 168 246, 209 955, 985 294, 052 600, 967 13, 040	333, 00 390, 00 1, 025, 00 442, 00 637, 50 19, 00
Eldorado Glenn Lake Mono	52, 485 80, 632 9, 239 10, 000	960 4,380	52, 485 81, 592 9, 239 14, 380	428, 979 1, 120	593, 536 604, 408 9, 261	1, 075, 0 686, 0 18, 5 15, 5
Napa Nevada Placer	14, 520 93, 726 62, 785	664 11, 760	15, 184 105, 486 62, 785	311, 161 526, 691	84,816 222,353 340,524	100, 0 639, 0 930, 0 481, 0
Plumas Sacramento San Joaquin Sierra	1,380	34, 200	1,380 60,838	383, 240 110, 665 1, 150 300, 860	97, 760 450, 955 8, 850 62, 302	563, 0 10, 0 424, 0
Solano Sutter Tehama	2, 141 72, 114	630 4, 075	2,771 76,189	7, 160 8, 858	67, 840 409, 371 467, 811	75, 0 421, 0 544, 0
Tuolumne Yolo Yuba		880	41, 349 59, 406	252, 737 1, 920 783	67, 263 564, 731 336, 811	320, 00 608, 00 397, 00
Total	773, 329	72,095	845, 424	2,760,063	6,548,013	10, 153, 5
San Francisco; Alameda. Colusa Contra Costa.	2,769		2,769	10, 091	500, 231 65, 909 437, 000	503, 0 76, 0
Fresno Glenn Kern	78, 299 7, 316	2, 560 14, 447	80, 859 21, 763	111, 741 42, 120	437,000 80,141 14,259 76,117 7,965 457,030 338,000 1,618,770 79,435 1,165,789	437, 0 161, 0 126, 0 140, 0
Kings Lake Marin	2, 035 150, 907		21, 763 2, 035 150, 907	224, 063	7, 965 457, 030 338, 000	140, 00 10, 00 832, 00 338, 00 2, 236, 00 133, 00 2, 111, 00
Mendocino Merced Monterey	448, 977 53, 565 941, 217	55, 882	504, 859 53, 565 945, 211	112, 371	1, 618, 770 79, 435 1, 165, 789	2, 236, 00 133, 00 2, 111, 00

CALIFORNIA—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-			Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
San Francisco—Continued. Napa.	Acres. 83, 222	Acres. 11,520	Acres. 94, 742	Acres.	Acres. 305, 258	Acres. 400,000
Sacramento	331, 821	5, 115	336, 936		5,000 518,064	5, 000 855, 000
San Francisco San Joaquin San Luis Obispo	22, 200		22, 200 637, 900	924	32,000 160,800 1,518,176	32,000 183,000 2,157,000
San Mateo Santa Barbara Santa Clara		5, 482	37, 856 28, 632	604, 327 1, 945	288, 000 696, 817 823, 423	288,000 1,339,000 854,000
Santa Cruz Solano	81, 972	0, 102	81 972		275, 000 358, 028	275, 000 440, 000
Sonoma Stanislaus	99, 546 28, 701	12, 228 5, 737	111, 774 34, 438		904, 226 49, 562	1,016,000 84,000
Tehama Trinity.	8, 360	800	84, 088 8, 360	217, 651	54,912 640	139, 000 9, 000
Yolo	20, 801		20, 801	217, 651	55, 548 47, 000	294, 000 47, 000
Total	3, 143, 902	117, 765	3, 261, 667	1,325,233	10, 933, 100	15, 520, 000
Stockton: Amador. Calaveras	9,700	1,880	11,580		16,000 240,420	16,000 252,000
Fresno Madera	102,040	14, 560 1, 000	114, 040 103, 040	244, 647 266, 570 317, 285	383, 313 762, 390 410, 095	742,000 1,132,000 897,000
Mariposa Merced Sacramento	8,640	1,600	169, 620 8, 640	317, 285	1, 100, 360 68, 000	1,109,000 68,000
San Joaquin Santa Clara					730, 000 2, 500	730, 000
Stanislaus Tuolumne	29, 320 83, 140	831 6,773	30, 151 89, 913	421, 392	779, 849 446, 695	810, 000 958, 000
Total	500, 340	26, 644	526, 984	1, 249, 894	4, 939, 622	6,716,500
Susanville: Lassen	1, 627, 748	54, 753	1,682,501	487, 497	815,002	2,985,000
Modoc	449, 083 44, 630	127, 615 64, 524	576, 698 109, 154	1,056,989 535,855	630, 313 585, 991	2,264,000 1,231,000
Shasta Sierra Tehama		7,520	54, 400 7, 520	11,000 53,610 3,480	65, 990 1, 000	11, 000 174, 000 12, 000
Total	2, 175, 861	254, 412	2, 430, 273	2, 148, 431	2, 098, 296	6, 677, 000
Visalia: Fresno Kern	223, 193 232, 024	11,840 35,569	235, 033 267, 593	50, 980 276, 948	1,945,987 1,896,459	2, 232, 000 2, 441, 000
Kings Madera			33, 692		622, 308 40, 000	656, 000 40, 000
Merced Monterey	2,560		8,361 2,560		7,639 440	16,000 3,000
San Benito. San Luis Obispo. Tulare		50, 868	9,766 29,955 88,107	887, 089	13, 234 1, 045 1, 403, 804	23,000 31,000 2,379,000
Total	576, 790	98, 277	675, 067	1,215,017	5, 930, 916	7,821,000
State total		6, 981, 731	33, 156, 877	21, 874, 865	44, 938, 178	99, 969, 920
					1	
		COLORA	DO.	1		
Del Norte: Archuleta				45,000	65,000	110,000
Chaffee	376, 040	267, 160	4,056 376,040	9,600 113,280	344 357, 680	14,000 847,000
Costilla Custer		267, 160	352,722 1,280	19,840 31,835	709, 438 165	1,082,000 32,000
Fremont Hinsdale Huerfano			17,300	10,720 147,320 9,600	16,680 1,100	12,000 164,000 28,000
Las Animas Mineral Rio Grande	31,096	2,000	2,000 31,096	330, 132 210, 000	30, 000 50, 772 240, 080	32, 000 412, 000 572, 000

COLORADO—continued.

	Area unaj	ppropriated served.	and unre-			Total area of land sur-	
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.	
Del Norte—Continued. Saguache San Juan.	Acres. 595, 484	Acres.	Acres. 595, 484	Acres. 590, 000 12, 000	Acres. 328, 516	Acres. 1,514,000 12,000	
Total	1, 232, 738	269, 160	1,510,898	1,529,327	1, 799, 775	4,831,000	
Denver: Adams Arapahoe Boulder Clear Creek Douglas Eagle Elbert Gilpin Grand Jefferson Larimer Morgan Routt Summit Weld.	177, 036 120, 784 202, 111 107, 538 4, 450 79, 435 102, 738 25, 375 360, 000 129, 338 1, 049, 840 236, 755 3, 600 51, 810 608, 379	61, 091 37, 612 7, 680	177, 036 120, 784 202, 111 168, 629 4, 450 79, 435 102, 735 62, 987 360, 000 129, 338 1, 049, 840 236, 755 11, 280 51, 810 608, 379	46, 080 155, 820 132, 081 526, 440 43, 520 719, 000 90, 000 65, 280	651, 564 431, 616 256, 809 79, 371 387, 230 35, 484 877, 262 27, 013 288, 560 328, 642 933, 160 173, 245 2, 720 137, 910 1, 443, 121	828, 600 552, 400 505, 000 248, 000 247, 500 247, 000 980, 000 90, 000 1, 175, 000 2, 702, 000 410, 000 255, 000 2, 051, 500	
Total	3, 259, 189	106, 383	3, 365, 572	1,778,221	6,053,707	11, 197, 500	
Durango: Archuleta. Dolores Hinsdale. La Plata Mineral Montezuma Ouray. Rio Grande San Juan San Miguel	298, 643 376, 613 651, 491 572, 095 3, 207 160, 964 13, 338		298, 643 376, 613 651, 491 572, 095 3, 207 160, 964 13, 338	251, 600 171, 520 190, 197 239, 960 155, 960 573, 760 2, 830 81, 920 28, 800	163, 757 32, 367 7, 803 307, 549 1, 040 195, 145 2, 793 170 28, 116 8, 862	714,000 580,500 198,000 1,199,000 1,57,000 1,341,000 3,000 271,000 51,000	
Total	2,076,351		2,076,351	1, 696, 547	747,602	4, 520, 500	
Glenwood Springs: Delta. Eagle Garfield. Gunnison Larimer Mesa Pitkin Rio Blanco. Routt	315, 881 792, 314 27, 638 24, 000 145, 997 17, 137 1, 365, 287 2, 697, 663	204, 074 370, 140 58, 929 44, 564 365, 467 138, 616 83, 250	519, 955 1, 162, 454 86, 567 24, 000 190, 561 382, 604 1, 503, 903 2, 780, 913	87, 000 20, 468 553, 880 23, 040 250, 382 51, 914 398, 880 658, 047	67, 577 246, 666 18, 393 84, 057 87, 482 157, 217 963, 540	87, 000 608, 000 1, 963, 000 128, 000 24, 000 525, 000 522, 000 2, 060, 000 4, 402, 500	
Total	5, 385, 917	1, 265, 040	6,650,957	2,043,611	1,624,932	10, 319, 500	
Gunnison: Chaffee Delta Gunnison Hinsdale Mineral Montrose Ouray. Saguache	5,000 381,311 155,703 14,380 8,800 129,142	72,597 56,169 64,060	5,000 453,908 211,872 78,440 8,800 129,142	19, 963 982, 920 92, 160 20, 990 17, 820 276, 480	3, 037 3, 000 388, 172 9, 968 510 22, 740 200 29, 878	23,000 8,000 1,825,000 314,000 21,500 119,000 9,000 435,500	
Total	694, 336	192, 826	887, 162	1,410,333	457, 505	2, 755, 000	
Hugo: Cheyenne. Kit Carson Lincoln	355, 305 822, 539 558, 163		555, 305 822, 539 558, 163		562, 695 576, 461 595, 837	918, 000 1, 399, 000 1, 154, 000	
Total	1,736,007		1,736,007		1,734,993	3,471,000	
Lamar: Baca Bent Cheyenne	1, 229, 118 407, 339 181, 786		1, 229, 118 407, 339 181, 786	1,000 4,960	392, 882 395, 701 38, 214	1,623,000 808,000 220,000	

${\it Statement\ by\ States,\ Territories,\ and\ land\ districts,\ etc.} \hbox{--} {\it Continued}.$

colorado—continued.

e	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-			Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Lamar: Kiowa Las Animas Lincoln Prowers	Acres. 612, 063 297, 482 40, 040 541, 201	Acres.	Acres. 612, 063 297, 482 40, 040 541, 201	Acres. 2,040	Acres. 391, 897 50, 518 3, 960 489, 799	Acres. 1,006,000 348,000 44,000 1,031,000
Total	3, 309, 029		3, 309, 029	8,000	1,762,971	5, 080, 000
Leadville: Chaffee Eagle Fremont Gunnison Jefferson Lake Park Pitkin Saguache	45, 080 6, 845 11, 560 404, 874		241, 690 45, 080 6, 845 11, 560 404, 874	283,600 167,353 7,350 23,900 146,491 595,300 97,302 960	134,070 16,647 8,060 650 8,255 75,949 390,506 8,698	659, 360 184, 000 53, 140 8, 000 39, 000 234, 000 1, 390, 680 106, 000 1, 000
Summit Teller	3 040		3, 040 13, 902	110, 860 11, 920	35, 100 26, 178	149, 000 52, 000
Total	726, 991		726, 991	1, 445, 036	704, 153	2, 876, 180
Montrose; Delta Dolores Hinsdale Mesa Montrose Ouray. San Miguel	387, 525 37, 060 6, 000 864, 954 584, 096 264, 537 554, 173	56, 963 40, 320 238, 320 73, 425 133, 240	444, 488 77, 380 6, 000 1, 103, 274 657, 521 264, 537 687, 413	84, 719 237, 073 420, 000	150, 793 4, 120 181, 653 280, 979 50, 963 90, 087	680,000 81,500 6,000 1,522,000 1,358,500 315,500 777,500
Total	2, 698, 345	542, 268	3, 240, 613	741, 792	758, 595	4,741,000
Pueblo: Bent Chaffee Costilla Custer Elbert El Paso Fremont Huerfano Kiowa Las Animas Lincoln Otero Park Pueblo Saguache Teller	77, 261 9, 660 11, 713 55, 555 116, 900 229, 349 546, 666 469, 353 77, 957 1, 369, 238 342, 566 743, 497 240 534, 353 16, 841 8, 340	960 3,840 12,640	77, 261 9, 660 11, 713 55, 555 116, 900 230, 309 546, 666 473, 193 77, 957 1, 881, 878 342, 566 743, 979 240 534, 353 16, 841 8, 340	14, 400 124, 570 107, 050 76, 864 58, 208 41, 826 59, 649 62, 118	90, 239 8, 887 244, 875 88, 100 1, 022, 141 300, 470 481, 599 62, 043 1, 238, 122 104, 434 558, 503 80 975, 511 229, 042	167, 500 9, 660 35, 000 425, 000 205, 000 1, 359, 500 1, 013, 000 1, 013, 000 147, 000 1, 302, 000 320 1, 552, 000 299, 500
Total	4,609,489	17, 440	4,626,929	544, 685	5, 404, 866	10, 576, 480
Sterling: Logan. Morgan Phillips Sedgwick Washington Weld Yuma	330, 405 287, 695 53, 760 23, 650 410, 528 356, 134 526, 905		330, 405 287, 695 53, 760 23, 650 410, 528 356, 134 526, 905		839, 095 120, 305 379, 740 318, 350 1, 203, 072 145, 366 984, 995	1,169,500 408,000 433,500 342,000 1,613,600 501,500 1,511,900
Total	1, 989, 077		1,989,077		3,990,923	5, 980, 000
State total	27, 717, 469	2, 393, 117	30, 110, 586	11, 197, 552	25, 040, 022	66, 348, 160

FLORIDA.

[The greater part of the land in the State is level and timbered and there are no mountains. There are some large swamps and marshes in the southern part of the State.]

818, 500
270,000
372,000
3.11 0.00

FLORIDA—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated a served.	and unre-			Total area of land sur-	
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area ap- propriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.	
Gainesville—Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Brevard	53, 534	23, 040	76, 574	54	705, 372	782,000	
Calhoun	41, 614 10, 410		41, 614 10, 410	2, 483	669, 403 410, 090	713, 500	
Clay	21, 944		21, 944		371, 556	420, 500 393, 500	
Clay Columbia	1,947		1,947		511, 553	513, 50	
Dade	18, 660	92,960	111,620	1,857	2, 723, 523	2,837,00	
De Soto	64, 959 500	1 900	64, 959 1, 700		2, 366, 041	2, 431, 00 503, 00	
Duval Escambia	4, 147	1,200	4, 147	4,894	501, 300 425, 459	434, 50	
Franklin					457, 000	457,00	
Gadsden	3,712		3,712		334, 288	338,00	
Hamilton	2,416		2, 416 2, 968		339, 084	341, 50	
Hernando Hillsboro	2, 968 1, 444		1, 444	1, 235	329, 032 842, 321	332,00 845,00	
Holmes	1, 207		1, 207	1, 200	289, 293	290, 50	
Jackson	880		880		635, 120	636, 00	
Jefferson	426		426		378, 574	379,00	
Lafayette	19, 153		19,153		778, 347	797, 50	
Lake	43, 368 29, 607	12,800	43, 368 42, 407	1,176	622, 632 2, 936, 557	666,00 2,980,14	
Leon	1,443	12,000	1, 443	1,170	466, 557	468, 00	
Levv	15,771		1, 443 15, 771	212	720, 017	736, 00	
Liberty	5,000		5,000		479 000	478,00	
Madison	880		880		455, 620	456, 50 868, 00	
Manatee	10, 289		10, 289 141, 586		857, 711	868,00	
Marion Monroe	141,586 4,312		4 319		475, 600 455, 620 857, 711 904, 414 937, 688 406, 903	1,046,00 942,00	
Nassau	6,178		4, 312 6, 178	419	406, 903	413, 50	
Orange	6, 178 24, 574 15, 230	8, 320	32, 894 17, 638		779, 106 1, 116, 362 488, 908	812,00	
Osceola	15, 230	2,408	17,638		1, 116, 362	1, 134, 00	
Pasco	2,592		2,592 22,437		488, 908	491,50	
Polk Putnam	22, 437 13, 074		13, 074		1, 163, 563 463, 926	1,186,00 477,00	
St. John	13. 821		13, 821	643	600,036	614, 50	
St. Lucie	8, 243	93, 883	102, 126 60, 278	61	688, 813 952, 955	791,00	
Santa Rosa	60, 278		60, 278	267	952, 955	1,013,50	
SumterSuwanee	1,368 1,619		1,368 1,619		376, 132 440, 881	377, 50 442, 50	
Taylor	3, 436		3, 436		690, 564	694, 00	
Taylor Volusia	17,874	13,080	30,954		766, 046	797, 00	
Wakulla	960		960		391, 540	392, 50	
Walton	110,600		110,600		788, 400	899,00	
Washington	54, 017		54, 017	5, 958	860, 025	920, 00	
State total	873, 482	247, 691	1, 121, 173	19, 259	33, 932, 208	35, 072, 64	
		IDAHO					
Blackfoot: Bannock	558 984	265, 920	894 904	306, 189	828 907	1,960,00	
Bear Lake	558, 984 154, 923	265, 920 219, 234 407, 804 39, 500	824, 904 374, 157	1,840	828, 907 240, 003	616,00	
Bingham	395, 391	407, 804	803, 195	1,840 204,647	1,700,158	2,708,00 39,50	
Blaine		39, 500	39,500 765,238 103,000		1 505 154	39,50	
Fremont Lemhi	462, 094	303, 144 103, 000	102,000	1,608,588	1,505,174	3,879,00	
Oneida	205, 212	678, 998	884, 210	194, 190	671,600	103,00 1,750,00	
Total	1,776,604	2,017,600	3, 794, 204	2, 315, 454	4, 945, 842	11, 055, 50	
Boise:						<u> </u>	
Ada	346, 128	244, 914	591, 042	1,849	168, 109	761,00	
Boise	496,000	161,000	657,000	1, 120, 723	620, 777	2, 398, 50	
Canyon	262, 188	53, 038	415, 226	000 000	420,774	836,00	
Elmore	594, 350 111, 507	88,640 1,415,978	682, 990 1, 527, 485	263, 800 26, 480	114, 210 13, 035	1,061,00 1,567,00	
Owyhee	923, 029	3, 119, 000	4, 042, 029	119, 160	289, 811	4, 451, 00	
Washington	620, 551	559,000	1, 179, 551	237, 539	289,811 427,730	1,844,82	
Total Coeur d'Alene:	3, 453, 753	5, 641, 570	9,095,323	1,769,551	2,054,446	12, 919, 32	
Kootenai	426,380	1, 237, 880	1,664,260	231, 429	1, 460, 011	3, 355, 70	
Latah	9, 296	1, 193	10, 489		29, 011	39, 50	
Shoshone	93,873	994, 651	1,088,524		166, 476	1, 255, 00	
Total	529, 549	9 933 794	9 769 979	991 490	1,655,498	4 650 90	
10.01	023, 049	2,233,724	2,763,273	231, 429	1,000,498	4,650,20	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued. IDAHO—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-			Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area ap- propriated.	face of the
Hailey: Bingham Blaine Boise Cassia. Custer. Elmore Fremont Idaho Lemhi Lincoln Owyhee	748, 522 1, 202, 372 171, 630 119, 080 2, 544 151, 825 893, 419	Acres. 69,000 1,977,678 112,500 851,085 2,605,994 92,777 65,000 929,758 2,404,525 985,672 501,712	Acres. 75, 520 2, 726, 200 112, 500 2, 053, 457 2, 777, 624 211, 858 83, 080 932, 302 2, 556, 350 1, 879, 091 589, 223	Acres. 640 876, 800 306, 584 115, 200 272, 640 1, 280 368, 640 82, 960 49, 917 5, 760	Acres. 2,840 256,000 545,959 72,676 58,422 640 58 115,690 182,992 7,017	Acres. 79,000 3,859,000 112,500 2,906,000 2,965,500 542,920 85,000 1,301,000 2,755,000 2,112,000 602,000
Total	3, 401, 504	10, 595, 701	13, 997, 205	2,080,421	1, 242, 294	17, 319, 920
Lewiston: Idaho Kootenai Latah Nez Perces Shoshone	8, 344 8, 000 657, 580	2, 865, 940 12, 000	3,135, \$60 20,344 8,000 657,580 13,600	495, 000 737, 000 172, 500	418, 640 6, 656 666, 500 984, 420 32, 400	4, 049, 500 27, 000 674, 500 2, 379, 000 218, 500
Total	957, 444	2,877,940	3, 835, 384	1,404.500	2, 108, 616	7, 348, 500
State total	10, 118, 854	23, 366, 535	33, 485, 389	7, 801, 355	12,006,696	53, 293, 440
		IOWA		19, 714, 960		19, 714, 960
Des Moines					35, 646, 050	35, 646, 080
		KANSA	s.			
Colby: Cheyenne Decatur Ellis Gove Graham Logan Norton Phillips Rawlins Rooks Sheridan Sherman Thomas Trego Wallace	200 960 8,800 30,300 11,680 400 160 3,720 40 280		960 8,800 30,300 11,680 400 160		578, 000 657, 700 567, 000 574, 000 673, 320 569, 600	658, 000 570, 000 686, 000 575, 000 688, 000 577, 000 574, 000 570, 000 573, 000 671, 000 685, 000 671, 000 685, 000
Total	158, 180		158, 180		9, 075, 820	9, 234, 000
Dodge City: Barber Barton Clark Comanche Edwards Finney Ford Grant Gray Greeley Hamilton Haskell Hodgeman Kearny	20,000 \$00 53,364 80 49,794 7,400 57,720 130,159 17,607 160		20,000 800 53,864 80 49,794 7,400 57,720 130,159 17,607	2,560	319, 206 543, 600 437, 280 493, 841 354, 393 551, 840	594.770 576,000 616.000 505,000 894.000 825.000 696,000 551.000 495.000 372.000 552.000

KANSAS—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total are of land su face of th
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	county i land dis trict.
Dodge City—Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lane	4,187 2,622		4, 187		453,813	458, 0 621, 0
Meade	147, 703		2,622 $147,703$		618, 378 310, 297	458,0
Ness	600		600		685, 400	686,0
Pawnee	351		351		482,000	482, 0 463, 0
Rush			001		462, 649 452, 000	452,0
Scott	4,324		4,324		450, 676	455, (
Seward	70, 702		70,702		340, 298 513, 000	411,0
Stanton	75,217		75, 217		452,000 450,676 340,298 513,000 357,783 412,084 453,280	513, 0 433, 0 467, 0 455, 7
Stevens	75, 217 54, 916		54, 916		412,084	467,0
Wichita	_2,440		2,440		453, 280	455,
Total	783, 863		783, 863	4,460	13,745,167	14,533,
opeka:					200,000	200.4
Allen					322, 000 367, 000	322, 367,
Atchison					279,000	279,
Barber Bourbon					279, 000 125, 230 423, 000	125, 1 423,
Brown					371,000	371,
Butler					918, 000	918,
Chase					482,000	482,
Chautauqua					410,000 391,000	410, 391,
Clay Cloud Coffey Cowley					412,000	412,
Cloud					452,000	452,
Cowley					413,000 718,000	413, 718,
					387,000	387,
Dickinson					536,000	536, (
Dickinson Doniphan Douglas			·		250,000 291,000	250, 291,
Elk					410,000	410,
Ellsworth					454,000	454,
Franklin				23,595	370, 000 238, 405	370, 262,
Greenwood				20,000	744,000	744,
Harper					505,000	505,
Harvey				92, 160	346, 000 344, 840	346, 437,
Jefferson				22, 100		363
Jewell					588,000	588,
Johnson Kingman					556, 000	588, 312, 556,
Labette					408, 000	408,
Leavenworth					286,000	286,
Lincoln Linn					389 000	389
Lyon					539, 000	539,
MePherson					363, 000 588, 000 312, 000 556, 000 408, 000 461, 000 389, 000 569, 000	550, 408, 286, 461, 389, 539, 569, 620,
Marion Marshall					586,000	
Marshall Miami Mitchell					381,000 456,920 406,000 447,000 463,000	381, (457, (406, (447, (
Mitchell	80		80		456, 920	457,0
Montgomery					406,000	406,
Nemaha					463,000	463, 366,
Neosho					300,000	366,
Osage Osborne	360	(360		466, 000 570, 640	466, 0 571, 0
Ottawa					460,000	460,0
Pottawatomie					528, 000	528, 0
RenoRepublic					799, 000 459, 000	799, (459, (
Rice					453,000	453, (
Riley Russell					368,000	368,0
Saline.					573,000 456,000	573, 0 456, 0
Sedgwick					645,000	645,0
Snawnee					359,000	359, 0
Smith		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			573, 000 754, 000	573, 0 754, 0
Wabaunsee					513,000	513, 0
Washington					581,000	581, 0

${\it Statement\ by\ States,\ Territories,\ and\ land\ districts,\ etc.} \hbox{--} {\it Continued}.$

KANSAS—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur- face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	
Topeka—Continued. Wilson.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 368, 000	Acres. 368,000
Woodson Wyandotte					321,000 96,000	321,000 96,000
Total	440		440	115,755	28, 499, 035	28, 615, 230
State total	942, 483		942,483	120, 215	51, 320, 022	52, 382, 720
		LOUISIA	NA.			
		/		1	T	
Natchitoches: Bienville	4,060	16,500	20, 560	98, 567	286, 901	406,028
Bossier	7,585	3,094	10,679	98, 567 146, 722 139, 213	379, 972 407, 513 284, 510	537, 373 564, 685
CaddoClaiborne	5,047 942	12,912	17, 959 942	36, 915	284, 510	322, 367
De Soto	540	8,633	9,173	65, 299 13, 703	478, 718 45, 980	553, 190
Grant	9,371	7,550	443 16, 921	13, 703 245, 892	45, 980 507, 164	60, 126 769, 97 7
Rapides	1,745		1,745	94,684	73, 215	169, 644
Red River	1,052 12,933	7,787	8, 839 12, 933	85, 299 159, 260	150, 927 466, 251	245, 065 638, 444
Vernon	7, 453		7, 453	211, 786 81, 943	377, 121	596, 360
Webster	4, 918 2, 442	8,542	13, 460 2, 442	81, 943 76, 751	294, 433 139, 900	389, 836 219, 093
	58, 531	65,018		1.456,034		
Total New Orleans:	90, 981	05,016	123, 549	1.400,004	3,892,605	5, 472, 188
Acadia			52		413,948	414,000
Ascension					201,000	201,000
Assumption	99		99		317, 945 541, 000	318,000 541,000
Bienville	633		633			133, 000
Calcasieu	2,049 1,529		2,049 1,529		132, 367 2, 290, 951 347, 471 933, 600 875, 000 168, 806 453, 000 284, 000 25 9 , 865 308, 000	2, 293, 000 349, 000
Cameron				12,400	933, 600	349,000 946,000 877,000 169,000 453,000 284,000 260,000
Catahoula			101		875, 000 168, 806	877,000
Claiborne Concordia East Baton Rouge East Carroll					453, 000	453, 000
East Baton Rouge	105		105		284,000	284,000
East Feliciana	10.)				308, 000	308,000
Franklin					389, 000 370, 200 367, 000 417, 000	389, 000
Grant Iberia Iberville	2,800		2,800		370, 200 367, 000	373, 000 368, 000 417, 000
Iberville					417,000	417,000
Jackson					366. 000	366,000 284,000
Jefferson Lafayette	1,700		1, 700		282, 240 161, 000 652, 840	161,000
Lafourche	160		160		652, 840	653,000
Livingston	995	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	995		308, 005 420, 000	309, 000 420, 000
Livingston Madison					423,000	423,000
Morehouse					531, 000 132, 000	531,000
Ouachita					397, 000	132,000 397,000
Plaquemines	3,639		3, 639		656, 533	660, 172
Pointe Coupee Rapides Richland St. Bernard	4, 017		4.017		376, 905 729, 983	377,000 734,000
Richland					354,000	354,000
St. Bernard	2,020		2,020		362, 980 191, 000	365,000 191,000
St. Helena					268,000	268,000
St. James. St. John the Baptist					190,000	190,000
St. John the Baptist St. Landry					117,000 $1,073,000$	117,000 1,073,000
St. Martin	348		348		314,652	315,000
St. Mary St. Tammany	66		85 500		407, 915	408,000 577,000
Tangipahoa	300		300		576, 500 497, 700 394, 883	498,000
Tensas	117		117		394, 883	395 000
Terrebonne Union	858 600		858 600		1, 201, 142 584, 400	1, 202, 000 585, 000 817, 000
Vermilion	300		300		584, 400 816, 700 272, 355	817,000
Vernon	3,645		3,645		272, 355	276,000

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued. LOUISIANA-continued.

	Area unap	opropriated a served.	nd unre-	Area	A	Total area of land sur- face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	reserved.	Area appropriated.	
New Orleans—Continued. Washington West Baton Rouge			Acres. 365	Acres.	Acres. 415, 635 138, 000	Acres. 416, 000 138, 000
West Carroll West Feliciana Winn	70 2, 520		70 2, 520		241, 000 227, 930 386, 480	241,000 228,000 389,000
Total	32, 841		32,841	12,400	23, 537, 931	23, 583, 172
State total	91, 372	65, 018	156, 390	1,468,434	27, 430, 536	29, 055, 360

	t/az (c)cat	veyea.				trict.
New Orleans—Continued. Washington West Baton Rouge	Acres. 365	Acres.	Acres. 365	Acres.	Acres. 415, 635 138, 000 241, 000 227, 930 386, 480	Acres. 416,000 138,000 241,000 228,000
West Baton Rouge West Carroll West Feliciana					241,000	241,000
West Feliciana Winn	70 2, 520		$\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 2,520 \end{array}$		227, 930	228, 000 389, 000
WIIII	2, 320		2, 320		300, 400	309,000
Total	32, 841		32,841	12,400	23, 537, 931	23,583,172
State total	91, 372	65, 018	156, 390	1, 468, 434	27, 430, 536	29, 055, 360
		MICHIGA	N.			-
	1					
Marquette:	0.140		0.140		490 051	440,000
Alcona Alger Allegan Alpena Antrim Arenac Baraga Barry Bay Benzie Berrien Branch Calhoun Cass Charlevoix Cheboygan Clipewa Clare	9, 149 3, 323		9,149	1.723	432, 851 593, 954	442, 000 599, 000
Allegan	0,020				538,000 365,289 313,720 232,716 520,732 365,000	528 000
Alpena	3,711		3,711		365, 289	369, 000 314, 000
Antrim	280		280		313, 720	314,000
Arenac	1,284		1,284	50, 600	232, 716 590, 739	234, 000 580, 200 365, 000
Rarry	0,110		0, 110	50, 050	365, 000	365, 000
Bay					284,000	
Benzie	1,371		1,371		369,000 284,000 196,629 373,000 329,000 455,000 320,000	198, 000 198, 000 373, 000 329, 000 455, 000 320, 000
Berrien					373,000	373,000
Branch	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				329,000	329,000
Cass					320,000	320, 000
Charlevoix	1,608		1,608		275, 392	
Cheboygan	4,728		4,728		508, 272	513,000
Chippewa	53, 987		53, 987	22, 142	928, 871	1,005,000
Clinton	3,475		3, 475		363, 525	367,000
Charlevoix Cheboygan Chippewa Clare Clare Clinton Crawford Delta Dickinson Eaton Emmet Genesee Gladwin Gogebic Grand Traverse Gratiot Hillsdale Houghton Huron Ingham				22,579	320,000 275,392 508,272 928,871 363,525 362,000 345,421	513,000 1,005,000 367,000 362,000 368,000
Delta	7,940		7,940	46	747, 014	755, 000
Dickinson	2, 213		2, 213		498, 787	501,000
Eaton					498, 787 362, 000 299, 000 419, 000 328, 600 728, 800 298, 960	755, 000 501, 000 362, 000 299, 000 419, 000 329, 000 729, 000
Emmet					419,000	419,000
Gladwin	400		400		328, 600	329, 000
Gogebic	200		200		728, 800	729,000
Grand Traverse	1,040		1,040		298, 960	
Gratiot					362,000 385,000 661,999 542,000	362, 000 385, 000 663, 000
Houghton	933		933	68	661 999	663,000
Huron					542,000	542,000
Houghton Huron Ingham Jonia Iosco Iron Isabella						
Ionia	0 7 400		07 000		361, 000 316, 302 765, 408 336, 000	361,000
Iosco	5 500		5 500		316, 302 765, 408	771 000
Isabella	0,002		0,002		336, 000	366, 000
Jackson					453,000	364,000 361,000 354,000 771,000 366,000 453,000
Jackson Kalamazoo Kalkaska Kent Keweenaw					366,000	366,000 367,000 544,000 358,000 367,000
Kalkaska	2,947		2,947		364, 053	367, 000
Keweenaw	13. 189		13 189		544,000 344,811 364,488	358, 000
Lake	1 459		459	1,053	364, 488	367,000
Lapeer					429,000 222,906 477,000 370,000 581,447 653,342	429,000
Leelanau	2,094		2,094		222, 906	429,000 225,000 477,000 370,000 597,000 668,000
Leenawee Livingston Luce					477, 000 270, 000	370,000
Luce	15, 553		15, 553		581, 447	597, 000
Mackinac	0,004		5,504	9, 154	653, 342	668,000
Macomb						296, 000
Manistee	1,345 24,195		1,345 24,195		350,655	352,000
Manistee Marquette Mason	2.037		24, 195	256	350, 655 1, 167, 805 318, 707 365, 564	296, 000 352, 000 1, 192, 000 321, 000 366, 000
Mecosta Menominee	436		2, 037 436	200	365, 564	366,000
Menominee	1 146		1, 146			
Midland Missaukee Monroe	0.580		2,578		336,000	336,000
Monroe	2,578		2,578		367, 422	360,000
Montelam					336, 000 357, 422 367, 000 464, 000	464, 000
Montmorency	19, 151		19, 151		332, 849 318, 000	336, 000 360, 000 367, 000 464, 000 352, 000
Montmorency Muskegon Newaygo					318,000	318, 000 549, 000
Newaygo	601		601		548, 399	549,000

MICHIGAN—continued.

	Area unaj	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Aros on	Total area of land sur- face in the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	county in land district.
Marquette—Continued. Qakland	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 573, 000	Acres. 573,000
Oceana	1,974		1,974		351,026	353,000
Ogemaw	3,861		3,861		356, 139	360,000
Ontonagon	1,981		1,981	2,573	863, 446	868,000
Osceola			120		366, 880	367,000
Oscoda Otsego					319, 750 338, 160	362, 000 340, 000
Ottawa	1,040		1,040		360,000	360,000
Presque Isle	11.841		11, 841		398, 159	410,000
Presque Isle Roscommon			,	10,810	321, 190	332,000
Saginaw					520,000	520,000
St. Clair					438,000	438,000
St. Joseph					331,000	331,000
Sannae	10 020		10 020		619,000 750,070	619,000 770,000
St. Joseph. St. Joseph. Sanilae Schoolcraft Shiawassee	19, 950		15, 550		351,000	351 000
Tuscola					530,000	351, 000 530, 000
Tuscola Van Buren					402,000	402,000 449,000
Washtenaw					449,000	449,000
Washtenaw Wayne Wexford					404,000	404,000
Wexford	205		205		363, 795	364,000
State total	323, 947		323, 947	121, 094	36, 374, 159	36, 819, 200
		MINNESO	TA			
						1
Cass Lake:						
Beltrami	210, 860		210, 860	210,000	681, 140	1, 102, 000
Cass	3,720		3,720	411, 200	332, 880 394, 740	747, 800 405, 000
Hubbard	1,760 339,950	205, 155	1, 760 545, 105	8,500 222,000	2, 084, 895	2, 852, 000
Total	556, 290	205, 155	761, 445	851,700	3, 493, 655	5,106,800
Crookston:				000 000	F00 000	OWO 000
BeckerBeltrami	322,000	322,000	C14 000	279, 000 138, 000	599,000 320,000	878, 000 1, 102, 000
Clay		522,000	644, 000	155,000	669,000	669,000
Clearwater			5 000	115,000	570,000	690,000
Kittson		28, 400	28, 400		653, 600	682,000
Marshall			52,000		1,088,000	1, 140, 000
Norman				348, 160	558, 840	907,000
Ottertail Polk			1 500		172,000 1,255,820	172,000 1,257,320
Red Lake	57,000		1,500 57,000		602, 680	659,680
Roseau	272,000		272,000		788, 000	1,060,000
Total	709, 500	350, 400	1,059,900	880, 160	7, 276, 940	9, 217, 000
Duluth:						
Aitkin	1,920		1,920	1,960	311,120	315,000
Carlton	280	40.050	280	43,000	498, 720	542,000
Cook Itasea	210,000	46, 853 22, 000	256, 853	118,000	549, 147	924,000 814,000
Lake	67,000 96,000	69,000	89,000 165,000	385,000	725,000 718,000	1, 268, 000
St. Louis.	415,000	66,000	481,000	65,000	3, 463, 000	4,009,000
Total	790, 200	203, 853	994, 053	612, 960	6, 264, 987	7,872,000
St. Cloud:						
Aitkin	2,360		2,360	1,320	852, 320	856, 000
Anoka					292,000	292,000
Benton					265,000	265,000
Bigstone					338, 000 486, 000	338,000
Brown					386,000	486, 000 386, 000
Brown Carver Chippewa					239, 000	239, 000
Chippewa					386,000	386,000
						409 000
Chisago	2, 560		2, 560		730, 720	733, 280 281, 000
Crow Wing	1 160		1 160	690	281,000 657,160	281, 000 659, 000
Cass Chisago Crow Wing Dakota	1,100		1,100	000	380,000	380,000
Dodge. Douglas					380, 000 282, 000	380, 000 282, 000 404, 000
Douglas					404,000	404, 000

MINNESOTA—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Arco	Area ap-	Total area of land sur-	
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	propriated.	face of th county in land dis- trict.	
St. Cloud—Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Faribault					462,000	462, 0	
Fillmore					552,000	552, 0	
Freeborn					457,000	457, 0	
GoodhueGrant					498,000 354,000	498, 0 354, 0	
Hoppopin					371,000	371, 0	
Hennepin Houston Hubbard					004 000	364, 0	
Hubbard	280		280		212, 720	213, 0	
Isanti					296,000	206 0	
Jackson					364,000 212,720 296,000 450,000 348,000 521,000 502,000 293,000	290, 0 450, 0 348, 0 521, 0 502, 0 293, 0	
Kanahec					348,000	348,0	
Kandiyohi					521,000	521,0	
Kandiyohi Lac qui Parle Lesueur					502,000	502, 0	
Lesueur					293,000	293, 0	
Lincoln					455,000	941.0	
Lyon McLeod					341,000 455,000 316,000 450,000	455, (316, (
Martin					450, 000	450 (
Meeker					387,000	450, 0 387, 0 376, 0	
Millelacs					387,000 376,000	376,0	
Morrison	200		200		732, 800	733,0	
Mower					448,000	448,0	
Murray					448,000	448,0	
Nicollet						291,0	
Nobles						453,0	
Olmsted						418, 0 1, 144, 0	
Ottertail	490		190		1,144,000 904,520	905, 0	
Pine Pipestone Pope	400		400		298,000	298,0	
Pone					442,000	442,0	
Ramsev					104,000	104,	
Ramsey					568,000	568,	
Renville					632,000	632,	
Rice					317,000	317,0	
Rock					306,000	306,0	
Sherburne						290,0	
Stearns					824,000	824,0	
Stevens					363,000	363,0	
Scott					220,000	226,0	
Sibley					275,000	975 (
Steele					482,000	482 (
Todd					363, 000 226, 000 372, 000 275, 000 482, 000 601, 000	220, 0 372, 0 275, 0 482, 0 601, 0 364, 0	
Traverse					364,000	364, 0	
Wabasha					348,000	348, 0	
Wabasha Wadena	400		400		343,600	344,0	
Waseca					271,000	271, 0 256, 0	
Washington					256,000	256,0	
Watonwan					281,000	281, 0 485, 0	
Wilkin					485,000	485,0	
Winona					398,000	398,0 438,0	
WrightYellow Medicine					475, 000	475,0	
Total							
		-	7,440	2,000	28, 992, 840	29,002,2	
State total	2,063,430	759, 408	2,822,838	2, 346, 820	46,028,422	51, 198,	
ackson:		MISSISSII	PPI.			ī	
Adams					259,000	259,	
Aleorn Amite. Attala. Benton Bolivar	1 000		1 000		250,000 250,000 453,000 457,000 260,000	250, (454, (
Attala	1,000	ſ	1,000		457,000	458,0	
Benton	1,000		1,000		260,000	260, 0	
Bolivar						558,0	
Calhoun					373,000	373, 0	
					373,000 390,000	373, 0 390, 0	
Carroll					319,000	319, 0 263, 0	
Carroll Chickasaw							
Carroll Chickasaw Choctaw	640		640		262, 360	263,0	
Carroll Chiekasaw Choetaw Claiborne	640		640		262, 360 295, 000	295,0	
Calhoun Carroll Chickasaw Choctaw Claiborne Clarke Clay Coabona	640		640 640		319,000 262,360 295,000 435,360 267,000	263, 0 295, 0 436, 0 267, 0	

${\it Statement\ by\ States,\ Territories,\ and\ land\ districts,\ etc.}\hbox{--} {\it Continued}.$

MISSISSIPPI—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	A 1100	A roo op	Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area ap- propriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Jackson-Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Copiah	240		240		488, 360 380, 000	488,600 380,000
Do Coto					313, 000	313, 000
Franklin	3,000		3,000		313, 000 352, 000 510, 860 284, 000 402, 400	313, 000 355, 000 515, 400 285, 000 404, 000
Greene	4,640		4,640		510, 860	515, 400
Grenada	1,000		1,000		284, 000	285,000
Hancock	1,200		1,200		650, 400	651,000
Franklin Greene Grenada Hancock Harrison	000		000		550, 000	550,000
Holmes					541,000	541,000
Issaquena					261, 120	261, 120
Itawamba					325,000	325,000
Jackson	3,680		3,680		670, 320	674, 000
Jasper	120		480 120		424, 520 325, 880	425, 000 326, 000
Jones	580				442, 420	326, 000 443, 000 478, 000 421, 000 315, 840 448, 000 417, 000 370, 000 290, 000 372, 000 367, 000 318, 000
Kemper	2,000		2 000			478,000
Lafayette			2,000		421,000	421,000
Lamar					315, 840	315, 840
Lauderdale Lawrence	480		480 80		447, 520	448,000
Leake.					476,000 421,000 315,840 447,520 416,920 367,000 290,000 371,360 367,000 318,000	370, 000
Lee	0,000		0,000		290, 000	290, 000
Lee Leflore	640		640		371, 360	372, 000
Lincoln					367,000	367, 000
Lowndes					318,000	318,000 466,000
Madison Marion					466, 000 419, 960	419, 960
Marshall.					445, 000	445, 000
Monroe	2,700		2,700 1,640 4,500 1,640 1,000		487, 300	490,000
Montgomery	1,640		1,640		260, 360	262, 000
Neshoba	4,500		4,500		355, 500	360,000
Newton Noxubee	1,640		1,640		360, 360	362,000
Oktibbehe					433, 000 287, 000	287 000
Panola						443,000
Panola Pearl River Perry Pike					415, 200	415, 200
Perry	200		200		706, 800	707, 000
Pontotoe					456, 000 314, 000	406, UUL
Prentiss					260, 000	260, 000
Pontotoc Prentiss Quitman					256,000	256, 000
Rankin	80		80		415, 200 415, 200 706, 800 456, 000 314, 000 260, 000 256, 000 497, 920 378, 500	360, 000 362, 000 434, 000 287, 000 443, 000 415, 200 707, 000 456, 000 314, 000 256, 000 498, 000
Scott	2,500	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,500		378, 500	
Rankin Scott Sharkey Simpson Smith	400		400		281, 000 272, 600	281, 000 373, 000
Smith	400		400		398, 000	398, 000
Sunflower					444,000	444,000
Tallahatchie	1,000		1,000		404,000	405, 000
Tate					260, 000	260, 000
Tishomingo					289, 000 275, 000	289, 000 275, 000
Smith. Sunflower Tallahatchie. Tate Tippah Tishomingo. Tunica. Union. Warren					000 000	266, 000
Union					268,000	268, 000
					365,000	365,000
Washington	1.000		4 000		565,000	276,000 266,000 365,000 565,000 510,000 268,000 422,000
Wayne Webster	700		700		267 300	268 000
Wilkinson	4, 280		4,280		268, 000 268, 000 365, 000 565, 000 267, 300 417, 720 376, 000	422, 000
Winston	10,000		10,000		376,000	380,000
Yalobusha			340		310,000	317, 000
Yazoo	440		440	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	687, 560	668, 000
State total	60, 440		60,440		29, 624, 680	29, 685, 120

MISSOURI.

Springfield:				
Adair				367,000
Andrew		 	 277, 000	277,000
Atchison		 	 345,000	345, 000
Audrain				439, 000
Barry	4, 472	 4, 472		
Barton				377, 000
Bates				

missouri-continued.

	Area unaj	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Amoo	A moo on	Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area ap- propriated,	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Springfield—Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Springfield—Continued. Benton Bolinger	900		900		474, 100	475, 000
Bolinger			900		384, 100 440, 000	385, 000 440, 000
Ruchanan					263, 000	263, 000
Butler	300		300		444,700	445,000
Caldwell					270,000	270,000
Callaway Camden Cape Girardeau	9 500		8 500		517,000 428,500	517, 000 437, 000
Cape Girardeau	8,000		0,000		368, 000	368, 000
Carroll Carter Cass					443,000	443,000
Carter	700		700		320, 300	321,000
Cedar					456, 000 317, 000	456, 000 317, 000
Chariton					490,000	490,000
Christian Clark	370		370		356, 630 323, 000 254, 000	357,000
Clark					323,000	323, 000
Clay					254,000	254, 000
					254,000 267,000 250,000 357,000 473,900 320,000	254, 000 267, 000 250, 000 357, 000 475, 000 320, 000 345, 000 477, 000
Cole Cooper Crawford Dade Dallas Daviess Dent Dekalb Douglas Dunklin Franklin					357,000	357,000
Crawford	1,100		1,100		473, 900	475,000
Dade	0.079				320,000	320,000
Dallas	6,873		6,873		338, 127 357, 000 474, 000	345,000
Dent	3,000		3,000		474, 000	477,000
Dekalb					270, 000 502, 359 338, 000	270,000
Douglas	641		641		502, 359	503,000
Dunklin					338,000	338,000 567,000
Gasconade					330, 000	330,000
Gentry					313,000	313, 000
Gentry Greene Grundy Harrison					426,000	426,000
Grundy					274,000	274,000
Harrison					468, 000 474, 000	468, 000 474, 000
Henry Hickory Holt	1,500		1,500		253, 500	255, 000
Holt					289,000	289,000
Howard					901 000	291,000
Howell Iron Jackson	2,900 5,400		2,900		577, 100 341, 600	580, 000 347, 000
Jackson	5,400		5, 400		390,000	390,000
Jasper					405,000	405, 000
Jefferson					490 000	429,000
Johnson. Knox Laclede Lafayette Lawrence Lewis		***************************************			523, 000 330, 000	523, 000 330, 000
Laclede	5, 683		5 683		474, 317	480,000
Lafayette	0,000		0,000		393,000	393,000
Lawrence					385,000	385,000
Lincoln			'		322, 000 389, 000	322,000 389,000
Linn					204 000	394,000
Livingston McDonald Macon					339,000	339,000
McDonald	455		455		334, 545	335, 000
Macon	1.000		4.000		519, 000 312, 000 331, 500 278, 000 294, 000	519, 000 316, 000 333, 000
Madison Maries Marion	1,500		1,500		331,500	333, 000
Marion					278,000	278, 000
Mercer Miller Mississippi					294, 000	278, 000 294, 000
Miller	1,600		1,600		378, 400 269, 000	380,000
Monitean					261, 000	269, 000 261, 000
Moniteau Montgomery Monroe					424,000	424,000
Monroe					331,000	331,000
Morgan					391,000	391,000
New Madrid					422,000 390,000	422, 000 390, 000
Newton Nodaway Oregon Osage					563,000	563,000
Oregon	4,100		4, 100		563, 000 486, 900 380, 000	491,000
Osage Ozark	90.00		00.007		380,000	380, 000
Pemiscot	. 59, 595		39, 395		441 605	481, 000 310, 000
Perry	. 300		300		310, 000 291, 700 438, 000	292,000
Perry Pettis					438, 000	438,000
Phelps	7,950		7, 950		413, 050	421,000
Pike					411, 000 256, 000	411,000 256,000

MISSOURI-continued.

	Area unaj	opropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur- face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	
Springfield—Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pulaski	12, 266		12, 266		330, 734	343,000
Putnam					331,000	331,000
Ralls					301,000	301,000
Randolph					311,000	311,000
Ray					353,000	353,000
Ray Reynolds Ripley St. Charles	4,400		4,400		523,600	528,000
Ripley	2,900		2,900		396, 100	399,000
St. Charles					338,000	338,000
St. Clair	950		950		442,050	443,000
St. Francois					294,000	294,000
Ste. Genevieve	700		700		310, 300	311,000
St. Louis					322, 280	322, 280
St. Louis City					30,720	30,720
Saline					482,000	482,000
Schuyler					203,000	203,000
Scotland					282,000	282,000
Scott					266,000	266,000
Shannon					622, 500	626,000
Shelby					325,000	325,000
Stoddard					526,000	526,000
Stone			2,838		319, 162	322,000
Sullivan					418,000	418,000
Taney	3,350		3, 350		413, 650	417,000
Texas					716, 281	727,000
Vernon					530,000	530,000
Warren					266,000	266,000
Washington					473, 800	474,000
Wayne	2,600		2,600		483, 400	486,000
Webster					372, 837	373,000
Worth					169,000	169,000
Wright	1,874	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,874		429, 966	431, 840
State total	149, 039		149, 039		43, 646, 801	43, 795, 840

MONTANA.

Bozeman:						
Broadwater	59,058	9, 346	68, 404		67, 596	136,000
Carbon	589, 099	74, 527	663, 626	568, 373	293, 001	1,525,000
Crow Reservation	900,000	11,021	000, 020	312,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	312,000
Gallatin	293, 832	51,998	345,830	161, 280	1,089,890	1,597,000
Jefferson	53, 053	20, 218	73, 271		73, 729	147,000
Madison	388, 350	213, 543	601, 893	362, 410	304, 737	1, 269, 040
Park	226, 800	612,068	838, 868	393, 489	495, 643	1,728,000
Sweet Grass	473, 382	192, 217	665, 599	349,768	499, 633	1,515,000
Yellowstone	233, 201	126, 700	359, 901	545,700	777, 099	
renowstone	255, 201	120, 100	559, 901		777,099	1, 137, 000
Total	2 316 775	1,300,617	3,617,392	2, 147, 320	3,601,328	9, 366, 040
10001	2,010,770	1,000,017	0,017,002	2, 147, 020	3,001,020	2,000,040
Great Falls:						
Cascade	481,534	132, 245	613, 779	101,836	1,016,385	1,732,000
Choteau		2, 430, 068	6, 275, 748	2,511,140	1,360,112	10, 147, 000
Fergus	9, 105	13, 398	22, 503	2,011,110	2,497	25, 000
Lewis and Clarke	15, 838	14, 557	30, 395		39, 925	70, 320
Teton	1,611,374	45, 090	1,656,464	19,390		2,513,280
Valley		4, 246, 481	5, 654, 012	2,412,520	383, 468	8, 450, 000
, mano,	1, 101, 001	1, 210, 101	0,001,012	2, 112, 020	000,100	0, 100, 000
Total	7,371,062	6, 881, 839	14, 252, 901	5,044,886	3, 639, 813	22, 937, 600
Helena:						
Beaverhead	335, 025	1, 397, 403	1,732,428	20, 300	390, 272	2, 143, 000
Broadwater	126, 790	139, 741	266, 531	197, 110	176, 359	640,000
Cascade	18, 419	37,880	56, 299	334, 340	23, 361	414,000
Deerlodge		213, 293		,	147, 602	433, 000
Flathead		210, 290	200, 590	226,000		226, 000
Gallatin			3,000	43,640	15,360	62,000
Granite		301,025	436, 250	5, 750	60,000	502,000
Jefferson	53, 173	538, 390	591, 563	122,700	173, 237	887, 500
Lewis and Clarke		385, 301	1, 213, 576	812, 236	640, 379	2,666,191
Madison		538, 748	907, 901	344, 640	342, 459	1,595,000
Meagher		163, 060	344, 318			
Park		34, 800	37, 200	641,750	685, 432	1,671,500
Powell		458, 577		10,500	10,300	58,000
I OWEII	52,089	400,011	550,666	318, 230	337, 104	1,206,000

MONTANA—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Aron on	Total area of land sur- face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	reserved.	Area ap- propriated.	
Helena—Continued. Silverbow. Sweet Grass. Teton	Acres. 127, 246 2, 517 27, 740	Acres. 256, 405 11, 060 84, 800	Acres. 383, 651 13, 577 112, 540	Acres. 21,100 1,705,140	Acres. 102,049 11,323 36,540	Acres. 485,700 46,000 1,854,220
Total	2, 374, 415	4, 560, 483	6, 934, 898	4, 803, 436	3, 151, 777	14, 890, 111
Kalispell: Flathead Missoula Teton	283, 599	2, 649, 664 91, 000 640, 310	2, 933, 263 91, 000 640, 310	526, 695 70, 000	2, 109, 331	5, 569, 289 91, 000 710, 500
Total	283, 599	3, 380, 974	3,664,573	596, 695	2, 109, 521	6, 370, 789
Lewistown: Choteau Dawson Fergus Meagher Rosebud Sweet Grass Yellowstone	4, 668 230, 989 2, 037, 832 268, 242 34, 685 102, 041 204, 079	18, 844 414, 893 1, 897, 828 69, 591 201, 424 56, 392 120, 361	23, 512 645, 882 3, 935, 660 337, 833 236, 109 158, 433 324, 440	15, 360 256, 411 39, 187 1, 280 15, 360 24, 320	163, 488 53, 258 1, 520, 929 230, 980 15, 111 162, 207 211, 240	187, 000 714, 500 5, 713, 000 608, 000 252, 500 336, 000 560, 000
Total	2, 882, 536	2,779,333	5, 661, 869	351, 918	2, 357, 213	8, 371, 000
Miles City: Carbon Crow Reservation Custer. Dawson Rosebud Yellowstone	1,398,220 815,178	70,000 5,253,687 6,140,008 1,826,026 454,020	70,000 6,651,907 6,955,186 2,996,101 592,295	3,066,000 64,000 482,400	1, 484, 493 753, 374 390, 099 63, 705	70,000 3,066,000 8,200,400 7,708,560 3,868,600 656,000
Total	3, 521, 748	13, 743, 741	17, 265, 489	3, 612, 400	2, 691, 671	23, 569, 560
Missoula: Beaverhead. Flathead. Granite Missoula Powell Ravalli Silverbow.	35, 016 14, 088 59, 199 321, 209 21, 686 39, 961	527, 064 52, 148 395, 868 2, 225, 751 19, 320 630, 468 9, 500	562, 080 66, 236 455, 067 2, 546, 960 41, 006 670, 429 9, 500	1, 333, 333 676, 200	192, 920 2, 812 48, 933 1, 009, 659 26, 494 446, 871	755, 000 69, 048 504, 000 4, 889, 952 67, 500 1, 793, 500 9, 500
Total	491, 159	3, 860, 119	4,351,278	2,009,533	1,727,689	8,088,500
State total	19, 241, 294	36, 507, 106	55, 748, 400	18, 566, 188	19, 279, 012	93, 593, 600
	1	NEBRASI	KA.	I	1	
Alliance: Boxbutte Cheyenne Dawes Deuel Scotts Bluff Sheridan Sioux	183, 175 433, 632		25, 692 185, 661 13, 910 417, 296 100, 520 183, 175 433, 632	8, 110 560 11, 158	661, 308 220, 339 877, 980 197, 704 284, 480 1, 395, 265 872, 210	687,000 406,000 900,000 615,000 385,000 1,579,000 1,317,000
Total	1, 359, 886		1,359,886	19,828	4,509,286	5, 889, 000
Brokenbow: Blaine Brown Cherry Custer Grant Hooker Logan MePherson Thomas	325, 136 12, 222 95, 541		18, 138 94, 756 325, 136 12, 222 95, 541 209, 644 81, 999 202, 170 120, 722	9, 960 114, 560 107, 520 81, 280	427, 902 87, 244 411, 864 808, 778 245, 899 247, 356 191, 001 192, 310 253, 998	456, 000 182, 000 737, 000 821, 000 456, 000 457, 000 273, 000 502, 000 456, 000
Total	1,160,328		1, 160, 328	313, 320	2,866,352	4,340,000
			, , , , , , , ,		,,	

NEBRASKA-continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-			Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Lincoln:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 363, 339	Acres. 363, 339
Boone					264,000	264, 000
Buffalo					630,000	630, 000
Butler					382,000	382,000
Cass					348, 000	348,000
Chase	4, 717		4,717		567, 283	572,000 369,000
Colfax					256 000	256, 000
Custer					368, 000	368,000
Custer Dundy Dawson Franklin	7, 764		7,764		580, 236 189, 000	588,000
Franklin		1			366, 000	189, 000 366, 000
Fillmore					367, 000	367,000
Frontier					526,000	526,000
Furnas					458,000	458, 000
Gage					550,000	550,000
Gosper					161,000 368,000	161, 000 368, 000
Hall		**********			344, 000	344,000
Hamilton					352,000	352,000
Harlan					366,000	366,000
Hays	3,553		3,553		455, 447	459, 000
Hays Hitchcock Howard	840		840		457, 160 366, 000	458,000
Jefferson					369, 000	366, 000 369, 000
Johnson					239, 000	239 000
Kearney					239, 000 322, 000 549, 000	322,000
Kearney Lancaster					549,000	322, 000 549, 000 297, 000
Merrick					297, 000	297,000
Nance Nemaha					288,000 247,000 369,000	288, 000 247, 000
Nuckolls					369, 000	369, 000
Otoe					391,000	391,000
Pawnee					276,000	276,000
Phelps					344, 000 438, 000	344, 000 438, 000
Polk					278, 000	278,000
Richardson					339, 000	339,000
Redwillow	143		143		457, 857 369, 000 487, 000	458, 000
Saunders					487 000	369, 000 487, 000
Seward					366,000	366, 000
Sherman'					368,000	368,000
Thayer					369,000	369, 000
Webster	51		97		366, 884 366, 000	366, 941 366, 000
York					366,000	366,000
Total	17, 074		17,074		17,715,206	17, 732, 280
North Platte:						
Custer					464, 547	466,000
Dawson			40		447,000	447,000
Gosper			40		92, 960 138, 000	93, 000 138, 000
Keith			57, 354		544, 646	602,000
Lincoln	44, 783		44, 783		1,588,217	1,633,000
Logan	6,078		6,078	***************************************	86, 922	93, 000
McPherson Perkins	149, 424 2, 647		149, 424 2, 647	115, 679	241, 897 559, 353	507, 000 562, 000
I CIAIIIS	2,047		2,047		305, 305	302,000
Total	261,779		261,779	115,679	4, 163, 542	4,541,000
O'Neill:						
Antelone.					548,000	548,000
Boone	1,500		1,500		182, 500	184,000
			560		548,000 182,500 342,440 6,440 299,000	343,000
Brown	1,560		1,560		6, 440	8,000 299,000
Cedar					472 000	472,000
Cedar					472,000 368,000	368,000
Dakota					154,000	154,000
Dixon					292, 000	154,000 292,000
Douglas			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		348,000	348,000
Dixon Dodge Douglas Garfield	20, 280		20,280		154, 000 292, 000 348, 000 212, 000 347, 720	212,000 368,000

NEBRASKA—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total are of land su face of th
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	county in land dis- trict.
O'Neill—Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Holt	24, 120		24, 120		1,521,880 49,880	1, 546, 0 50, 0 711, 0
Keyapaha	120		120		49, 880	50, 0
Knox Loup. Madison Pierce Rock Sarpy Stanton Thurston Washington Wayne	400		400		710.600	711,0
Loup	44,640		44,640		323, 360	368, 0 366, 0 366, 0 84, 0
Madison					323, 360 366, 000 366, 000 77, 880	366, 0
Pierce					366,000	366, 0
Rock	6, 120		6, 120		77,880	84,0
Sarpy						
Stanton					274, 000 245, 000 236, 000	274, 0 245, 0 236, 0
Thurston					245,000	245, 0
Washington					236, 000	236, 0
Wayne					284,000	284, (
Wheeler	15,880		15,880		284, 000 352, 120	368,0
Totai	115, 180		115, 180		8, 519, 820	8, 635, 0
dney:						
Banner	53, 868 163, 436		53, 868 163, 436	1,800	413, 332 1, 096, 524	469, 0 1, 261, 0 742, 0
Cheyenne	163, 436		163, 436	1,040	1,096,524	1, 261, 0
Denal	91, 058		91,058		650, 942	742. 0
Keith	9, 597		9, 597		71, 403	81.0
Kimball	86, 754		86, 754		521, 246	608
Keith Kimball McPherson	00,101		00,101		28, 000	28 (
Perkins					71, 403 521, 246 28, 000 12, 000	81, 6 608, 6 28, 6 12, 6
Scotts Bluff	24,965		24, 965		43, 035	68,
Total	429,678		429, 678	2,840	2,836,482	3, 269, 0
alentine:						
Brown	81,452		81,452		513, 548	595, 0
Cherry	1,015,582		1,015,582	177, 188	1, 934, 230	595, 0 3, 127, 0 453, 0
Keyapaha	$\begin{array}{c} 81,452 \\ 1,015,582 \\ 2,959 \end{array}$		81, 452 1, 015, 582 2, 959		513, 548 1, 934, 230 450, 041	453, (
Rock	38, 040		38, 040		517, 960	556, 0
Total	1,138,033		1, 138, 033	177, 188	3, 415, 779	4, 731, 0
State total	4, 481, 958		4, 481, 958	628, 855	44, 026, 467	49, 137, 2
		NEVAD	Α.			
arson City:						
Churchill	1, 226, 836	1, 395, 845	2, 622, 681	420, 356	108, 463	3, 151, 5 577, 5 11, 055, 5
Douglas	1, 226, 836 249, 945	62, 961	2, 622, 681 312, 906		264, 591	577.
Churchill Douglas Elko		1, 395, 845 62, 961 1, 867, 753	8 378 015	1,800,867	108, 463 264, 591 876, 618	11, 055, 3
Esmeralda Eureka Humboldt Lander	6, 510, 262 2, 935, 263 908, 021 3, 589, 512 1, 212, 400 5, 587, 945	2, 320, 831 1, 326, 614 4, 565, 226 1, 843, 935	5, 256, 094 2, 234, 635 8, 154, 738 3, 056, 335	259, 200	73 706	5 589 (
Eureka	908, 021	1.326.614	2, 234, 635	371, 528 1, 792, 891 336, 577	78, 337 458, 371 100, 088	2, 684, 5 10, 406, 6 3, 493, 6
Humboldt	3 589 512	4, 565, 226	8 154 738	1 792 891	458 371	10, 406, 0
Lander	1 212 400	1 843 935	3 056 335	336 577	100,088	3 493 (
Lincoln	5 587 945	5 835 308		1, 427	377 390	11, 802,
Lyon	990 438	5, 835, 308 327, 682 6, 757, 226	5.18 190	190, 516	110 864	840
Nyo	4 201 275	6 757 996	11 051 501	150, 510	110,000	11 171
Lincoln Lyon Nye Ormsby Storey	220, 438 4, 294, 275 8, 452	0, 101, 220	548, 120 11, 051, 501 8, 452 77, 921	1 000	377, 320 110, 864 119, 999 72, 128	849, 8 11, 171, 8 82, 8
Ctomost	8, 402	00 500	8, 402	1,920	12, 128	82, 8
Worker	51, 129	26,792	77,921	91, 163	4,916	174, (
Washoe	1, 241, 488 2, 957, 528	1, 297, 297 2, 605, 810	2, 538, 785 5, 563, 338	716, 964	350, 251 130, 802	3, 606, 0 5, 694, 1
winte rine	2, 957, 528	2,000,010	9, 903, 558		130, 802	5, 694, 1
State total	30, 993, 494	30, 233, 280	61, 226, 774	5, 983, 409	3, 126, 457	70, 336, 6
		NEW MEX	ICO,			•
layton:	902 022		002 22		0.42 0.05	200
Colfax Gradalupe	386, 663 149, 932		386, 663 188, 673 292, 526		243, 337 246, 243	630, 0 499, 4
More More	149, 932	38,741	188, 673	64, 506	246, 243	499, 4
	292, 526	40.000	292, 526		46, 474	339, 0
Quay Roosevelt San Miguel	292, 526 1, 426, 912 691, 523 716, 393	40,620	1, 467, 532 704, 883 716, 393 3, 135, 815		327, 738 169, 870 79, 607 727, 771	1,795,2 923,7 796,0
Noosevett	691, 523	13, 360	704, 883	48, 969	169, 870	923, 7
San Miguel	716, 393		716, 393		79, 607	796,0
Union	2, 813, 072	322,743	3, 135, 815		727, 771	3, 863, 5
Total	6 477 001	415 404		110 (85		0.045.0
Total	6, 477, 021	415, 464	6, 892, 485	113, 475	1,841,040	8,847,0

NEW MEXICO-continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur- face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	county in land district.
Lascruces: Donna Ana Grant Luna Otero Sierra Socorro		Acres. 528,347 850,682 616,000 1,167,860 274,379 1,985,118	Acres. 1, 933, 637 3, 920, 494 1, 664, 524 2, 474, 804 1, 695, 628 6, 895, 131	Acres. 359, 968 129, 524 64, 845 152, 415 480, 488	Acres. 153, 395 813, 982 51, 476 192, 351 124, 957 162, 381	Acres. 2, 447, 000 4, 864, 000 1, 716, 000 2, 732, 000 1, 973, 000 7, 538, 000
Total	13, 161, 832	5, 422, 386	18, 584, 218	1, 187, 240	1, 498, 542	21, 270, 000
Roswell: Chaves Eddy Guadalupe Lincoln Otero Roosevelt Torrance	2, 976, 415 1, 537, 946 50, 432 1, 866, 573 44, 684 751, 777 253, 995	2,016,673 2,229,701 88,687 1,377,549 76,320	4, 993, 088 3, 767, 647 50, 432 1, 955, 260 1, 422, 233 828, 097 253, 995	200, 261 6, 300 563, 620 208, 440 127, 308	1,080,251 546,053 3,840 495,820 21,327 299,995 19,243	6, 273, 600 4, 320, 000 54, 272 3, 014, 700 1, 652, 000 1, 255, 400 273, 238
Total	7, 481, 822	5, 788, 930	13, 270, 752	1,105,929	2,466,529	16, 843, 210
Santa Fe: Bernalillo Colfax Guadalupe McKinley Mora Rio Arriba Sandoval San Juan San Miguel Santa Fe Socorro Taos Torrance Valencia	82,062 105,553 1 327,648 846,923 340,736 1,610,855 454,981 1,000,762 704,139 451,787 1,009,430 333,750 1,214,687 995,961	143, 133 23, 040 5, 825 38, 924 82, 670 728, 166 239, 209 480, 280 39, 192 18, 603 70, 192 286, 041 679, 780 33, 528	225, 195 128, 593 1, 333, 473 885, 847 423, 466 2, 339, 021 694, 190 1, 481, 042 743, 331 470, 390 1, 079, 622 619, 791 1, 894, 467 1, 029, 489	999, 516 840, 161 453, 817 1, 958, 400 202, 550 188, 900 119, 931	565, 485 1, 669, 407 611, 102 1, 370, 577 825, 594 1, 160, 458 1, 077, 613 257, 558 1, 292, 959 596, 340 907, 098 730, 278 63, 933 1, 827, 752	790, 680 1, 798, 000 1, 944, 575 3, 255, 940 1, 249, 000 4, 339, 640 2, 225, 620 2, 238, 840 1, 255, 630 1, 986, 720 1, 470, 000 1, 958, 400 3, 528, 545
Total	10, 479, 274	2,868,583	13, 347, 857	5, 164, 579	12, 956, 154	31, 468, 590
Territory total	37, 599, 949	14, 495, 363	52, 095, 312	7, 571, 223	18,762,265	78, 428, 800
		NORTH DA	кота.			
Bismarck: Burleigh Eddy Emmons Poster. Kidder Logan McIntosh McLean Mercer Morton Oliver. Stutsman Wells	25,160 74,060 520 84,580 70,520 76,890 354,900 288,065 974,114 35,440 148,120 102,910		25,160 74,060 520 84,580 70,520 76,890 354,900 288,065 974,114 35,440 148,120 102,910	930,000	1, 027, 840 23, 000 902, 940 68, 480 808, 420 567, 480 549, 110 977, 100 871, 815 1, 107, 886 418, 560 392, 880 450, 090	1,053,000 23,000 977,000 69,000 893,000 626,000 1,159,880 3,012,000 451,000 553,000
Total	2, 235, 279		2, 235, 279	930,000	8, 165, 601	11,330,880
Devils Lake: Benson Bottineau Cavalier Eddy McHenry McLean Pierce. Ramsey Rolette Towner Wells	27, 000 1, 280 20, 600 40, 000 55, 000 10, 000 200 800 40 500		27,000 1,280 20,600 40,000 55,000 10,000 200 800 40 500	1,920	994,080 729,720 119,500 299,400 1,174,500 267,000 667,000 238,800 551,120 664,960 275,500	1,023,000 731,000 119,500 320,000 1,214,500 322,000 677,000 239,000 598,000 665,000 276,000
Total	155, 420		155, 420	43,000	5,981,580	6, 185, 000

NORTH DAKOTA-continued.

Total area

Area unappropriated and unreserved.

	served.					of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Dickinson: Billings McKenzie. Stark	Acres. 389, 102 126, 370 1, 471, 414	Acres. 986, 571 184, 320 103, 680	Acres. 1, 375, 673 310, 690 1, 575, 127	Acres. 229, 663 186, 596	Acres. 473, 744 140, 730 1, 975, 397	Acres. 1, 849, 417 681, 083 3, 737, 120
Total	1, 986, 919	1, 274, 571	3, 261, 490	416, 259	2, 589, 871	6, 267, 620
Fargo: Barnes Cass Dickey Eddy Foster Griggs Lamoure Ransom Richland Sargent Steele Stutsman Traill	400 1,240 215		7, 920 140 262 120 400 1, 240 215	53, 760 72, 720 41, 600 6, 400 25, 600 40, 960 30, 720 48, 640 30, 720 27, 050 51, 200 32, 000	905, 240 1, 051, 280 683, 480 108, 960 323, 538 432, 280 696, 040 520, 880 883, 120 523, 065 433, 950 860, 560 522, 000	959,000 1,124,000 733,000 115,500 343,000 458,000 737,000 552,000 933,000 954,000 461,000 913,500 554,000
Total	12,037		12,037	480,570	7, 944, 393	8, 437, 000
Grand Forks: Benson. Cavalier Eddy. Grand Forks Nelson. Pembina Ramsey Walsh				46,000 120,000 28,000 48,000 50,000 42,000 60,500 48,720	7,000 731,000 60,000 864,500 585,000 685,000 464,500 778,280	53, 000 851, 000 88, 000 912, 500 635, 000 727, 000 525, 000 827, 000
Total				443, 220	4, 175, 280	4, 618, 500
Minot: Bottineau McKenzie McLean Ward Williams	191, 020 33, 760 531, 630 582, 950	46, 720	237, 740 33, 760 531, 630 582, 950	667, 880 181, 280 12, 480 259, 020	364, 000 240, 380 245, 960 3, 329, 390 1, 384, 610	364,000 1,146,000 146,000 3,873,500 2,226,580
Total	1,339,360	46, 720	1,386,080	1, 120, 660	5, 564, 340	8,071,080
State total	5, 729, 015	1, 321, 291	7,050,306	3, 438, 709	34, 421, 065	44, 910, 080
		ОКТАНО	MA.			
Alva: Woods	52, 144		52, 144		1,679,856	1,732,000
Elreno: Blaine Caddo Canadian Custer Kiowa Washita	240 3, 116 585 871 2, 798 40		240 3, 116 585 871 2, 798 40	27, 547 26, 080 21, 760 2, 560	75, 920 896, 857 255, 295 331, 289 437, 522 642, 840	76, 160 927, 520 281, 960 332, 160 462, 080 645, 440
Total	7,650		7, 650	77, 947	2, 639, 723	2, 725, 320
Guthrie: Canadian Cleveland. Garfield Grant Kay Lincoin Logan Noble Oklahoma Pawnee Payne	32		32	8, 375 80, 000 46, 579 174, 622 16, 894 30, 345 35, 840 30, 949 66, 836 273, 220	147, 255 268, 000 610, 000 672, 000 425, 421 444, 346 343, 106 468, 655 404, 160 302, 033 417, 164 227, 780	155, 630 318, 000 610, 000 672, 000 472, 000 360, 000 499, 000 440, 000 333, 000 484, 000 501, 000
Pottawatomie		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Total	50	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50	763, 660	4, 759, 920	5, 523, 630

oklahoma-continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	4.000	Laco en	Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Kingfisher: Blaine	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 518, 684 139, 000 309, 140	Acres. 519,000 139,000 310,000
Custer	61 997		220 3, 422 64, 387	640		637,000
Kingfisher Logan Oklahoma Roger Mills	4,033		4,033		601, 613 568, 000 112, 000 23, 000 130, 967	568, 000 112, 000 23, 000 135, 000
Total	72, 228		72, 228	790	3, 035, 982	3, 109, 000
Lawton: Comanche Kiowa	13,660 1,272		13,660 1,272	591, 720 1, 320	1,239,620 272,408	1,845,000 275,000
Total	14, 932		14, 932	593, 040	1,512,028	2, 120, 000
Magum: Greer Roger Mills	9,840 22,780		9, 840 22, 780		1, 501, 735 599, 220	1,511,575 622,000
Total	32,620		32, 620		2, 100, 955	2, 133, 575
Woodward: Beaver Woodward	1,723,710 79,915		1,723,710 79,915	1,680	1, 957, 290 2, 042, 405	3, 681, 000 2, 124, 000
Total	1,803,625		1,803,625	1,680	3, 999, 695	5, 805, 000
Reservations: a Kansas Osage					100, 137 1, 470, 058	100, 137 1, 470, 058
Total					1, 570, 195	1,570,195
Territory total	1,983,249		1, 983, 249	1, 437, 117	21, 298, 354	24, 718, 720
		OREGO	N.			
Burns: Baker. Crook Grant Harney Malheur Wheeler	155, 675 101, 560 264, 687 1, 705, 994 2, 031, 645 29, 290	2, 880 466, 875 873, 724	155, 675 101, 560 267, 567 2, 172, 869 2, 905, 369 29, 290	105, 998 32, 734 784, 549 499, 285 298, 324 60, 752	49, 327 111, 206 367, 084 830, 646 527, 807 1, 958	311, 000 245, 500 1, 419, 200 3, 502, 800 3, 731, 500 92, 000
Total	4, 288, 851	1, 343, 479	5, 632, 330	1,781,642	1,888,028	9, 302, 000
Lagrande: Baker. Grant. Morrow. Umatilla Union. Wallowa	725, 769 359, 965 41, 720 137, 555 22, 112 333, 955	18, 112 25, 951 5, 539 18, 358 263, 674	743, 881 385, 916 41, 720 143, 094 40, 470 597, 629	336, 560 475, 458 83, 491 492, 565 471, 281 641, 060	607, 159 503, 626 385, 789 1, 355, 341 893, 649 644, 311	1,687,600 1,365,000 511,000 1,991,000 1,405,400 1,883,000
Total	1,621,076	331, 634	1,952,710	2, 500, 415	4, 389, 875	8,843,000
Lakeview: Cook. Douglas. Harney. Klamath Lake Lane. Malbook	374, 372 1,588, 174 203, 026 1,786, 839	1,082,880 100,000 700,000	374, 372 2, 641, 054 303, 026 2, 486, 839	226, 332 45, 000 2, 088, 903 1, 644, 924 35, 000	182, 156 284, 946 1, 162, 331 937, 537	782, 860 45,000 2, 926,000 3, 554, 260 5,069, 300 35,000 2, 615,000
Malheur	1, 125, 702 5, 048, 113	1, 359, 040 3, 241, 920	2,484,742 8,290,033	4, 040, 159	130, 258 2, 697, 228	15,027,420
		-, -11, 020	0,200,000	1,010,100	2,001,220	20,021,120

oregon-continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	county in land dis- trict.
Portland:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Benton	9,308 61,707 17,266	440	9,748		307, 752 770, 615	317, 50
Clackamas	61,707	27,760	89, 467	312,748	770,615	1, 172, 83
Clatsop	17, 200	4,920	22, 186 161	800	504, 634 433, 579	527, 62
Crook				330,000		433, 74 330, 00 547, 88 963, 00
Lincoln	107, 104	68, 276 17, 000	175, 380 27, 566 7, 705	1, 434	371, 066 692, 774 649, 398 254, 826	547, 88
Linn	10, 566	17,000	27, 566	242, 660	692,774	963, 00
Marion	7, 705 1, 760		1,705	120, 897 40, 934	649, 398	178,00
Polk	2,702	5, 640	1,760 8,342	14, 040	426, 618	297, 52 449, 00
Tillamook	92, 604	3,680	96, 284	200	621.516	718, 00
Wasco				108,840	3, 160	112,00
Washington Yamhill	6, 957	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6,957	94.000	353, 203	360, 16
ramniii	34, 900		34,900	34, 226	391,874	461,00
Total	352,740	127,716	480, 456	1, 206, 779	5,781,015	7,468,25
Roseburg:	1 400		1 400		100.070	101 50
Benton Coos	1, 422 53, 297	64, 177	1, 422 117, 474	89,339	120, 078 982, 787	121, 50 1, 189, 60
Crook		01, 111		87, 532	202, 101	87, 5
Curry	157,083	61, 483	218, 566	460, 800	328, 534	1,007,90
Douglas	90, 042	74, 364	164, 406	763, 595	2, 103, 459	3, 031, 40
Jackson	214, 908 71, 789	77,875	292, 783 94, 354	199, 183 599, 040	1, 287, 696 378, 622	1,779,60 1,072,0
Josephine Klamath.	5, 910	22, 565 27, 253	33, 163	195, 726	52, 211	281, 1
Lane	242, 954	75, 517	318, 471	800, 736	1,560,293	2, 679, 50
Lincoln		6,019	46, 824		52, 676 333, 924	99, 50
Linn	12,680	42,656	55, 336	142, 240	333, 924	531, 50
Total	890, 890	451, 909	1, 342, 799	3, 338, 191	7, 200, 280	11,881,2
The Dalles:		- 1				
Clackamas				18,000 1,191,371 63,360 34,490		18,00 3,718,00
Crook	1, 196, 263	125, 467	1, 321, 730 206, 866	1, 191, 371	1, 204, 899	3,718,00
Gilliam	178, 125	28, 741	206, 866	63, 360	502,774	773, 00
Grant	59, 619 82, 869		82 869	66, 432	654 199	138, 00 803, 50
Sherman	82, 869 3, 293	19,000	22, 293	20, 480	496, 227	539, 00
Wasco	177,045	105, 751	282, 796	179, 914	1, 204, 899 502, 774 43, 891 654, 199 496, 227 1, 298, 290	1,761,00
Wheeler	505, 560	200	59, 619 82, 869 22, 293 282, 796 505, 760	54, 167	445, 073	1,005,00
Total	2, 202, 774	279, 159	2, 481, 933	1, 628, 214	4, 645, 353	8,755,50
State total	14, 404, 444	5, 775, 817	20, 180, 261	14, 495, 400	26,601,779	61, 277, 4
		SOUTH DAK				,
			COTA.			
Abordoon			COTA.			
Aberdeen: Brown			COTA.	60, 110	1,034,890	1,095,00
Brown	19,100		19, 100	60, 110 36, 720	1,034,890 436,180	492, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds	960		19, 100 960	36, 720 43, 200	436, 180 680, 840	492, 00 725, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson	960 6, 560		19, 100 960 6, 560	36,720 43,200 40,482	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958	1, 095, 00 492, 00 725, 00 737, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth	960 6, 560 13, 120		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120	36,720 43,200 40,482 26,240	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640	492, 00 725, 00 737, 00 472, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson	960 6, 560 13, 120		19, 100 960 6, 560	36,720 43,200 40,482	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958	492, 00 725, 00 737, 00 472, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain:	960 6,560 13,120 39,740		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740	36,720 43,200 40,482 26,240	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508	492, 00 725, 00 737, 00 472, 00 3, 521, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain: Brule	960 6,560 13,120 39,740 3,160		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840	492, 00 725, 00 737, 00 472, 00 3, 521, 00
Brown	960 6,560 13,120 39,740		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740	36,720 43,200 40,482 26,240 206,752	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840 148, 237	492, 00 725, 00 737, 00 472, 00 3, 521, 00 534, 00 311, 50
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain: Brule Buffalo Lugenbeel Lyman	960 6,560 13,120 39,740 3,160		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752 162, 983 693, 000 294, 000	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840	492, 00 725, 00 737, 00 472, 00 3, 521, 00 534, 00 311, 56 693, 00 1, 659, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain: Brule Buffalo Lugenbeel Lyman Meyer	960 6,560 13,120 39,740 3,160 280 298,250		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280 298, 250	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752 162, 983 693, 000 294, 000 1, 303, 500	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840 148, 237 1, 066, 750	492, 00 725, 00 737, 00 472, 00 3, 521, 00 534, 00 311, 55 693, 00 1, 659, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain: Brule Buffalo Lugenbeel Lyman Meyer Stanley	960 6,560 13,120 39,740 3,160 280 298,250 555,000		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752 162, 983 693, 000 294, 000 1, 303, 500	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840 148, 237	492, 00 725, 00 737, 00 472, 00 3, 521, 00 534, 00 311, 55 693, 00 1, 659, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain: Brule Buffalo Lugenbeel Lyman Meyer Stanley	960 6,560 13,120 39,740 3,160 280 298,250 555,000		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280 298, 250	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752 162, 983 693, 000 294, 000 1, 303, 500	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840 148, 237 1, 066, 750	492,01 725,00 737,00 472,00 3,521,00 534,00 311,5 693,00 1,659,00 1,303,57 720,00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain: Brule Buffalo Lugenbeel Lyman Meyer Stanley Tripp Washabaugh	960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280 298, 250 555, 000		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280 298, 250 555, 000	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752 162, 983 693, 000 294, 000 1, 303, 500 9, 130 1, 049, 500 1, 002, 500	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840 148, 237 1, 066, 750 155, 870	492, 01 725, 00 737, 00 472, 01 3, 521, 00 534, 00 311, 55 693, 00 1, 659, 00 1, 303, 56 720, 00 1, 049, 56 1, 002, 56
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain: Brule Buffalo Lugenbeel Lyman Meyer Stanley Tripp Washabaugh	960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280 298, 250 555, 000		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280 298, 250	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752 162, 983 693, 000 294, 000 1, 303, 500	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840 148, 237 1, 066, 750	492, 01 725, 00 737, 00 472, 01 3, 521, 00 534, 00 311, 55 693, 00 1, 659, 00 1, 303, 56 720, 00 1, 049, 56 1, 002, 56
Brown	960 6,560 13,120 39,740 3,160 280 298,250 555,000		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280 298, 250 555, 000	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752 162, 983 693, 000 294, 000 1, 303, 500 9, 130 1, 049, 500 1, 002, 500	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840 148, 237 1, 066, 750 155, 870	492, 01 725, 04 737, 06 472, 00 3, 521, 00 534, 00 311, 56 693, 00 1, 303, 56 720, 00 1, 002, 56 7, 273, 00
Brown Campbell Edmunds McPherson Walworth Total Chamberlain: Brule Buffalo Lugenbeel Lyman Meyer Stanley Tripp Washabaugh	960 6,560 13,120 39,740 3,160 280 298,250 555,000		19, 100 960 6, 560 13, 120 39, 740 3, 160 280 298, 250 555, 000	36, 720 43, 200 40, 482 26, 240 206, 752 162, 983 693, 000 294, 000 1, 303, 500 9, 130 1, 049, 500 1, 002, 500	436, 180 680, 840 689, 958 432, 640 3, 274, 508 530, 840 148, 237 1, 066, 750 155, 870	492, 0 725, 0 737, 0 472, 0 3, 521, 0 534, 0 311, 5 693, 0 1, 303, 5 720, 0 1, 049, 5 1, 002, 5

SOUTH DAKOTA-continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-			Total area of land sur-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Huron—Continued.	Acres. 23, 153	Acres.	Acres. 23, 153	Acres.	Acres. 544, 048	Acres. 567, 201 963, 053
Spink	840		840		962, 213	963, 053
Total	27, 207		27, 207	54, 720	4, 348, 078	4, 430, 005
Mitchell:					455 000	455,000
AuroraBonhomme					455,000 362,500 709,000	455, 000 362, 500 710, 000
Charles Mix	1,000		1,000		709, 000 254, 000	254.000
Clay Davison Douglas Gregory Hanson Hutchinson Jerauld Lake					254,000 276,500 289,000 541,000	276, 500 289, 000 641, 000
Gregory	100,000		100,000		541,000	641, 000 278, 000
Hutchinson					528,000	528, 000 346, 000
Lake					278,000 528,000 346,000 358,000	358,000
McCook					370, 000 368, 000 367, 000	370, 000 368, 000 367, 000
Minnohoho					511.000	511, 000
Moody Sanborn Turner					331,000 361,000 393,000	331, 000 361, 000 393, 000
Turner					393, 000	393, 000
Union Yankton					282, 000 329, 000	282, 000 329, 000
Total	101,000		101,000		7,709,000	7, 810, 000
Pierre:				1 169 500		1 169 500
Dewey Hughes	3,736		3, 736	1,162,500 622,000 91,539	904 705	1, 162, 500 622, 000
Lyman	12.688		12, 688	10, 312	394, 725	490, 000 23, 000
Schnasse. Stanley	1, 148, 576		1, 148, 576	274, 000	806, 474	274,000 1,955,050
Sully	4, 058		4,058	59,000	666, 942	671,000 59,000
Total	1,169,058		1,169,058	2, 219, 351	1,868,141	5, 256, 550
Rapid City:						
Butte Custer	4, 253, 898 263, 890	129, 277	4, 253, 898 393, 167	102, 020 346, 685	682, 082 261, 148 424, 907	5,038,000 1,001,000
Fall River	676, 433 3, 245	8, 100	684, 533	3, 560 330, 240 50, 395	424, 907 184, 515	1.113.000
Meade	1, 478, 496 755, 585	59, 810	3, 245 1, 478, 496 815, 395	50, 395 453, 120	720, 109 484, 485	518,000 2,249,000 1,753,000
Shannon				688,000		688,000
Washington		109, 644	109, 644	704, 000	7, 356	821,000
Total Watertown:	7, 431, 547	306, 831	7,738,378	2,678,020	2,761,602	13, 181, 000
Pondlo					23,000 503,000 609,960	23, 000 503, 000
Brookings Clark Codington Day Deuel Grant	40		40		609, 960	610,000
Day					430,000 670,000 400,000	430, 000 670, 000 400, 000
Grant					431.000	431.000
Grant Hamlin Kingsbury					334, 000 519, 000	334, 000 519, 000
Marshall					334, 000 519, 000 559, 000 693, 000	334, 000 519, 000 559, 000 693, 000
* Total	40				5, 171, 960	5, 172, 000
Reservation lands: a			10		0,171,500	
Schnasse Boreman				896, 000 822, 000 844, 845		896, 000 822, 000 844, 845
Dewey				844, 845		844, 845
Total				2, 562, 845		2, 562, 845
State total	9, 625, 282	306, 831	9, 932, 113	12, 236, 301	27, 037, 986	49, 206, 400

UTAH.

	Area una	ppropriated served.				Total area of land sur
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Salt Lake City: Beaver Boxelder Cache Carbon Davis Emery Garfield Grand Iron Juab Kane Millard Morgan Piute Rich Salt Lake San Juan Sanpete Sevier Summit Tooele Uinta Utah Wasatch Washington	89, 368 511, 123 33, 405 397, 356 412, 924 392, 924 437, 095 709, 410 401, 500 1, 339, 094 85, 029 327, 263 382, 716 37, 648 282, 690 331, 340 628, 337 351, 254 1, 017, 244, 654 6, 881	Acres. 1, 163, 319 663, 712 239, 057 295, 928 10, 964 2, 011, 786 2, 303, 820 1, 823, 363 1, 177, 751 1, 203, 967 2, 041, 035 2, 587, 746 62, 056 96, 100 21, 487 32, 408 4, 196, 423 18, 047 296, 172 2, 972, 063 731, 602 521, 555 540, 118 657, 940	Acres. 1, 578, 182 2, 482, 515 328, 425 807, 051 44, 369 2, 409, 142 2, 716, 744 2, 216, 287 1, 614, 846 1, 913, 377 2, 442, 535 3, 926, 840 147, 085 423, 363 70, 056 4, 479, 113 349, 387 924, 509 358, 811 3, 989, 305 1, 443, 449 746, 209 546, 999 979, 050	Acres. 347, 132 78, 290 960 233, 490 415, 400 141, 360 267, 170 37, 340 219, 389 114, 680 7, 204 7, 850 61, 303 70, 520 575, 654 317, 204 142, 190 446, 723 223, 852 1, 727, 752 261, 065 1, 986, 560 516, 210	Acres. 70, 818 708, 353 359, 285 166, 989 135, 631 147, 808 55, 856 43, 353 221, 984 171, 283 54, 076 223, 480 231, 711 52, 787 212, 494 355, 424 23, 833 336, 409 150, 301 458, 466 217, 843 157, 576 355, 726 137, 441 66, 740	### Acres. 1, 649, 00 3, 488, 00 766, 00 180, 00 2, 790, 44 3, 248, 00 2, 104, 00 2, 122, 00 484, 00 678, 00 484, 00 5, 078, 00 1, 217, 00 1, 264, 00 4, 431, 00 3, 329, 00 1, 333, 90 2, 671, 00 2, 671, 00 2, 776, 771, 771, 771, 771, 771, 771, 771
Wayne Weber State total	223, 957 85, 278	1,216,436 29,818 26,922,230	1,440,393 115,096 38,847,341	316, 210 32, 960 68, 240 8, 360, 121	51, 647 166, 664 5, 333, 978	1, 562, 00 1, 525, 00 350, 00 52, 541, 44
	11, 020, 111	20, 522, 200	00,011,011	0,000,121	0,000,010	02,011,11
	1	WASHING	TON.	1		
North Yakima: Benton Douglas Franklin Kittitas	69, 312 6, 500 143, 620	19, 760 345, 957	33, 384 89, 072 6, 500 489, 577	6, 169 30, 258 142, 962	611, 317 172, 530 785, 091	650, 87 291, 86 6, 50 1, 417, 63
Lewis Yakima	162, 648	317, 023	479, 671	21,500 1,291,196	1,018,563	21, 50 2, 789, 43
Total	415, 464	682,740	1,098,204	1, 492, 085	2, 587, 501	5, 177, 79
Olympia: Chehalis Jefferson King Kitsap Lewis Mason Pacific Pierce. Thurston	2, 116 16, 207 640 1, 760 9, 444 2, 440 1, 760	77, 390 5, 920 7, 760 3, 705 3, 080	3, 964 2, 116 93, 597 640 7, 680 17, 204 2, 440 5, 465 5, 015	362, 486 67, 839 1, 350 75, 000 162, 627 296, 298 1, 360	874, 930 47, 705 97, 553 58, 890 92, 820 436, 169 86, 780 654, 757 471, 645	1, 242, 50 117, 66 192, 50 59, 53 175, 50 614, 88 89, 22 956, 52 478, 02
Total	40, 266	97, 855	138, 121	966, 960	2,821,249	3, 926, 33
Seattle: Clallam Island Jefferson King Kitsap Pierce San Juan	6,745 3,492 2,679	27, 298 42, 738 28, 977	48, 826 49, 483 32, 469 2, 679	476, 229 2, 193 525, 305 291, 960 8, 214 1, 038 2, 955	636, 185 127, 527 408, 572 793, 451 182, 286 44, 962 95, 366	1,161,24 129,72 983,36 1,117,88 190,50 46,00 101,00
Skagit. Snohomish Whatcom Total.	2,679 37,892 6,693 10,503 89,532	53, 425 31, 686 42, 756 226, 880	2, 679 91, 317 38, 379 53, 259 316, 412	2, 955 448, 844 483, 084 996, 833 3, 236, 655	630, 839 582, 177 355, 588 3, 856, 953	1, 171, 00 1, 103, 64 1, 405, 68 7, 410, 02
Spokane: Adams Douglas Ferry Lincoln	2, 370 84, 554 51, 019	1,500 548,065 4,448	2,370 1,500 632,619 55,467	729, 431	731,630 84,950 1,434,083	734, 00 1, 50 1, 447, 00 1, 490, 25

WASHINGTON—continued.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur face of the
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	reserved.	propriated.	county in land dis- trict.
Spokane-Continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Okanogan	22,678	114, 756	137, 434	136, 260	806	274, 50
Spokane	979	66, 806	67, 785		1,066,915	1, 134, 70
Stevens	470, 664 3, 943	878, 641	1, 349, 305 3, 943		1, 155, 195 649, 357	2,504,50 653,30
whitman	0, 010		0, 040		010,001	
Total	636, 207	1,614,216	2, 250, 423	866, 391	5, 122, 936	8, 239, 75
Vancouver: Clarke	13,147		13, 147	8, 604	380 409	402, 16
Cowlitz	15, 609		15, 609	28, 094	682, 717	726. 49
Klickitat	39, 582	35,023	74,605	49, 283	744, 112	868 00
Lewis	31,926	69,721	74, 605 101, 647	322, 303	907, 270	1, 331, 22
Pacific	15, 609 39, 582 31, 926 63, 909		63, 909	935	380, 409 682, 717 744, 112 907, 270 438, 656	1,331,22 503,50 13,50
Pierce		04.001	110 700	13,500		13, 50
Skamania Wahkiakum	85, 442 1, 138	34, 291	119, 733 1, 138	821,877 640	180, 890 178, 222	1, 122, 50 180, 00
Yakima	1,100		1,100	77, 500	110, 222	77, 50
Total	250, 753	139, 035	389, 788	1,322,736	3, 512, 276	5, 224, 80
Walla Walla:						
Adams	30,045		30,045	271, 304	184, 651 236, 228 280, 272	486,00
Asotin	141, 799	13, 293	155, 092	13, 180	236, 228	404, 50
Columbia Franklin	2,070 81,848	176, 458	178, 528 81, 848	13, 180 117, 200 426, 540	280, 272	576, 00
Garfield	5, 343	85, 108	90, 451	75, 474	286, 575	782, 00 452, 50
Klickitat	105, 524	00,100	105, 524	202, 791	191, 185	499, 50
Wallawalla	12, 497		12,497	303, 530	495, 473	811, 50
Whitman	12, 492		12, 492	255, 182	442, 826	710, 50
Yakima	35, 648		35, 648	106, 890	71, 762	214, 30
Total	427, 266	274, 859	702, 125	1,772,091	2, 462, 584	4, 936, 80
Waterville:						
Chelan	368, 538	636, 551	1,005,089	736, 440	376, 745	2, 118, 27
Douglas	657, 437	196, 158 206, 286	853, 595 206, 286	40, 960	1,710,445	2,605,00
Okanogan	1,096,979	509, 541	1,606,520	958, 439	336, 871	206, 28 $2, 901, 83$
Total	2, 122, 954	1, 548, 536	3,671,490	1,735,839	2, 424, 061	7, 831, 39
State total	3, 982, 442	4, 584, 121	8, 566, 563	11, 392, 757	22, 787, 560	42, 746, 88
		WISCONS	IN.			
Wausau:		WISCONS	IN.			
Adams	520	WISCONS	520		432, 480	433, 00
Adams	680		520 680	113, 300	432, 480 564, 020	678, 00
Adams Ashland Barron	680 160		520 680 160		559, 840	678, 00 560, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield	680 160 9,321		520 680	113, 300 11, 033	559, 840 934, 646	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo	680 160 9, 321		520 680 160		559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett	680 160 9,321 200 5,680		520 680 160 9,321		559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320	433, 00 678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett	680 160 9,321 200 5,680		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680		559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett	680 160 9,321 200 5,680		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680		559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark	680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680		559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford	680 1600 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00 507, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane	680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527		559, 840 934, 646 935, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 356, 960 772, 000	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00 507, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane	680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 935, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 356, 960 772, 000 574, 000	678, 0(560, 0(955, 0(935, 0(335, 0(433, 0(560, 0(211, 0(655, 0(778, 0(507, 0(357, 0(772, 0(574, 0(574, 0(574, 0(574, 0(574, 0(574, 0(574, 0(574, 0(576, 0(576, 0(577, 0(576, 0
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door	680 160 9,321 200 5,680 240 527 40		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 527 40	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 356, 960 772, 000 574, 000 316, 000	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00 507, 00 574, 00 316, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas	680 160 9,321 200 5,680 240 527 40		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40	11, 033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 356, 960 772, 000 574, 000 316, 000 838, 952	678, 00 560, 01 955, 00 9355, 01 433, 01 560, 01 211, 01 655, 00 778, 00 507, 01 574, 01 316, 00 844, 01
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door	680 1600 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40	11, 033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 773 507, 000 356, 960 772, 000 316, 000 838, 952 541, 600	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 01 655, 01 655, 01 778, 01 777, 00 777, 01 316, 00 844, 00 542, 01
Adams Ashland Barron. Bayfield Brown Buffalo. Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence	680 1600 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 480		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 307, 960 772, 000 316, 000 316, 000 415, 520 303, 600	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00 357, 00 377, 00 374, 00 316, 00 844, 00 416, 00 400, 00 401, 00 401, 00 402, 00 403, 00 404, 00 405, 00 405
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lae	680 1660 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 772, 000 574, 000 838, 952 541, 600 838, 952 415, 520 303, 600 458, 000	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00 357, 00 377, 00 374, 00 316, 00 844, 00 416, 00 400, 00 401, 00 401, 00 402, 00 403, 00 404, 00 405, 00 405
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest	680 1600 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 305, 960 772, 000 316, 000 838, 952 541, 600 415, 520 303, 600 458, 000	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 560, 00 560, 00 778, 00 507, 00 357, 00 574, 00 316, 00 416, 00 304, 00 458, 00 687, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest Gates	680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 305, 960 772, 000 316, 000 838, 952 541, 600 415, 520 303, 600 458, 000	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 507, 00 507, 00 507, 00 316, 00 844, 00 416, 00 438, 00 687, 00 687, 00 687, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest Gates Grant	680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400 160 80		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 574, 000 574, 000 415, 520 303, 600 415, 520 303, 600 686, 640 598, 880 731, 920	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00 577, 00 337, 00 571, 00 316, 00 844, 00 416, 00 687, 00 687, 00 689, 00 699, 00 782, 60 782, 60 782, 60
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest Gates Grant Greene	680 1600 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400 160 80		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400 160 80	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 574, 000 574, 000 415, 520 303, 600 415, 520 303, 600 686, 640 598, 880 731, 920	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00 577, 00 337, 00 571, 00 316, 00 844, 00 416, 00 687, 00 687, 00 689, 00 699, 00 782, 60 782, 60 782, 60
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest Gates Grant Green Green Green Green Lake	680 1600 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400 360 160 80		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400 360 160 80	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 574, 000 574, 000 415, 520 303, 600 415, 520 303, 600 686, 640 598, 880 731, 920	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00 574, 00 316, 00 314, 00 542, 00 416, 00 687, 00 687, 00 689, 00 782, 00 699, 00 782, 00
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest Gates Grant Greene Greene Greene Green Lake	680 1600 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400 360 160 80		520 680 160 9, 321 200 5, 680 240 527 40 5, 048 400 480 400 360 160 80	11,033	559, 840 934, 646 335, 000 432, 800 554, 320 211, 000 654, 760 777, 473 507, 000 305, 960 772, 000 316, 000 838, 952 541, 600 415, 520 303, 600 458, 000	678, 00 560, 00 955, 00 335, 00 433, 00 560, 00 211, 00 655, 00 778, 00

wisconsin—continued.

Land district and county.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area	A mon or	Total area of land sur-
	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	reserved.	Area appropriated.	face of the county in land dis- trict.
Wausau—Continued.	.1cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Juneau	320		320		506, 680	507,00
Kenosha					183,000	183, 00
Kewaunee			40		226,000	226, 00 294, 00
La Crosse Lafayette Langlade Lincoln Manitowoe	40		40		293, 960 404, 840	404, 84
Langlade	80		80		404, 840 570, 920 580, 600 394, 000 1, 004, 920 880, 000 290, 000 154, 000 580, 960 632, 800 706, 000 413, 000	571, 0
Lincoln	400		. 400		580, 600	581, 0
Manitowoc					1 001 020	394,0
Marathon — Marinette Marquette	3,000		3,000		880, 000	883, 0
Marquette					290,000	290, 0
Milwaukee					154,000	154, 0
Monroe	1,040		1,040	60 100	580, 960	582, 0
Oneida	7, 000		7,000	05, 120	706, 000	713. 0
Milwaukee Monroe Oconto Oneida Outagamie						413, 0
					150 000	150, 0
Pepin	40		40		149, 960	150,0
Pepin	1 080	1	1.080		366, 960 595, 920	571, 0 581, 0 394, 0 1, 005, 0 883, 0 290, 0 154, 0 582, 0 702, 0 713, 0 413, 0 150, 0 150, 0 597, 0
Portage	1,000		1,000		514,000	514, 0
Price	2,800		2,800		817, 200	820,0
Racine					210,000	210, 0
Racine. Richland Rock St. Croix Sauk Sawyer Shawano	40		40		378, 960 460, 000	379, 0 460, 0
St Croix	80		80		457, 920	458, 0
Sauk	160		160		536, 840	537, 0
Sawyer	2, 160		2,160	67, 171	800, 669	870,0
Shawano :				102, 800	630, 200	733, 0
Taylor	200		200		325,000 620,800	325, 0 621, 0
Trempealeau	80		80		468, 920	469, 0
Vernon					527,000	527,0
Vilas	4,000		4,000	57, 580	562, 420	624, 0
Walworth	1 905		1.005		361,000 5 12 705	361, 0
Washington	1, 200		1,200		284 000	284 0
Waukesha					366,000	366, 0
Waupaca	40		40		492, 960	493, 0
Waushara					527, 000 562, 420 361, 000 543, 795 284, 000 366, 000 492, 960 421, 000 288, 000	$\frac{421,0}{2000}$
Wood Wood	80		80		513, 920	561, 0 545, 0 284, 0 366, 0 493, 0 421, 0 288, 0 514, 0
Shawano : Sheboygan	51 149		51 149	432, 524	34, 791, 207	35, 274, 8
		WYOMIN		,		
0 G - 1				l.		
Buffalo: Bighorn	2, 454, 209	560, 577	3, 014, 786		380, 214	3, 395, 0
					800	12,0
Converse	11, 200		11, 200		000	996, 0
Converse	11, 200 309, 508		11, 200 309, 508	320	18, 172	520,0
Converse. Crook Fremont	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896		11, 200 309, 508	320	18, 172 12, 104	25, 0
Converse. Crook Fremont Johnson	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896		11, 200 309, 508	320	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821	25, 0 2, 656, 0
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020	35, 200	11, 200 309, 508	320	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821	$\begin{array}{c} 25,0 \\ 2,656,0 \\ 77,0 \\ 1,649,0 \end{array}$
Converse. Crook Fremont Johnson	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020		11, 200	320	18, 172 12, 104	25, 6 2, 656, 6 77, 6 1, 649, 6
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020	35, 200 173, 120	$ \begin{array}{c} 11,200 \\ 309,508 \\ 12,896 \\ 2,257,179 \\ 71,325 \\ 998,140 \end{array} $	320 129, 141	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910	129, 141 129, 461	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0
Converse. Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona. Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910	129, 141 129, 461 409, 193	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0
Converse. Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany Carbon	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013 1, 532, 080 3, 325, 988 200, 348	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910 1, 553, 661 3, 336, 659	129, 141 129, 461	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629 895, 146 573, 330	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0 2, 858, 0
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany Carbon Fremont	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013 1, 532, 080 3, 325, 988 200, 348	35, 200 173, 120	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910 1, 553, 661 3, 336, 659	129, 141 129, 461 129, 461 409, 193 1, 223, 011	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629 895, 146 573, 330	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0 2, 858, 0
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany Carbon	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013 1, 532, 080 3, 325, 958	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910	129, 141 129, 461 409, 193	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629	25, (2, 656, (77, (1, 649, (309, (8, 451, (2, 858, (5, 133, (242, (4, 396, (4, 396, (
Converse. Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany Carbon Fremont Laramie	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013 1, 532, 080 3, 325, 988 200, 348	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910 1, 553, 661 3, 336, 659 233, 327 2, 772, 450	129, 141 129, 461 129, 461 409, 193 1, 223, 011	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629 895, 146 573, 330	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0 2, 858, 0 5, 133, 0 242, 0 4, 396, 0 981, 0
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany Carbon Fremont Laramie Sweetwater Total Douglas:	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013 1, 532, 080 3, 325, 958 200, 348 2, 772, 450 709, 056 8, 539, 892	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897 21, 581 10, 701 32, 979 65, 261	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910 1, 553, 661 3, 336, 659 233, 327 2, 772, 450 709, 056 8, 605, 153	320 129, 141 129, 461 409, 193 1, 223, 011 263, 986	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629 895, 146 573, 330 8, 673 1, 623, 550 7, 958 3, 108, 657	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0 2, 858, 0 5, 133, 0 242, 0 4, 396, 0 981, 0
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany Carbon Fremont Laramie Sweetwater Total Douglas: Converse.	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013 1, 532, 080 3, 325, 958 200, 348 2, 772, 450 709, 056 8, 539, 892	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897 21, 581 10, 701 32, 979 65, 261	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910 1, 553, 661 3, 336, 659 233, 327 2, 772, 450 709, 056 8, 605, 153	320 129, 141 129, 461 409, 193 1, 223, 011 263, 986	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629 895, 146 573, 330 8, 673 1, 623, 550 7, 958 3, 108, 657	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0 2, 858, 0 5, 133, 0 242, 0 4, 396, 0 981, 0 13, 610, 0 4, 185, 0
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany Carbon. Fremont Laranie Sweetwater Total Couglas: Converse Fremont	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013 1, 532, 080 3, 325, 958 200, 348 2, 772, 450 709, 056 8, 539, 892 3, 575, 204 817, 920	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897 21, 581 10, 701 32, 979 65, 261	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910 1, 553, 661 3, 336, 659 233, 327 2, 772, 450 709, 056 8, 605, 153 3, 581, 604 922, 282	320 129, 141 129, 461 409, 193 1, 223, 011 263, 986	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629 895, 146 573, 330 8, 673 1, 623, 550 7, 958 3, 108, 657	2, 858, 0 2, 858, 0 8, 451, 0 2, 858, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0 2, 858, 0 5, 133, 0 242, 0 4, 396, 0 981, 0 13, 610, 0 4, 185, 0 961, 0 3, 369, 0
Converse Crook Fremont Johnson Natrona Sheridan Weston Total Cheyenne: Albany Carbon Fremont Laramie Sweetwater Total Douglas: Converse.	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 221, 979 71, 325 825, 020 304, 876 6, 211, 013 1, 532, 080 3, 325, 958 200, 348 2, 772, 450 709, 056 8, 539, 892 3, 575, 204 817, 920 2, 978, 426	35, 200 173, 120 768, 897 21, 581 10, 701 32, 979	11, 200 309, 508 12, 896 2, 257, 179 71, 325 998, 140 304, 876 6, 979, 910 1, 553, 661 3, 336, 659 233, 327 2, 772, 450 709, 056 8, 605, 153	320 129, 141 129, 461 409, 193 1, 223, 011 263, 986	18, 172 12, 104 398, 821 5, 675 521, 719 4, 124 1, 341, 629 895, 146 573, 330 8, 673 1, 623, 550 7, 958	25, 0 2, 656, 0 77, 0 1, 649, 0 309, 0 8, 451, 0 2, 858, 0 5, 133, 0 242, 0 4, 396, 0 981, 0 13, 610, 0 4, 185, 0

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

wyoming-continued.

-							
		Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Area	Area ap-	Total area of land sur- face of the
I	and district and county.	Surveyed.			propriated.		
Eva	anston: Fremont	Acres. 616, 804 3, 903, 701 1, 845, 553	Acres. 583, 377 338, 947 611, 960	Acres. 1,200,181 4,242,648 2,457,918	Acres. 560,759 33,600 2,834,414	Acres. 117,060 1,483,752 1,688,418	Acres. 1,878,000 5,760,000 6,980,750
	Total	6, 366, 463	1, 534, 284	7, 900, 747	3, 428, 773	3, 289, 230	14,618,750
Laı	nder: Bighorn Fremont Yellowstone Park	1, 027, 563 816, 926	127, 014 22, 981	1, 154, 577 839, 907	2, 616, 443 3, 984, 628 1, 897, 000	575, 980 330, 715	4, \$47, 000 5, 155, 250 1, 897, 000
	Total	1,844,489	149, 995	1, 994, 484	8, 498, 071	906, 695	11, 399, 250
Sur	ndance: Converse Crook Weston	101, 442 2, 355, 135 2, 087, 910		101, 442 2, 355, 135 2, 087, 910	65,123	1,558 738,022 497,090	103,000 3,158,280 2,585,000
	Total	4,544,487		4, 544, 487	65, 123	1, 236, 670	5,846,280
	State total	34, 877, 894	2, 745, 435	37, 623, 329	14, 017, 618	10, 792, 333	62, 433, 280

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Chata	Area unaj	ppropriated served.	and unre-		Area ap-	Total area of land	Total area of water	Grand
State or Territory.	Surveyed.	Un- surveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	propri- ated.	surface in State or Territory.	surface in State or Terri- tory.	total in State or Territory.
Ark Cal. Colo Fla Idaho Ill Ind	12, 440, 032 2, 109, 464 26, 175, 146 27, 717, 469 873, 482 10, 118, 854 	4368, 028, 850 34, 642, 289 6, 981, 731 2, 393, 117 247, 691 23, 366, 535 65, 018 759, 408 36, 507, 106 30, 233, 280 14, 495, 363 1, 321, 291 5, 775, 817 306, 831 26, 922, 230 4, 584, 121 2, 745, 435	47, 082, 321 2, 109, 464 33, 156, 877 30, 110, 586 1, 121, 173 33, 485, 389 	19, 259 7, 801, 355 19, 714, 560 120, 215 1, 468, 434 121, 094 2, 346, 820 18, 566, 188 628, 855 5, 983, 409 7, 571, 223 3, 438, 709 1, 437, 117 14, 495, 400 12, 236, 301 8, 360, 121 11, 392, 73, 432, 524 14, 017, 618	5, 365, 512 31, 431, 656 44, 938, 178 25, 040, 022 33, 932, 208 12, 006, 696 35, 842, 560 22, 950, 400 35, 646, 080 35, 646, 080 36, 374, 159 46, 028, 422 29, 624, 680 19, 279, 012 44, 026, 467 3, 126, 457 18, 762, 265 34, 421, 065 26, 062, 720 27, 129, 8, 354 26, 601, 779, 986 5, 333, 978 27, 937, 986 5, 333, 978 28, 787, 560 34, 791, 207 10, 792, 333	51, 198, 089 29, 685, 120 43, 795, 840 93, 593, 600 44, 9137, 280 70, 336, 640 84, 910, 080 26, 062, 720 24, 718, 720 61, 277, 440 9, 206, 400 52, 541, 440 42, 746, 840 62, 433, 280	15, 541, 760 84, 480 522, 240 1, 299, 200 2, 677, 120 2, 677, 120 356, 480 1, 504, 000 465, 280 279, 680 366, 720 248, 320 2, 705, 280 4, 056, 320 343, 040 4, 056, 320 343, 040 4, 056, 320 343, 040 4, 056, 320 343, 040 1, 818, 560 497, 920 90, 880 452, 480 2, 394, 240 698, 880 01, 812, 480 2, 420, 480 01, 812, 480 2, 420, 480 6, 840, 320 6, 840, 320	34, 065, 920 101, 269, 120 66, 540, 160 37, 749, 760 33, 649, 920 37, 346, 560 19, 994, 240 36, 012, 800 52, 631, 040 31, 760, 640 62, 713, 640 62, 713, 600 55, 254, 400 50, 28, 160 44, 247, 680 94, 119, 040 70, 834, 560 28, 456, 960 28, 4
Total	200, 101, 044	559, 570, 113	017, 027, 107	100, 717, 208	000, 290, 470	1,809,939,840	74, 481, 920	1,884,021,760

 $a{\rm\,The}$ unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveved and unappropriated, $b{\rm\,So}$ far as estimated.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS E.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was as follows:

Letters:	Surveying contracts:	
On hand unanswered July 1,	Pending July 1, 1904	0
1904	Contracts received during the	
Received during the year 6,543	year	125
Written during the year 5, 088	Special instructions (in lieu of	
Disposed of during the year 6, 544	contracts) received during	
Remaining on hand July 1,	the year	64
1905	Supplemental instructions re-	
Surveying returns:	ceived and approved	42
Returns pending July 1, 1904. 113	Contracts acted on during the	
Received during the year 141	year	125
Acted on during the year 150	Special instructions acted upon	
On hand July 1, 1905 104	and approved during the	
Reports of examinations of surveys:	year	64
Reports pending July 1, 1904. 101	Contracts pending July 1, 1905.	0
Received during the year 142		
Acted on during the year 140		
On hand July 1, 1905 103		

Statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories to June 30, 1904, during the past fiscal year, and the total of public lands surveyed to June 30, 1905; also total area of public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	Acres.	Square miles.	To June 30, 1904.	Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1904, a	Under con- tracts made for fis- eal year ending June 30,1905.	Total to June 20, 1905.	Area of public and Indian lands, b
Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Florida Illinois Indiana Iowa Idaho Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada North Dakota Ohio Oregon South Dakota Utah Wisconsin Washington Wyoming Alaska Arizona Indian Territory New Mexico Oklahoma	32, 657, 920 33, 543, 680 99, 969, 920 66, 348, 160 35, 072, 640 35, 842, 560 22, 950, 400 35, 646, 080 53, 293, 440 52, 382, 720 29, 055, 360 36, 819, 200 51, 198, 080 29, 685, 120 43, 795, 840 93, 593, 600 49, 137, 280 70, 336, 640 44, 910, 080 26, 062, 720 61, 277, 440 49, 206, 400 52, 541, 440 93, 5274, 880 42, 746, 880 62, 433, 280 61, 433, 280 72, 792, 320 19, 658, 880 78, 428, 800 24, 774, 400	51, 028 52, 412 156, 203 103, 669 54, 801 56, 004 35, 860 55, 697 83, 271 81, 848 45, 399 57, 530 79, 997 46, 383 68, 481 146, 240 76, 777 109, 901 70, 172 40, 723 95, 746 67, 885 82, 096 55, 117 66, 792 97, 552 575, 162 113, 738 30, 717 122, 545 38, 710	32, 657, 920 33, 543, 680 77, 155, 680 62, 563, 238 30, 841, 141 35, 842, 560 22, 950, 400 35, 646, 080 21, 470, 721 52, 382, 720 27, 175, 362 36, 819, 200 48, 545, 202 29, 685, 120 43, 795, 840 39, 665, 666 49, 087, 856 38, 001, 974 40, 265, 437 26, 662, 720 47, 865, 703 47, 563, 549 21, 005, 455 55, 274, 880 28, 465, 881 55, 541, 382 19, 658, 880 51, 529, 335 24, 695, 192	21, 777 2, 409 13, 420 732, 090 1, 684 227, 985 2, 570, 081 32, 185 111, 576 978, 779 1, 345 711, 677 2, 108, 956 6 1648 289, 367 99, 815	c 9 8 8	32, 657, 920 33, 543, 680 77, 176, 786 62, 565, 647 30, 854, 561 35, 842, 560 22, 950, 400 35, 646, 080 22, 922, 811 52, 382, 720 27, 176, 996 36, 819, 200 48, 773, 195 29, 685, 120 43, 795, 840 42, 235, 097 49, 119, 991 38, 113, 550 41, 244, 216 26, 062, 720 47, 867, 048 48, 275, 226 23, 114, 411 35, 274, 880 28, 949, 665 55, 697, 520 19, 452, 985, 880 51, 629, 150 24, 695, 192	22, 793, 134 3, 782, 513 4, 218, 079 31, 090, 629 1, 878, 364 2, 424, 885 51, 358, 503 17, 289 32, 223, 090 3, 665, 864 13, 410, 392 931, 174 29, 427, 029 13, 797, 215 6, 785, 760 6, 555 53, 349, 325 26, 799, 650 79, 208
Total	1, 809, 539, 840	2, 827, 406	1, 134, 917, 608	8, 543, 528	46	1, 143, 461, 182	d666, 078, 658

a Not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1904.

b Unsurveyed. Includes area of private land claims surveyed to June 30, 1905.

c This area appears to have been counted in former reports and is therefore not added in this column.

dThis estimate is of a very general nature, and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico: the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in ruilroad, swamp lands, and other grants: the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes. and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of acts organizing Territories, date of acts admitting new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1900, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed to June 30, 1905.

	Population	in 1900.		2, 805, 346 428, 556 428, 556 428, 556 7, 266, 894 11, 883, 669 11, 188, 044 1, 884, 184 1, 884, 184 1, 884, 184 1, 894, 316 1, 340, 316 1, 340, 316	2, 147, 174 2, 146, 616 6,94, 466 3, 048, 710 958, 800	4, 157, 545 1, 381, 625 1, 516, 462 1, 516, 462 4, 821, 550 1, 1828, 697 1, 311, 564 2, 420, 982 528, 542
	Area re- maining	June 30, 1905.				1,878,364
	Number of acres sur-	veyed to June 30, 1905.				720 26, 062, 720 (360 27, 176, 996 (400 22, 896) 400 (560 25, 875, 126, 926 (560 25, 875, 920 (840 43, 736, 840 (840 38, 543, 880 (640 38, 884, 880 (640 38, 884, 880 (640 38, 884, 880
	Area of States and Territories (land surface).	Acres.		5, 795, 840 5, 1141, 320 801, 840 80, 1160 80, 519, 1880 4, 770, 560 1, 280, 160 6, 320, 100 6, 320, 932, 930 119, 494, 400 37, 664, 000	25, 534, 720 5, 832, 960 26, 732, 160 119, 132, 160 168, 003, 840 15, 579, 520	26,062,720 27,055,360 22,055,360 22,055,120 23,657,120 24,356,320 25,657,220 26,356,320 27,657,320 28,345,320 20,35,640 21,35,640 21,35,640 22,35,640 23,542,640 23,542,640 24,35,640 25,640 27,240 28,35,420 28,35,420 28,35,420 29,35,420 20,35
		Square miles.		9, 056 8, 038 9, 038 1, 7, 038 1, 7, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	39, 898 9, 114 41, 686 29, 894 262, 506 24, 343	80, 1802 2 173 40, 728 8, 1812 2 701 46, 399 10, 1817 3 472 48, 889 114, 1819 3 656, 004 12, 1821 3 645 56, 004 2, 1821 3 645 88, 431 2, 1821 3 645 88, 431 26, 1837 5 144 57, 530 3, 1845 5 742 54, 801
	United States Statutes.	Page.			189 191 491 544 108 633	173 701 399 472 536 608 608 645 50 144 742
	Unite	Vol.			112	22 33 55 55 sident
	Act admitting	State.			Feb. 4, 1791 Feb. 18, 1791 June 1, 1796 Mar. 3, 1820 a Dec. 29, 1845 Dec. 31, 1862	Apr. 30, 1802 Apr. 8, 1812 Apr. 18, 1812 a Dec. 10, 1817 a Dec. 3, 1818 a Dec. 4, 1819 b Mar. 2, 1821 June 15, 1835 Mar. 3, 1845 Mar. 8, 1845
		Page.			EEZZIO	A 331 A 331 A 331 A 331 A 331 A 3 A 3 A
	United States Statutes.	Vol. Pa				0000000000
	Act organiz-	1 .				Mar. 3,1805 May 7,1806 May 7,1786 Feb. 3,1809 Mar. 3,1817 June 4,1812 Jan. 1,1805 Mar. 30,1822 Congress.
,	1 1 10	Civil division.	THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.	New Hampshire Massuchusetts Condect Island Connectiout. New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware. Maryland Virginia South Carolina South Carolina Georgia	Kentucky Vermont Tennossee Maine Maine Marse West Virginia PUBLIG LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Ohio Descricts Louisiana Mar. 3, Indiana Indiana Mar. 3, Indiana Alabama Mar. 3, Indiana Alabama Mar. 3, Indiana Alabama Mar. 3, Indiana Arkansas Jan. 2, Indiana Arkansas Mar. 2, Indiana Arkansas Mar. 30, Indiana Arkansas Jan. 2, Indiana

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, etc.—Continued.

					1						
	Act organiz-	Unite Staf	United States Statutes.	Act admitting	Unite	United States Statutes.	Area of Stat tories (lar	Area of States and Territories (land surface).	Number of acres sur-	Area re- maining	Population
Civil division.	ing Territory.	Vol.	Page.	State.	Vol.	Page.	Square miles.	Aeres.	veyed to June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1905.	in 1900.
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONU'd.											
States—Continued.											
Iowa Wisconsin	June 12, 1838 Apr. 20, 1836	202	235		ಬಾರಾ	742 233 450	55, 697 55, 117 156, 903	35, 646, 080 35, 274, 880	35, 646, 080 35, 274, 880 77, 176, 786	99 793 134	2, 231, 853 2, 069, 042 1, 485, 053
Minnesota	Mar. 3,1849	6.0	403	May 11, 1858 Feb. 14, 1859	, ==	285	79, 997	51, 198, 080	48, 773, 195	2, 424, 885	1,751,394
Kansas	May 30, 1854	10	277		121	126	81,848	52, 382, 720	52, 382, 720	1 000 000 000	1, 470, 495
Nevada. Nebraska	Mar. 2, 1861 May 30, 1854	22	209	α Mar. 21, 1864 b Feb. 9, 1867	13	391	76, 777	70, 336, 640	38, 113, 550 49, 119, 991	32, 223, 090 17, 289	42 , 335 1, 066, 300
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172		18	474	103, 669	66, 348, 160 62, 433, 280	62, 565, 647 55, 697, 520	3, 782, 513 6, 735, 760	539, 700 92, 531
Washington	Mar. 2,1853	201	172	dFeb. 22,1889	25.5	929	66, 792	42, 746, 880	28, 949, 665	13, 797, 215	518, 103
Montana North Dakota	May 26, 1864 Mar. 2, 1861	12	53 23 23 23	do	25.25	9/9	70, 172	93, 593, 600 44, 910, 080	42, 255, 09, 41, 244, 216	3,665,864	319, 146
South DakotaIdaho	Mar. 3,1863	22	808 808	July 3, 1890	88	676 215	76,885 83,271	49, 206, 400 53, 293, 440	48, 275, 226 22, 202, 811	931, 174 31, 090, 629	401, 570 161, 772
Utah 		o,	453	e July 16, 1894	8 7 8	107	82, 096	52, 541, 440	23, 114, 411	29, 421, 029	270, 749
Lertuortes. New Mexico Arizona District of Alaska	Sept. 9,1850 Feb. 24,1863 July 27,1868	e 5151	446 664 240				122, 545 113, 738 575, 162	78, 428, 800 72, 792, 320 368, 103, 680	51, 629, 150 19, 442, 995 7, 125	26, 799, 650 53, 349, 325 368, 096, 555	195, 310 122, 931 63, 592
Indian Territory District of Columbia	July 16, 1790	3	130				59	37,760	12,000,000		278, 718
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	26	81	(S)			38,710	24, 774, 400	24, 695, 192	79, 208	398,331
Total				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			3, 547, 746	2, 270, 557, 440	1, 143, 461, 182	666, 078, 658	76, 058, 167

a See President's proclamation Oct. 13, 1864. (13 Stat. L., 749.)
b See President's proclamation Mar. 1, 1867. (14 Stat. L., 820.)
See President's proclamation Aug. 1, 1876. (19 Stat. L., 665.)
d See President's proclamations. (26 Stat. L., 1548 to 1552, inclusive.)
f See President's proclamation 1 and 1, 1896. (29 Stat. L., 876.)
f See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1544.)

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office.

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. Area in acres. ALASKA. ort Wrangell:
President's order, June 21, 1890.

In the town of Fort Wrangell, a tract of land upon which are the buildings now occupied by the civil government, described as follows: Beginning on the outh side of Main street, at the northwest corner of the warehouse occupied by Sylvester & Reid; thence in a northwesterly direction by land occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 210 feet to a post in picket fence; thence in a northeasterly direction along said picket fence, old stockade blockhouse, and lands occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 214 feet to a post; thence in a northwesterly direction at a right angle with aforesaid line by lands of the United States, 240 feet to a post; thence in a southwesterly direction and parallel with the northwest wall of the old fort and 40 feet distant from said wall by lands of the United States, 550 feet to low tide-water mark; thence along low tide-water mark; thence along low tide-water mark in a southwesterly direction by the sea Fort Wrangell: thence along low tide-water mark in a southeasterly direction by the sea 450 feet to the south side of Main street; thence along south side of Main street to place of beginning ... About 4,00 President's order, June 21, 1890.

The plat of ground marked No. 20 on the map, but more particularly described The plat of ground marked No. 20 on the map, but more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northern corner of that plat of ground which we hereafter ask shall be reserved as a public common and now known as the "parade ground," near the Presbyterian Church, and running N. 33° ed. 64.68 feet; thence W. 35° N. 59.73 feet; thence N. 39° E. 87.79 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide, crossing this and continuing the line (N. 39° E.) 59.40 feet; thence E. 39° S. 104.28 feet; thence S. 104.28 feet; thence S. 30° W. 46.20 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide; thence on south side of said road E. 30° S. 86.46 feet; thence S. 29° W. 111.54 feet; thence W. 4° N. 150.40 feet to point of starting, for marine or military barracks and garden.

Ten acres of land, including that now designated on the plat of land as surveyed and claimed by Rev. Sheldon Jackson for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as the same appears of record in the office of the recorder ex officio for this district and marked "Military cemetery," and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at corner mark No.8 on said plat, running northwesterly 660 feet; thence at right angles southwesterly 660 feet; thence southeasterly 660 feet; thence northeasterly 660 feet, for a military and naval cemetery, subject to any rights which said Board of Home Not known. tary and naval cemetery, subject to any rights which said Board of Home Missions may have Two hundred and fifty feet of land on each side of the stream of water run-10.00 ning into Jamestown Bay, on the south side thereof, on Baranoff Island, now used for watering purposes by the U.S. Navy and mercantile vessels, for a wharf and such other purposes as may be necessary for use of the U.S. Navy and mercantile marine; also all of that island situated directly opposite the town of Sitka, known as Japonsky Island, for naval and military For St. Michael:
Fort St. Michael:
President's order, Oct. 27, 1900.
St. Michael Island, and all other lands and islands within a radius of 10 miles
of the flagstaff of the post of Fort St. Michael. Not known. Not known. President's order, Dec. 31, 1898. 1. Beginning at a point about 200 yards north of the dock of the Dyea Klondike Transportation Co.; thence northerly along the shore of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence south 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning.

2. Beginning at point on shore of Lynn Canal just north of where road from Haines Mission turns westerly towards Chilkat; thence southerly along coast line of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence northerly 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning.

President's order, Nov. 21, 1902.

1. Beginning at northwest corner of said military reservation (corner 4 of existing reservation); thence south 2,007 feet to corner 2 on the east shore of Chilkat Inlet; thence meandering along the said shore of the Chilkat Inlet S. 41° 34′ E. 18,945 feet to corner 3; thence across the peninsula to the west shore of Lynn Canal, east 7,300 feet, more or less to corner 4; thence meandering along the shore of Lynn Canal N. 41° 06′ W. 11,943 feet, more or less, to corner 5 (corner 2 of existing reservation); thence along the south boundary of said reservation west 5,280 feet to corner 6 (corner 3 of existing reservation); thence along the west boundary of point of beginning ... About 1, 280.00 About 1, 280.00 along the solution boundary of said reservation west 3,250 feet to corner of (corner 3 of existing reservation); there along the west boundary of said reservation N. 47° 08′ W. 10,560 feet to point of beginning.

2. All the land within the following limits to secure a clay deposit for making roads on the reservation: Beginning at a post situated about 4,640 feet west of the approach to the present wharf at Haines, Alaska; thence east 500 feet to corner 2; thence north 500 feet to corner 3; thence west 500 feet to corner 4; thence south 500 feet to corner 1, the point of beginning. Not known.a

Fort Gibbon, at junc.ion of the Tanana and Yukon rivers: President's order, July 10, 1899. Modified by President's order, July 19, 1905, by adding a strip of land along eastern boundary approximately 100 yards wide together with Bulls Island in Yukon River and excluding other described

a Courses and distances do not close within 15 chains.

ning .

lands.

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. Area in acres. ALASKA-continued. Fort Gibbon, at junction of the Tanana and Yukon rivers—Continued.

Beginning at a post marked "U. S. M. R.," situated on the north or right bank of the Yukon River, opposite the mouth of the Tanana River; thence running due north from said post 10 miles; thence due west 10 miles; thence due south to a point at low-water mark on the north bank of the Yukon River; thence easterly along the north bank of said Yukon River at lowwater mark to a point due south of said beginning post; thence north to the place of beginning ... About 64,000,00 President's order, Jan. 25, 1904. Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, marked "U. S. M. R.;" thence due west 2 miles; thence due south 2 miles; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north to the left bank of the Yukon River; thence along the left bank of said river to the place of beginning.

President's order, Jan. 23, 1900. Not known. On recommendation contained in letter from the Secretary of War, so much of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer as lies north of the southern bound-ary as hereinafter described was reserved for public purposes, viz: ary as nerematter described was reserved for public purposes, viz:

Commencing at the extreme north end of the peninsula embracing Point

Spencer, shown by the General Land Office map of Alaska, 1898, as being in
approximate latitude 65° 17′ N., longitude 166° 45′ W. from Greenwich,
thence to a point due south from Point Spencer, 2 miles to a point east or
west from the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence to a point due east
or west, as the case may be, to a point at low-water mark on the west shore
of Port Clarence Bay; thence due west, crossing said peninsula from the
point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay, to a point
at low-water mark on Bering Sea, the last-named course to constitute the
southern boundary of the treat southern boundary of the tract .. Not known. Fort Liscum: President's order, Dec. 31, 1903. resident's order, Dec. 31, 1903.

Beginning at an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, driven 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 1," which is near the center of a neck of land 24 feet wide, which connects Swanport Peninsula with the main-land, and which is N. 67° 50′ W., 26.50 chains distant from large rock about 12 by 12 by 14 feet above ground, standing in front of Fort Liscum, said iron post being situated at the initial point or northwest corner of the reservation as declared by Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 80° 30′ E. to the shore, and following the shore line of Valdez Bay at low water in an easterly direction to a point on the shore N. 9° 30′ E. from an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 2." placed 3 feet in the ground, on a bluff 30 feet above sea level; said post bearing S. 80° 30′ E., 2 miles distant from post No. 1, the place of beginning, and west 6.50 chains from the mouth of Solomons Gulch Creek, said point being also the northeast corner of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 9° 30′ W., through said post and along the eastern boundary of the original reservation, 43.05 chains from the said iron post No. 2 to corner No. 3, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet eastern boundary of the original reservation, 43.09 chains from the said from post No. 2 to corner No. 3, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 teet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U.S. M. R. Post No. 3;" thence N. 83° 20′ W., 160.32 chains to corner No. 4, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U.S. M. R. Post No. 4," said corner being situated on the western line of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence N. 9° 30' E. along the original reservation 50.97 chains to corner No.1, the place of beginning......

A tract of land for military purposes, particularly as a site for a signal station and base of supply for Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line, viz: All that tract of land situate near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay, district of 659.89 Alaska, bounded as follows: President's order, Mar. 10, 1903. Modified by President's order, June 30, 1904, by reserving certain land near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay for use of War Department and Department of Justice. Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the present town of Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the present town of Valdez, situated, with respect to surrounding objects, as described in a survey of said tract made by George E. Baldwin, U. S. deputy surveyor, in January, 1903; thence N. 61° 27° E., along the present northern boundary of the town of Valdez, 261 feet, to corner No. 2; thence N. 28° 33′ W., 92 feet, to corner No. 3; thence S. 61° 27′ W., 261 feet, to corner No. 4; thence S. 28° 33′ E., 92 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

A tract of land on Skagway River near Skagway, known as Survey No. 177, as surveyed by Alfred Williams, U. S. deputy surveyor, and shown upon a blue-print diagram accompanying the order, viz:

President's order, May 21, 1903. Not known. print diagram accompanying the order, viz:
President's order, May 21, 1903.

Starting at Station Kean, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from which station Garb, of same survey, bears S. 3° 59' W.; thence N. 52° 05' E., 111.62 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; thence N. 47°12' W., 80 chains, to corner No. 2; thence N. 42° 48' E., 80 chains, to corner No. 2; thence N. 42° 48' E., 80 chains, to corner No. 2; thence S. 46° 27' E., 0.37 chain, to corner No. 4; thence S. 30° 03' W., 32.81 chains, to corner No. 5; thence S. 46° 27' E., 0.37 chain, to corner No. 6; thence S. 43° 22' W., 36.03 chains, to corner No. 7; thence S. 47° 12' E., 24.30 chains, to corner No. 8; thence S. 44° 26' W., 11.96 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variation at all corners, 32° 30' E. The bearings are true.

About 466.12

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority.	Area in acres.
At Seward: President's order, July 3, 1905. Commencing 100 feet east of stone monument No. 2, south of Adams street, Seward, Alaska, and extending north about 2,700 feet to a point 100 feet east of stone monument No. 1 of the northeast corner of the Seward town-	•
east of stone monument No. 1 of the northeast corner of the Seward townsite; thence east to the water line; thence southerly along the water line to a point directly east of stone monument No. 2; thence to the point of commencement	Not known.
Total in Alaska, as far as known or estimated	67, 705. 75
ALABAMA.	
At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands, and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional secs. 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.:	296, 50
President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	Not known.
Cedar Point President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in Jan., 1858. Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E Secretary of War, Sept. 10, 1842.	Not known.
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.	
All of Ship Island, Hurricane, and Dog islands (Dog and Hurricane islands estimated at 100 acres). President's order, Aug. 30, 1847.	1,652.40
Total in Alabama and Mississippi, as far as known	1,949.90
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation	7, 421. 14
President's order, Feb. 1, 1877. Camp Grant (new), in Tps. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E	42, 341.00
President's order, Apr. 17, 1876. Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims.	49, 920, 00
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims. President's orders, Oct. 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883. Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 W. President's orders, Aug. 31, 1869, and Oct. 19, 1875; act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 201).	1, 730. 00
Total in Arizona, so far as known	101, 412. 14
ARKANSAS.	
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W	14.81
Total in Arkansas	14, 81
CALIFORNIA,	27 - 6 2
President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Apr. 10, 1860.	Not known.
President's order, Nov. 6, 1850.	Unsurveyed.
Deeded to the United States by private parties.	55.00
Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, in Tps. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W. President's order, Oct. 10, 1862. Deed by private parties in 1849.	344. 90
Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay	2.00
Indian Reservation	451. 50
Indian Reservation President's order, Apr. 2, 1869. Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey President's order, Nov. 23, 1866. Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W.,	Not known.
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian	7.52
Mount Diablo meridian Secretary of Interior, Mar. 2, 1858; President's order, Oct. 21, 1882. Presidio Military Reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay. President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, May 9, 1876	1,479.94
(19 Stat. L., 52). Point San Jose (originally included within the Presidio Reserve No.1)	57.89
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego Harbor President's order, Feb. 26, 1852. "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to	Not known.
the harbor, which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punta de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Punta de Guisanas."	

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority.	Area in acres.
CALIFORNIA—continued.	
San Pedro Bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M	About 40.00
under treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, concluded Feb. 2, 1848. Sausalito Bay Point President's order, Nov. 6, 1850.	Not known
From southern boundary of Sausalito Bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific. Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine islands, in entrance to the San Pablo	
Bay President's order, Oct. 25, 1867.	(a)
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco Bay President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Oct. 12, 1866.	Not known
Total in California, as far as known or estimated	2, 438. 75
FLORIDA.	
North end of Amelia Island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 25 E	419. 44
Fort McRae, near Pensacola, in T.3 S., R.31 W President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	Not known
North Key, in Tps. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E.	159. 48
Mullet Key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E. Mullet Key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E.	52, 17 842, 29
Fort McRae, near Pensacola, in T.3 S., R. 31 W President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. "All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Fosters Bank." North Key, in Tps. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E. snake Key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E. Mullet Key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E. President's order, Mar. 2, 1840; order of Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay.	
At Charlotte Harbor. Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; President's order, Nov. 17, 1882. "The south end of Gasparilla Island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa Island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in	2,143.38
T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E. Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson) President's order, Sept. 17, 1845.	Not known
Egmont Island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E. Flag Island, in St. George Sound	377. 77 Not known
Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; President's order, Nov. 17, 1882. Mantanzas Inlet or fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E	Not known
Secretary of War, Mar, 23, 1849.	1100 1110 1111
Fort Barraneas, in fractional sees. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., and fractional sees. 1, 3, 16, 27, and unsurveyed lands south of fractional sees. 16 and 27 north and east of claim of Joaquin Barilla, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W. Included in limits of naval reservation peract of Congress approved Apr. 22, 1826, and deplayed by President's order deted Jun. 10, 1825. President's order.	2,500.00
and declared by President's order dated Jan. 10,1838. President's order, May 11,1844, transferred 1,667 acres to military authorities, and by Presi- dent's orders dated May 21,1888, and Oct. 2,1891, boundaries were enlarged by transferring sufficient land to form present area.	Nat les com
Anastasia Island. President's order, May 4, 1893, reserves SE. ½ sec. 21, all fractional sec. 22, NE. ½ NE. ½ sec. 28, and all sec. 27, in T.7 S., R. 30 E., Florida; also all the lands formed by the sea since survey, 1855, lying east of said lands and between the north boundary line prolonged of said SE. ½ of sec. 21 and the south boundary line prolonged of said sec. 27. Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828; President's order, July 2, 1888.	Not known.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island	Not known
Laind deeded to the United States May 28, 1825; President's order, July 2, 1888. 4 St. Andrew Sound. Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.	Not known
"The tongue of neck of land called Crooked Island, east of the several el-	
At St. Andrews Bay: Lots 1 and 2, sec. 4; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 5; lots 1 and 2, sec. 6, and fractional secs. 8 and 9, T. 5 S., R. 14 W., including Hurricane Island, as shown upon Coast Survey Chart No. 184; also lots 2 and 3, sec. 15; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, sec. 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 23; lot 2, sec. 25; lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 26, and fractional secs. 27 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 15 W.	
At St. Augustine:	b 1, 483.84
Secretary of War, Oct. 12, 1838, and Mar. 23, 1849. Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands.	Not known.
Spanish governor's house Treasury lot St. Francis barracks and grounds Military hornital lot	Not known.
Military hospital lot Powder house lot. Two small islands in the Matanzas River, St. Augustine Harbor	A 1- on t 0.00
President's order, May 31, 1892,	About 2.00.

ame and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority.	Area in acres.
FLORIDA—continued.	
at St. Joseph Bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity, or Point St. Joseph, to its connection with the mainland at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T.	
from its northern extremity, or Point St. Joseph, to its connection with the mainland at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W. Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. anta Rosa Sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of	3, 851. 21
of Santa Rosa Island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W.". President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Anta Rosa Island: All that portion of Santa Rosa Island which was formerly a	5, 958. 20
naval reserve and relinquished to the Department of the Interior Feb. 25, 1880, the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens Military Reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa Island.	Unsurveyed
President's order, July 2, 1888. ley West, or Thompson Island. Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim, confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22, 1876, 19 Stat.	Not known
L., 96.) [ey West Shoals, SW. point of Key West	Not known
President's order. Sept. 17, 1845. Iaulover Canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center, in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E President's order, Aug. 26, 1880.	Not known
All lands owned by Government on Key West, Virginia Key, and Key Biscayne.	
President's order, Feb. 11, 1897. ot 2, sec. 4; lots 1 and 2, sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 29 W., and fractional sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., Florida. President's order, Aug. 21, 1897.	270. 39
Total in Florida, as far as known or estimated	18,058.17
IDAHO.	
ort Boise, in Boise Valley, one-half mile from Boise City	638.00
President's order, Apr. 9, 1676. Ort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E President's order, Oct. 12, 1870.	646, 50
Total in Idaho	1, 284, 50
ILLINOIS.	
ort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian. Request of Secretary of War, Mar. 2, 1825, and Sept. 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve and right of way was granted to the Rock Island R. R. Co. Act of Apr. 2, 1844 (6 Stat. L., 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE. ½ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.	About 750.00
In the Island (within limits of two surveyed islands), in secs. 19 and 30, T. 5 N., R. 9 W., third principal meridian, in the Mississippi River, reserved in connection with the rectification and improvement of the channel of the river. President's order, June 13, 1895.	Not known.
Total in Illinois, as far as known or estimated	About 750.00
KANSAS.	41 4 0 750 00
ort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri River, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E President's order, Oct. 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 238); joint resolution Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 392). Ort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E	About 2, 750.00
Ort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E. President's order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 573).	About 19, 899. 22
Total in Kansas	22, 649, 22
LOUISIANA.	
sattery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river; "The public lands, 1,200 yards each way from the fort" President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	Not known.
ort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre Island	126, 16
ort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi River President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. 2047 Pike, consisting of "the public lands within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike"	740.97
President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp, except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river	Not known.
and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known. Ort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.	556. 12

${\bf Name\ and\ location\ of\ reservation,\ with\ date\ of\ President's\ order\ or\ other\ authority.}$	Area in acres.
LOUISIANA—continued.	
Tower Dupres: President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land	
claim.	
"All the public lands within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi River	Not known.
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. (See Executive order June 20, 1896, relinquish-	
ing part of Fort Macomb.) "All the public lands within 1,200 yards from the fort'' Proctor Landing, on Lake Borgne	Not known.
Proctor Landing, on Lake Borgne	About 92.00
Purchased Mar. 15, 1856. United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans,	
on left bank Mississippi River, about 3 miles above city Purchased by United States, Dec. 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.	Not known.
Baton Rouge Arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge	Not known
Total in Louisiana, as far as known or estimated	1, 515. 25
MICHIGAN.	
Area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; 2, Area between north line of Canal	
street and south boundary canal grant shown on diagram with order President's order, May 9, 1885.	Not known.
St. Marys Falls Canal reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E	9.41
slands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Marys River at Hay Lake Channel	Not known.
President's order, Oct. 12, 1889. Improvement of Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2; and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E	
3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E. President's order, Oct. 30, 1884.	About 145. 90
	2, 573. 10
E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) and E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. 6, N. \(\frac{1}{2}\) NW. \(\frac{1}{2}\) NW. \(\frac{1}{2}\) NW. \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. 7, T. 45 N., R. 4 W.;	
S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) N. \(\frac{1}{4}\), N. \(\frac{1}{2}\) SW. \(\frac{1}{4}\), and SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) SW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 28, S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) N. \(\frac{1}{2}\) AND. \(\frac{1}{4}\) and SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) Sec. 30, S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) and E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) NW. \(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 31, W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) and	
Fort Brady President's order, Jan. 19, 1895. N. ½ NW. ½, SW. ½ NW. ½, and W. ½ SW. ½ sec. 5, E. ½ and E. ½ W. ½ sec. 6, N. ½ NE. ½ and NE. ½ NW. ½ sec. 7, T. 45 N., R. 4 W.; S. ½ NW. ½, N. ½ SW. ½ and SE. ½ SW. ½ sec. 28, S. ½ N. ½ and S. ½ sec. 29, S. ½ N. ½, E. ½ SW. ½, and SE. ½ sec. 30, S. ½ NE. ½ and E. ½ NW. ½ sec. 31, W. ½ and NW. ½ NE. ½ sec. 32, T. 46 N., R. 4 W.; S. ½ N. ½ sec. 25, T. 46 N., R. 5 W. Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 5, 1885. President's order, Sept. 22, 1885. Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and Apr. 15, 1844.	Not known.
Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 5, 1885. President's order, Sept. 22, 1885. Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit.	Not known.
Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and Apr. 15, 1844.	
Total in Michigan, as far as known	2,728.41
MINNESOTA.	
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers	Not known.
Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and Nov.	
16, 1853. Act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1852 (10 Stat. L., 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated Mar. 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 376). Reduction approved by	
Secretary of War, Jan. 1, 1874.	
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W President's order, Mar. 13, 1854.	7.32
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling	7.32
MISSOURI.	
Grand Tower Rock, in Mississippi River, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20,	
T. 34 N., R. 14 E. of fifth principal meridian President's order, Feb. 24, 1871. Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W.	Not known.
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W. of fifth principal meridian	Not known.
President's order, June 21, 1838, Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War Mar. 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.	
of fifth principal meridian President's order, June 21, 1838, Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War Mar. 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W. 5. § SE. § and SE. § NE. § sec. 15, and the NW. § NE. § sec. 22, T. 33 N., R. 4 E. fifth principal meridian, Missouri, reserved as a target range for use of	
troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo	160.00
Total in Missouri, as far as known or estimated.	160.00
a own in wangouit, as tal as allowed of continuous	100.00

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority.	Area in acres.
MONTANA.	2,400.00
Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E President's order, May 16, 1871. Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River	,
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River President's order, Mar. 14, 1878. General Orders, No. 6, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Feb. 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.	About 57, 619, 00
Fort Assinniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians. President's orders, Mar. 4, 1880, June 16, 1881.	About 168, 640, 00
Fort Missoula: Original reserve: Sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W	640.00
President's order, Feb. 19, 1877. Additional reserve: S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) NE. \(\frac{1}{2}\) and SE. \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) NE. \(\frac{1}{2}\), S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) NW. \(\frac{1}{2}\), SE. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of SW. \(\frac{1}{2}\), NE. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of SW. \(\frac{1}{2}\), and W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of SW. \(\frac{1}{2}\), sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W. President's order, Aug. 5, 1878.	500,00
President's order, Aug. 5, 1878.	560.23
I limber reserve on unsurveyed rand	1, 577. 41
President's order, June 10, 1879. National cemetery of Custer's battlefield. President's order, Dec. 7, 1886.	640.00
Total in Montana, as far as known or estimated	232, 056. 84
NEBRASKA.	
Fort McPherson National Cemetery. President's orders, Oct. 13, 1873, and Jan. 5, 1887. Camp Robinson, on White River, at mouth of Spring Creek: Post reserve	107.00
Post reserve President's orders, Nov. 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879.	12,800.00
Timber reserve, 4 miles square President's order, Nov. 4, 1879.	10, 240. 00
Fort Niobrara: President's order, Dec. 10, 1879. Post reserve: Sees. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., sees. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of sees. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of sees. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of Niobrara River, all in R. 27 W., of the sixth principal meridian. President's order, June 6, 1881. Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school	5, 474. 84
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE, ½ of NE, ½ sec. 28; the NW. ½ of NW. ½, and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. ½ of SW. ½; the W. ½ of SW. ½, and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. ½ of SE, ½ and S. ½ of NE. ½ of sec. 25; the E. ½ of NW. ½; the E. ½ of SW. ½, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. ½ of sec. 33. In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. ½ of SE. ½, and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. ½ of NW. ½ and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12. President's order, Apr. 29, 1884. (To the above was added the E. ½ of SE. ½ and S. ½ of NE. ½ sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. ½ of SE. ½ and S. ½ of SW. ½ of sec. 30 of the same township and range)	28, 817. 48
	57,439.32
President's order, May 7, 1896. Restored to control of Secretary of the Interior 720 acres of Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, embracing the NW. 4 sec. 29, NE. 4 and E. 4 SE. 4 sec. 30, and S. 5 sec. 31, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., Nebraska, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884	,
July 5, 1884	720.00
Total in Nebraska	56, 719, 32
NEW MEXICO,	
Fort Bayard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W President's order, Apr. 19, 1869. Fort Sumner Post Cemetery, situated in NE. ½ sec. 15 and NW. ½ sec. 14, T. 2 N.,	8,840.00
R. 26 E. President's order, May 22, 1871. Fort Union. (Falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora):	320.00
Post and timber reserve	66,880.00
President's order, Oct. 9, 1868. Fort Wingate, in Tps. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W. President's orders, Feb. 18, 1870, and Mar. 26, 1881.	83, 200. 00
	159, 240, 00

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority.	Area in acres.
NORTH DAKOTA.	
Lot 11, sec. 34, T. 138 N., R. 80 W., fifth principal meridian	8.00
President's order, May 17, 1899. Lot 13, sec. 34, T. 138 N., R. 80 W., as an addition to Fort Lincoln	
Total in North Dakota	47.40
OREGON.	
Sand Island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W	192.07
Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W.; fractional secs. 5 and 6, and	1, 250. 11
N. $\frac{1}{3}$ secs. 7, 8, and 9 President's order, Feb. 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.	1,200.11
reservation. For improvement of Coos Bay and Harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW. ½ of NW. ½ of sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2, and SE. ½ of NE. ½ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W President's order, July 14, 1884. President's order, Nov. 13, 1889, reserves parts of secs. 27 and 31 and parts of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5; sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 12, 13, and 23, and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.	174. 27
R. 14 W. President's order, Dec. 19, 1899, restores to public domain for disposal so much of land reserved by President's order of Nov. 13, 1889, described as part of sec. 3 and secs. 4 and 9, and parts of secs. 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20; parts of secs. 21, 22, 28, and 29, T. 48 S., R. 13 W. North side of Tillamook Head: Fractional SW. 4 sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T.	
6 N., R. 10 W	327.55
Total in Oregon as far as estimated	1,944.00
OKLAHOMA.	1,341.00
Fort Reno, in Tps. 12 and 13 N., R. 8 W., Indian meridian	About 9, 493. 00
President's order, July 17, 1883. Fort Sill wood reserve, in Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W., Indian meridian	23, 228. 96
President's orders, June 4, 1892, and Mar. 11,1901. Post reserve (unsurveyed)	23, 040. 00
President's order, Oct. 7, 1871. Post reserve (surveyed) President's order, Feb. 26, 1897.	
Total in Oklahoma	82, 497. 96
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Fort Meade: President's order, Dec. 18, 1878. Post reserve in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian. Timber reserve: Secs. 19, 30, 31, S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. 18, and W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of secs. 24 and 25, and SE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills	7,840.00
E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of secs. 24 and 25, and S.E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of sec. 13, T. 0 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian President's order, Apr. 18, 1881. Executive order, Sept. 16, 1889, enlarging the word and timber reservations as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War, dated Sept. 14, 1889. See also President's order, May 27, 1885.	3, 344. 83
Total in South Dakota as far as known or estimated	11, 184. 83
UTAH.	
Fort Douglas, in Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., R.1 E. President's order, Sept. 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of Jan. 21, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres.	2, 388. 19
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas. Act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 478), added to reserve for water supply. President's order, Mar. 13, 1890, withdraws for use of Fort Douglas, subject to rights of the U. P. R. R. Co., which have attached to odd-numbered sections, sees. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; see. 17; N. ½ see. 18, and E. ½ see. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., with exception of SE. ½ SE. ½ see. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Salt Lake meridian, Utah. Estimated area outside of land embraced in adjustment list of Central Pacific R. R. Co., which includes sees. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and	1,920.00
sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Utah, 600 acres. Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas. President's order, June 8, 1896, reserves SW. \(\frac{1}{2}\) sec. 26; NE. \(\frac{1}{4}\) NE, \(\frac{1}{4}\) and lot 1, sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., Utah, for use of Fort Douglas.	208.56
Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uinta meridian, within the Uinta Indian Reservation	3,840.00
	8, 356. 75

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority.	Area in acres.
WASHINGTON.	
Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W	Not known.
service use. Canoe Island, off east coast of Shaw Island President's order, July 2, 1875. Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby:	43.10
President's order, Feb. 26, 1852.	
Fractional section 9 (except lot 4, reserved for light-house purposes), and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W. Southwest part of Lopez Island, including Bunch Island and Whale Rocks President's order, July 2, 1875.	536. 20 599. 30
Northwest part of Lopez Island, extending from Flat Point to Upright Point President's order, July 2, 1875. These reserves are in Ts. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 2 W.	634, 60
At Neah Harbor, Strait of Juan de Fuca: 1. Wa-addah Island	About 29.00
	About 400.00 About 400.00
2. Tract west side of harbor. 3. Tract west side of harbor. President's order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW. ½ of SW. ½ and lot 3, sec, 1, T, 21 N., R, 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. ½ of SE. ½ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R, 2 E., and SW. ½ of SW. ½ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R, 2 E.	A 50 at 100.00
	633.60
South end of Vashons Island. President's order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW. ½ of SW. ½ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. ½ of SE. ½ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. ½ of SW. ½ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E. All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E. President's order, 120 N., R. 2 E.	
disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW. ½ of SW. ¼ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. ½ of SE. ¼ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.	
Southeast point of island, including Goose Island and Rocky Peninsula, in	
Northeast point of island, including Reed Rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13,	640, 00
San Juan Island: Southeast point of island, including Goose Island and Rocky Peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W Northeast point of island, including Reed Rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.) President's order, July 2, 1875. President's order dated Mar. 2 and May 20, 1889, amended President's order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reserva- tion on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., making an aggregate of 640 acres. Shaw Island:	508. 33
Shaw Island: President's order, July 2, 1875. West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W	*** 00
President's order, July 2, 1875.	515, 30
President's order, July 2, 1875. Eastern reserve on island, mostly in f. 36 N., R. 2 W. Fort Three Tree Point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W.	594. 90 640. 00
President's order, July 31, 1865. Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E Order of Secretary of War, Oct. 29, 1853. President's order, Jan. 5, 1878 (100 of an acre was granted to Catholic mission).	639.54
President's order, May 13, 1859. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold. Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881. President's order, Jan. 12, 1882.	619.57
President's order, Nov. 17, 1887.	640.00
Fort Spokane, on Spokane River. Fort Townsend, in sees. 21, 22, 27, 28, and 33, T. 30 N., R. 1 W. President's order, Apr. 30, 1896, revokes order of Apr. 1, 1895, transferring the reservation declared by President's order of Jan. 29, 1859, to the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposal, and again reserves the land.	621. 97
Chinook Point, also known as Scarborough Head or Hill. Lot 9, sec. 22, T. 9 N., R. 10 W., reserved in connection with existing reservation. President's order, May 8, 1899. Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the	33.00
United States, viz: 1. On north side of New Dungeness Harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 31 N., R. 4 W	258, 63
President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. 2. South side of New Dungeness Harbor, in T. 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.	628.00
President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. 3. On west side of entrance to Washington Harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W	614.00
President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. 4. East side of entrance to Washington Harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W	
President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. 5. Clallam Point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W.	a 404, 00
President's order, Sept. 22, 1866.	614.00

a Excluding lands embraced in donation claim of George H. Gerrish, per President's order, Jan. 9, 1893.

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority.	Area in acres.
WASHINGTON—continued.	
Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States—Continued. 7. Protection Island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.	
All disposed of before order issued. 8. Opposite Protection Island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	624.2
President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. Nancouver Point in Ts. 29 and 30 N. R. 2 W.	603, 0
President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. 10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. 11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W. All dispected of before order issued.	464.0
All disposed of before order issued. 12. Admiralty Head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. This order declared reservations of 640 acres	450.0
each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the	
figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) 13. Marrowstone Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but	590. 0
upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) N. ½ of SW. ½ sec. 17, and that part of lot 6 of sec. 18, T. 30 N., R. 1 E., W. M., not already embraced in the reservation as per Executive order of Sept. 22, 1866, was reserved in connection with Marrowstone Point	
Reservation. By President's order, Nov. 14, 1896	α 58. (
14. North of entrance to Deception Pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N. R. 1 E. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the	550. (
figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) 15. South entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order which reduces the great reserved below the	630.0
figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) 16. Two islands east of Deception Pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calcuated.) 17. Tala Point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States but	140.0
upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the	615.2
figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) 18. Hoods Head, in T. 28 N., R. I E. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres cach where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.)	614.2

Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. WASHINGTON—continued. Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States—Continued. 19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been dis-	Area in acres. 602. 20
Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States—Continued. 19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E	602. 20
United States—Continued. 19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas	602. 20
posed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) 20. Double Bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N.	٠
R. 2 E. President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order. Which reduces the area reserved below the	626. 25
figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) 21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the ligures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.)	631.00
figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) 25. Whidbeys Island, most northerly point in T. 34 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. (This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.) Goose Island, situate in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern part of San Juan Island, in the SE. ½ of the NE. ½ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W	602.00
San Juan Island, in the SE. ½ of the NE. ½ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W. President's order, Jan. 9, 1889, On N. side of entrance Gig Harbor, lots 5 and 6, sec. 5, and lot 1, sec. 8, T. 21 N.,	Not known.
R. 2 E. President's order, Apr. 3, 1901. Port Madison: President's order, July 29, 1905. Lots 4 and 5, sec. 21, and lots 1 and 2, sec. 28, T. 26 N., R. 2 E., W. M., formerly	81.80
a part of the Port Madison Indian Reservation	70.50
Total in Washington, as far as known or estimated	19, 840. 54
Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E	1,046.10
WYOMING. Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W. President's order, June 28, 1869. Wood reserves for Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W. (area included below). President's orders, Nov. 4, 1879, and Feb. 25, 1880. Crow Creek Forest Reserve, in Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 71 and 72 W., transferred to	4, 352. 00
Crow Creek Forest Reserve, in Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 71 and 72 W., transferred to control of War Department as a military reservation President's order, Oct. 9, 1903. This reservation includes secs. 20, 28, 30, and 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W. (2.540.64 acres), reserved by President's orders of Nov. 4, 1879, and Feb. 25, 1880, as a wood and timber reservation in connection with Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot.	56, 132. 96
Fort Fred, Steele National Cemetery.	Not known.
Secretary of War, Nov. 19, 1886. Fort Washakie, within the Shoshone Indian Reservation President's order, May 21, 1887. In T. 56 N., R. 84 W., sees. 7 and 8; the NW, ½ and the W. ½ NE, ½ sec. 17; lots	About 1, 405. 00
1 2 and 2 and F 1 NW 1 and NF 1 CW 1 and 10, the CW 1 of the NW 1	5, 493. 78
President's order, May 21, 18-7. In T. 56 N., R. 84 W., sees. 7 and 8; the NW, ½ and the W. ½ NE. ½ sec. 17; lots 1. 2, and 3 and E. ½ NW. ½ and NE. ½ SW. ½ sec. 18; the SW. ½ of the NW. ½ and W. ½ SW. ½ sec. 20. Lot 1 and NE. ½ of NW. ½ and NW. ½ NE. ½ sec. 30, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 31 In T. 56 N., R. 85 W., the W. ½ sec. 1. All of sees. 2, 11, 12, 13, and all of sec. 14,	0, 100. 10
1. 2, and 3 and E. ½ NW. ¼ and NE. ½ SW. ½ sec. 18; the SW. ½ of the NW. ¼ and W. ½ SW. ½ sec. 20. Lot 1 and NE. ½ of NW. ½ and NW. ½ NE. ½ sec. 30, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 31. In T. 56 N., R. 85 W., the W. ½ sec. 1. All of secs. 2, 11, 12, 13, and all of sec. 14, except the S. ½ SE. ½ thereof President's orders, Nov. 2, 1898, and Dec. 13, 1898. E. ½ sec. 16, T. 56 N., R. 84 W.	320.00
1. 2, and 3 and E. ½ NW. ½ and NE. ½ SW. ½ sec. 18; the SW. ½ of the NW. ½ and W. ½ SW. ½ sec. 20. Lot 1 and NE. ½ of NW. ½ and NW. ½ NE. ½ sec. 30, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 31. In T. 56 N., R. 85 W., the W. ½ sec. 1. All of secs. 2, 11, 12, 13, and all of sec. 14, except the S. ½ SE. ½ thereof. President's orders, Nov. 2, 1898, and Dec. 13, 1898. E. ½ sec. 16, T. 56 N., R. 84 W. General Orders, No. 92, Aug. 7, 1902, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department. Total in Wyoming, as far as known or estimated.	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The following are the general instructions issued to surveyors-general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the instructions to the surveyor-general of New Mexico being taken as an example:

By the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 (Laws

1903-4, p. 483), there was appropriated:

For surveys and resurveys of public lands four hundred thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given, first, in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers and of lands granted to the States by the acts approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and, second, to surveying under such other acts as provide for land grants to the several States and Territories, except railroad land grants and such indemnity lands as the several States and Territories may be entitled to in lieu of lands granted them for educational and other purposes which may have been sold or included in some reservation or otherwise disposed of, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations, except forest reservations, and lands within boundaries of forest reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, where the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided further*, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the district of Alaska, there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines; the provisions of section twenty-four hundred and eleven, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing allowance for surveys in California and Oregon, are hereby extended to all of the above-named States and Territories and district. And of the sum hereby appropriated there may be expended such an amount as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may deem necessary for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, by such competent surveyors as the Secretary of the Interior may select, or by such competent surveyors as he may authorize the surveyor-general to select, at such compensation not exceeding six dollars per day, and such per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding three dollars, while engaged in field examinations, as he may prescribe, said per diem allowance to be also made to such clerks who are competent surveyors who may be detailed to make field examinations, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making by such competent surveyors fragmentary surveys, office examinations of surveying returns, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States."

Deducting from the \$400,000 appropriated the sum of \$80,000 set aside for examinations in the field, there remains available for apportionment among the several

surveying districts the sum of \$320,000.

From the \$320,000 available there is hereby apportioned to the district of New

Mexico the sum of \$20,000.

The fund set aside for examinations will be retained under the control of this Office, and expended for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners of surveys, who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. Employees of this Office, who are competent and experienced public-land surveyors, will also be detailed to make examinations in the several surveying districts whenever such a course is necessary in order to expedite the work in this branch of the service. It is the intention of this Office to have all examinations

in the field made by regular examiners of surveys, or office employees detailed for the purpose, except where exigencies arise making this course impracticable.

The said act of April 28, 1904, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of

the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, also appropriates:

"For survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah, and in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the resurvey of such private land claims heretofore confirmed as may be deemed necessary, ten thousand dollars, said sum to be also available for office work on such surveys and for the examination of the surveys in the field.'

No apportionment of this fund will be made at present, but assignments will be made therefrom to meet the exigencies of the service as cases may be presented for

the consideration and action of this Office.

And the said act further provides:

"That all the powers now exercised by the Court of Private Land Claims in the approval of surveys executed under its decrees of confirmation shall be conferred upon and exercised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from and after

the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and four."

The annual instructions issued under date of August 13, 1902, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, were full and explicit and the surveying rates for the fiscal year 1905 being the same as for the fiscal year 1903, the said instructions of August 13, 1902, except as modified by the next succeeding paragraph relative to the transmission and investigation of settlers' applications for survey and subsequent action thereon by this Office, are hereby made applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30,

1905, and you will be governed accordingly.

In the matter of settlers' applications for surveys it is the intention of this Office to have the bona fides of all applicants duly examined in the field by an examiner of surveys. It is therefore required that all settlers' applications for survey be forwarded to this Office whenever a sufficient number of applications to warrant the survey of a given township shall have been received by you. It is not proposed, in cases where more than one applicant is required by the regulations, to have the application of one settler forwarded; you will therefore retain all applications received by you until a sufficient number shall have been received to entitle the applicants to a survey under existing regulations. These applications will be forwarded by this Office to an examiner of surveys for the contemplated investigations as to bona fides. The examiner will report his findings to this Office for consideration. In cases where the evidences of settlement are satisfactory and the authorization of a survey is deemed proper the necessary instructions in the matter will be promptly issued to you in order that the surveys may be placed under contract to

the extent of the means placed at your disposal under the appropriation act.

Inclosed herewith is a copy of printed circular dated December 23, 1903, relative to lands in the possession of Indian occupants. Your attention is called to the last

paragraph of said circular which reads as follows:
"Surveyors-general will instruct their deputies to carefully and fully note all Indian occupations in their returns of surveys hereafter made or reported, and the same must be expressed upon the plats of survey."

You will give explicit instructions to your deputies and the draftsmen in your

office as contemplated by the quoted paragraph of said circular.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Very respectfully,

J. H. Fimple, Acting Commissioner.

RAILROAD DIVISION (F).

Tabulated statement of work performed during the year ended June 30, 1905.

DOCKET CASES.		
Cases pending July 1, 1904.	, 200	
Cases docketed and reinstated during the year.	410	
Total		1,610
Cases closed during the year		478
Cases pending July 1, 1905		1, 132
Including—		,
Cases pending before the Secretary on appeal or otherwise	109	
Cases pending before this Office in which action has been had.	312	
Cases suspended to await decisions in other cases and actions		
on adjustments of the railroad grants by the Department	230	
		651
Leaving pending ready for action		481

Cases transmitted to Secretary during the year: Appeals, etc	
Office decisions rendered during the year Hearings ordered Secretary's decisions promulgated Reports to Congress Reports to the Secretary	40 155 15
ENTRIES.	
Pending July 1, 1904: Original entries 395 Final entries 317 Received during the year: Original entries 132	712
Final entries 231	363
TotalDisposed of during the year by decisions rendered and entries referred to other divisions, including canceled entries:	
Original entries 224 Final entries 262	
Pending July 1, 1905: 303 Original entries 286 Included in docket cases 222 Suspended 7	589
Suspended 7	300
Balance	289
Nearly all of which have received action.	
Pending July 1, 1904 205 Received during the year 8, 375 Disposed of during the year: Answered 3, 983 Filed (no answer required) 3, 353	8,580
Referred to other divisions. 346	
	7, 682
Pending unanswered July 1, 1905 a	898
Letters written during the year	
Applications under acts of July 1, 1898, and March 3, 1901: Pending and received Acted upon 438 Closed	
Pending July 1, 1905	1, 109
Received	, 056, 58

^a Eight hundred of these letters received during the months of May and June are requests for consideration of cases under act of July 1, 1898, and cancellation of entries, which will be suspended pending legislation.

W	AG	ON	-ROA	D SE	LECT:	ONS.

Received acres. Certified or patented do Canceled do	
PATENTS.	
Number issued	. 107
Number of pages written	714
Number of pages compared	. 1,596
Number of pages written Number of pages compared Number of pages recorded	2,508
Number of pages copied	. 47

Land certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Name of road.	Where located.	Number of acres.
State grants: Alabama and Chattanooga Florida Central and Peninsular St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba: Main line Do Brainerd Branch St. Vincent extension St. Paul and Northern Pacific St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, act of August 5, 1892 Do Total of State grants. Corporations:	Florida North Dakota Minnesota do do do do do washington	40.11 2,961.55 31,848.13 237.80 1,510.37 36,597.96
Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific) Central Pacific Do Do Do Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon) Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific) Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific) Union Pacific Union Pacific Do Oregon and California Southern Pacific (main line) Southern Pacific (main line)	California Nevada Utah California Coloradodo Nebraska Colorado Utah Wyoming Louisiana Minnesota. North Dakota Montana Idaho Washington Oregon California	197, 369. 16 3, 216. 10 40, 499. 27 737. 00 16, 630. 22 480. 30 971. 72 1, 235. 12 789. 67 12, 101. 24 1, 199. 63 777. 63 146, 975. 76 225, 253. 94 24, 918. 17 124, 926. 01 37, 303. 58 17, 556. 97 517, 312. 05
Total of corporations		1,394,996.48
California and Oregon Land Co. (successor to Oregon Central Military)	Oregondo	3, 562. 38 1, 169. 86
Total of wagon roads		4,732.24

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.
Total to State grants.	36, 597. 96
Total to corporations	1, 394, 996, 48
Total to wagon roads	4, 732. 24
•	
Grand total	1 426 226 68

ADJUSTMENTS.

A reexamination of the entire grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad (now Railway) Company to determine their present status, which has been in process during the year, is nearing completion and will be ready for submission to the Department at an early day.

Owing to certain decisions of the United States Supreme Court and of the Department of Justice during the past year, the business relating to the grants to the Northern Pacific Company has very largely increased. The decision in the case of Humbird v. Avery (195 U.S., 480) that the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 597-620), were applicable to patented as well as unpatented lands, whether the patented lands were patented before or after its passage, provided they were otherwise within its terms and that the provision that the railroad grantee or its successor in interest "shall not be bound to relinquish lands sold or contracted to be sold by it" does not apply to lands sold or contracted to be sold after the acceptance of its provisions by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has resulted in the filing of many applications for consideration under said act, and has released from suspension a number of cases in which the lands had been sold by the company after the passage of the act and held to await the decision aforesaid, for the reason that the company had declined to relinquish

In construing the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 496), the Department held that within the overlap at Wallula, Wash., of the grants to the Northern Pacific Company for its main and branch lines, the moiety grant on account of the main line down the Columbia River to Portland, Oreg., which was not constructed, was included in the forfeiture, and after requiring the company to elect which of the alternate odd-numbered sections within the overlap, 1, 5, 9, etc., or 3, 7, 11, etc., it would take as its moiety, and the company having elected to take generally sections 1, 5, 9, etc., early in 1891, restored to entry and disposal the remaining sections and the most of them

were disposed of.

In April, 1904, the disposal of these lands was suspended to await the termination of a suit which had been instituted to determine the question of the company's rights thereto, and on April 10, 1905, the Department of Justice advised this Department that the suit had been dismissed for the reason that it could not be successful. This had the effect of sustaining the company's claim to all the land within this overlap, and has resulted in the filing of a large number of claims for adjudication under the act of July 1, 1898, and for the cancellation of entries of the lands for the reason that they are not within the provisions of said act, having been made subsequent to January 1, 1898, the date the entries must have been existing to come within the provisions thereof.

These entries under instructions of the Department have been sus-

pended with a view to legislation for their confirmation.

The act of July 1, 1898, above referred to, provided for the adjustment by the land department of conflicting claims of settlers and others with that of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to lands within the limits, both primary and idemnity, of the company's grant, and during the year, upon call by this office, after their examination, listing, and approval by the Department, the railway company relinquished and relieved from conflict the lands covered by the claims of 229 settlers and entrymen, embraced in 24 lists.

On April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 556), Congress passed an act entitled "An act for the relief of small-holding settlers within the limits of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company in the Terri-

tory of New Mexico."

These small-holding claimants are those persons who, through themselves, their ancestors, or grantors, having been in continuous bona fide adverse possession of certain lands for twenty years immediately preceding the survey thereof, were authorized by Congress by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 854), to enter such lands upon making proof specified. Upon the presentation of the claims it was found that a considerable number of them covered parts of odd-numbered sections of land within the primary limits of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company that had passed to the company by reason of the definite location of its road long prior to the passage of the act of 1891, and for the relief of such claimants the act of April 28, 1904, was passed.

Instructions under the latter act were prepared and approved by the Department August 2, 1904, and thereunder 52 claims have been presented, all of which have been examined, made into a list, submitted to the Department with a recommendation that the railroad company be called upon to relinquish the lands covered by them. The recommendation has been approved by the Department, and the railroad

company has been called upon to file the relinquishment.

Under the act of March 3, 1903, which provided for the relief of settlers on lands within the limits of the grants to the Mobile and Girard and Tennessee and Coosa Railroad grants in Alabama, by authorizing the relinquishment of any lands covered by the claims of the settlers which had or might be recovered by either of said companies or its assigns in any court of competent jurisdiction, 17 applications by the assignees of the Tennessee and Coosa Company have been approved and 4 rejected during the year, and 48 entries by settlers of lands relinquished in their favor have been approved for patent. This includes all the claims which have been presented under this act excepting 4, which are pending but will be disposed of at an early day.

The assignees of the Mobile and Girard Company did not present any application to relinquish lands under the provisions of said act and Congress by the act approved February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 813), made further provision for the relief of settlers who had gone upon lands within the limits of that grant under rulings of this Department, but whose titles had subsequently failed because of the superior claims under the act of March 3, 1887, asserted by purchasers

from the company.

This latter act provided that where any homestead entry of lands within the limits of the grant to the Mobile and Girard Company allowed under the ruling of the Land Department had been canceled because of the superior claim of a purchaser from that company, and the claim of such purchaser had been confirmed and patent had issued thereon, the entryman should be allowed, under certain conditions, to transfer his claim to other public lands, subject to homestead entry, with full credit for his residence upon and improvements made on his canceled entry prior to the order of its cancellation, provided the transfer should be made within one year from the date of the act, or to elect to retain the land covered by such canceled entry; and, in the event he should elect to retain such land, that the holder of the patented title should be invited to relinquish or reconvey the land to the United States, and in lieu thereof should be entitled to select and

receive patent for an equal quantity of nontimbered, nonmineral, and

unappropriated public land subject to homestead entry.

Instructions for carrying this act into effect were prepared and approved by the Department March 24, 1905, and thereafter an examination of the records was made which disclosed that the entries of 75 settlers were within the terms of the act. Of the entrymen entitled to the privileges of the act 49 filed their elections, 47 electing to retain and 2 to relinquish the lands covered by their entries, the 2 latter filing their relinquishments with their elections, which have been accepted. The holders of the patented title have been called upon for relinguishments in 47 cases, and have filed relinguishments in 24 cases, which have been accepted.

On May 31, 1904, in the case of Knepper v. Sands (194 U. S., 476) the United States Supreme Court decided that the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 556), was not applicable to certain lands in Dickinson and O'Brien counties, Iowa, which had been recovered by the United States as unearned in a suit against the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, a portion of which had been patented to purchasers from said company, under the fourth section of said act, sold by the company as lands within the limits of its grant but excepted therefrom. This decision resulted in considerable correspondence with former claimants for the land and others, and in the Department calling upon this office April 15, 1905, for a report as to the advisability of bringing suit for the recovery of title.

A complete examination was made of the records of all the lands recovered from the company—21,899.85 acres—and on May 17, 1905, this office submitted its report recommending that suit be brought for the recovery of title in certain cases and that no suit be brought in After consideration of the report the Department directed that before taking action looking to the institution of suits to recover title a rule be laid upon the patentees requiring them to show cause why suit should not be brought. After a further investigation to determine the proper parties upon whom to make service, rules were laid upon the patentees and several other persons alleged to be trans-

ferees of such patentees.

RIGHT OF WAY RAILROADS.

By the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), Congress granted to railroads, upon certain conditions, right of way through the public lands. Right of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramroads in Alaska was granted, upon certain conditions, by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and of special acts, 698 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 34 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. Right of way has been approved to 513 companies, 27 of which received their first approval during the same period.

There were received during the year 465 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, made a total of 498 maps on hand for action during the year; of these, 124 have been approved, 24 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 283 have been otherwise disposed of, 6 of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction, leaving 67 waiting action June 30, 1905.

The following is a list of the companies whose maps under the above acts have been approved during the year ended June 30, 1905:

Name of company.	State or Territory.
Aravaipa Canyon R. R. Arizona and Colorado R. R. Arizona and Colorado R. R. of New Mexico Arizona Eastern R. R. of New Mexico Arizona Southern R. R. (second company) Big Horn R. R Central Oregon Transportation Co Colorado and Northwestern R. R Copper Belt R. R Drew (Thos. D.) Wagon Road (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409) Durango, Albuquerque and Gulf Rwy Eagle Valley R. R Gila River R. R	Arizona. Arizona and California. Colorado. New Mexico. Do. Arizona. Wyoming. Oregon. Colorado. Utah. Alaska. New Mexico. Oregon. Arizona.
Leech Lake and Northern R. R. Midland Valley R. R. Minidoka and Southwestern R. R. Nevada and California Rwy Oregon and Southeastern R. R. Oregon, Washington and Idaho R. R. Spokane International Rwy Tonopah R. R. Valdez, Marshall Pass and Northern R. R., successor to Valdez and Northern R. R. (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409). Western Pacific Rwy. Wyoming and Northwestern Rwy Wyoming State Rwy Yakutat and Southern Rwy. (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409).	Arkansas. Idaho. Nevada. Oregon. Washington. Do. Nevada. Alaska. California and Nevada. Wyoming. Do.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), grant right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States for canals, ditches, and reservoirs for purposes of irrigation and for purposes of a public nature; also for purposes of water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation. Such rights of way may be applied for by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, in accordance with certain requirements as to the filing of papers and maps.

The regulations require the application to show with certainty the location of the proposed canal or reservoir, so that the approved map will be an accurate record of the extent of the right of way, and thus define clearly the rights granted by the act and those of future settlers

along the ditch or reservoir.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to 650 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which

98 received their first approval during the past year.

There have been received during the year 419 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 521 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these, 88 have been approved, 30 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 267 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction, leaving 136 waiting action June 30, 1905.

Instructions for preparing applications for right of way for irriga-

tion purposes will be found in the circular of June 26, 1902.

Right of way granted during the year ended June 30, 1905, for irrigation canals and reservoirs under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), and section 2, act May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), with references to various special acts applicable to the applicants.

Desert Irrigating Co. Dog Fish Lake Reservoir Co. Doubeau (Wm. H.) and Dunckley (Robt. C.) Reservoir Duncan (C. M.) Reservoirs and Ditches Dye (Horace B.) Reservoir. California. Colorado. Eagleson (Andrew H.) Reservoirs Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditches Do. Colorado. Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditches Colorado. Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche. Colorado. Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche. Do. Do. Fish Creek Reservoir and Ditche. Colorado. Elington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Do. Jeorge Reservoir and Ditche. Colorado. Elington (R. C.) and Fatton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Colorado. Elington (R. C.) and Fatton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Colorado. Elington (R. C.) Reservoir and Ditches. Colorado. Elington (R. C.) Reservoir and Ditches. Colorado. Elington (Reservoir. Colorado. Elington (Reservoir. Colorado. Elington (Reservoir. Colorado. Elington (Reservoir. Elington (Re	Name.	State or Territory.
Salderwood (Robt, M.) and Penson (John S.) Reservoirs Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch. Oregon.	Arnett (Frank G.) Reservoir	Montana.
Salderwood (Robt, M.) and Penson (John S.) Reservoirs Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch. Oregon.	Barrow (W. J.) Reservoir and Supply Ditch	
Salderwood (Robt, M.) and Penson (John S.) Reservoirs Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch. Oregon.	Bierstadt Lake Reservoir, Inlet, Pipe Line, and Power Plant.	
Salderwood (Robt, M.) and Penson (John S.) Reservoirs Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch. Oregon.	Big Lake Ditch	Do.
Salderwood (Robt, M.) and Penson (John S.) Reservoirs Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch. Oregon.	Big Lick Reservoir and Ditch	
Salderwood (Robt, M.) and Penson (John S.) Reservoirs Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch. Oregon.	BOX Springs Canal and Reservoir Co	Do. Montana
Salderwood (Robt, M.) and Penson (John S.) Reservoirs Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch. Oregon.	Bruneau Land and Irrigation Co.	Idaho.
Salderwood (Robt, M.) and Penson (John S.) Reservoirs Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch. Oregon.	Buckley (Jos. R.) Reservoir.	Montana.
Davis (Wm. J.) Reservoir and Canal Desert Irrigating Co. Dog Fish Lake Reservoir Co. Dubeau (Wm. H.) and Dunckley (Robt. C.) Reservoir Duncan (C. M.) Reservoir and Ditches Dye (Horace B.) Reservoir. Eagleson (Andrew H.) Reservoirs Elk Wallow Reservoirs and Ditches Do. Colorado. Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir, Ditch and Laterals. Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch Hollet Ditch and Reservoir Golorado. Holsta Ditch and Reservoir Washington. Hobson Reservoir and Supply Ditch Golorado. Hollet Ditch and Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Canal Humbo Reservoir Rupply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Supply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Chas, G.) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Lochse (Hartwig) Reservoir Montana. Lovett Reservoir and Ditches McKroon and Poco Reservoirs McKroon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Montana. Colorado. Mo	Butte Reservoir	Do.
Davis (Wm. J.) Reservoir and Canal Desert Irrigating Co. Dog Fish Lake Reservoir Co. Dubeau (Wm. H.) and Dunckley (Robt. C.) Reservoir Duncan (C. M.) Reservoir and Ditches Dye (Horace B.) Reservoir. Eagleson (Andrew H.) Reservoirs Elk Wallow Reservoirs and Ditches Do. Colorado. Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir, Ditch and Laterals. Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch Hollet Ditch and Reservoir Golorado. Holsta Ditch and Reservoir Washington. Hobson Reservoir and Supply Ditch Golorado. Hollet Ditch and Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Canal Humbo Reservoir Rupply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Supply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Chas, G.) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Lochse (Hartwig) Reservoir Montana. Lovett Reservoir and Ditches McKroon and Poco Reservoirs McKroon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Montana. Colorado. Mo	Campbell (A. R. and W. R.) Reservoir and Ditch	Oregon
Davis (Wm. J.) Reservoir and Canal Desert Irrigating Co. Dog Fish Lake Reservoir Co. Dubeau (Wm. H.) and Dunckley (Robt. C.) Reservoir Duncan (C. M.) Reservoir and Ditches Dye (Horace B.) Reservoir. Eagleson (Andrew H.) Reservoirs Elk Wallow Reservoirs and Ditches Do. Colorado. Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir, Ditch and Laterals. Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch Hollet Ditch and Reservoir Golorado. Holsta Ditch and Reservoir Washington. Hobson Reservoir and Supply Ditch Golorado. Hollet Ditch and Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Canal Humbo Reservoir Rupply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Supply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Chas, G.) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Lochse (Hartwig) Reservoir Montana. Lovett Reservoir and Ditches McKroon and Poco Reservoirs McKroon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Montana. Colorado. Mo	Coberly (Jos. G.) Ditch and Reservoir	Colorado.
Davis (Wm. J.) Reservoir and Canal Desert Irrigating Co. Dog Fish Lake Reservoir Co. Dubeau (Wm. H.) and Dunckley (Robt. C.) Reservoir Duncan (C. M.) Reservoir and Ditches Dye (Horace B.) Reservoir. Eagleson (Andrew H.) Reservoirs Elk Wallow Reservoirs and Ditches Do. Colorado. Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir, Ditch and Laterals. Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch Hollet Ditch and Reservoir Golorado. Holsta Ditch and Reservoir Washington. Hobson Reservoir and Supply Ditch Golorado. Hollet Ditch and Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Canal Humbo Reservoir Rupply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Supply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Chas, G.) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Lochse (Hartwig) Reservoir Montana. Lovett Reservoir and Ditches McKroon and Poco Reservoirs McKroon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Montana. Colorado. Mo	Cochran (W. H.) Reservoir	Idaho.
Davis (Wm. J.) Reservoir and Canal Desert Irrigating Co. Dog Fish Lake Reservoir Co. Dubeau (Wm. H.) and Dunckley (Robt. C.) Reservoir Duncan (C. M.) Reservoir and Ditches Dye (Horace B.) Reservoir. Eagleson (Andrew H.) Reservoirs Elk Wallow Reservoirs and Ditches Do. Colorado. Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Joe. W.) Reservoir Elk Wallow Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir and Ditche Godenough Reservoir, Ditch and Laterals. Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches Godenough Reservoir Golorado. Hollet Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch Hollet Ditch and Reservoir Golorado. Holsta Ditch and Reservoir Washington. Hobson Reservoir and Supply Ditch Golorado. Hollet Ditch and Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Ditch Holpt (Lemily) Reservoir and Canal Humbo Reservoir Rupply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Supply Ditch Kiowa Basin Reservoir Chas, G.) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Little Gem Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Loco Reservoir Do. Lochse (Hartwig) Reservoir Montana. Lovett Reservoir and Ditches McKroon and Poco Reservoirs McKroon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Montana. Colorado. Mo	Counter (O. W.) Reservoir and Ditch	
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Crater Reservoir Co.	
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Davis (Wm. J.) Reservoir and Canal.	South Dakota.
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Desert Irrigating Co.	
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Dubon (Wm H) and Dungkley (Pobt C) Posservoir	Colorado.
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Duncan (C. M.) Reservoirs and Ditches	California.
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Dye (Horace B.) Reservoir	Colorado.
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Eagleson (Andrew H.) Reservoirs	Idaho.
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Ellington (A. C.) and Patton (Ioc. W.) Reservoir	Do
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Fish Creek Reservoir and Ditch.	Idaho.
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	George Reservoir, Ditch and Laterals	Colorado.
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Gillette (Wm. W.) Reservoir and Ditches	Montana.
Agreening (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch North Dakota	Green (Taylor B.) Ditch	Montana.
Colorado	Greenup (Edmond G. and Emma H.) Reservoirs and Ditch.	North Dakota.
Haas (Charles C.) Reservoir Hicks (C. M.) Reservoir Hobson Reservoir and Supply Ditch Holita Ditch and Reservoir Holy Terror Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Hyatt (Emily) Reservoir Hones (W. A.) Reservoir Hones (W. Hilliam) Reservoir Hones (Hartwig) Reservoir Hones (Hartwig	Grove Creek Reservoirs	Colorado.
Hobson Reservoir and Supply Ditch Colorado Do Holta Ditch and Reservoir and Ditch Do Hope (E. C.) Reservoir and Ditch Do Hotacobson (Lenus) and Kitchen (Wm. J.) Reservoirs Do Hocobson (Lenus) and Kitchen (Wm. J.) Reservoirs Colorado Hontana (Umbo Reservoir and Canal Colorado Hontana (Umbo Reservoir Supply Ditch Do Hortana (Loure (Larson (John) and Wenstroon (Chas. G.) Reservoir Do Lewis (William) Reservoir Do Lewis (William) Reservoir Do Lewis (William) Reservoir Do Likes (J. E.) and Goodspeed (A. T.) Reservoir and Canal Do Loco Reservoir Do Loco Reservoir Do Loco Reservoir Colorado Loynch (Katie) Reservoir and Ditches Montana McKoon and Poco Reservoir Colorado Marron (Peter) Reservoir Montana McKoon and Poco Reservoir Montana Maybel Canal Co Colorado Marron (Peter) Reservoir Do Middle Creek Reservoir and Canal South Dakota Miller (J. J.) et al., Reservoir and Ditches Montana Miller (J. J.) et al., Reservoir and Ditches Montana Morris Ditch and Reservoir Do Morris Ditch and Reservoir Do Morris Ditch and Reservoir Do Do Morris Ditch and Reservoir Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	Haas (Charles C.) Reservoir	South Dakota.
Hollta Ditch and Reservoir	Hobson Reservoir and Supply Ditch	
Holy Terror Reservoir and Ditch	Holita Ditch and Reservoir	Do.
Hapet (E. C.) Reservoir and Diten (Wm. J.) Reservoirs (Colorado. Montana, Mumbo Reservoir and Canal. (Colorado. Montana, Mumbo Reservoir and Canal. (Colorado. Montana, Mumbo Reservoir Supply Diteh (Colorado. Montana, Mumbo Reservoir Supply Diteh (Colorado. Montana, Mumbo Reservoir Supply Diteh (Colorado. Montana, Mon	Holy Terror Reservoir and Ditch	
Accobson (Lenus) and Kitchen (Wm. J.) Reservoirs	Hyatt (Emily) Reservoir	Montana.
Ones (W. A.) Reservoir Montana	Jacobson (Lenus) and Kitchen (Wm. J.) Reservoirs.	Colorado.
Immob Reservoir and Canal Colorado Do	Jones (W. A.) Reservoir.	
Do. All Colorado	Jumbo Reservoir and Canal. Junioto Reservoir Supply Ditch	Colorado.
Kircher (Albert) Reservoir Montana. Larson (John) and Wenstrom (Chas. G.) Reservoir Do. Lewis (William) Reservoir Do. Liktes (J. E.) and Goodspeed (A. T.) Reservoir and Canal Do. Loco Reservoir Colorado. Loco Reservoir Montana. Lovett Reservoir Colorado. Lovett Reservoir and Ditches Montana. McKoon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Marron (Peter) Reservoir Montana. Maybel Canal Co. Colorado. Merrill Irrigation Reservoir Do. Middle Creek Reservoir and Canal South Dakota Miller (J. J.) et al., Reservoir and Ditches Montana. Miller Reservoir Colorado. Murrays (T. M.) Reservoir Washington. Dive Reservoir Washington. Dive Reservoir Montana. Patch (Leroy V.) Ditch Jaho. Patterson (James) Reservoirs Colorado. Poor (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Cope and Alderson Reservoir Do. Poor (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoirs Colorado. <	Kiowa Basin Reservoir.	Do.
Do. Do. Do. Do.	Kircher (Albert) Reservoir	Montana.
Ekkes (V. E.) and Goodspeed (A. T.) Reservoir and Canal	Larson (John) and Wenstrom (Chas. G.) Reservoir	
Little Gem Reservoir. Colorado. Loco Reservoir. Do. Lohse (Hartwig) Reservoir Montana. Lovett Reservoir Colorado. Mynch (Katie) Reservoir and Ditches. Montana. McKoon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Marron (Peter) Reservoir Montana. Maybel Canal Co. Colorado. Merrill Irrigation Reservoir Do. Middle Creek Reservoir and Canal South Dakota Miller Reservoir Colorado. Morris Ditch and Reservoir Do. Murrays (T. M.) Reservoir Washington. Dive Reservoir Colorado. Dskison (John) Reservoir and Ditch Do. Dsterman (E.) Reservoir Montana. Patterson (James) Reservoir Jdaho. Patterson (James) Reservoir Do. Poore (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoir Do. Poore (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoir Do. Porrichard (Wm.) Reservoirs Montana. Pritchard (Reservoirs Montana. Reid Ditch and Reservoir Do. Reid Ditch and Reservoir </td <td>Likes (J. E.) and Goodspeed (A. T.) Reservoir and Canal.</td> <td></td>	Likes (J. E.) and Goodspeed (A. T.) Reservoir and Canal.	
Do. Loco Reservoir	Little Gem Reservoir	Colorado.
Montana	Loco Reservoir.	
Lynch (Katie) Reservoir and Ditches. Montana. McKoon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Marron (Peter) Reservoir Montana. Maybel Canal Co. Colorado. Merrill Irrigation Reservoir. Do. Middle Creek Reservoir and Canal South Dakota. Miller Reservoir Montana. Morris Ditch and Reservoir Do. Murrays (T. M.) Reservoir Washington. Dive Reservoir Colorado. Dskison (John) Reservoir and Ditch Do. Dsterman (E.) Reservoir Montana. Patter (Leroy V.) Ditch Idaho. Patterson (James) Reservoirs Colorado. Plain View Reservoir Do. Poore (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoir Do. Pope and Alderson Reservoirs Montana. Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoirs Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Reichardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Lovett Reservoir	
McKoon and Poco Reservoirs Colorado. Marron (Peter) Reservoir Montana. Maybel Canal Co. Colorado. Merrill Irrigation Reservoir Do. Middle Creek Reservoir and Canal South Dakota. Miller (J. J.) et al., Reservoir and Ditches Montana. Miller Reservoir Colorado. Morris Ditch and Reservoir Washington. Dive Reservoir Washington. Dive Reservoir Colorado. Do. Do. Dsterman (E.) Reservoir and Ditch Do. Patch (Leroy V.) Ditch Idaho. Patterson (James) Reservoirs Colorado. Plain View Reservoir Do. Poore (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoir Do. Cope and Alderson Reservoir Do. Purpatoire Reservoir. Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (F. N. Reservoir Montana. Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Lynch (Katie) Reservoir and Ditches.	Montana.
Marroll (Feter) Reservoir Montana Montana Maybel Canal Co	McKoon and Poco Reservoirs	Colorado.
Merrill Trigation Reservoir	Marroll (reter) Keservolr	
Middle Creek Reservoir and Canal South Dakota Miller (J. J.) et al., Reservoir and Ditches Montana. Miller Reservoir Colorado. Morris Ditch and Reservoir Do. Murrays (T. M.) Reservoir Washington. Dive Reservoir Colorado. Dskison (John) Reservoir and Ditch Do. Paternan (E.) Reservoir Montana. Patterson (James) Reservoirs Colorado. Plain View Reservoir Do. Cope and Alderson Reservoir Do. Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoirs Montana. Purgatoire Reservoir Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Reichardson (F. W.) Reservoir Do. Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Merrill Irrigation Reservoir	Do.
Miller (J. J.) et al., Reservoir and Ditches Montana, Willer Reservoir. Colorado, Morris Ditch and Reservoir Do, Do, Murrays (T. M.) Reservoir Washington, Dive Reservoir Washington, Oskison (John) Reservoir Washington, Oskison (John) Reservoir and Ditch Do, Sterman (E.) Reservoir Montana, Idaho, Patter (Leroy V.) Ditch Idaho, Patter (Leroy V.) Ditch Idaho, Patterson (James) Reservoirs Colorado, Do, Poore (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoir Do, Do, Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoir Do, Do, Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoir Do, Montana, Purgatoire Reservoir Colorado, Reid Ditch and Reservoir Do, Montana, Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Do, Montana, Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Do, Montana, Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do, Montana, Do,	Middle Creek Reservoir and Canal	South Dakota.
Miller Reservoir Colorado.	Miller (J. J.) et al., Reservoir and Ditches	
Murrays (T. M.) Reservoir Washington. Dive Reservoir Colorado. Dskison (John) Reservoir and Ditch Do. Patch (Leroy V.) Ditch Montana. Patterson (James) Reservoirs Colorado. Pain View Reservoir Do. Cope and Alderson Reservoir Do. Cope and Alderson Reservoirs Montana. Purgatoire Reservoir Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (F. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Morris Ditch and Reservoir	Do.
Dive Reservoir Colorado Do.	Murrays (T. M.) Reservoir	Washington.
Do. Do. Do.	Olive Reservoir	Colorado.
Patch (Leroy V.) Ditch Idaho. Patterson (James) Reservoirs Colorado. Plain View Reservoir Do. Poore (Nettie C.) Ditch and Reservoir Do. Sope and Alderson Reservoir Do. Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoirs. Montana. Purgatoire Reservoir Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Osterman (E.) Reservoir	
Patterson (James) Reservoirs Colorado. Plain View Reservoir Do. Poore (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoir Do. Cope and Alderson Reservoir Do. Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoirs. Montana. Purgatoire Reservoir Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Patch (Leroy V.) Ditch	Idaho.
Plain View Reservoir Do. Poore (Nettle C.) Ditch and Reservoir Do. Cope and Alderson Reservoir Do. Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoirs Montana. Purgatoire Reservoir Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Patterson (James) Reservoirs	Colorado.
Do.	Plain View Reservoir	
Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoirs. Purgatoire Reservoir. Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Cope and Alderson Reservoir	
Purgatoire Reservoir Colorado. Reid Ditch and Reservoirs Do. Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana. Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Pritchard (Wm.) Reservoirs.	Montana.
Keid Ditch and Reservoirs Do, Richardson (F. W.) Reservoir Montana, Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir Do.	Purgatoire Reservoir	Colorado.
Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir	Reid Ditch and Reservoirs	
Dichmond (T. D.) Decement	Richardson (R. S. and H. W.) Reservoir	
washington.	Richmond (J. P.) Reservoir.	Washington.

Right of way granted during the year ended June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Ter- ritory.
Ritchie (Adam P.) Reservoir. Sackett (W. W.) Reservoir Sharp (Fidelio C.) Reservoirs Skimmilk Reservoir Skimmilk Reservoir Slaughter (Thaddus K.) Irrigation Plant Smith Creek Reservoir Land and Water Co Southwick (J. J.) Ditch Spencer (Emma M.) Reservoir Spencer (Emma M.) Reservoir Steele (Walter E.) and Giddings (Wm. H.) Reservoirs. Stillwater Ditch and Reservoirs. Stillwater Ditch and Reservoirs. Stillwater Ditch and Reservoir and Canal Troublesome Creek Reservoir Twentieth Century Land and Cattle Co Wedmus (Albert J.) Ditch Wiederhold (J. A.) Reservoir Wedmus (Albert J.) Ditch Wiederhold (J. A.) Reservoir Willett (David) Reservoir and Canal Witham (Albert A.) Reservoir Womack (Eliza J.) Administratrix, Reservoirs Woonley (Geo. D. and Chas. L.) Reservoirs and Ditch Yarmany Reservoir and Ditch	Montana. Colorado. Montana. Colorado. South Dakota. Idaho. Montana. Do. Do. Colorado. Do. South Dakota. Colorado. Do. Montana. Colorado. Do. Montana. Do. Colorado. Do. Montana. Do. Colorado. Do. Montana. Do. South Dakota. Oregon. Colorado. Do.

PERMISSION TO USE RIGHT OF WAY FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES, ELECTRICAL PLANTS CANALS, RESERVOIRS, TRAMROADS, ETC.

By the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the use of rights of way through the public lands, forest, and other reservations of the United States, and the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, California, for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, and canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water for all beneficial uses.

This act provides for every purpose contemplated by the acts of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), May 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 120), and section 1 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), and for other purposes additional thereto, except for tramroads, the provisions relating to them contained in the said acts of 1895 and 1898 remaining

unmodified and not being in any manner extended.

Although the act of 1901 does not expressly repeal any of these acts, yet, considering that this act covers the general scope and purpose of all the others, it is held to be proper, for administrative reasons, that the later act should control as to the granting of permission for the use of rights of way for the purposes specified in the act of 1901, under which it is therefore required that all such applications shall be made. Applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads will continue to be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid acts of 1895 and 1898.

Under the acts of 1896 and 1901, aforesaid, providing for permission to use rights of way for electrical purposes, applications have been approved to 43 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals.

There were received during the year 154 maps, which, with those pending July 1, 1904, made a total of 182 maps requiring action. Of these 27 were approved and 103 otherwise disposed of, most of the latter by returning for correction, leaving 52 awaiting action June 30, 1905.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been approved to 12 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals.

There were received during the year, under these acts, three maps, which were returned for correction (since which time they have not been refiled), thus clearing the docket of maps of this character.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under the act of February 15, 1901, including also instructions for the preparation of applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads, will be

found in the circular of July 8, 1901.

A considerable majority of the cases filed under the act of February 15, 1901, are, in whole or in part, for privileges within forest reserves, and to the extent they are located within such reserves they are, by the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 623), transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Therefore such applications under said act as are located wholly within said reserves will not hereafter receive consideration by this Office.

Section 4 of said act of February 1, 1905, grants rights of way through forest reserves for municipal or mining purposes and for the purposes of the milling and reduction of ores, during the period of their beneficial use, under such rules and regulations as may be pre-

scribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this act two applications have been filed during the year, one of which has been returned for correction, leaving one awaiting action June 30, 1905.

Instructions for preparing applications under this act will be found in the circulars of March 1, 1905, and June 26, 1902.

RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.

By the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the construction of reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise

reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending 2,891 reservoir declaratory statements under said act, and during the year there were received 1,055 new applications, making a total of 3,946 applications susceptible of being acted upon during the year. Of these 1,182 were acted upon as follows: Canceled or relinquished, 895; held for rejection or amendment, 206; approved, 81. The foregoing number having been acted upon there remained pending unacted upon on June 30, 1905, 2,764 applications, to which may be added the number (206) acted upon, but not finally disposed of, making a total of 2,970 applications pending at the close of the year.

During the past year the final proofs required by the law have been made in 81 cases, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The lands involved are now reserved "so long as such reservoir is kept in repair and water kept therein," and the applicants are required by the regulations to submit annual proof of compliance

with the law in this respect.

Instructions for the preparation and filing of reservoir declaratory statements and the filing of proofs of construction and maintenance under the act will be found in the circular of June 26, 1902.

STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATIONS.

By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372–422), provision is made for the donation to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such land as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and

cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision in the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413-434), to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof patents shall issue to the State for the same without regard to settlement or cultivation. A further amendment was made by section 3, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133-1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list shall be ten years from the date of its approval. If the lands shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time the Secretary of the Interior may continne the segregation of the lands for a period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

Lists have been filed by the States during the year as follows: State of Colorado, 2, aggregating 4,283.36 acres; State of Montana, 2, aggregating (estimated) 4,245.23 acres; State of Oregon, 3, aggregating 104,076.91 acres; State of Wyoming, 2, aggregating 12,671.44

acres.

Lists have been approved during the year as follows: State of

Wyoming, 6, aggregating 56,460.28 acres.

Patents have been issued under said act during the year as follows: State of Oregon, 1, covering 11,659.48 acres; State of Wyoming, 2,

aggregating 19,461 49 acres.

lications flad and tour answill

Instructions for the preparation of lists, etc., under this act will be found in the circular approved January 15, 1902, which also contains instructions for the submission of proof of reclamation with a view to the issuance of patents for the lands.

Segregations applied for under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 172-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, with the action taken thereon, from the passage of the act to July 1, 1905 (areas in acres).

Applications filed and temporarily segregated:	
Colorado	
Idaho	
Montana 104, 248, 01	
Nevada	
Oregon	
Utah	
Washington	
Wyoming. 529, 266. 23	
Total	1, 769, 833. 27
Approved and patented:	,
Montana	
Oregon	
Wyoming	
7, 7 0 100, 0 2	
Total	70, 959. 03
	,
Approved, not patented:	
Idaho	
Montana	
Oregon	
Wyoming	
Less amount restored	
428, 176. 63	
Tradal	000 505 55
Total	963, 595. 55

Relinquished, rejected, and otherwise disposed Colorado, acted on		43, 530. 42	
Idaho— Relinquished			
Montana— Relinquished Rejected	160.00	23, 484. 18	
	2, 512. 50	2, 472. 56	
Nevada— Rejected Acted on			
Oregon—		12, 644. 61	
Relinquished Rejected Acted on	21, 420. 29 195, 535. 97		
Utah—		258, 048. 77	
Relinquished	15, 313. 79	236, 457, 50	
Washington—			
Relinquished Rejected Acted on	319.94		
ALOUGE OIL		102, 501. 34	
Wyoming— Relinquis'hed Rejected Acted on	29, 516. 12		
		51, 894. 08	
Total			1, 765, 588. 04
Waiting action June 30, 1905: Montana.			4, 245. 23
Grand total			1, 769, 833. 27

Idaho list No. 8, covering 92,796.74 acres, which was transmitted on appeal from decision rejecting it, has been returned for filing in the local land office and has not since been refiled.

Wyoming list No. 27, covering 26,936.03 acres, pending on appeal from its rejection by the local office, is suspended awaiting report from the Director of the Geological Survey.

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1905.

Name of road, etc.	A cres certified or patented to June 30, 1905.
State grants: Illinois— Illinois Central. Mississippi— Mobile and Ohio River. Vicksburg and Meridian	2,595,053.00
Vicksburg and Meridian Gulf and Ship Island.	139, 113. 22

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

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1905—Continued.

Name of road, etc.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1905.
State grants—Continued. Alabama— Mobile and Ohio River. Alabama and Florida Selma, Rome and Dalton. Coosa and Tennessee Mobile and Girard Alabama and Chattanooga. South and North Alabama	a 419, 528, 44 399, 022, 84 885, 555, 25 67, 784, 96 5 504, 145, 86 653, 688, 75 445, 438, 43
Florida— Florida Central and Peninsular. Florida and Alabama Pensacola and Georgia Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	3,348,165.07 439,228.28 166,691.08 1,279,196.57 29,384.18
Louisiana— North Louisiana and Texas New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	1,914,500.11 462,645.82 c 719,189.79 1,181,835.61
Arkansas— St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Little Rock and Fort Smith Little Rock and Memphis	1,325,141.36 1,052,082.51 184,657.33 2,561,881.20
Missouri— Southwest branch of the Pacific road Hannibal and St. Joseph. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	
Iowa— Burlington and Missouri River. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Cedar Rapids and Missouri River. Dubuque and Sioux City Iowa Falls and Sioux City Des Moines Valley Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul McGregor and Missouri River. Sioux City and St. Paul	389, 990, 11 { d 483, 214, 36 161, 532, 81 } d 922, 813, 67 244, 022, 96 d 556, 406, 74 683, 057, 34 840, 091, 36
Michigan— Port Huron and Lake Michigan Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Grand Rapids and Indiana Flint and Pere Marquette Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Ontonagon and Brule River. Bay de Noquet and Marquette Chicago and Northwestern.	37, 467, 44 743, 787, 58 852, 521, 10 512, 877, 03 437, 411, 30 33, 229, 56

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

This grant was adjusted April 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The

balance of the certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of September

^{29, 1890.}Certified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of

Certified faids, footing 715,163,17 acres, where technical and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Louisiana February 24, 1888. d Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines, 5 Wall., 631.)

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to State and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1905—Continued.

	ica.
Name and road, etc.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1905.
State grants—Continued. Wisconsin—	
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin) Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake	163, 159. 65
Superior) Branch to Bayfield Chicago and Northwestern Wiseonsin Central	503, 018. 84 546, 446. 20 838, 227. 69
	3, 718, 940. 49
Minnesota— St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly first division St. Paul and Paeific). Western Railroad, succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. Co St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Paeific).	a3, 809, 430. 26
Minnesota Central .	179,734.29
Paul and Paeific) Minnesota Central Winona and St. Peter St. Paul and Sioux City St. Paul and Dubyth	179, 734, 29 1, 678, 618, 06 1, 123, 578, 55 860, 973, 62
St. Paul and Duluth. Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston. Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul). Hastings and Delete.	860, 973, 62
Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul) Hastings and Dakota.	546, 564. 69 377, 457. 80
	8, 576, 357. 27
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington— St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 390), to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company	b 30, 070. 76
Kansas— Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Missouri, Kansas and Texas Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe St. Joseph and Denver City Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf	c 249, 446. 13 d 976, 593. 22 2, 944, 788. 14 462, 853. 24 22, 887. 80
	4,656,568.53
Grand total of State grants	39, 775. 250. 10
Corporation grants: Union Pacific.	11, 913, 758. 68
Central Pacific Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific	5, 481, 175. 94
Central Branch Union Pacific	223, 080, 50
	807 072 20
Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska	2,374,090.77
Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Rwy. Co Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.) Northern Pacific	2, 374, 090, 77 42, 610, 95 28, 425, 221, 92 3, 140, 032, 48
Oregon and California Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific) Southern Pacific (main line) Southern Pacific (branch line). Oregon Central.	2,741,680.47
Southern Pacific (main line)	2, 940, 911. 77 1, 203, 409. 92
Oregon Central New Orleans Pacifie	128, 618, 13 1, 001, 017, 33
Grand total to corporations	
Wagon roads:	
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Greenbay, Wis. From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line	302, 930, 96 221, 013, 35 510, 751, 32 81, 113, 22
Oregon Central Military Co. (now California and Oregon Land Co.) Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain	510, 751, 32 81, 113, 22
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain	801, 011, 80
Dalles military road Coos Bay military road	538, 867. 79 105, 240. 11
Grand total.	2, 621, 528, 61

a Declared to be one grant. See 32 L. D., 21. b See Munnesota for original grants. c Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S., 733). d Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note b.

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to State and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1905—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Arkansas 2, 501, 881, 20 Missouri 1, 837, 728, 17 Total to States 39, 775, 250, 10	Certified or patented to States up to June 80, 1905: Illinois. Mississippi Alabama Florida. Louisiana Arkansas. Missouri	Acres. 2,595,053.00 1,075,345.02 3,348,165.07 1,914,500.11 1,181,835.61 2,561,881.20	Certified or patented to States up to June 30, 1905—Continued. Michigan. Wisconsin Minnesota. Kansas. North Dakota.	Acres. 3, 263, 549. 21 3, 718, 940. 49 8, 576, 357. 27 4, 656, 568. 53 30, 070. 76
---	--	--	---	--

Patented to corporations, by States and Territories, up to June 30, 1905.

	-	
State or Territory.	Name.	Acres.
Arizona	Atlantic and Pacific	1,818,571,72
Arkansas	Atlantic and Pacific, successor to St. Louis and San Francisco	23, 249, 94
California	Central Pacific	865, 960. 43
Do	Central Pacific, successor to Western Pacific	458, 070, 70
Do	Central Pacific, successor to California and Oregon	
Do	Southern Pacific (main line)	
Do	Southern Pacific (branch line)	1, 203, 409. 92
Colorado	Union Pacific	596, 502, 75
Do	Union Pacific, successor to Denver Pacific	
Do	Union Pacific, successor to Kansas Pacific	
Kansas	dodo.	3, 837, 103, 90
Do	Central Branch Union Pacific	220, 520, 47
Iowa	Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.)	4, 383. 11
Idaho	Northern Pacific	713, 267. 68
Do	Central Pacific	
Louisiana	New Orleans Pacific	
Minnesota	Northern Pacific	
Missouri	Atlantic and Pacific, successor to St. Louis and San Francisco	
Montana	Northern Pacific	7, 328, 213. 76
Nevada	Central Pacific	
New Mexico	Atlantic and Pacific	409, 819. 69
North Dakota	Northern Pacific	
Nebraska	Sioux City and Pacific	38, 227. 84
Do	Burlington and Missouri River	
Do	Union Pacific	
Do	Central Branch Union Pacific	
Oregon	Northern Pacific	
Do	Oregon and California	
Do	Oregon Central	
Utah	Union Pacific	
Do	Central Pacific	
Washington	Northern Pacific	
Do	Oregon Central	
Wisconsin	Northern Pacific Union Pacific	
Wyoming	Union Facing	5, 657, 923. 49
Total	•••••	69, 821, 829. 45
Total to States		39, 775, 250. 10
	rants ad grants	109, 597, 079. 55 2, 621, 528. 61
Total wagon-ro	ad and railroad grants patented up to June 30, 1905	112, 218, 608. 16

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION (G).

Division G has charge of the examination of, and action upon, all claims to lands arising under the preemption, timber-culture, desert-land, town-site, and cemetery laws, and the grants to the States and Territories for educational, charitable, and other purposes, as well as the indemity selections made by the States and Territories in lieu of school sections lost in place. This division has also charge of all claims to lands which had their origin in some form of concession from another government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which such claims are located and known as private land claims.

It also has charge of Indian lands, both reservations for individual Indians and allotments made in severalty, and Indian homesteads and all contests against Indian allotments, State selections, private land claims, or town sites.

The proofs in entries in Alaska of lands for trade and manufacturing purposes are also examined in this division, and all questions except

as to surveys adjudicated.

The following is a summary of the work done in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

ing the uscal year ended June 50, 1905:	
Letters on hand at beginning of fiscal year Letters received during the fiscal year	
Total Letters answered 7, 262 Letters referred to other divisions 1, 487 Letters otherwise disposed of 15, 877	
Total number disposed of	24, 626
Letters pending July 1, 1905	1, 925
Letters and decisions written. Caveats and cancellation cards prepared Applications for amendments acted upon Appeals from registers and receivers decided (not contests). Appeals transmitted to Secretary Motions for review forwarded to Secretary Motions for review of office decisions acted upon	14, 554 237 292 188 26 14
Applications for certiorari forwarded to Secretary Secretary's decisions promulgated	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 128 \end{array}$
Entries examined and approved for patenting: Preemption and Osage trust and diminished reserve entries Desert lands Timber culture Commuted timber culture Town site Town lot School site Private land and donation claims Indian allotments	164 931 68 2 22 22 15 1 66 945
Total	2, 214
Applications for scrip (act June 2, 1858) approved Assignments of scrip examined Original desert-land entries examined Yearly proofs examined Assignments of desert entries examined Desert-land entries canceled Timber-culture entries canceled Contests decided Contests closed Contests remanded to registers and receivers Area of selections under various State grants approved Area of selections under various State grants canceled do 198	6 251 8, 138 13, 141 884 3, 560 5, 104 60 183 12 , 042, 68

ENTRIES, CLAIMS, AND CONTESTS PENDING.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the following cases were pending in this division:

Preemption entries	189
Final desert-land entries	2, 955
Final timber-culture entries	591
Commuted timber-culture entries	17
Town-site entries.	24
Town-lot entries.	94
Private land claims	2,978
Donation claims.	22
Indian allotments	693
Applications to amend.	111
Appeals from registers and receivers	71
Appeals from Commissioner's decisions	24
Contests pending	5

There were also pending the following State selections, the area of each class being given in acres:

School indemnity	967, 428, 72
University selections	142, 723. 93
Agricultural college	53, 545, 31
Internal improvements	18, 142, 27
Improvement of the Rio Grande	5, 920. 21
Penitentiaries	2, 950. 04
Public buildings	41, 258. 77
Insane asylums	19, 928. 47
Reformatories	48, 237, 23
Deaf and dumb asylums	13, 130. 69
Reform schools	14, 201, 60
School of mines	24, 133. 72
Normal schools	42, 520. 40
Scientific schools	18, 304. 97
Mining and mechanics arts college.	200.00
Blind asylums	15, 841, 33
Tuskegee Industrial School.	802.54
Reservoirs	116, 913. 07
Miners' hospital	9, 874. 96
Fish hatchery	616. 84
Total State selections pending	1, 558, 785, 69
*	

CONTEST DIVISION (H).

The work of this division during the year ended July 30, 1905, has been of the same general character and is of the same classification as in the previous year.

The following is a report of the work performed during the year

and the condition of the contest work on June 30, 1905:

	853 966	
Referred to other divisions.	,	
Decided	$42\overline{4}$	
Balance on hand	1, 426	393
Decided cases awaiting closing July 1, 1904. Decided or referred to other divisions 1,	578 426	000
Returned from the Department	0 M00	
Transmitted to the Secretary on appeal	757 106	
,	1,863	
Balance on hand	869	

Unappealed cases:	F 007	
Referred to other divisions. 2 Examined and remanded 94 Examined and closed 4,868	5, 897	
Balance on hand ————————————————————————————————————	4,964	933
On hand July 1, 1904. 4 Received	273	
Examined and decided 244 Referred to other divisions 17	261	
Balance on hand		12
Total appealed and unappealed cases on hand		1,338
Appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner: On hand July 1, 1904	101 822	000
Transmitted to the Secretary	757	923
retary	28	785
Balance on hand		138
Motions for review, rehearing, and certiorari: On hand July 1, 1904. Received	25 202	227
Acted on		222
Balance on hand	-	5
Applications to contest final entries: Balance on hand July 1, 1904 Received	10 159	100
Hearings authorized. Hearings denied Referred to other divisions.	106 53 5	169
-		164
Balance on hand Decisions of the Secretary:		5
On hand July 1, 1904. Received	24 762	786
Promulgated	-	757
On hand Entries: Canceled—	=	
Original Final		4, 794 70
Total entries canceled Approved for patent		4, 864
Letters: Received		
Referred to other divisions		254 $14, 215$

DIVISION OF SWAMP LANDS (K).

The division of swamp lands has charge of all claims reported under the swamp-land grants and prepares the lists of swamp lands in place and of swamp-land indemnity for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and writes the decisions rejecting improper claims and adjusting contests against and entries and locations in conflict with the swamp-land claims of the States to which the swamp-land grants have been extended.

The correspondence of the Office relative to all matters pertaining to the swamp-land business, such as reports to the Secretary of the Interior for the information of his Office or for transmission to Congress or to the President and statements of the status of lands to individuals, is also prepared in this division.

The following is a summary of the most important work performed

in the division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Letters and reports: Pending for action July 1, 1904. 267 Received during the year 1, 833	
Answered and acted upon 1, 251 Filed or referred 676	2, 100 1, 927
Pending for action June 30, 1905	173
Other letters written	884
Swamp land in place claims (acres): 1,039,711.14 Pending July 1, 1904 (estimated) 1,039,711.14 Received during the year 204,592.41 Certified under act of March 2, 1849 180,464.11 Patented 405,043.00 Rejected and canceled 458,228.09	1, 244, 303. 55
	1, 043, 735. 20
Pending for action June 30, 1905 (estimated)	200, 568. 35
Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval, 39 in number, embracing. Lists approved by Secretary, 39 in number, embracing Swamp-land approved lists certified (in duplicate), 39 in number (acres). Swamp-land patents executed, 47 in number, embracing Decisions holding for rejection or cancellation, 50 in number, embracing.	390, 816, 53 390, 816, 53
Swamp-land cash and land indemnity claims: Pending July 1, 1904 (ascertained) 2, 204, 760.00 Received during the year Cash indemnity approved (\$7,819.30) on the basis of Land indemnity certified 560.26 Rejected and canceled 337, 600.00	2, 204, 760. 00
Pending for action June 30, 1905	
-	
Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval, 8 in number, embracing. Decisions holding for rejection or cancellation, 19 in number, embracing.	560. 26 9, 520. 00
Land-indemnity patents executed, 7 in number, embracing	7, 517. 73

Contests against swamp-land claims:	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
	85 41
	126
Decided	45
Pending for action June 30, 1905	81
Entries and locations in conflict with swamp-land claims:	
Pending July 1, 1904	51
Received during the year	98
Relieved from conflict or canceled.	- 449 - 138
Pending for action June 30, 1905	311

SWAMP LANDS IN PLACE.

New claims were reported during the year to the amount of 204,592.41 acres, the approvals amounted to 390,816.53 acres, and certifications under the act of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), and patents under the acts of September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3), were issued to the amount of 585,507.11 acres.

The following three tables show in detail the result of work performed in the adjustment of swamp land in place claims favorable to the States. From the selection lists are prepared clear lists for approval, and on the basis of the approved lists are prepared certifications or patents, which are evidence of the final disposition of the lands

to the States:

Swamp-land claims reported under the various grants from the dates of the said grants up to June 30, 1905.

State.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Total since dates of grants.	State.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Total since dates of grants.
Alabama Arkansas California Florida Illinois Indiana Iowa Louisiana (act of 1849) Louisiana (act of 1850)	67, 368. 22 926. 84	22, 261, 333. 86 3, 981, 784. 10	Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Ohio Oregon Wisconsin	133, 917. 75	Acres. 7, 293, 278, 93 5, 465, 406, 58 3, 604, 795, 93 4, 843, 676, 09 117, 992, 00 526, 903, 63 4, 569, 712, 12

Swamp lands approved under the various grants from the dates of the said grants up to June 30, 1905.

State.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Total since dates of grants.	State.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Total since dates of grants.
Alabama Arkansas California Florida Illinois Indiana Iowa Louisiana (act of 1849). Louisiana (act of 1850).	80.00 3,381.35 7,854.00 1,010.84 180,464.11	Acres. 418, 157, 74 7, 695, 557, 26 2, 021, 073, 18 20, 441, 180, 65 1, 496, 692, 05 1, 265, 955, 75 941, 522, 35 8, 961, 982, 55 414, 156, 97	Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Ohio Oregon Wisconsin	193, 147, 99 1, 117, 08 320, 00 2, 576, 76 280, 00	Acres. 5,731,568,68 4,417,959,97 3,338,196,25 4,498,568,26 26,271,95 354,319,92 3,358,067.86

Swamp lands certified or patented under the various grants from the dates of the said grants up to June 30, 1905.

State.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Total since dates of grants.	State.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	Total since dates of grants.
Alabama Arkansas California Florida Illinois Indiana Louisiana (act of 1849) Louisiana (act of 1850)	200.00 62,326.66 113,890.84 970.84 180,464.11	Acres. 417, 352, 12 7, 685, 135, 88 1, 986, 352, 96 20, 120, 595, 37 1, 457, 044, 68 1, 254, 110, 73 871, 159, 93 8, 913, 502, 68 394, 237, 45	Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Ohio Oregon Wisconsin Total	2,078.17 360.00	Acres. 5, 655, 493, 16 4, 322, 981, 15 3, 279, 343, 51 3, 345, 509, 49 26, 251, 95 251, 322, 99 3, 251, 022, 34 63, 231, 416, 39

It will be seen from the above that new swamp land in place claims were filed during the year to the amount of 204,592.41 acres, as against 259,691.27 filed the previous year, being a decrease of 55,098.86 acres; that claims were approved to the amount of 390,816.53 acres, as against 391,191.42 acres approved the previous year, being a decrease of 374.89 acres; and that lands were certified or patented to the amount of 585,507.11 acres, as against 259,207.23 acres patented the previous year, being an increase of 326,299.88 acres.

The adjudications of claims by rejection and cancellation during the year amounted to 458,228.09 acres, as against 128,795.80 acres rejected and canceled in the previous year, an increase of 329,432.29 acres. This does not include rejections of indemnity claims which are sepa-

rately reported below.

The amount of swamp land in place claims remaining unadjudicated can not be stated with precision, but it is estimated that it was about 200,848.35 acres at the close of the fiscal year, which is the amount carried in the report for the month ended June 30, 1905.

The amount is based on an estimate made several years ago, which it is now known was too small by nearly a million acres. A new estimate will be made and duly reported in the report for the next fiscal

year.

The claims of the various States remaining unadjudicated are composed chiefly of numerous remnants of large claims which have been settled in the past, the said remnants having been omitted from the original settlements of the lists in which they are embraced by reason of imperfect descriptions, conflicts with other claims, etc. The final adjustment of these claims involves much research in the records and files of this office and requires long recitations of facts in the decisions acting upon them if adjusted against the claimant, which is very frequently the case. The exact amount rejected and canceled during the past fifty-five years that the adjustment of swamp-land claims has been in progress can not be reported, as no account of rejections and cancellations has been kept in a tabulated form in the annual or other reports except during the past fourteen years. The following table (p. 134) shows in detail the acreage of the claims rejected and canceled during the last fiscal year, and also during the thirteen years preceding.

Statement showing rejection of claims and cancellations of selections under the swamp-land laws during the period from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1904, and also during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

		1892–1904.			1905.		
State.	Swamp land in place.	Swamp land in- demnity.	Total.	Swamp land in place.	Swamp land in- demnity.	Total.	Recapitu- lation.
Alabama Arkansas California Florida Illinois Indiana Lowa Louisiana Michigan Minesota Mississippi Missouri Ohio Oregon Unclassified	1, 166, 012. 16 54, 640. 00 1, 114, 350. 50 740, 693. 16 45, 481. 93 899, 586. 20 1, 210, 374. 65 65, 240. 00 614, 212. 91 145, 339. 50 358, 637. 68 22, 480. 00 152, 151. 41 273, 152. 54	18, 780.00 834, 493.40 680.00 543, 255.56 14, 760.37 49, 240.00 176, 335.27	54, 640.00 1, 133, 130.50 1, 575, 186.56 46, 161.93 1, 442, 841.76 1, 225, 135.02 65, 240.00 614, 212.91 194, 579.50 534, 972.95 63, 122.79 152, 151.41 273, 152.54	2, 360. 00 211, 250. 00 9, 560. 00 1, 440. 00 3, 160. 00 79, 120. 00 440. 00 26, 800. 00 123, 898. 09	5,720.00 301,280.00 30,600,00	2, 360, 00 211, 250, 00 5, 720, 00 310, 840, 00 1, 440, 00 31, 160, 00 79, 120, 00 440, 00 57, 400, 00 123, 898, 09 200, 00	1, 3:44, 380, 50 1, 580, 906, 56 46, 161, 93 1, 753, 681, 76 1, 226, 575, 02 68, 400, 00 693, 332, 91 195, 019, 50 592, 372, 95 63, 122, 79 276, 049, 50 273, 352, 54
	6, 981, 796. 93						9, 470, 152. 41

Note.—The rejections and cancellations represented in the above table represent illegal, duplicate, and improper claims which have been encumbering the records for many years. Formal decisions, with notice to the State authorities of the right of appeal under the rules of practice, have been rendered on the whole of the claims rejected and canceled in this table.

SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

During the first half of the year three special agents of this office were employed in investigating the swamp-land indemnity claims in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. The entire claim of the State of Missouri was examined, and it has been fully adjudicated with the exception of a very few tracts which are now under adjustment.

The reports of the special agents in the field indicate that a large proportion of the claims examined are without merit, and in many cases the special agents have obtained admissions from the owners of the claims showing that deceptive and fraudulent practices have heretofore been resorted to by their agents in submitting testimony as to the character of the lands claimed as the basis of indemnity, especially on claims filed in this office by contractors to prosecute claims in the names of the States and their grantees a quarter of a century or more after the regular claims were reported by the United States surveyorsgeneral.

Twenty-five cash indemnity accounts, amounting to \$7,819.30, on the basis of 7,402.15 acres, were paid, and eight land indemnity lists, amounting to 560.26 acres, were certified, and 108 decisions, rejecting claims to the amount of 337,600 acres, were promulgated during the

year.

The following table exhibits in detail the final adjustments under the swamp-land indemnity statute and the decisions thereunder, viz:

Adjustment of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

State and county.	Date of settlement of					
	claim.	Amount paid.	Basis.	indem- nity certi- fied.	land in- demnity rejected or canceled.	Name of State agent.
Illinois:			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dekalb Do Ford	Aug. 18, 1904	\$608.81			40.00	I. R. Hitt.
Do	Dec. 15, 1904				40.00 600.00	Do. Do.
Henry	Aug. 18, 1904	100.00	80.00		000,00	Do.
Jefferson	Aug. 20, 1904	728.64	1,316.75			J. R. Piercy.
Do	Dec. 15, 1904	350.00	280.00		440.00	Do.
Lasalle	June 1, 1805		230.00		440.00	S. D. Talcott. I. R. Hitt.
Lawrence	Aug. 20, 1904	50.00	40.00		1,480.00	Do.
Ford Henry Jefferson Do Lake Lasalle Lawrence Livingston McHenry Do McLean Do Union. Whiteside	June 1,1905	100.00			1,480.00	Do. Do.
Do	Aug. 18, 1904 Apr. 10, 1905	100.00	80.00		40.00	Do. Do.
McLean	Jan. 25, 1905				2, 400, 00	Do.
Do	June 1,1905	10.00			280.00	Do.
Whiteside	Aug. 18, 1904	10.00 720.00	150.00			Do. Charles Bent.
winteside		120.00	400.00			Charles Bent.
Total			2, \$14.66			
Iowa:						
Adair	Jan. 3,1905				200.00	Board of supervisors, Do.
Allamakee	Sept. 26, 1904				4, 240. 00 200. 00	Do.
Audubon	Dec. 3,1904				800.00	Do.
Blackhawk	Oct. 22, 1904				7, 480. 00	Do.
Boone	Aug. 11, 1904 Sept. 20, 1904	173 35	138 68		320.00	I. R. Hitt. Do.
Calhoun	Oct. 26, 1904	175.55	100.00		3,800.00	Board of supervisors.
Callotteeeeeeeeee	DCC. 1, 1001				3. 240. 00	M. W. Beach.
Cass	Jan. 5, 1905				6,880.00	Board of supervisors.
Cerro Gordo Cherokee	Jan. 5, 1905 Sept. 9, 1904 Dec. 3, 1904				38, 200.00 1, 840.00	S. B. Duffield. Board of supervisors.
Chickasaw	Oct. 21, 1904				13,000.00	Do.
Clarke	Jan. 5, 1905				360.00	Do.
Clayton	Sept. 24, 1904 Nov. 16, 1904				880. 00 80. 00	Do. Do.
Clayton	Dec. 7, 1904				5, 240.00	Do.
Dallas	Aug. 22, 1904	1,524.05	1,215.72			J. N. Prouty.
DO	Sept. 2, 1904				120.00	Do. Board of supervisors.
Flovd	Sept. 20, 1904				1,760.00 16,400.00	Do -
Franklin	Sept. 22, 1904				15, 240. 00	W.T. Adams. I. R. Hitt.
Fremont	June 22, 1905				880-00 4,920.00	I. R. Hitt.
Do	Sept. 10, 1904 Sept. 27, 1904	100.00	80.00		4, 920.00	J. C. Callanan. Do.
Dallas. Do Fayette Floyd. Franklin. Fremont Greene Do Do Grundy	Jan. 25, 1905				40.00	Do.
Grundy Do Guthrie Hancock	Aug. 22, 1904	650.00	520.00		40.00	J. N. Prouty.
Guthrie	Nov. 25, 1905				600,00	Do. J. W. Foster. Board of supervisors.
Hancock	Sept. 28, 1904				3,800.00	Board of supervisors.
					600.00	1. K. HIII.
Harrison Howard	Mar. 24, 1904				40. 00 840. 00	Do. Do.
Do	Tune 11 1905				160,00	Do.
Jackson	Sent 27 1901	150.00	120.00 237.49		1,040.00	Board of supervisors.
Jasper Johnson Kossuth	Aug. 22, 1904	296.86	237 40			E. Bean. S. H. Fairall.
Kossuth	Sept. 29, 1904	200.00	201.43		160.00	Board of supervisors.
Lucas	1811. 0. 1900				1,000.00	Do.
Mahaska	July 23, 1904				14, 720. 00 33, 640. 00	Do. Do.
Mitchell	Nov. 3, 1904 Dec. 7, 1904				7, 640. 00	Do.
Montgomery	June 22, 1905				1, 120, 00	I. R. Hitt.
Page	Jan. 5,1905 Dec 3 1901				6, 080. 00 2, 080. 00	Board of supervisor Do.
Plymouth Pocahontas	Dec. 3, 1904 Oct. 25, 1904				200.00	Do.
Pocahontas					40.00	Joseph Satchell.
Do	Jan. 28, 1905	152.92	122.34		100.00	Do.
Shelby	Dec. 3, 1904				160.00 5,680.00	Board of supervisors. Do.
Sioux	Sept. 30, 1904				400.00	Do.
Do Sac Shelby Sioux Story Do Do Do	Aug. 18, 1904	100.00	\$0.00		1,240.00	I. R. Hitt.
110	Sept. 20, 1904	100.00	50.00		120.00	Do. Do.

Adjustment of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

	Date of	Cash inc	demnity.	Land indem-	Cash and land in-	
State and county.	settlement of claim.	Amount paid.	Basis.	nity certi- fied.	demnity rejected or canceled.	Name of State agen
lowa—Continued.	1 1004		.1cres.	Acres.	Acres.	December 2
Tama Do					19, 120. 00 240. 00	Board of supervisor Do.
Taylor	June 22, 1905				1,960.00	I. R. Hitt.
Union Warren	Dec. 24, 1904				720.00 8,880.00	Board of supervisor Do.
Winneshiek	Oct. 24, 1904				5,000.00	Do.
Woodbury Do	Nov. 26, 1904 Dec. 21, 1904				40, 400.00	Do. Do.
Worth					17, 400.00	Iver Iverson, jr.
Total		\$3,147.18	2, 514. 23		301, 280.00	
Missouri:						
Andrew Do	Aug. 17, 1904 Aug. 24, 1904			80.00	720.00	Secretary of state. Do.
Atchison	Nov. 26, 1904				400.00	Do.
Barton					1,000.00 40.00	Do. Do.
Benton	do				520.00	Do.
Butler Caldwell	Dec. 20, 1904 Sept. 19, 1904				120.00	Do.
Camden	Sept. 19, 1904 Dec. 3, 1904				160.00 600.00	Do. Do.
Cape Girardeau	Dec. 20, 1904				80.00	Do.
Do Carroll	Dec. 3, 1904 Dec. 20, 1904 Dec. 24, 1904 Aug. 11, 1904			40.00	600.00	Do. Do.
Cass		130.85	190.85			Do.
Cedar Dekalb	Aug. 24, 1904 Nov. 22, 1904 Dec. 15, 1904				360.00 4,040.00	Do. Do.
Do	Dec. 15, 1904			120.00	4,040.00	Do.
Do	Dec. 23, 1904	50.00	40.00		1,010.00	Do.
Dunklin		267.50	214.00		440.00	Do. Do.
Franklin	do				240.00	Do.
Gentry		342.53	302, 53		560.00	Do. Do.
Grundy	Aug. 26, 1904	269.05	278.74			Do.
Harrison				40.00	120.00	Do. Do.
Do	Dec. 3, 1904				80.00	Do.
Holt	Sept. 8, 1904			40. 26	80.00	Do. Do.
Do	Dec. 15, 1904 Dec. 16, 1904			120.00	00.00	Do.
Jasper	Nov. 26, 1904				2, 240. 00	Do.
Johnson Lafayette	Dec. 7, 1904 Aug. 11, 1904				40.00 360.00	Do. Do.
Livingston	Dec. 23, 1904	94.66	37.86			Do.
McDonald Maries	Nov. 28, 1904 Oct. 29, 1904				1, 120. 00 40. 00	Do. Do.
Morgan					480.00	Do.
Pettis Do	Sept. 9, 1904 Sept. 12, 1904 Sept. 27, 1904 Sept. 27, 1904			10.00	840.00	Do. Do.
Do	Sept. 27, 1904	550.08	769. 28	40.00		Do.
Polk					80.00 2,800.00	Do. Do.
Do	Oct. 14, 1904				4, 400.00	Do.
Do					80.00	Do.
Putnam Do	Jan. 5, 1905			80,00	1,040.00	Do. Do.
Do	Jan. 24, 1905	250.00	200.00			Do.
Ray Do	Sept. 19, 1904 Sept. 27, 1904					Do. Do.
Ripley	Dec. 14, 1904	50.00			960.00	Do.
St. Clair	Dec. 7, 1904 Aug. 16, 1904				-440.00 320.00	Do. Do.
Schuyler	Nov. 29, 1904				200.00	Do.
Scott	Dec. 20, 1904				40.00	Do.
Stoddard	Nov. 29, 1904				240.00 280.00	Do. Do.
Sullivan	Dec. 2, 1904				920.00	Do.
Vernon Do	Sept. 13, 1904 Dec. 7, 1904				1,400.00	Do. Do.
Webster	Nov. 30, 1904				1,080.00	Do.
Worth Wright	Nov. 29, 1904				640.00 160.00	Do. Do.
Total		2,004.67	2,073.26	560, 26	30, 600. 00	

The following table exhibits the total amount of cash paid and of lands certified and patented, by States, since the passage of the act of March 2, 1855 (sec. 2482, Rev. Stats.), and the decisions thereunder; also the amount of the unadjusted claims pending at the close of the

fiscal year.

During the preceding fiscal year the amount of cash indemnity paid was \$1,926.20, on the basis of 1,540.96 acres; the land indemnity certified amounted to 200 acres, and the amount of claims rejected was 121,080 acres. A comparison of these figures with those in the above table shows a large increase in each item for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Table showing cash indemnity paid and land certified under swamp-land indemnity acts; also indemnity lands patented and cash and land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted up to June 30, 1905.

Ctata	Cash inder	nnity paid.		demnity ded.	Cash and land indem-
State.	Amount.	Basis,	Certified.	Patented.	remaining unadjusted.
Alabama Arkansas Florida (acts of 1855 and 1857) Florida (Palatka indemnity) Illinois Indiana Iowa Louisiana Michigan Mississispi Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	\$18, 505, 44 374, 450, 00 67, 045, 63 473, 638, 26 39, 080, 14 587, 431, 71 53, 118, 65 15, 922, 06 17, 786, 56 195, 874, 82 29, 027, 76 185, 278, 91	Acres. 33, 308. 04 209, 160. 00 78, 705. 08 448, 793. 84 29, 973. 63 471, 035. 94 49, 588. 98 13, 364. 31 21, 910. 05 191, 417. 06 23, 441. 67 154, 348. 09 1, 725, 046. 69	Acres. 20,009,36 88,172.76 7,151.59 101,981.90 8,434.84 341,632.97 32,546.83 24,639.43 47,888.73 83,687.00 106,042.08	Acres. 19, 795. 16 87, 075. 22 5, 116. 59 2, 309. 07 4, 880. 20 321, 976. 98 32, 265. 08 24, 038. 69 47, 846. 88 81, 016. 69 105, 047. 99	Acres. 18, 960.00 3, 080.00 1,014,465.34 47,840.00 550,605.77 39,240.00 148,480.00 240.00 20,800.00 11,240.00 1,858,711.11

DRAFTING DIVISION (L).

All of the drafting required by the General Land Office for departmental and other purposes is done by this division. In addition to the preparation of maps, diagrams, and tracings for official use, which embraces over 60 per cent of the entire work performed, and for which no charge can be made, the division also prepares numerous copies of official plats and diagrams, which are charged for at cost, and in conformity with the laws and regulations in force authorizing this work. The most important official work embraces the compilation of maps of the United States and of the numerous States and Territories in which public land is located, the platting of maps pertaining to townships and lesser subdivisions, and diagrams and copies of plats and tracings which are of official record. A necessary and very important work required of the division includes examination of locations of rights of way for railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs, to determine their relative locations with reference to lines of public survey, and to discover conflicts of location which may arise between

This division is also custodian of all official field notes of survey of the public domain and the originals and photolithographic copies of plats and maps relating thereto, together with 408 complete volumes of mineral plats and several thousand segregation mineral plats and diagrams.

The following is a statement in detail of correspondence during the fiscal year 1905, viz:

Letter's pending June 30, 1904	6
Received from registering room	2,600
Letters disposed of:	<i>'</i>
By answer	2, 114
By filing (no answer required)	362
By reference to other divisions and bureaus.	
Pending June 30, 1905	5
Letters received direct from other divisions, etc.	340
Answered	81
Filed after appropriate action	259
Originating in Division L	

The complete edition of the United States map of 1903 was delivered by the Baltimore contractors in October, 1904. The successful bidders for the 1904 United States map have delivered during the year 24,913 of the 63,000 copies, more or less, required under their contract, and they have also contracted for the publication of 25,000 copies, more or less, of the United States map of 1905. One of the best draftsmen in the office was employed to prepare the manuscript copy for bringing up the copperplate base of the United States map of 1904 to date of June 30, 1905. This work must be very carefully and accurately performed. It includes changes caused by new surveys, changes in location and area of military, forest, and Indian reservations, the incorporation of new post-offices, new reservations of all kinds, railroads, etc. Sixty days' time was devoted exclusively to this work during the year. The revised manuscript is now in the hands of the engraver, together with the copperplate base, and his contract provides for the completion of the engraving work within three months. Transfers for the 1905 map will be furnished the lithographers as soon as the 1904 edition is completed.

The compilation of maps of Oregon and Montana is well in hand; maps of Colorado, Idaho, and Washington have been sent to the lithographers, and complete editions of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wyoming have been received. In the compilation of maps of States and of the United States it is often necessary to send clerks and draftsmen to other bureaus and departments for data not obtainable in this division, especially for data covering names and locations of new towns and post-offices, counties, etc., much time being being consumed in securing this desirable information. The accumulation of this material, however, expedites the compilation of any map when the record of changes of the character named is kept up to date and ready for

immediate use.

The large, twenty-sheet map of the United States exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was revised, by appropriate change of title and of national park and reservation boundaries; also by the addition of the original routes of Lewis and Clark between St Louis and the Pacific coast; and the map is now on exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, at Portland, Oreg. There was thus prepared a practically new map, of special interest to all who visit the exposition, with comparatively little expense to the Government. In this connection, the chief of division prepared for publication, in the form of a pamphlet, a brief history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, together with a map illustrating same. This pamphlet is being distributed gratuitously at the exposition, to all who are interested in the subject.

Details and assignments for special work, not connected with the division, have occupied a large amount of the time of the chief of this division during the past year. As a member of the commission to report upon conditions and situations in the Yosemite National Park, about five weeks during July and August were spent in the field, and considerable time thereafter used in assisting to prepare the report of the commission. At the present time, when his regular duties are not seriously interfered with, he is engaged in the preparation of a history of the settlement of the public-land States, for the public lands commission. This has required a vast amount of study and investiga-

tion, and is not yet completed.

Three maps to accompany the annual reports of the governors of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territories were edited and In connection with work pertaining to the creation of forest reserves, a large number of permanent and temporary withdrawals have been examined, and diagrams made, often in duplicate, for future use in this office. Owing to the large number of forest reservations created during the year, the work of examining the drafts for proclamations, comparing the proposed boundaries with the lines of public survey, and otherwise suggesting corrections to descriptive matter, has been considerably increased over that of any previous Forty-three such proclamations were examined prior to submission to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and in each instance the areas of the reservations were computed, for the use of the Bureau of Forestry of the Agricultural Department and the division of forestry of this bureau. Fifty-seven restorations and withdrawals for forest-reservation purposes have been entered in triplicate upon maps and diagrams of the drafting and forestry divisions.

Seven hundred and seventy-four subdivisional township plats, 94 township exteriors, 16 boundaries and 7 private grants have been entered upon working diagrams and filed for reference. Examination and report have been made upon 233 railroad and tramway maps and 308 maps of canals, ditches and reservoir sites, nearly all in duplicate, representing surveys for rights of way; and 1,687 diagrams upon which all right-of-way surveys are delineated, have been indexed upon 21 reference maps, on which maps also 621 orders for withdrawals and restorations for irrigation and other purposes have been entered and indexed. Two hundred and thirty-three copies of approval on right-of-way maps have been made, together with designation of land districts. Frequent demands are made upon this division for calculations and tabular statements of States and Territories, reservations, etc. Annual corrections are also made in the tables of division "C," showing area of lands unappropriated and reserved in the different counties and land districts. These corrections are made necessary because of the changes in land district and county boundaries, and in

the areas available for entry.

Sixty-four volumes of field notes and 86 volumes of miscellaneous plats have been prepared for binding and sent to the Government Printing Office. Fifty-eight volumes of New Mexico plats have also been prepared for binding in such manner as will permit, without injury, the insertion and removal of plats at will. One hundred and ninety-seven letters of surveyors-general and 262 segregation mineral plats have been noted on cards and filed. Six plat indexes, five indexes of exteriors, and an index of Montana field notes have been newly

compiled or revised, and all indexes of field notes have been corrected to date. Seven index diagrams have been revised for division E, and three similar diagrams for division C. Among other diagrams requiring considerable time or original compilation may be mentioned: Proofreading allotment maps of the various nations in Indian Territory; report to the Department upon the status of swamp-land decisions; making designs for desks and cases for maps and other records; seven important changes in land districts; protracting townships in a Montana Indian reservation; noting classification of land upon maps of Montana and Idaho; two maps of railroad limits in Arizona and New Mexico and two in Montana; two United States maps showing land districts; preparation of a card index, now in hand, of miscellaneous maps and preparation of maps and data in connection with surveys at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for the Attorney-General's Office, in a case pending before the United States circuit court for the western district of Michigan. One draftsman was detailed, in connection with the above case, from November 27 to December 8, 1904, to have custody of Government records and testify regarding same before the board of commissioners appointed by the court. One draftsman was on detail for about four weeks as a member of the bureau of awards for stationery.

A large number of letters have been written and field notes examined for the surveying and swamp land divisions. The entire time of one clerk and one draftsman has been required for several weeks upon diagrams and computations of areas in connection with special work

of this kind for the General Land Office and other bureaus.

There were made 980 drawing-paper and other diagrams for surveyors-general, local officers, and bureaus connected with the Department; 121 diagrams for which were collected fees to the amount of \$286.77; 324 tracings of maps, plats, and diagrams for official use, and 485 tracings for which fees were collected to the amount of \$1,431.25. Under present regulations all tracings are carefully proof-

read, even when they are to be furnished uncertified.

The files of this division, particularly the plat files, which embrace the photolithographs, have become so large, and information from them is so much in demand, as to require all the time of a file clerk, together with such assistance as may be rendered by a messenger or laborer engaged in withdrawing and filing plats. This clerk is also required to designate the land districts within which lie lands proposed to be withdrawn for reclamation purposes. One draftsman is employed exclusively in the preparation of copies of worn and defaced plats for

reproduction by photolithography.

During the year 896 photolithographic copies of plats of survey were furnished for official use, 145 to surveyors-general and local officers, and 7,538 to outside applicants, from whom fees were collected to the amount of \$2,010.66. A large number of these copies required comparison and certification. The full quota of 1,881 township plats, in the form of either originals, tracings, or photolithographs, was sent to the contractors to be reproduced under the combined appropriations amounting to \$4,950, but so far only 341 completed editions have been received.

The table of areas of the States and Territories of the United States, compiled in this division and published in the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1904, is again presented. The areas remain as heretofore given, with the addition of the Panama

Canal strip.

Table of areas of the States, Territories, and acquisitions of the United States.

	Land	surface.	Water surface.		Total areas.	
State or Territory.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
labama	51,028	32,657,920	728	465, 920	51, 756	33, 123, 8
laska	575, 162	368, 103, 380	24, 284	15, 541, 760	599, 446	383, 645, 4
rizona	113, 738	72, 792, 320	132	84, 480	113,870	72, 876, 8
rkansas	52, 412	33, 543, 680	816	522, 240	53,228	34, 065, 9
alifornia	156, 203	99, 969, 920	2,030	1,299,200	158, 233	101, 269, 1
olorado	103, 669	66, 348, 160	300	192,000	103, 969	66, 540, 1
onnecticut	4, 794	3,068,160	818	523, 520	5,612	3,591,6
elaware	1,969	1, 260, 160	411	263.040	2,380	1,523,2
istrict of Columbia	59	37, 760	10	6, 400	69	1, 523, 2 44, 1
lorida	54, 801	35, 072, 640	4,183	2,677,120	58, 984	37, 749, 7
eorgia	58, 850	37, 664, 000	586	375, 040	59, 436	38, 039, 0
laho	83, 271	53, 293, 440	557	356, 480	83,828	53, 649, 9
linois	56,004	35, 842, 560	2,350	1,504,000	a 58, 354	37, 346, 5
ndiana	35,860	22, 950, 400 19, 714, 560	727	465, 280	b 36, 587	23, 415, 6
ndian Territory	30,804	19,714,560	437	279, 680	31, 241	19, 994, 2
owa	55, 697	35, 646, 080	573	366, 720	56, 270 82, 236	36, 112, 8
ansas	81,848	52, 382, 720	388	248, 320	82, 236	52,631,0
entucky	39, 898	25, 534, 720	434	277.760	40, 332	25, 812,
ouisiana	45, 399	29, 055, 360	4, 227	2,705,280	49,626	31,760,6
aine	29,894	19, 132, 160	3, 145	2,012,800	33,039	21, 144, 9
aryland	9,875	6, 320, 000	2, 422	1,550,080	12, 297	7,870,0
assachusetts	8,038	5, 144, 320	508	325, 120	8,546	5, 469, 4
ichigan	57, 530	36, 819, 200	40, 460	25, 894, 400	c 97, 990	62, 713, 6
innesota	79, 997	51, 198, 080	6,338	4, 056, 320	d 85, 335	55, 254, 4
ississippi	46, 383	29, 685, 120	536	343, 040	46, 919	30, 028, 1
issouri	68, 431	43, 795, 840	706	451, 840	69, 137	44, 247, 6
ontana	146,240	93, 593, 600	821	525, 440	147, 061	94, 119, (
ebraska	76, 777	49, 137, 280	754	482, 560	77, 531	49, 619, 8
evada	109, 901	70, 336, 640	778	497, 920	110, 679	70,834,8
ew Hampshire	9,056	5, 795, 840	321	205, 440	9,377	6,001,2
ew Jersey	7, 454 122, 545	4,770,560	719	460, 160	8, 173	5, 230, 7
ew Mexico	122,545	78, 428, 800	142	90,880	122, 687	78, 519, 6
ew York	47, 687	30, 519, 680	6,032	3, 860, 480	e 53, 719	34, 380, 1
orth Carolina	48, 972	31, 342, 080	3,702	2, 369, 280	52,674	33, 711, 3
orth Dakota	70,172	44, 910, 080	707	452, 480	70,879	45, 362, 5
hio	40,723	26, 062, 720	3,741	2, 394, 240	f 44, 464	28, 456, 9
klahoma	38, 623	24, 718, 720	248	158, 720	38, 871	24, 877,
regon	95, 746	61, 277, 440 28, 594, 560	1,092	698, 880	96, 838	61, 976, 3
ennsylvania	44,679		1,249	799, 360	9 45, 928	29, 393, 9
hode Island	1,081	691, 840	166	106, 240	1, 247	798, (
outh Carolina	30, 460	19, 494, 400	588	376.320	31,048	19,870,
outh Dakota	76, 885	49, 206, 400	695	444,800	77, 580	49, 651, 2
ennessee	41,686	26, 679, 040	370	236, 800	42,056	26, 915, 8
exas	262, 506	168, 003, 840	3,505	2, 243, 200	266, 011	170, 247, (
tah	82,096	52, 541, 440	2,832	1,812.480	84, 928	51, 353. 9
ermont	9, 114	5, 832, 960	449	287, 360	9, 563	6, 120, 3
irginia	39, 925	25, 552, 000	2,405	1,539,200	42, 330	27, 091, 2
ashington	66, 792	42, 746, 880	3,782	2, 420, 480	70, 574	45, 167, 3
est Virginia	24, 343	15, 579, 520	161	103, 040	24,504	15, 682, 5
isconsin	55, 117	35, 274, 880	10,688	6, 840, 320	h 65, 805	42, 115, 2
yoming	97, 552	62, 433, 280	326	208, 640	97, 878	62, 641, 9
hilippine Islands					i 143, 000	i 91, 520, (
awaii					i 6, 740	i 4, 313, 6
orto Rico					i 3, 600	i 2, 304, 0
uam					i 175	i 112, 0
utuila Group, Samoa					i 73	i 46, 7
anama Canal strip					i 474	i 303, 3
Total	9 517 746	9 970 557 410	111 970	02 402 560	2 916 195	2, 461, 559, 6
10181	0,047,740	2, 270, 557, 440	144,379	92, 402, 560	3,846,187	4, 401, 009, 0

The area of Lake Michigan is included in the table, and so much of the areas of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario as is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For the States bordering the oceans the general shore line is taken as boundary, thus including the areas of bays, inlets, etc.

a1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan included.
b230 square miles of Lake Michigan included.
c16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,292 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes Erie and St. Clair included.
d2,514 square miles of Lake Superior included.
e3,140 square miles of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie included.
f3,443 square miles of Lake Erie included.
g891 square miles of Lake Erie included.
h2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan included.

i Approximate.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS (M).

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

	•	/	
Letters received	and considere	ed	 30, 234
Letters written.			 21, 461
Accounts exami	ned and forwa	rded for settlement	 9,002
		t received and recorded.	

The aggregate receipts of the land service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$7,017,811.38 and the aggregate expenditures and liabilities \$1,988,389.35, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$5,029,422.03 on account of the disposals of public

lands during said fiscal year.

The larger part of the above expenditures are, as heretofore, disconnected from the business of disposals of public lands, and therefore can not be properly considered as offsets or charges against receipts from such sales. In this class may be specified the following expenditures and liabilities for the year:

Surveying the public domain, State boundaries, etc	\$592, 931. 56
Protecting forest reserves	217, 907. 64
Protecting public lands	246, 764. 19
Inspecting mines in Territories.	6, 768. 45
Publishing maps for public use	20, 160.00
_	,

As has been noted in prior years, these and other similar expenditures in the land service pertain to the general functions of the Government, as do expenditures in other bureaus which yield no income or receipts whatever. Omitting, then, the expenses thus above noted (\$1,084,531.84), there remains a net grand surplus of receipts over expenditures during the fiscal year of 1905 amounting to \$6,113,953.87.

A large amount of work has been performed in this division that can not be conveniently tabulated, such as the preparation of statistical tables, estimates of annual and other appropriations, reports called for by the Court of Claims and by Congress, receipt, examination, recording, and distribution of returns from local land offices, compilation of statistics for this annual report, and much other service in connection with the public lands.

The accounts adjusted in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, aggregate \$11,161,858.19, and show receipts and dis-

bursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

575	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (sales of pub-	
	lie and Indian lands)	\$7, 322, 025. 22
409	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned	
	fees and unofficial moneys)	514, 527. 36
104	accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on	
	public timber	24, 738, 97
71	accounts of moneys collected on account of sales of public tim-	,
	ber, acts March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897	58, 905. 47
39	accounts of moneys received from sales of Government prop-	,
	erty (old furniture, etc.)	3, 379. 70
164	accounts of moneys received by town-site boards	16, 703. 78
(79)	accounts of moneys deposited by individuals to cover the cost	· ·
,	of field and office work in connection with the survey of	
	public lands	168, 881, 46
12	accounts of receiving clerk, General Land Office, for moneys	,
	received from certified copies and transcripts of records	24, 102.00
	-	

DISBURSEMENTS.

1, 202	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys as special	MARK 60
(409)	disbursing agents	\$824, 575. 92
` ′	fees and unofficial moneys)	619, 003. 36
204	quarterly accounts of surveyors-general as disbursing agents.	283, 731. 85
25	State fund accounts repayment accounts for land erroneously sold.	273, 586. 94 63, 615. 31
784 183	accounts of deputy surveyors	305, 657, 92
91	accounts of town-site boards	6, 514. 40
5, 139	miscellaneous accounts, including those of special agents, in- spectors, forest superintendents, supervisors, rangers, and	-,
	contingent, transportation, and other accounts	651, 908. 53
7,628	Total disbursements	3, 028, 594. 23

The following tables are submitted, showing a recapitulation of the public land transactions in the several States and Territories during the year:

Amounts deposited by mining claimants on account of platting of claims and other office work in the surreyors-general offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Idaho Montana Nevada	12, 385 120 7, 610 30, 440 6, 625	New Mexico Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming Total	4, 485 6, 825 7, 001 4, 710

Amounts deposited by settlers and railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, to secure the surrey of public lands under acts of August 20, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 423), and February 27, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 892).

Depositor.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Settlers State of Idaho Northern Pacific Rwy. Co. Santa Fe Pacific R. R. Co	64, 364. 80	\$315.00 2,350.00 22,144.00 500.00 25,309.00	\$6, 130. 00 20, 000. 00 86, 508. 80 5, 500. 00

Amounts deposited by railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, under act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 121), to reimburse the United States for cost of survey of public lands selected by them and embraced within limits of their grants.

Name of road.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co. New Orleans Pacific R. R. Co. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Southern Pacific R. R. Co. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy. Co. Union Pacific R. R. Co.	21,473.56 73.38	\$22.98 .20 2,031.70 2,529.34 6.12 18.27	\$347.72 1.54 12,011.25 24,002.90 79.50 86.93
Total	31,921.23	4,608.61	36, 529. 84

In addition to the above amount, viz, \$36,529.84, deposited by railroad companies to reimburse the United States for the cost of surveys during the fiscal year 1905, certificates covering deposits made by railroad companies under the act of February 27, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 892), were surrendered, under the provisions of said act, to

the Commissioner of the General Land Office during said fiscal year on account of surveying fees due the United States, as follows:

Central Pacific R. R. Co.	\$2, 143.00
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co	20, 968. 40
Oregon and California R. R. Co	1, 920, 00
Santa Fe Pacific R. R. Co	11,000,00
Southern Pacific Rwy. Co	

making a total reimbursement to the United States of \$73,876.24 during the fiscal year 1905 on account of survey of land within railroad grants.

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

		Fiscal year—				
State or Territory.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	four years ending June 30, 1904.	
Arizona California Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming	205, 030. 40 254, 889. 88 206, 645. 36 20, 188. 78 367, 342. 31 102, 963. 24 9, 183. 47 75, 203. 06 449, 474. 96 370, 464. 93 364, 988. 62 113, 274. 20 9, 416. 00 257, 180. 95	\$39, 187. 35 298, 240. 36 374, 105. 13 300, 803. 27 28, 946. 94 405, 035. 49 132, 234. 94 14, 230. 61 72, 034. 60 778, 021. 35 638, 330. 44 545, 972. 44 194, 288. 17 48, 408. 38 536, 907. 82 178, 773. 24	\$48,360.20 839,221.40 549,812.89 650,331.95 27,836.50 558,071.49 138,728.70 14,136.76.83 1,244,916.47 864,766.83 1,890,970.68 248,696.14 88,872.38 1,109,299.54 279,709.18	\$63,266.02 482,077.16 472,379.85 493,697.20 32,478.56 466,708.41 118,786.59 16,210.58 86,602.58 1,160,386.68 1,350,651.21 249,225.28 48,716.82 696,271.34	\$193,399.75 1,824,569.33 1,651,187.77 1,651,477.78 1,09,450.78 1,797,157.77 492,713.47 53,761.42 388,105.77 3,632,799.46 2,637,073.56 4,158,582.96 805,483.77 284,413.58 2,599,659.66	
Total	3,144,821.91	4,585,520.53	8,713,996.60	6,826,253.59	23,270,592.63	

Amounts accrued and paid on account of grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public land.

	June 30, 1903.	1904.	June 30, 1904, inclusive,
Alabama Arkansas Colorado Florida Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Missisrippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Ohio Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wissonsin Wyoming	\$1,070,327.70 280,480.99 332,142.41 112,989.18 88,991.36 1,187,908.89 1,040,255.26 633,638.10 1,095,313.11 449,491.07 576,087.86 472,515.23 1,065,740.74 1,040,990.96 1,591,770.92 524,075.03 13,168.86 611,875.92 131,202.40 999,353.01 378,079.46 66,962.06 20,233.08 208,224.64 581,108.31 55,806.66	\$732. 42 4, 499. 41 7, 969. 97 1, 332. 21 21, 989. 95 654. 50 3, 280. 72 1, 844. 72 28, 310. 54 823. 44 1, 214. 15 20, 834. 28 553. 26 2, 705. 65 49, 933. 92 64, 562. 24 9,010. 92 2, 034. 21 31, 645. 73 1, 506. 87 14, 720. 85	\$1,071,060.12 284,980.40 340,112.38 114,321.39 110,981.31 1,187,908.89 1,040,255.26 633,638.17 577,71.79 577,932.58 500,825.77 1,066,564.1 1,042,205.11 180,005.20 137,722.12 14,581.57 181,136.32 999,333.01 422,641.70 75,972.98 22,270.29 239,870.37 582,615.37

22,042.80

81, 314. 83

Aggregate sales of timber and stone lands from passage of acts of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 89), and August 4, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 348), up to June 30, 1905.

State or Territory.	Number of en- tries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama Alaska	7	799.51	\$1,998.78
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho	3 486 16,516 1,601 94 3,865	200.00 49,421.80 2,346,261.75 197,734.56 10,913.49 546,579.38 39.46	500.00 123,572.25 5,865,679.35 494,339.34 27,282.84 1,369,154.59 98.65
Kansas. Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	471 842 6,812	55,064.15 73,923.70 848,460.86 155.04	137,661.93 184,809.57 2,121,313.34 387.60
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico	1,766 1 31	237, 473. 52 97. 20 3,910. 65	593,618.32 243.00 9,779.01
New Mexico North Dakota. Oklahoma	40	4,176.88	10,442.19
Origon. South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	14,432 96 2 11,406 839	2,134,184.46 10,407.38 240.00 1,572,385.38 62,213.91 148,474.91	5,335,463.24 26,018.48 600.00 3,930,964.96 155,536.21 371,187.85
Total		8,303,117.99	20,760,651.50

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Private entries.

Public auction.

Preemption entries		5, 619. 50
Timber and stone entries.		696, 677. 06
Mineral-land entries.		81, 144. 90
Coal-land entries.		20, 456. 35
Abandoned military reservations.		2, 427. 41
Roandoned initially reservations		
Excesses on homestead and other entries.		21, 109. 75
Desert-land entries (original)		711, 124. 30
Town sites.		1,004 95
Town lots.		7.65
Supplemental payments		6.68
Under sundry special acts		3, 715. 39
v ±	-	
NY CODY Y AND OTTO		1, 646, 651. 57
MISCELLANEOUS.	Acres.	
Homestead entries (original).	12 895 571 84	
State selections.	426, 781. 77	
Railroad selections.		
Wagon-road selections	723.40	
Entries with—	44.00 = 40	
Military bounty land warrants	44, 285. 49	
Agricultural college scrip	1, 437. 25	
Private land scrip	6, 985. 40	
Wyandotte scrip	440.00	
Valentine scrip	130, 82	
Sioux half-breed scrip	160, 00	
Lieu selections.	1, 142. 10	
Indian allotments.	6, 258. 91	
Donation act.	224. 43	
	4, 930. 47	
Small holdings.		
Swamp land patented	585, 507. 11	15 000 404 01
		15, 332, 424. 01
	-	

102 mil out of the build	MIMIT OF	11111 111 1111111	011,
INDIAN		Acres.	Acres.
Cherokee school.		138. 51	
Klamath River Indian Reservation		375. 76	
Southern Ute		5, 483. 37	
Ute.		37, 599. 33	
Osage trust and diminished reserve		9, 011. 21	
Flathead		80.00	
Umatilla. Grande Ronde Indian Reservation.		2, 255. 90 16, 318. 48	
Sioux		80.00	
Uintah and White River Ute lands		120. 58	
Colville Indian Reserve.		6, 083. 55	
Out in a succession of the suc	-		77, 546. 69
Grand total		-	17 056 692 27
Grand Downsons of the control of the		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11,000,022.21
RECAPIT	JLATION.		
Area sold for cash.		1 646 651 57	
Area miscellaneous entries.		15 332 424 01	
Area Indian land		77, 546. 69	
ALCOVATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	-		17, 056, 622. 27
Showing an increase of 650,800.32 gate of disposals during the fiscal y. The foregoing statement does not area of which has been previously the respective classes:	vear 1904. et include t	he following	entries, the al entries of
			Acres
Final desert-land entries.			225, 623. 90
Homesteads commuted to cash	Janah 2 1001		1, 416, 100. 90
Soldiers' additional homesteads	march 5, 1891.		640. 37 38. 57
Cash substitutions.			1,080.00
Supplemental payments			775. 54
Final homesteads			3, 419, 387. 15
Final timber-culture entries			16, 182. 02
Lieu selections			4, 636. 30
			5 094 464 75
Commuted homesteads and final desert entr	ies and nevm	ents on Indian	5, 084, 464. 75
lands			605, 543. 35
TWITCH STATE OF THE STATE OF TH		-	000, 010. 00
Total			5, 690, 008. 10

The number of filings and fees thereon will be found in the following table:

	Number.	Fees.		Number.	Fees.
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Preemption declaratory statements. Soldiers and sailors' home-	5,227 1,534 277	\$52,270.00 15,340.00 808.00	Town-site declaratory statements. Valentine serip filings. Mineral adverse claims. For cancellation fees. For reducing testimeny to writing, etc.	3 250	\$8.00 3.00 2,500.00 5,690.00
stead declaratory state- ments. Coal-land declaratory state- ments. Reservoir declaratory state- ments.	1,571 2,432 887	3,240.00 7,179.00 1,869.00	Aggregate of filings and fees	12,185	182, 171. 36

\$28, 247. 52

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Sales of land at private entry.

Sales of land at private entry. Sales of land by preemption entry. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands Sales of coal land. Sales of abandoned military reservations. For excess payments on homestead and other entries. Sales of desert land (original). For final desert land. For commuted homesteads. For timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891. For sales of town sites. For sales of town lots. For soldiers' additional homesteads. Cash substitutions. For supplemental payments. Interest payments. For competitive bids.	\$\\ \begin{array}{c} \psi_2 \price 241.52 \\ 167.126.10 \\ 7,424.39 \\ 1,741,911.05 \\ 322,361.89 \\ 277,402.40 \\ 46,687.42 \\ 29,809.32 \\ 177,784.58 \\ 226,263.90 \\ 1,803,902.26 \\ 1,000.28 \\ 1,272.08 \\ 1,272.08 \\ 1,350.00 \\ 1,018.40 \\ 5,860.77 \\ 373.50 \end{array}
Sales under sundry special acts.	8, 608. 37 4, 849, 766. 06
FEES AND COMMISSIONS.	1, 286, 621. 93
Total receipts from disposal of public lands. Total receipts from disposal of Indian lands. Total receipts from depredations on public lands. Total receipts from sales of timber under acts of March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897. Total receipts from sales of Government property, office furniture, etc. Total receipts for furnishing copies of records and plats.	6, 136, 387. 99 791, 807. 67 22, 844. 50 32, 401. 48 10, 267. 74 24, 102. 00

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year 1904 were \$9,283,341.98, showing a decrease in receipts for the year ended June 30, 1905, of \$2,265,530.60.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers (\$573,052.10), incidental expenses (\$242,569.21), and expenses of depositing public moneys (\$2,718.01)

during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$818,339.32, a

decrease of \$24,636.19.

The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the publicland service, including expenses of district land offices as stated were \$1,988,389.35, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$5,029,422.03.

Statement, by States and offices, of the disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

State and office.	Entries.	Acres.	Receipts.
Cherokee school: Alabama— Huntsville. Klamath River Indian Reservation:	4	138.51	\$173.76
California— Eureka. Southern Ute:	3	375.76	939. 41
Colorado— Durango	71	{ [4, 909. 23] 5, 483. 37	9,570.54
Ute: Colorado— Glenwood Springs	147	{ [5, 162, 99] 15, 461, 55	} 19,554.65
Gunnison	40	[920. 46] 3,345.57	0,940.04
Montrose	195	{ [3,911.79] 18,792.21	} 23,613.39
Total	382	[9,995.24] 37,599.33	} 50, 111.38
Shoshone and Bannock: Idaho— Blackfoot (Pocatello town lots)	3		30,00
Osage trust and diminished reserve:			
Kansas— Dodge City Topeka.	110 2	8, 931. 21 80. 00	10,633.21 208.13
Total.	112	9,011.21	10,841.34
Kansas trust and diminished reserve: Kansas— Topeka.			38 39
Chippewa: Minnesota— Cass Lake Crookston Duluth	34 121 11	[3, 991. 40] [17, 073. 43] [1, 606. 26]	6, 921. 57 34, 763. 01 2, 267, 20
Total	166	[22, 671.09]	43, 951. 78
Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, Red Lake Indian Rescreation: Minnesota— Crookston Flathead:	852	[133, 026, 22]	118,347.52
Montana— Missoula Otoe and Missouria:	1	80.00	560.82
Nebraska— Lincoln Ponca:			1.37
Nebraska— ' O'Neill. Omahu:	21	[2, 147. 70]	2,248.36
Nebraska— O'Ncill (deferred and interest payments) Devils Lake Indian Reservation: North Dakota—			3,914.53
Devils Lake (payments under act Apr. 27, 1904, 33 Stat. L., 319). Wichita ceded land:	259	[37, 539.04]	56, 308. 47
Oklahoma— Elreno (homestead entrics commuted to cash)	344	[49, 108. 98]	61, 386. 35

Statement, by States and offices, of the disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

State and office.	Entries.	Acres.	Receipts.
Umatilla: Oregon— La Grande (payments under act Mar. 3, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 340, sec. 2)	38	2, 255. 90 16, 318. 48	\$25, 170. 33 52, 956. 46
Sioux: South Dakota Chamberlain Huron. Pierre. Rapid City. Watertown.	185 1 3 3 3	[26, 329.14] [153.69] [400.00] [472.70] 80.00	21, 812. 03 76. 85 240. 00 274. 53 203. 49
Total	195	{ [27,355.53] 80.00	} 22,606.90
Rosebud Reservation (Sioux): South Dakota— Chamberlain (payments under act Apr. 23, 1904) Rosebud Reservation: South Dakota—	1,891	[291, 225. 46]	288, 059. 61
Mitchell (payments under act Apr. 23, 1904, 33 Stat. L. 254, sec. 2) Uintah and White River Ute lands:	180	[25, 103, 25]	25,003.83
Utah— Salt Lake City	3	120.58	150.72
Colville Indian Reserve:			
Washington— Spokane Falls. Waterville.	50 35	{ [1,859.43] 4,048.93	£ 196 49
Total	85	{ [2,461.61] 6,083.55	
RECAPITULATION.		1	J
Alabama. California.	4 3	138. 51 375. 76 [14, 904. 47]	\$173.76 939.41
Colorado	453 3 112	9,011.21	30.00
Minnesota. Montana Nebraska North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon	1,018 1 21 259 344 148	[155, 697. 31] 80.00 [2, 147. 70] [37, 539. 04] [49, 108. 98] 18, 574. 38	162, 299. 30 560. 82 6, 164. 26 56, 308. 47 61, 386. 35 78, 126. 79
South Dakota Utah Washington	2,266 3 85	{ [343,684.24] 80.00 120.58 { [2,461.61] 6,083.55	335,670.34 150.72
Total	4,720	{ [605,543.35] 77,546.69	791,807.67

Areas of public and Indian lands disposed of for cash and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural college and other kinds of scrip, and located with military bounty land warrants, and selected by States and railroads in the several States and Territories each year ended June 30 from 1899 to 1905, inclusive.

State or Territory.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	1899. A cres. 135, 554, 36 173, 85 54, 871, 24 368, 320, 06 405, 293, 04 440, 608, 293, 04 440, 608, 368, 49 1, 94 2, 306, 42 72, 921, 96 198, 858, 34 51, 332, 242, 81 111, 473, 36 110, 304, 79	A cres. 204, 165, 56 718. 11 54, 700. 76 466, 738. 96 577, 758. 78 18, 756. 45 149, 337. 10 460, 976. 44 40. 00 5, 880. 30 462, 166. 25 232, 057. 79 64, 615. 15 651, 943. 99 149, 727. 21	A cres. 97,069.59 1,190.41 151,718.44 393,042.30 635,074.42 693,847.60 129,633.16 885,422.90	Acres. 79,030.51 1,440.67 449,175.64 351,997.42 656,406.35 1,107,613.48 109,599.88 671,327.03 4.80 5,733.06 373,989.47 233,210.20 15,51,224.89 697,427.44 80,395.39	A cres. 418, 015, 48 1, 723, 37 142, 775, 78 425, 695, 34 957, 507, 476, 500, 472, 996, 591, 76 700, 472, 993, 02 457, 529, 18 188, 457, 17 59, 689, 43 933, 845, 87 119, 124, 82	A cres. 95, 338, 63 1, 770, 65 234, 085, 06 516, 964, 53 986, 253, 11 1, 679, 617, 79 286, 095, 63 855, 754, 73 268, 627, 46 95, 324, 72 47, 580, 07 1, 098, 763, 74 -2, 201, 70	1905. A cres. 97, 561, 08 2, 973, 11 151, 340, 84 416, 583, 11 1, 032, 758, 32 621, 100, 23, 758, 32 621, 100, 9, 30 1, 010, 84 273, 100, 34 269, 200, 68 41, 519, 50 835, 314, 29 77, 034, 04 104, 096, 72
Montana. Nebraska Nevada. New Mexico. North Dakota. Ohio. Oklahoma. Oregon. South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming.	889, 894, 50 357, 269, 58 41, 640, 29 170, 232, 04 1, 157, 064, 14 1, 142, 178, 36 555, 343, 93 339, 754, 62 465, 172, 82 67, 943, 93 533, 848, 43	1, 158, 294, 47 463, 324, 16 49, 260, 02 492, 017, 97 1, 869, 792, 30 430, 00 1, 270, 403, 83 842, 015, 58 456, 467, 78 464, 832, 24 773, 221, 13 114, 352, 02	1,359,696.52 675,230.16 9,386.14 773,664.04 2,084,690.68 1,896,587.34 995,663.35 467.523.20 495,704.18 990,497.09 119,703.88 995,536.05	1, 354, 242. 54 536, 762. 24 34, 627. 63 443, 507. 26 2, 548, 606. 34 4, 413, 556. 24 1, 297, 632. 14 670, 261. 59 380, 441. 50 1, 261, 567. 45 154, 024. 90 1, 456, 798. 70	1,533,205.29 503,531.32 206,643.67 886,276.60 2,935,112.18 45.00 1,544,317.90 1,926,395.13 755,853.40 165,006.03 1,418,319.48 113,766.27 2,014,698.83	1,052,994.63 1,318,931.13 216,468.06 601,360.93 1,798,551.95 1,394,227.56 1,172,415.14 823,240.29 133,503.01 961,822.89 89,940.98 402,192.24	1,086,290.05 4,792,351.65 88,563.48 603,264.07 1,679,722.76 770,225.35 769,480.58 1,028,149.12 185,517.13 773,541.23 72,012.71 347,714.32

Statement showing, by States and Territories, the total amount of cash received on account of sales of public lands during each fiscal year from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1905.

State or Territory.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Alabama	\$8,515.12	\$7, 470. 41	\$11,601.12	\$10,550.28	\$11,539.80	\$18,387.47	\$15,610.16
Alaska	678, 50	2,276.32					
Arizona	26, 796, 91	33,951.09					
Arkansas	8,328.72	60, 506.09					
California	101, 839, 59	122, 809, 30		280, 110, 62			
Colorado	90,047.70	164, 248, 76					
Florida	1,312.02					31,053.39	56, 486. 70
Idaho	67, 925. 18						
Illinois	50.00		1.76		50.00	56.12	
Indiana	19.40				11.42		
Iowa	542. 28	1,554.92	14, 989. 15	7, 234, 44	461.03	1,069.38	223.09
Kansas	2,318.38	3,494.87	5, 555. 43	8, 341. 22	13, 510. 49		
Louisiana	8,620.17	19,780.04	38,941.22	63, 359. 17	125,016.88	74, 267. 02	52,023.17
Maine				3,770.00			
Michigan	8,707.79	32, 391. 74	45,027.86	38, 789. 12	54, 724. 41	41,080.27	36,071.09
Minnesota	77,325.73	212,600.92	218, 756. 44	243,947.95		591, 915. 96	308, 136, 47
Mississippi	13,849.13	25, 365. 58					22,734.41
Missouri	15,571.08	105, 818. 13	23, 262, 22	24, 426. 12			
Montana	195,638.23	359, 506. 95			544, 737. 40	456,934.31	
Nebraska	29, 125. 87						
Nevada	1,340.00	8, 416. 09					
New Mexico	22, 245. 89						
North Dakota	71,803.95	169, 259.11	349, 794. 86		1,039,601.72	1,044,756.18	680, 203. 97
Ohio				70.17			
Oklahoma	531, 423. 82						
Oregon	103, 216. 62				1,865,677.31		
South Dakota	110, 445. 86						
Utah	44,979.94						78,718.47
Washington	77,064.01				1,057,202.44		
Wisconsin	15, 799. 89				35, 727. 18		
W yoming	68, 456. 54	158, 931. 16	190, 818. 80	155, 311.01	260, 489. 29	332, 808. 70	193, 480. 85
Total	1 702 000 20	9 900 721 92	0.000 540 00	4 120 069 47	0.000 471 10	7 445 000 94	4, 849, 766.06
Total	1, 100, 988, 32	2,000,731.83	2, 900, 542, 80	4, 109, 208, 47	8, 900, 471. 18	1, 440, 902. 84	4, 049, 700.00
	1						

Statement showing the total cash receipts arising from the disposal of public lands in the several land States and Territories during each fiscal year from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1905, consisting of sales and fees and commissions.

State or Territory.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Alabama							
Alaska	1,138.50		2,595.16				
Arizona	33,370.88		49,322.64	47,875.99			
Arkansas	50,049.38	114,029.67	96, 138. 77	126,678.32		155, 429. 18	107,892.98
California	144, 493.38	174, 164. 71	238,052.56	336, 208. 48		518,410.35	
Colorado	140,496.51	229,635.58	297,530.25	423,076.07	600,076.25	523, 118. 25	
Florida	11, 131. 41	18,588.10	18,095.53				
Idaho	113,698.51	156,623.61	239,928.65				
Illinois			20.86	5 10	65.23 22.98		6.00 5.23
Indiana			17.026.99	5. 12			
Iowa	1,603.66						
Kansas		30,929.80 46,835.81	34,528.90 65,697.56				
Louisiana Maine	31,773.91	40,000.01	05,097.50	91,297.86 3,770.00		00,400.90	00,000.40
Michigan	15,813.63	40,537.22	52,206.81	46,960.47		48,636.69	42,569.23
Minnesota	120,869.79	274,613.89	293,059.22				
Mississippi	28,569.66		38,381.09			30, 428, 55	
Missouri	29,753.54	124, 186. 80	38,338.14				
Montana	240,020.00	417, 892. 20	412,619.55				
Nebraska	88,934.96	121,923.97					
Nevada	2,286.32			16,635.76			
New Mexico	41,363.85					106,865.05	
North Dakota	180,466.88					1,234,218.36	
Ohio	100,100700	301) 1331 03	100,022.01	83.03			
Oklahoma	650,393.52	678,639.38	410, 427, 13	684,025.72	901,143.75	958,706.62	525, 212.03
Oregon	148,389.97		404,743.54			1,442,576.73	
South Dakota	154,537.07	193,042.20	146,790.27	232,983.11			
Utah	63,241.12		107,770.02				
Washington	130, 426.51	228,756.61	298,596.65	592,913.79	1,194,716.23	762,893.43	
Wisconsin	27,913.47	61,823.36	42,698.09				33,285.23
Wyoming	93, 268.85		242,611.51				
				- 000 000 05	10 === 010 00	- FOR 000 FO	2 400 007 00
Total	2,594,690.49	4,056,812.86	4,307,437.15	5,880,088.65	10,557,618.66	8,795,893.73	6, 136, 387. 99
				1			

Statement showing, by fiscal years, the amount of money received for public lands sold, and fees and commissions collected on public lands disposed of otherwise than for cash, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1905, also the aggregate receipts from sales and fees and commissions during said period.

Fiscal year.	Total cash sales.	Total amount fees and commis- sions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.	Fiscal year.	Total cash sales.	Total amount fees and commis- sions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.
	6,349,174.24 4,160,099.07 3,322,865.01 3,193,280.64 1,653,080.71 1,116,090.07	\$1,537,600.39 1,498,000.05 1,251,971.23 1,121,696.07 944,938.65 1,064,805.26 998,184.65 1,021,205.08 750,710.59 793,557.82	\$10,783,921.72 12,701,072.00 9,270,225.73 7,470,870.31 5,105,037.72 4,387,670.27 4,191,465.29 2,674,285.79 1,866,800.66 1,847,463.41	1897	\$917,911.19 1,291,076.10 1,703,988.32 2,899,731.83 2,966,542.86 4,139,268.47 8,960,471.18 7,445,902.84 4,849,766.06	\$678, 469.55 853,265.50 890,702.17 1,157,081.03 1,340,894.29 1,740,820.18 1,597,147.48 1,349,990.89 1,286,621.93	\$1,596,380.74 2,144,341.60 2,594,690.49 4,056,812.86 4,307,437.15 5,880,088.65 10,557,618.66 8,795,893.73 6,136,387.99

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

[Note.—Land office at Huntsville, Ala., permanently closed and discontinued on February 28, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to land office at Montgomery, Ala., on March 1, 1905. The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.					\$132.08 1,604.42
Section 2501, 10. D.,	10	[1,200.04]			1,004.42
Total cash sales	94	105.61			1,736.50

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries Lands entered with private land scrip. Lieu selections under act Mar. 3, 1903.	248	27,016.78 [26,902.81] 80.00		\$1,960.00	\$2,635.52 672.51
Lieu selections under act Mar. 3, 1903 Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing		[4,636.30]		25.00 462.52	25.00 462.52
Total	637	27,202.39	1,348.03	2,447.52	5,532.05
Sales of Cherokee Indian school lands	4	138.51			173.76

Salaries, fees, etc., of register and receiver, \$2,540.38; incidental expenses, \$881.16; depositing public moneys, \$3.75; total, \$3,425.29.

DI.	JNIGOMI	ani, ala.			
Sales of land at private entry	1 5	39.93 560.25			\$50.00 1,400.63
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	145	249.71			313.09
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	97	[9,645.08]			12,056.75 4.69
Sales under act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 556).	} 13	[4,783.89]			48.50
	900	<u>`</u>			
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries.		888.69 66,788.09 [39,147.50]	\$1.672.33	\$5,195.00	13,873.66 6,867.33 980.28
State selections under various grants Lands entered with military bounty land		882.17	900.20	14.00	
warrants	4 3	359.13 160.00		9.00	
Lieu selections. Applications to purchase timber and stone	16	1,142.10			
Amount received for cancellation notices	5			50.00 65.00	50.00 65.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				803.43	803.43
to witning				000.40	000.40
Total	1,489	70,220.18	2,652.61	6,136.43	22,662.70

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,871.42; incidental expenses, \$1,891.20; total, \$6,762.62.

U	UNEAU,	ALASKA.			
Sales of mineral lands	24	1,900.54			\$9,000.00
(26 Stat. L., 1095)	2	436.06			545.21
L., 409)	2	56.46			141.16
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims Coal land declaratory statements.	9 9 29 11		\$21.77	\$60.00 290.00 110.00 243.00	9,686.37 81.77 21.77 290.00 110.00 243.00
Total	167	2,973.11	43.54	703.00	10,432.91
			147		

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,880.24; incidental expenses, \$695.34; total, \$4,575.58.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Sales of mineral lands	50 1			
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert land act Final entries under the desert land act	5 2 4	240.00		
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	2			
Total cash sales	64	3,148.55	 	14, 739. 97

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.—continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Indian allotments	34 25 612 2	4,745.98 [3,751.36] 97,793.68 320.00	\$263.70 210.00	\$310.00 1,224.00	\$573.70 210.00 1,224.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims Preemption declaratory statements. Valentine scrip filing. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	3 1 1			340.00 30.00 3.00	340.00 30.00 3.00 1.00
Total	776	106,008.21	473.70	2,051.13	17,264.80

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,509.58; incidental expenses, \$534.38; total, \$4,043.96.

	TUCSON	ARIZ.			
Sales of land at public auction. Sales of mineral lands. Sales of town sites. Sales of abandoned military reservations. Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert land act. Final entries under the desert land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1 70 1 3 15 22 20 25				\$52.40 24,402.50 661.36 550.00 83.46 669.67 2,618.46
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Wyandotte scrip location. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims Soldiers and sailors' homestead declatory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.		8,710.09 36,582.54 [12,248.25] 40.00	\$1,373.32	\$2,365.00 990.00 220.00 3.00 30.00 978.98	33,780.54 3,738.32 446.92 990.00 220.00 3.00 30.00 978.98
Total	627	45, 332. 63	1,820.24	4,586.98	40, 187. 76

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,659.53; incidental expenses, \$1,383.37; total, \$7,042.90.

CAMDEN, ARK.							
Sales of land at public auction. Sales of timber and stone lands Excess payments on homestead, timber-	1 45	4, 152. 31			\$50.00 10,380.80		
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	70 77				466. 0 9 10, 631. 12		
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants.	2	[200.00]			250.00		
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries	195 999 488	4, 558. 37 106, 523. 72 [55, 637. 22]		\$7,660.00	21,778.01 10,323.14 1,390.91		
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Lands entered with military bounty land	1	54.10		2.00	2.00		
warrantsLands entered with agricultural college	32				100.00		
scripLands entered with private land scripApplications to purchase timber and stone	1 44						
lands	45		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	450.00	450.00		
Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony				2.00 36.00	2.00 36.00		
to writing				940.85	940.85		
Total	1,806	119,384.25	4,054.05	9, 190. 85	35,022.91		

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,528.09; expense of depositing public moneys, \$1.75; total, \$8,529.84.

DARDANELLE, ARK.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.			
Sales of timber and stone lands Excess payments on homestead, timber-	9	1,080.38			\$2,700.95			
culture, and other entries and locations	69	400. 29			500.57			
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	28	[3, 564. 02]			4,455.04			
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries Lands entered with military bounty land	106 589 143		\$1,861.89 422.00	\$4,955.00	7,656.56 6,816.89 422.00			
warrants	2	320.00		8.00	8.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-	. 9			90.00	90.00			
tory statements	2			4.00 7.00	4.00 7.00			
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				460.67	460.67			
Total	851	75, 409. 00	2,283.89	5, 524. 67	15, 465. 12			

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,006.68; incidental expenses, \$753.05; expense of depositing public moneys, \$5.50; total, \$4,765.23.

HARRISON ARK

HARRISON ARK.						
Sales of land at private entry	2 3	80.00 120.00			\$100.00 150.00	
Sales of timber and stone lands		560, 58			1, 401. 45	
Sales of mineral lands.	67	7,313.84			18,300.00	
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	0.	*,010.01			10,000.00	
culture, and other entries and locations.	76	239.87			299, 58	
Homestead entries commuted to cash un-		200101			2,000	
der section 2301, R. S.	53	[4, 981, 49]			6,226.88	
		1-7			-,	
Total cash sales		8, 314. 29			26, 477.91	
Original homestead entries	1,352	150, 525. 13		\$10,500.00	14, 263. 23	
Final homestead entries	678	[83, 356. 32]	2,083.98		2,083.98	
Lands entered with military bounty land						
warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00	
Applications to purchase timber and stone					00.00	
lands	8				80.00	
Applications to purchase mineral lands	50			500.00	500.00	
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00	
tory statements	9			4,00	4.00	
Amount received for eancellation notices	2			35.00	35.00	
Amount received for reducing testimony				30.00	30.00	
to writing				958.96	958, 96	
***************************************				200.00	300.00	
Total	2,302	158, 999. 42	5,847.21	12, 101. 96	44, 427. 08	

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6.000; incidental expenses, \$2,767.37; total, \$8,767.37.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction	2 11	44. 25 922. 56			\$55.30 2,306.40
eulture, and other entries and locations .	28	165.76			207.22
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	23	[2, 220. 87]			2,776.08
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries.	64 538 337	1, 132. 57 55, 289. 78 [36, 088. 83]	\$1,423.66	\$4,005.00	5,345.00 5,428.66 909.81
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Lands entered with military bounty land	4	. ,			8.00
warrantsLands entered with private land serip	42 1			145.00	145.00
Applications to purehase timber and stone lands. Applications to purehase mineral lands Amount received for eancellation notices	11 1			110.00 10.00 9.00	110.00 10.00 9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,012.40	1,012.40
Total	998	62, 590. 44	2,333.47	5, 299. 40	12,977.87

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,734.73; incidental expenses, \$1,691.48; total, \$6,426.21.

EUREKA, CAL.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction Sales of timber and stone lands Sales of mineral lands.	18 122 1	1, 195. 56 17, 449. 82 14. 80			\$1,494.46 43,624.60 75.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	22	80.05			102.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	12	[1,909.65]			2,387.06
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries Final homestead entries Original homestead entries Klamath In-	175 124 52	18,740.23 18,172.27 [7,387.63]	\$680.06 277.03	\$1,180.00	47,683.77 1,860.06 277.03
dian Reservation	1 102	80.00 13,283.81	3.00	5.00 210.00	8.00 210.00
lands	124 1			1,240.00 10.00 16.00	1,240.00 10.00 16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				985.72	985.72
Total	579	50,276.31	960.09	3,646.72	52, 290. 58
Cash sales: Klamath River Indian Reservation—timber and stone lands	3	375.76			939. 41

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,375.45; incidental expenses, \$2,147.66; total, \$7,523.11.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Sales of timber and stone lands	5 6	520.00 239.73			\$1,300.00 1,210.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert land act Final entries under the desert land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	2 25 7	3.66 6,442.39 [1,440.00]			4.58 1,610.60 1,440.00
under section 2301, R. S	5	[666, 60]			833.25
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Indian allotments. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	50 45 14 3	6,749.64 [1,880.00]	70.50	\$420.00	6,398.43 691.10 70.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims Amount received for reducing testimony to	6			60.00 10.00	60.00 10.00
writing				381.80	381.80
Total	124	14,395.42	341.60	921.80	7,661.83

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$1,987.82; incidental expenses, \$210.32; expense of depositing public moneys, \$26.05; total, \$2,224.19.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	4	173. 17 187. 91	 \$216.45 469.78
Sales of mineral lands. Sales under act March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L.,	20	1,542.33	6,997.50
556) Sale under act July 23, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 218,	3	915.60	 1,044.50
sec. 7)	1	1,681.45	 2,101.81
culture, and other entries and locations			 109.50
Original entries under the desert land act		51,385.07	 12,846.30
Final entries under the desert land act Homestead entries commuted to cash		[10,342.40]	 10,342.40
under section 2301, R. S.	9	[1,142.12]	 1,505.78
Total cash sales	411	55,953.34	 35,634.02

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. State selections under various grants. Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Lands entered with Valentine scrip. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements Valentine scrip filings. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	270 80 2 8 2,669 1 3 14 3 2 2			16.00 5,338.00	\$4,234.55 600.59 8.00 16.00 5,338.00 1.00 . 30.00 140.00 30.00 6.00 62.00 773.94
Total	3,465	521,691.26	2,350.14	8,891.94	46,876.10

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,612.50; total, \$9,612.50.

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

[Note.—In pursuance of Executive order, the land office at Marysville, Cal., was permanently closed and discontinued June 30, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to the land office at Sacramento, Cal., on July 1, 1905.]

mento, car., on sury 1, 1505.]					
Sale of land at public auction.		80.00 1,430.30			\$104.00 3,575.75
Sales of mineral lands. Excess payments on homestead, timber-	24	2,372.16			6,012.50
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	6	19.72			29.47
under section 2301, R. S.	4	[513.69]			692.12
Total cash sales Original homestead entries.	45 73	3,902.18 9,528.98	\$462.31		10,413.84 1,072.31
Final homestead entries.	35	[4,512.17]	252.97		252.97
State selections under various grants Lands listed or selected under grants to	4				8.00
railroads	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
lands Applications to purchase mineral lands	10 32			100.00 320.00	100.00 320.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to					
writing				240.62	240.62
Total	200	14,151.16	715.28	1,280.62	12,409.74

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,594.19; incidental expenses, \$374.13; total, \$2,968.32.

42,000,020	REDDIN	IG, CAL.		
Sales of land at public auction	7 98 34 1	15,040.55 2,001.28		\$649.90 37,603.36 8,420.00 34.01
culture, and other entries and locations. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	49	137. 10		245.33 512.88
Total cash sales. Original homestead entrics. Final homestead entrics. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. State selections under various grants. Indian allotments Applications to purchase timber and stone	193 209 67 1 37 6	17,718.04 30,450.49 [9,026.13] 464.50 [160.00] 4,856.17 760.00	\$1,975.00 4.00	47, 465, 48 3, 748, 93 464, 50 4, 00 74, 00
lands Applications to purchase mineral lands Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements Amount receiver for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	98 39 8 1		980.00 390.00 80.00 3.00 1.00 680.36	980.00 390.00 80.00 3.00 1.00
Total	659	53,784.70 2,238.43	4,187.36	53,891.27

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,481.48: expense of depositing public moneys, \$66.95; total, \$7,548.43.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands.	11 30 39	4,031.08			\$762.50 10,077.70 7,392.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert land act Final entries under the desert land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	11 1 1	68.14 40.00 [40.00]			89.45 10.00 40.00
under section 2301, R. S.	12	[1,700.05]			2,353.46
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries State selections under various grants Applications to purchase timber and stone	105 129 47 3	7,022.36 18,500.41 [6,528.58] 120.00	\$781.02	\$1,205.00	20, 725. 61 1, 986. 02 253. 45 6. 00
lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims Amount received for cancellation notices	30 34 2			300.00 340.00 20.00 6.00	300.00 340.00 20.00 6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,314.91	1,314.91
Total	350	25,642.77	1,034.47	3, 191.91	24,951.99

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,435.87; incidental expenses, \$1,053.88; total, \$5,489.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction. Sales of land by preemption entry. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands. Sales of land under act of Sept. 29, 1890.	. 58 1 30 9 2	3,464.22 120.00 3,777.98 1,000.95 431.89			\$4,439.13 150.00 9,445.22 2,857.50 539.86
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.	80 38	289.01 [4,854.91]			394.22 6,119.65
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. State selections under varions grants. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	218 425 171 1 149 30 9	12,692.54	1,009.43	\$4,015.00 4.00 298.00 300.00 90.00 496.91	23,945.58 6,397.16 1,009.43 4.00 298.00 300.00 90.00 496.91
Total	1,003	83,472.43	3,391.59	5,203.91	32,541.08

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,248.48; total, \$8.248.48.

Sales of land at public auction	17 15 30	1,592.18			\$1,511.99 3,980.46 3,207.50
culture, and other entries and locations	26	95.66			119.57
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	15	[1,920.95]			2,401.18
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries State selections under verious grants Indian allotments. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	11 15 25 1	39, 830. 63 [13, 212. 13] 3. 65 960. 00		\$2,570.00	505.53 2.00
Total	523	44, 448. 64	2,017.97	4,164.85	17,403.52

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,873.18; incidental expenses \$25.92; expense of depositing public moneys, \$22.50; total, \$4,921.60.

SUSANVILLE, CAL.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	648 5	100,685.46			\$100.00 251,713.86 1,071.93
culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	29 43 3	8,397.97			102.61 2,099.50 240.00
der section 2301, R. S.	9	[1,360.00]			1,900.00
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries State selections under various grants Lands entered with military bounty land	738 97 58 10	[8,672.69]	\$530.70 337.28	\$905.00 20.00	257,227.90 1,435.70 337.28 20.00
warrants	1 2				3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims Amount received for cancellation notices	647 9 1	120.00			6,470.00 90.00 10.00 3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				770.35	770.35
Total	1,563	124,674.92	867.98	8,271.35	266,367.23

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,804.18; total, \$7,804.18.

VISALIA, CAL.

Sales of timber and stone lands	3 24	681.20 4,361.24			\$1,703.00 11,469.72
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert-land act	15 24	4,727.14			97.95 1,181.77
Final entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	5				747.02 1,794.37
Total cash salesOriginal homestead entries	78 172	9,837.17			16,993.83 2,826.45
Final homestead entries State selections under various grants Indian allotments	60 11 5	1,369.76	454.50	22.00	454.50 22.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5 18			50.00 180.00	50.00 180.00
Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to		••••••		15.00 614.92	15.00 614.92
writing Total	349	37,518.29	1,625.95	2,536.92	21, 156. 70

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, 3,867.18; incidental expenses, 455; expense of depositing public moneys, 3.90; total, 4,326.08.

AKRON, COLO.

[Note.—In pursuance of Executive order, the land office at Akron, Colo., was permanently closed and discontinued June 30, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to Sterling, Colo., July 1,1905.]

Sales of land at public auction Excess payments on homestead, timber-	4	280.65	 \$350.81
culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash un-			
der section 2301, R. S.	6	[880.00]	 1,100.00
Total cash sales	39	719.49	1,599.62

AKRON, COLO.—continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	3 3			\$1,790.00 44.00 9.00 9.00 5.00 204.15	\$2,854.15 274.91 44.00 9.00 9.00 5.00 204.15
Total	287	29,096.33	1,339.06	2,061.15	4,999.83

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,642.20; incidental expenses, \$310.84; expense of depositing public moneys, \$5.40; total, \$2,958.44.

DEL NORTE, COLO

Sales of timber and stone lands	7.	642.15			\$1,605.38
Sales of mineral lands Excess payments on homestead, timber-	16	579.05			2,640.00
culture, and other entries and locations	15	76.87			96.09
Original entries under the desert land act	19				1,267.90
Homestead entries commuted to cash un-		.,			-,
der section 2301, R. S.	3	[360,00]			450.00
der beetre accept accep		(
Total cash sales	60	6,369.62			6,059.37
Original homestead entries	121	18,452.21		\$1,170.00	1,862.59
Final homestead entries	35	[4,947.64]			186.16
Applications to purchase timber and stone		[-,			200.20
lands	7			70,00	70.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	14			140.00	140.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to				110.00	110.00
writing			3	146.45	146.45
, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				110.10	110.10
Total	237	24,821.83	878.75	1,526.45	8,464.57
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	201	21,021.00	510.10	1,020.10	0, 101.01

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,356.36; incidental expenses, \$277.12; expense of depositing public moneys, \$7.58; total, \$2,641.06.

DENVER, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands. Sales of coal lands. Under act Mar. 3, 1887 Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	25 69 182 4 3	1,196.67 9,209.46 3,859.67 640.00 160.00			\$1,846.72 23,023.81 14,425.00 6,400.00 400.00
Original entries under the desert land act	229				
Final entries under the desert land act.	47				
	47	[8,040.90]			8,640.95
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section,2301, R. S.	47	[7,054.25]			10,517.82
Total cash sales	659	60,860.38			76,977.06
Original homestead entries.			\$5,538.66	\$6,035.00	
Disginal nomestead entries	624	95,059.97			11,573.66
Final homestead entries.	173	[26,020.38]			1,346.63
Final entries under the timber-culture laws		[639. 10]		16.00	16.00
State selections under various grants	5	692.82		10.00	10.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to					
railroads	4	440.30		80.00	8,00
Applications to purchase timber and stone		110100		00.00	0.00
lande	68		1	680.00	680.00
landsApplications to purchase mineral lands	151				
Applications to purchase inmeral lands	151			1,510.00	1,510.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	21			210.00	210.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-					
tory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Coal land declaratory statements	129			387.00	387.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				38,00	38,00
Amount received for reducing testimony				00,00	00.00
to writing				964.20	964.20
				304.20	304. 20
Total	1,840	157,053.47	6,885,29	9,864.20	02 700 55
10001	1,840	107,000.47	0,880.29	9,004.20	93,726.55

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,120.01; total, \$9,120.01.

DURANGO, COLO.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction Sales under act Sept. 3, 1890. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands. Sales of coal lands Excess payments on homestead, timber-	1 1 29 98 2	80.00 36.00 3,035.42 2,267.67 80.00			
culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert land act. Final entries under the desert land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	8 14 3	34.35 2,778.65 [355.40]			42. 95 695. 24 355. 40
under section 2301, R. S	7	[1,000.00]			1,250.00
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries, Original homestead entries, Ute Indian	163 136 51	8,312.09 18,961.76 [7,761.20]	\$711.07 287.32	\$1,230.00	22,779.64 1,941.07 287.32
lands. Final homestead entries, Ute Indian lands. Orignial homesteads, Southern Ute Commissions on commuted homesteads,	47 24 18	5,366.92 [2,277.26] 2,436.88	206.95 85.41 91.38	380.00 155.00	586.95 85.41 246.38
Ute Indian lands. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protest, adverse claims. Preemption declaratory statements. Coal land declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices.	91 32 1			370.00 910.00 320.00 3.00 261.00 8.00	35.00 370.00 910.00 320.00 3.00 261.00 8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				516.11	516.11
Total	687	35,077.65	1,417.13	4,153.11	28,349.88
Cash sales of Southern Ute lands: Timber and stone. Original desert. Final desert. Homestead entries commuted to cash Excesses. Solders' additional homesteads.	8 24 24 12 1 2	4,122.91 [3,389.23]			3,100.00 1,030.73 3,389.23 1,900.00 .58 150.00
Total	71	{ [4,909.23] 5,483.37	}		9,570.54

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,414.24; incidental expenses, \$1,771.14; total, \$7,185.38.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands. Sales of coal lands. Excess payments on homestead, timber-	10 3 55	80.00 1,243.50 174.22 8,573.16			\$100.00 3,108.75 490.00 85,731.60
culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert land act Final entries under the desert land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	14 80 22	70. 22 12,860. 85 [3,366. 67]			87.84 3,215.27 3,366.67
under section 2301, R. S	26	[4,020.89]			5,026.11
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Original homesteads, Ute Indian land. Final homesteads, Ute Indian land. Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ute Indians land.	212 175 61 76 3	23,001.95 25,694.21 [8,358.75] 10,664.67 [440.00]	\$963. 62 325. 39 399. 95 16. 50	\$1,655.00 695.00	101,126.24 2,618.62 325.39 1,094.95 16.50
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands Preemption declaratory statements. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements Coal land declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices.	4 43 1			140.00 40.00 129.00 3.00 1,404.00 15.00	140.00 40.00 129.00 3.00 1,404.00 15.00
A mount received for reducing testimony to writing				653.03	653.03
Total	1,057	59,360.83	1,717.46	4,734.03	107,577.73

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.—continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Cash sales of Ute Indian lands: Preemptions. Timber and stone. Original desert. Final desert. Homestead entries commuted to cash. Excesses on homesteads, etc. Coal. Total.	4	10,694.86 [4,522.99] [640.00] 23.45 560.00			\$4,929.61 598.93 2,673.77 4,522.99 800.00 29.35 6,000.00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,476.81; expense of depositing public moneys, \$50.60; total, \$8,527.41.

GUNNISON, COLO.

		,			
Sales of timber and stone lands	2 21 1 1 3 8	120.00 381.11 40.00 .44 400.45 [1,155.63]			\$300.00 1,845.00 800.00 .55 100.11 1,155.63
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homesteads, Ute Indians lands. Final homesteads, Ute Indians lands. Final homesteads, Ute Indian lands. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims. Preemption declaratory statements. Coal land declaratory statements. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	7 20 1 10 22	942.00 2,520.05 [800.00] 3,170.60 [114.36]	\$94.50 30.00 118.91 4.29	\$160.00 200.00 100.00 220.00 50.00 39.00 210.00	4,201.29 254.50 30.00 318.91 4.29 100.00 220.00 50.00 39.00 210.00
Total	201	6,632.65	247.70	1,158.96	5,607.95
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands: Preemptions. Timber and stone. Mineral Original desert. Final desert Excesses on homestead entries, etc. Coal.	10 8 6 6 6 3 1	922.50 217.78 840.00 [920.46] 1.53			1,654.71 2,306.26 1,050.00 210.00 920.46 1.91 800.00
Total	40	{ [920.46] 3,345.57			6,943.34

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,269.56; incidental expenses, \$152,72; expense of depositing public moneys, \$7.55; total, \$2,429.83.

HUGO, COLO.

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act Final entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R.S.	21 8 2	23, 22 1, 411.38 [320.00]			\$53. 49 352. 85 320. 00 200. 00
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. State selections under various grants. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-	32 365 29 6 2	1, 434.60 57, 782.21 [4, 437.83] [959.29] 280.00	\$3,372.67	\$3,620.00	926.34 6,992.67 239.91 24.00 4.00
tory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	7			21.00 4.00 138.23	21. 00 4. 00 138. 23
Total	441	59, 496. 81	3,612.58	3,811.23	8,350.15

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,717.30: incidental expenses, \$233.62; total, \$4,950.92.

LAMAR, COLO.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	2 7 6 2 6	19.67 534.96 [480.00]			\$171.30 24.59 133.74 480.00 1,046.52
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony	23 95 43 29	[6,577.62]	\$590.45 246.55		1,856.15 1,505.45 246.55 116.00 12.00
to writing	190	14.999.90	837.00	280. 52 1,323. 52	4,016.67

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,282.56; incidental expenses, \$736.99; total, \$3,019.55.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

	-				
Sales of land at public auction	11	80.00 1,200.20 1,855.63			\$100.00 3,000.50 7,740.00
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Amount received for reducing testimony	16 10 11 74 6	3, 135.83 2, 449.28 [1, 434.90]	\$92.01 53.80	\$155.00 110.00 740.00 60.00 3.00	10, 840. 50 247. 01 53. 80 110. 00 740. 00 60. 00 3. 60
to writing				125.72	125.72
Total	203	5, 585.11	145.81	1, 193. 72	12, 180. 03

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,401.34; incidental expenses, \$1,182.62; expense of depositing public moneys, \$12.20; total, \$3,596.16.

MONTROSE, COLO.

			-		
Sales of timber and stone lands	6 31	444.01 466.52			\$1,110.03 2,105.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	2	14.21			17.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301,R.S	5	[795.77]			994.71
Total cash sales		924.74			4,227.51
Original homestead entries	50 27	7,717.93 [4,240.00]		\$490.00	779. 44 159. 00
Original homestead entries, Ute Indian land	290	35, 868. 49			3,847.39
Final homesteads, Ute Indian land	3	[360.00]			13.50
landsApplications to purchase mineral lands				140.00 310.00	140.00 310.00
Preemption declaratory statements Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-	102	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		306.00	306.00
tory statementsCoal-land declaratory statements	1 85			3.00 255.00	3.00 255.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				861.65	861.65
Total	647	44, 511. 16	1,854.33	4,820.65	10,902.49
	-				

MONTROSE, COLO.-continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands: Preemptions. Timber and stone. Original desert. Final desert. Homestead entries commuted to cash. Excesses on homestead entries. Coal. Total.	8	[3, 641. 43] [270. 36] 19. 34 280. 00			2,602.61 2,601.88

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,762.88; incidental expenses, \$1,784.22; total, \$6,547.10.

Sales of land at public auction	18 31 65 15	1,033.63 3,430.23 791.79 1,199.69			\$1,292.04 8,575.56 3,835.00 23,993.80
land warrant	1	[120.00]			150.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act Final entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	59 106 25				289. 73 5, 595. 58 5, 356. 26
under section 2301, R. S	49	[7,448.08]			9,310.11
Timber-culture entry commuted to cash under act Mar. 3, 1891	1				
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws State selections under various grants. Applications to purchase timber and stone	370 567 224 2 3	29, 069. 52 84, 157. 47 [33, 152. 81] [320. 00] 440. 00	\$3, 167.91 1, 255.23	\$5, 410.00 8.00 6.00	58,610.08 8,577.91 1,255.23 8.00 6.00
lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-	31 63 4			310.00 630.00 40.00	310.00 630.00 40.00
tory statements. Coal-land declaratory statements. Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony	34			3.00 102.00 6.00 60.00	3.00 102.00 6.00 60.00
to writing				791.95	791.95
Total	1,301	113,666.99	4, 423.14	7,366.95	70, 400. 17

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$4,902.53; total, \$10,902.53.

STERLING, COLO.

Sales of land at public auction Excess payments on homestead, timber-	6	603. 29			\$754.11
culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act.	8				29.74 385,46
Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S.	5				974.02
del section 2001, 10. D	- 0	[110.22]			014.02
Total cash salesOriginal homestead entries	28 165	25, 546.68	\$1,110.81		2, 143. 33 2, 730. 81
Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	38 6		229. 22	24.00	229. 22 24. 00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00 63.00	3.00 63.00
Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony				8.00	8.00
to writing				302.65	302.65
Total	259	27,714.82	1,340.03	2,020.65	5, 504.01

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,783.51; incidental expenses, \$528.50; expense of depositing public moneys, \$5.80; total, \$3,317.81.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis-	Fees.	Amount.
	ber.		Sions.		
Calan affiliand at maintain and ma	4	275.98			0045 50
Sales of land at private entry	4	79.54			\$345.50 99.43
Sales of timber and stone lands	66	8,052.56			20, 130. 48
Sales of town lots	4				12.00
Sales under act Mar. 3, 1887	1	40. 19			50.24
Sales of abandoned military reservations, deferred payments, and interest thereon.	5				1 001 70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	1)				1,901.70
culture, and other entries and locations	491	569. 27			715.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash					
under section 2301, R. S.	203	[26, 580.64]			33, 227. 10
Supplemental payments	2				5. 17
Total cash sales	777	9, 017, 54			56, 486, 70
Original homestead entries	1,501	183, 494. 63	\$4,593.23		17,058.23
Final homestead entries	436	[50, 433.07]			1,261.37
State selections under various grants	26	3, 198. 44		52.00	52.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.	113	15, 456, 91		383.00	383.00
Lands entered with agricultural-college	110	1.7, 400. 31		909.00	909.00
serip.	8	1,277.25		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	6				
Lands entered with Valentine scrip	1	4.00		1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	66			660,00	660.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory	00			000.00	000.00
statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				44.00	44.00
Amount received for reducing testimony				1 110 49	1 110 40
to writing				1, 118. 43	1,118.43
Total	2,936	212,688.46	5,854.60	14,735.43	77,076.73
		,	-, 201.00	, . 001 20	,0.0

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$5,064; expense of depositing public moneys, \$26.50; total, \$11,090.50.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

Sales of land at public auction. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of abandoned military reservations.	7 26	267. 40 2, 519. 72			\$334.28 6,299.08
Fort Hall ceded Indian lands, payments thereon.	183	[20, 701. 75]			13, 033. 60
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert-land act	40 196				159. 52 6, 502. 14
Final entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	70	[10, 742. 23]			10, 742. 23
under section 2301, R. S	23	[3,060.46]			3,825.58
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries.	545 699 307	28,918.02 92,988.80 [45,055.36]		\$6,085.00	40, 896, 43 9, 570, 92 1, 698, 01
Commissions on commuted lands (Fort Hall)			102.00		102.00
State selections under various grants Applications to purchase timber and stone	12				24.00
lânds. Applications to purchase mineral lands	26 1			260.00 10.00	260.00 10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims				10.00 3.00 11.00	10.00 3.00 11.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				821.35	821.35
Total	1,592	123, 812. 20	5, 285. 93	7, 224. 35	53, 406. 71
Cash sales—Shoshone and Bannock Indian lands:					
Town lots—Pocatello	3				30.00

Salarics, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,586.48; expense of depositing public moneys, \$19.70; total, \$8,606.18.

BOISE, IDAHO.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.		
Sales of land at public auction. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands.	1 224 13	40.00 32,624.15 696.02			\$50.00 81,560.39 2,942.50		
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert-land act Final entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	46 119 30	19, 110. 77			281.11 4,777.68 3,277.71		
under section 2301, R. S.	60	[7,809.55]			9,761.92		
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries State selections under various grants. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims.		126, 801. 56 [18, 989. 75]	\$4,754.42 711.96	104.00	102,651.31 13,079.42 711.96 104.00 2,240.00 160.00 10.00		
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Coal-land declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				12.00 21.00 48.00 1,320.21	12.00 21.00 48.00 1,320.21		
Total	1,913	187, 881.80	5, 466.38	12, 240. 21	120, 357. 90		

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6.000; incidental expenses, \$3,627.42; total, \$9,627.42.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

Sales of land at public auction	72 69 34	868.79 8,646.27 1,763.98			\$52,782.00 21,615.00 8,810.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	25	74.45			145.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	74	[10, 518. 37]			19, 302. 20
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries State selections under various grants Lands listed or selected under grants to	274 267 150 46	11, 353, 49 33, 318, 43 [20, 855, 55] 7, 202, 21	\$2, 245. 85 1, 463. 60	92.00	102, 654. 55 4, 500. 85 1, 463. 60 92. 00
railroads	134	20, 869.73	121 10	268.00	268.00 131.10
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	69 35 6			690.00 350.00 60.00 37.00	690.00 350.00 60.00 37.00
Total	981	72,743.86	3,840.55	4, 489. 40	110, 984. 50

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,939.79; expense of depositing public moneys, \$34.70; total, \$8,974.49.

HAILEY, IDAHO

Sales of timber and stone lands	15 9 93	1,244.67 33.03		\$607. 51 6, 245. 00 41. 30 3, 257. 25 7, 398. 05
Homstead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.				
Total cash sales	173	14, 549. 67	 	18, 160. 44

HAILEY, IDAHO-continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Lands entered with Wyandotte scrip.		103, 423, 44 [7, 245, 25] 240, 00		\$7,555.00	\$11, 467. 52 271. 87
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands Applications to purchase mineral lands Amount received for cancellation notices	3 20			30.00	30.00 200.00 11.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				104.07	104.07
Total	1,542	118, 213. 11	4, 184. 39	7,900.07	30,244.90

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,892.64; incidental expenses, \$735.22; expense of depositing public moneys, \$72.40; total, \$6,700.26.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Sales of land at public auction	4	200, 72			\$250,90
Sales of timber and stone lands					80, 367. 75
Sales of mineral lands	6	349.05			1, 499. 76
Excess payments on homestead, timber-					_,
culture, and other entries and locations	53	186.30			232.91
Homestead entries commuted to cash					
under section 2301, R. S	77	[9, 728, 88]			13, 768, 08
Soldiers' additional homesteads	2	[26, 72]			100, 20
		,			
Total cash sales	372	32, 798. 25			96,219.60
Original homestead entries	547	68,831.80	\$2,580.37	\$4,680.00	7, 260, 37
Final homestead entries	488		2,615.43		2,615.43
State selections under various grants	11				22.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to	1 2				
railroads	23	3,640.00		46.00	46.00
Commissions on commuted homesteads,					
Nez Perce Reservation			24.11		24. 11
Applications to purchase timber and stone					
lands	228			2,280.00	2,280.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands				90.00	90.00
Preemption declaratory statements				12.00	12.00
Coal land declaratory statements				6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				23.00	23,00
Amount received for reducing testimony to					
writing				1,343.83	1,343.83
/D = 4 = 1	1 004	100 017 10	5 010 01	0, 500, 00	100 040 04
Total	1,684	106, 917. 13	5, 219. 91	8,502.83	109, 942. 34
				1	

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, 6,000; incidental expenses, 3,829.52; expense of depositing public moneys, 133.11; total, 9,962.63.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Wennesteed entries commuted to sub-					
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	1	[48, 47]			\$60.59
Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant Additional payment	1 1	[120,00]			150.00 12.50
Total cash sales Original homestead entry. Amount received for reducing testimony to	1	40.00		\$5.00	223.09 7.00
writing	• • • • • • • • •			489.16	489.16
Total	4	40.00	2.00	494. 16	719.25

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$1,495.62; incidental expenses, \$90.60; total, \$1,586.22.

Sales of land at public auction Excess payments on homestead, timber-	8	323.74	 \$404.67
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	26	59.77	 90. 90
under section 2301, R. S.	12	[1, 200.00]	 1,500.00
Total cash sales	46	383, 51	 1,995.57

COLBY, KANS .- continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Absence Wyandotte selections under act	428 133	62, 903. 24 [19, 238. 45]	<i>'</i>	\$4,015.00	
Apr. 28, 1904 Preemption declaratory statements Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	<u>1</u>				2.00 31.00 742.45
Total	610	63, 446. 75	2,884.26	4,790.45	9,670.28

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,268.61; incidental expenses, \$1,349.99; expense of depositing public moneys, \$1.98; total, \$5,620.58.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Sales of land at public auction Excess payments on homestead, timber-	12	756.19			\$1,065.24
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	34	67.37			124, 27
under section 2301, R. S	31	[4,746.99]			6,723.98
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Preemption declaratory statements.	936 97 11	146, 011.54 [14, 976.55] [1, 760.00]	\$4, 466. 61 454. 70	\$9,210.00	7,913.49 13,676.61 454.70 44.00 32.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to				53.00	322.00 53.00
writing				502.50	502.50
Total	1,298	146, 835.10	4,921.31	10, 163. 50	22, 998. 30
Receipts from sales of Osage trust and diminished reserve land: Full payments. First payments. Subsequent payments to first payments Interest payments.	13	1,825.63			8, 882. 05 570. 51 1, 072. 69 108. 49
Total	110	8,931.21			10,633.74

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,719.56; incidental expenses, \$2,301.11; expense of depositing public moneys, \$8.45; total, \$8,029.12.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Sales of land at public auction Sales under act of Mar. 3, 1887 Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	2 2	45.70 80.00			\$114.25 200.00
der section 2301, R. S.	. 7	[392.77]			640.96
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Preemption declaratory statements. Amount received for reducing testimony	12 22 1	[2,340.92]	\$52.00 107.62	\$85.00 4.00 2.00	955.21 137.00 107.62 4.00 2.00
to writing				116.67	116.67
Total	. 47	1,234.06	159.62	207.67	1,322.50
Receipts from sales of Osage trust and di- minished reserve lands: Full payments. Payments subsequent to first payment. Interest payments.					100.00 100.00 8.13
Total	. 2	80.00			208.13
Receipts from sales of Kansas trust and di- minished reserve lands: Payments subsequent to first payment Interest payments.					35.48 2.91
Total					38.39

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$1,306.26; incidental expenses, \$75.91; expense, of deposting public moneys, \$1.30; total, \$1,383.47.

WAKEENEY, KANS.
[Note.—Land office at Wakeeney discontinued and closed on Feb. 14, 1905.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction. Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	13 16	77.16			\$789.56 118.76
der section 2301, R. S	6	[960.00]			1,400.00
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Soldiers and sallors' homestead declaratory	336 60 4	51,867.61 [8,910.74]	\$1,824.77 374.43	\$3,275.00	2,308.32 5,099.77 374.43 16.00
statements	4			8.00 38.00	8.00 38.00
writing, etc				214.18	214.18
Total	439	52,573.22	2,199.20	3,551.18	8,058.70

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,143.70; incidental expenses, \$691.99; expense of depositing public moneys, \$6.70; total, \$3,842.39.

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

			1	1	
Sales of land at private entry	3	[199.55] 39.50	}		\$348.90
Sales of timber and stone lands Excess payments on homestead, timber-	38	3,263.75			8,159.42
culture and other entries and locations	66	140.45			223.32
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	48 2	[5,104.77] [210.01]			9,522.14 263.68
Total cash salesOriginal homestead entriesFinal homestead entries.	157 320 207		\$863.72 876.70	\$2,045.00	18,517.46 2,908.72 876.70
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants. Lands entered with private-land scrip	26 16	3,185.90		81.00	81.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	38			380.00 22.00	380.00 22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				927.75	927. 75
Total	764	32,205.35	1,740.42	3,455.75	23,713.63

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,521.45; incidental expenses, \$1,332.45; expense of depositing public moneys, \$20.40; total, \$5,874.30.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sales of land at private entry. Sales of timber and stone lands. Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash un- der section 2301, R. S. Cash substitution for military bounty-land warrant and scrip. Supplemental payment.	17 61 143 134 5 1	. ,			\$1,172.84 14,276.94 565.16 16,989.47 500.00 1.30
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. State selections under various grants. Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants. Lands entered with private-land scrip. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	361 542 410 2 57 24 61	42,084.30 [42,771.42] 277.68 6,181.57 985.22	1,176.71	\$3,605.00	33,505.71 4,741.29 1,176.71 4.00 155.00 610.00 62.00 1,338.12
Total	1,457	56,531.22	2,313.00	5,774.12	41,592.83

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,221.55; total, \$9 221.55.

MARQUETTE, MICH.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	15 128				\$355.38 28,025.35
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	21	102.16			127.76
der section 2301, R. S	61	[5,810.05]			7,262.60
warrant	2	[240.00]			300.00
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries. Lands entered with military bounty-land	227 314 145	11,553.33 28,820.87 [15,662.28]	\$720.63	\$2,210.00	36,071.09 2,930.63 391.57
warrants. Lands entered with private-land scrip	4 3	120.60		9.00	
Indian allotments. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to	128	40.30		1,280.00 41.00	1,280.00 41.00
writing.				1,845.94	1,845.94
Total	822	40,895.10	1,112.20	5,385.94	42,569.23

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,984.28; incidental expenses, \$2,285.53; total, \$8,269.81.

CASS LAKE, MINN.

Sales of land at public auction	2 121	54.95 14,301.46			\$87.44 35,753.69
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	30	239.98			300.02
under section 2301, R. S	136	[18,012.27]			22,515.38
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries. Original homestead entries, Chippewa In-	289 295 287	14,596.39 26,772.11 [35,394.97]	\$669.71 885.05	\$2,085.00	58,656.53 2,754.71 885.05
dian lands Final homestead entries, Chippewa Indian	324	39,289.08	985.98	2,695.00	3,680.98
lands	39	[5,260.19]	131.53		131.53
lands	1	40.00	99.78		99.78
Lands entered with Sloux half-breed scrip	1	160.00	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Applications to purchase timber and stone. lands	121			1,210.00	1,210.00
statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony	1			2.00 115.00	2.00 115.00
to writing				1,063.60	1,063.60
Total	1,358	80,857.58	2,772.05	7,170.60	68, 599. 18
Cash sales, Chippewa Indian lands: Homestead entries commuted to cash From payments thereon	34	[3,991.40			4,989.24 1,932.33
Total.	34	[3,991.40			6,921.57

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses \$3,102.82; expense of depositing public moneys, \$30.10; total, \$9,132.92.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			
Total cash sales	139	393.05	 18,424.04

CROOKSTON, MINN .- continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries	345 379	44,427.33 [54,553.80]	\$1,144.79 1,491.65	\$3,020.00	\$4,164.79 1,491.65
Original homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands	734	107,169.98	2,670.87	6,865.00	9,535.87
Final homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands	264	[38, 549. 17]	961.97		961.97
dian Reservation	720	112,563.39	2,814.58	7,155.00	9,969.58
Final commissions on commuted Indian lands			641.33	177.00	641.33 177.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,235.95	1,235.95
Total	2,581	264,553.75	9,725.19	18,452.95	46,602.18
Red Lake Indian Reservation ceded lands, cash receipts from sales of: First payments and payments subse-					
quent to first	852	[133,026.22]			118,347.52
Cash sales, Chippewa Indian lands: Homestead entries commuted cash Payments on Chippewa agricultural	121	[17,073.43]			21,341.84
land under act of January 14, 1889, section 6					13,421.17
Total	121	[17,073.43]			34,763.01

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,171.35; expense of depositing public moneys, \$51.40; total, \$9,222.75.

DULUTH, MINN.

Sales of land at public auction	4 611				\$236.47 202,228.06
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Supplemental payments	176 4				1,494.34 7.50
under section 2301, R. S.	104	[13,861.07]			17,726.31
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Original homestead entries, Chippewa In-	899 1,081 223	82,236.73 136,623.21 [23,375.53]	\$3,566.65 653.36		221,692.68 12,966.65 653.36
dian Reservation. Final homestead entries, Chippewa Indian	41	5,872.37	146.86	385.00	531.86
Reservation. State selections under various grants. Lands listed or selected under grants to	1 125	[160.00] 19,984.47	4.15	250.00	4.15 250.00
railroads	1	120.00	•••••	2.00	2.00
homesteads			40.17		40.17
warrants Lands entered with private land scrip	5			7.00	7.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory	611			6,110.00	6,110.00
statements	5			10.00 60.00	10.00 60.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,352.15	1,352.15
Total	2,995	245,253.29	4,411.19	17,576.15	243,680.02
Cash sales, Chippewa Indian lands: Homestead entries commuted to cash Receipts from payments, act Jan. 14, 1889, soc. 6	11	[1,606.26]			2,007.89
Total	11	[1,606.26]			2,267.20

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$5,273.94; total \$11,273.94.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.	
Sales of land at public auction. Sales of land by preemption entry.	14				\$956.62 100.00	
Sales of timber and stone lands Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	24	162.68			404.77 323.44	
Sale of land under act of Mar. 3, 1887, sec. 5. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	51				200.00 7,378.39	
Total cash salesOriginal homestead entries	314	1,246.31 20,176.38	\$774.63	\$1,885.00	9,363.22 2,659.63	
Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	301	[31, 123. 74]	1,218.82	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,218.82 8.00	
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	1			2.00	2.00	
lands	1			40.00 2.00 62.00	40.00 2.00 62.00	
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				791.39	791.39	
Total	718	21,542.69	1,993.45	2,790.39	14, 147. 06	

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,086.03; incidental expenses, \$1,246 expense of depositing public moneys, \$11; total, \$5,343.03.

JACKSON, MISS.

Visitable in the control of the cont								
Sales of land at private entry	4	160.00 155.04			\$200.00 387.60			
Sales of abandoned military reservations,	1	155.04			387.00			
deferred payments, and interest thereon. Excess payments on homestead, timber-	7	[1,113.85]			1,287.38			
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	182	451.35			574.64			
under section 2301, R. S		[15, 622. 95]			19,580.08			
Additional payments	6	[562, 05]			703.71 1.00			
Total cash sales	348	766.39			22,734.41			
Original homestead entries	815 546	67,859.74 [49,423.37]		\$5,435.Q0	7, 191.04 1,276.92			
Lands entered with military bounty land					•			
Warrants	62 13				178.00			
Lands entered with private land scrip Applications to purchase timber and stone	10							
lands	1			10.00	10.00			
statements	1			2.00	2.00			
Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony				14.00	14.00			
to writing				935.94	935.94			
Total	1,786	76,355.52	3,032.96	6,574.94	32,342.31			

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,627.51; incidental expenses, \$2,890.16; expense of depositing public moneys, \$12.30; total, \$8,529.97.

BOONVILLE, MO.

[Note.—In pursuance of Executive order, land office at Boonville was permanently closed and discontinued June 30, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Springfield, Mo., on July 1, 1905.]

Sales of land at private entry Excess payments on homestead, timber-	92	7,881.97			\$9,852.50
culture, and other entries and locations.	6	17.94			22.44
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony	139	19, 147. 50 [13, 063. 41]	326.41		9,874.94 1,958.75 326.41 19.00
to writing				423.36	423.36
Total	469	27,047.41	805.16	1,922.36	12,602.46

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,407.50; incidental expenses, \$350; expense of depositing public moneys, \$12.40; total, \$2,769.90.

IRONTON, MO.

[Note.—In pursuance of Executive order, the land office at Ironton, Mo., was permanently closed and discontinued on June 30, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Springfield, Mo., on July 1, 1905.]

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at private entry. Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Supplemental payments.	89 7 4	5, 245. 38 28. 45 3. 88			\$6,556.77 35.57 4.85
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony	100 251 138	5,277.71 19,442.68 [10,938.40]		\$1,600.00	6,597.19 2,086.10 273.46 1.00
to writing				527.91	527. 9 1
Total	489	24,720.39	759.56	2,128.91	9,485.66

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,420.38; incidental expenses, \$200.02; expense of depositing public moneys, \$12.20; total, \$2,632.60.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Sales of land at private entry. Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	97 11	7,376.77 51.81			\$9,571.01 78.43
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries State selections under various grants. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices.	244 1 1	44,013.75 [25,277.21]		\$3,280.00	9,649.44 4,541.23 684.92 2.00 2.00 30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				446.69	446.69
Total	817	51,522.33	1,946.15	3,760.69	15,356.28

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,619.81; incidental expenses, \$1,292.86; expense of depositing public moneys, \$13.45; total, \$4,926.12.

BOZEMAN, MONT.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Sales of land at public auction	9	53.60 720.74 1,139.55 79.60			\$67.00 1,801.85 3,512.50 1,592.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	24 83 75	206.52 12,033.00 [12,511.50]			512.08 3,008.28 13,151.50
der section 2301, R. S.	47	[6,787.55]			11,461.27
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. State selections under various grants. Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Commissions on commuted homesteads, Crow ceded lands.	406 238	14,233.01 55,184.14 [35,623.35] 3,205.23 118,562.93	\$4,083.87 2,593.38	\$3,580.00 42.00 1,490.00	35,106.48 7,663.87 2,593.38 42.00 1,490.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims. Coal land declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony				90.00 120.00 10.00 186.00 18.00	90.00 120.00 10.00 186.00 18.00
to writing				907.40	907.40
Total	1,749	191,185.31	7,075.32	6,443.40	48,625.20

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,591.62; total, \$8,591.62.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	64 9 1	1,000.00			\$7,107.77 2,500.00 80.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act	86 312 318	56,745.28			511.42 14,186.35 60,710.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	67	[9,634.78]			12,043.35
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries.	395	[57,322.99]	\$4,515.53 2,116.48		97,139.02 12,260.53 2,116.48
Final entries under the timber-culture laws. State selections under various grants. Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads.	1 28 23	4,235.20		56.00	4.00 56.00 46.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands	9	0,000.11		90.00 20.00	90.00
Preemption declaratory statements Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements				45.00 54.00 67.00	45.00 54.00 67.00
to writing				679.71	679.71
Total	2,177	189,908.25	6,632.01	8,812.71	112,583.74

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,060.15; total, \$9,060.15.

HELENA, MONT.

Calca of land at mublic quation	22	1 001 00			22 000 25
Sales of land at public auction	1	1,921.89 160.00			\$3,098.35
Sales of land by preemption entry	11				
		1,190.19		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,975.48
Sales of mineral lands	140	5, 131. 48			19,207.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	23	040 64			410 40
culture, and other entries and locations		249.64			418. 43
Original entries under the desert-land act.	166	32,914.78			8,228.73
Final entries under the desert-land act	107	[18, 158, 81]	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		18, 158. 81
Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	00	fo 000 103			4 505 00
der section 2301, R. S	20	[2,982.12]			4,705.93
Total angle color	490	41 507 00			Em 100 00
Total cash salesOriginal homestead entries	166	41,567.98		\$1,550.00	57, 193. 23
Final homestead entries.		24, 140. 20			3,063.84
State selections under various grants	122	[17,399.88]			1,065.75
	0	400.00		6.00	6.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to	477	75 014 04		054.00	054.00
railroads.	477	75,014.04		954.00	954.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone	- 11			110.00	110.00
	11			110.00	110.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	122			1,220.00	1,220.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	5				50.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1				3.00
Coal land declaratory statements	9				27.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to				010 40	010 40
writing				312.49	312.49
Total.	1 406	141 700 00	9 570 50	4 940 40	64 012 21
10ta1	1,406	141,722.22	2,579.59	4,240.49	64,013.31

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,446.86; total, \$8,446.86.

KALISPELL, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction		91.56	\$114.45
Sales of timber and stone lands	65	8,742.62	 21,856.61
Sales of mineral lands	3		
Excess payments on homestead, timber-			
culture, and other entries and locations.	32	271.91	 390.07
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	39.60	 9.90
Final entries under the desert-land act	5	[519.40]	 519.40
Homestead entries commuted to cash un-			
der section 2301, R. S	63	[8,759.53]	 11,149.45
Total cash sales	170	9,579.39	 35, 124. 88

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.

KALISPELL, MONT.—continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries	252 92	35,288.97 [12,929.59]	\$1,644.05 559.09	\$2,350.00	\$3,994.05 559.09
railroads	219			438.00	438.00
lands	65 2			650.00 20.00	650.00 20.00
tory statements	1			3.00 22.00	3.00 22.00
writing				954.90	954.90
Total	801	79,268.11	2,203.14	4,437.90	41,765.92

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,985.75; incidental expenses, \$1,431.20; total, \$7,416.95.

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

ELWISIOWA, MORI.					
Sales of land at public auction	35	4.593.75			\$5,742.20
Sales of timber and stone lands					8,441.92
Sales of mineral lands		210. 24			1,075.00
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00			400.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations,	-	10.00			100.00
payments thereon					689.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-					000.20
culture, and other entries and locations.	27	152 70			243, 52
Original entries under the desert-land act.					7,418.23
Final entries under the desert-land act	170	[28, 200, 12]			28,309.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	170	[20, 309. 12]			20,009.12
der section 2301, R. S.	63	[0 765 99]			12,406.66
del section 2501, It. 5	03	[9,700.52]			12,400.00
Total cash sales	532	38,047.33		1	64,725.85
Original homestead entries		64;747.30		\$4,165.00	6,648.02
Final homestead entries	112	[16, 419. 14]			640.64
Applications to purchase timber and stone	1	[/]			
lands	29			290.00	290.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	11			110.00	110.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-					220.00
tory statements	1			3,00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements					66,00
Reservoir declaratory statements					3, 00
Amount received for cancellation notices				14,00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony				11.00	11.00
to writing				1,297.47	1,297.47
Total	1,141	102,794.63	3, 123. 66	5,948.47	73,797.98

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,933.37; expense of depositing public moneys, \$20.05; total, \$7,953.42.

MILES CITY, MONT.

Sales of land at public auction	2 8	40.33 978.85			\$72.72 2,447.13
culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act	21 123 15	21,685.08			229.82 5,421.29 2,706.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. Timber-culture entry commuted to cash	12				2,745.85
under act of Mar. 3, 1891	1	[159.83]			399.60
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. State selections under various grants.	182 188 45	27,502.16	\$1,550.08 393.81	\$1,780.00	14,022.95 3,330.08 393.81 6.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Applications to purchase timber and stone	1,264				2,528.00
lands	9			90.00	90.00
tory statements	3 7 2			9.00 21.00 6.00	$9.00 \\ 21.00 \\ 6.00$
Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				8.00 136.86	8.00 136.86
Total	1,703	252, 461. 30	1,943.89	4,584.86	20, 551. 70

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,342.43; total, \$7,342.43.

MISSOULA, MONT.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	16 40 45 14	645.96 4,939.29 5,613.02 726.78			\$1,027.17 6,174.13 14,032.53 2,785.00
culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	15 25 23	5,454.72			222.40 1,363.70 4,178.69
der section 2301, R. S	10	[1,479.77]			3, 299. 43
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. State selections under various grants. Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Preemption declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	11 86	[11,622,95] [39,21] 400.00 95,054.84	\$1,018.99 703.38	4.00 6.00	33,083.05 2,068.99 703.38 4.00 6.00 1,196.00 450.00 110.00 258.00 15.00 683.55
Total	1,126	128,870.23	1,722.37	3,772.55	38,577.97
Receipts from sales of Flathead Indian land (Bitter Root Valley): Full payment. Interest payment.	1				560.00 .82
Total	1	80.00			560.82

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,624.18; expense of depositing public moneys, \$27.40; total, \$8,651.58.

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	34	2,165.82			\$2,985.29 621.02
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	289	1,454.00			1,817.71
under section 2301, R. S	18 9				3,332.26 9.00
Total cash sales	3,116	1,412,824.67		\$30,990.00	8,765.28 43,375.07
Final homestead entries	167 5	[24,940.23] [797.52]	623.53	20.00	623.53 20.00
statements	1			224.00 2.00 159.00	224.00 2.00 159.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				513.87	513.87
Total	3,751	1,416,444.49	13,008.60	31,908.87	53,682.75

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,146.39; expense of depositing public moneys, \$31.53; total, \$9,177.92.

BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

		1	1	
Sales of land at public auction Excess payments on homestead, timber-	6	320.00		 \$558.00
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	175	861.71		 1,077.17
under section 2301, R. S	23	[2,749.51]		 3, 436. 89
Timber-culture entries commuted under act of Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.54]		 200.68
Total cash sales	205	1,181.71		 5,272.74

BROKEN BOW, NEBR .- continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory	1,526 78	793,899.49 [11,296.98]	\$6,099.00 281.40	\$15,250.00	\$21,349.00 281.40
statements. Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices	74 3			148.00 6.00 64.00	148.00 6.00 64.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				316.07	316.07
Total	1,886	795,081.20	6,380.40	15,784.07	27,437.21

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,775.94; total, \$7,775.94.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

12	566.00			\$2,307.05
5	16.20			32.73
11	[636. 19]			938.90
198	55,900.17	\$728.54	\$1,850.00	3,278.68 2,578.54 188.47
1				4.00
1			2.00 9.00	2.00 9.00
			221.49	221.49
280	56,482.37	917.01	2,086.49	6, 282. 18
				1.37
	5 11 28 198 52 1 1	5 16.20 11 [636.19] 28 582.20 198 55,900.17 52 [6,737.42] 1 [160.00] 1	5 16.20 11 [636.19]	5 16.20 11 [636.19]

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,219.07; incidental expenses, \$197.16; total, \$2,416.23.

M'COOK, NEBR.

[Note.—Land office at McCook, Nebr., was permanently closed and discontinued on January 31, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to the land office at Lincoln, Nebr., on February 1, 1905].

Sales of land at public auction	23	1,440.59			\$1,800.74
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations	37	259.96			325.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	4	[560.00]			700.00
Total cash sales	64			#4 per oo	
Original homestead entries	441 30		100.56		6,106.06 100.56
Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory	1				4.00
statements	2			4.00 57.00	4.00 57.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to				292.71	292.71
writing				202.11	202.11
Total	538	174, 212. 96	1,841.62	4,722.71	9,390.07

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,772.78; incidental expenses, \$241; expense of depositing public moneys, \$5.65; total, \$3,019.43.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction Sales of abandoned military reservations (Fort McPherson—installments), interest		2,512.38	\$3,551.65
payments, and commuted homesteads		[854, 87]	2,020.63
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	58	148.33	192.80
under section 2301, R. S.	10	[958.36]	1,397.95
Total cash sales	106	2,669.71	7, 163.03

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.-continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	1	386,144.64 [19,311.53]		\$9,645.00 	\$13,619.65 765.70 184.00 2.00 144.00 930.43
Total	1,302	388,805.35	4,740.35	10,905.43	22,808.81

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,715.34; expense of depositing public moneys, \$17.90; total, \$7,733.24.

O'NEILL NEBR.

Sales of land at private entry	1 28 39	5.00 1,374.62 [5,768.18]			\$50.00 1,842.27 7,660.03
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	51	174.24			217.87
under section 2301, R. S	57	[5, 286. 56]			5, 938. 42
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Original homestead entries, Ponca Indian	163	1,553.86 578,266.55 [23,610.48]	\$5,725.49 586.41	\$14,380.00	15, 708. 59 20, 105. 49 586. 41
Reservation	9	881.08	22.03	65.00	87.03
Final homestead entries, Ponca Indian Reservation	45	[6, 324. 94]	158.15		1 58. 15
Ponca Indian Reservation			57.56		57.56
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices	41			82.00 106.00	82.00 106.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				904.17	904. 17
Total	1,883	580, 701. 49	6, 549. 64	15, 537. 17	37,795.40
Receipts from sales of Indian lands: Ponca-Sioux Indian land, commuted homesteads	21	[2, 147. 70]			2,248.36
Receipts from sales of Omaha Indian land: Payments under act of Aug. 7, 1882, _ section 2 (22 Stat. L., 341)					2,737.91
Interest payments			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1, 176. 62
Total					3,914.53

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,173.70; expense of depositing public moneys, \$24.90; total, \$8,198.60.

SIDNEY, NEBR.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and othe entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	19 9				\$40.95 1,491.80
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory	28 545 71 4	30. 25 209, 968. 62 [11, 167. 86] [640. 00]	\$2,200.10 410.30	\$5, 435.00 16.00	
statements. Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.			•••••	8.00 28.00 413.40	8.00 28.00 413.40
Total	666	209, 998. 87	2,610.40	5, 900. 40	10,043.55

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,106.46; incidental expenses, \$885.88; expense of depositing public moneys, \$9.10; total, \$5,001.44.

VALENTINE, NEBR.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	26	1,845.56			\$2,306.97
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	244	824.56			1,031.36
under section 2301, R. S	29	[4, 347. 67]			5, 434. 60
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	148 1 185	1, 167, 954. 80 [22, 163. 27] [160. 00]	554. 26	\$24,770.00 4.00	8,772.93 34,674.02 554.26 4.00 370.00 302.00 945.61
Total		1, 170, 624. 92	10, 458. 28	26, 391. 61	45, 622. 82

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses. \$2,573.22; expense of depositing public moneys, \$39.99; total, \$8,613.21.

CARSON CITY, NEV.

CARSON (III, NEV.							
Sales of timber and stone lands	1 39				\$100.00 8,250.00		
culture, and other entries and locations	8	53. 10			94.10		
Original entries under the desert-land act	22	4, 155. 11			1,039.28		
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[329.90]			329.90		
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	4	[555.61]			694.51		
Total cash sales	76	6, 331, 53			10, 507. 79		
Original homestead entries			\$619.48	\$870.00	1, 489. 48		
Final homestead entries	6	[920.00]	40.50		40.50		
State selections under various grants	185	27,708.50		370.00	370.00		
Lands listed or selected under grants to	055	40 074 00		#10 00	F10.00		
railroads	255 106	1,065.00			510.00		
Applications to purchase timber and stone	100	1,005.00					
lands	1			10.00	10,00		
Applications to purchase mineral lands	53			530.00	530.00		
Mineral protests, adverse claims	37			370.00	370.00		
Coal-land declaratory statements	25			75.00	75.00		
Amount received for reducing testimony				100.0=	400 0		
to writing				169.97	169.97		
Total	854	88, 563. 48	659.98	2,904.97	14,072.74		

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,905.04; incidental expenses, \$18.44; expense of depositing public moneys, \$37.45; total, \$3,960.93.

CLAYTON, N. MEX.

			1		
Sales of land at public auction Excess payments on homestead, timber-	9	439.80			\$575.75
culture, and other entries and locations	76				260.63
Original entries under the desert-land act	26 7	[1, 246, 46]			966.96 1,246.46
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.	21	(3, 117, 32]			3,896.73
under occurrent 2001, 101 01111111111111111111111111111		[0,111102]			0,000110
Total cash sales	139				6,946.53
Original homestead entries	566	89,311.68	\$3,349.46	\$5,615.00	8,964.46
Final homestead entries	253	[40, 215, 90]	1,508.12		1,508.12
State selections under various grants	3	440.59		6.00	6.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to					
railroads	714	113,997.03		1, 428.00	1,428.00
Lands entered with military bounty land					
warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-					
tory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	9			27.00	27.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	17			• 51.00	51.00
Amount received for reducing testimony					
to writing				553.61	553.61
Total	1,707	208, 425, 44	4,857.58	7,699.61	19,503.72
	,	,			

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,544.71; total, \$7,544.71.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount
Sales of mineral lands.	19	1, 467. 51			\$7,340.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	11 26	44.52 3,956.27			55.70 989.07
under section 2301, R. S.	6	[960.00]			1,200.00
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Small holdings under acts Mar. 3, 1891, and	62 215 73	32, 101. 02 [10, 035. 09]	\$1,203.85	\$2,045.00	9,584.77 3,248.85 376.31
Feb. 21, 1803. State selections under various grants. Applications to parchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims.	28 61 26 2				122.00 260.00 20.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statement. Coal-land declaratory statements	1 22			3.00 66.00	3.00 66.00
to writing				162.58	162.58
Total	490	47,831.68	1, 580. 16	2,678.58	13,843.51

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,405,38; incidental expenses, \$317.92; expense of depositing public moneys, \$3,45; total, \$3,726,75.

ROSWELL, N. MEX

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final homestead entries State selections under various grants. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Mineral protests, adverse claims Soldiers and sall vrs' homestead declaratory statements. Coal-land declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	187 3 4 45 21	121, 633, 69 [4, 757, 92] [18, 448, 48] 121, 708, 09 107, 708, 11 [14, 396, 41] 29, 849, 79	\$4,039.05 539.88	\$6,835.00 374.00 30.00 40.00 135.00	\$93. 01 30, 408. 53 4, 757. 92 23, 060. 60 58, 320. 06 10, 874. 05 539. 88 374. 00 30. 00 40. 00 135. 00 63. 00 121. 00 840. 90
Total	1,866	259, 265. 99	4, 578. 93	8, 438.90	71, 337. 89

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,807.15; expense of depositing public moneys, \$41.07; total, \$7,548.22.

SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Sale of land at public auction	1	40.00			\$50.00
Sales of mineral lands	19	2, 564. 29			7, 275. 00
Sales of coal lands	17	2, 275. 46			28, 754.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-					
culture, and other entries and locations	42	120.68			155. 45
Original entries under the desert-land act	38	6,995.74			1,748.93
Final entries under the desert-land act	11	1, 480. 13			1,480.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash					
under section 2301, R. S	11	[1,636.26]			2, 245. 36
Total cash sales	139	11,996.17	\$2,548.00		41,709.47
Original homestead entries	421	65, 281.93	\$2,548.00	\$4, 125, 00	6,673.00
Final homestead entries	252	[39, 224.51]	1,489,37		1, 489.37
State selections under various grants	33				66.00
Indian allotments	8	1, 159, 86			
Small holdings under acts Mar. 3, 1891, and					
Feb. 21, 1893	99	4, 280, 78			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	13				130.00
Coal-land declaratory statements					342.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				18,00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony				,	
to writing				629.79	629.79
Total	1,079	87,740.96	4,037.37	5,310.79	51,057.63
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2,301.01	-,0.10	

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,361.13; total, \$8,361.13.

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Aeres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at public auction	1	80.00			\$100.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, partial payments thereon					394. 24
Excess payments on homestead, timber-					
eulture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	153	670.94		•••••	1,418.47
under section 2301, R. S	375	[56,313.11]			88, 466. 68
Total cash sales	529	750, 94			90,379.39
Original homestead entries	2,548		\$16,546.82	\$24,385.00	40,931.82
Final homestead entries		[99, 419. 07] 200. 27	4,028.81	4.00	4,028.81
Lands listed or selected under grants to	2	200.21		4.00	4.00
railroads	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-	0			18,00	18.00
tory statements					2.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	29			58.00	58.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				118.00	118.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1, 416. 48	1,416.48
Total		382,661.98	20, 575. 63	26,003.48	136, 958. 50
10 ta1	5,704	302,001.98	20,070.00	20,003.40	100, 900. 00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$5,774.37; total, \$11,774.37.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAR	DEVI	LS I	AKE,	N.	DAK
---------------------	------	------	------	----	-----

Sales of land at public auction	72	3,310.58			\$5,395.96
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	78	402.88			503.58
under section 2301, R.S	902	[121, 807. 13]			152, 259. 57
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries.	1,052 988 1,733	3,713.46 123,955.54 [264,425.18]		\$8, 415.00	158, 159. 11 11, 517. 80 6, 606. 62
Original homestead entries, Devils Lake Indian Reservation Indian allotment.	258 1	37, 539. 04 160. 00			3,370.95
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements. Coal-land declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices.	3			46.00 6.00 187.00	46.00 6.00 187.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				2, 814. 89	2,814.89
Total	4,058	165, 368. 04	10, 645. 37	13,903.89	182, 708. 37
Sales of Sioux Indian lands, Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak., under act of Apr. 27, 1904:					
Payments thereon, sec. 4 of said act	259	[37,539.04]			56,308.47

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$4,963.29; expense of depositing public moneys, \$173.30; total, \$11,136.59.

DICKINSON, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	12	680, 00			\$1,150.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	120.00			300,00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-		120.00			500.00
eulture, and other entries and locations	50	222, 43			376,41
Original entries under the desert-land act.	13	2,660,00			665,00
Homestead entries commuted to cash	10	2,000.00			000.00
under section 2301, R. S.	9	[1 440 00]			9 600 00
under section 2001, 1t. 5	9	[1,440.00]			2,600.00
Total cash sales	85	3,682.43			5,091.41
Original homestead entries.	1,259	197,637.64		\$12,465.00	21,677.12
Final homestead entries.	172	[26,593.86]		012, 100.00	1,312.70
Lands listed or selected under grants to	1.2	[20,000,00]	1,012.70		1,012.70
railroads	258	41 202 52		516.00	516.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone	200	11,202.02		010.00	510.00
lands	1			10,00	10.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory				10.00	10.00
statements	7			14.00	14.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	462				924.00
Amount received for cancellation notices.	402			34.00	34.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to				54.00	34.00
writing				212 05	212 05
wiiding				313.25	313. 25
Total	2,244	242,522.59	10,524.82	14,276.25	29,892.48
	-, -, 1	-12,022.00	20,021.02	11,200,20	20,002110

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,900; incidental expenses, \$4,202.03; expense of depositing public moneys, \$17.30; total, \$10,119.33.

FARGO, N. DAK.

FAROO, A. DAR.							
Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.		
Sales of land at public auction	31 10 57	1,375.03 28.02 [6,997.17]			\$2,269.22 55.52 12,465.04		
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries Final homestead entries Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	101 163 363 2		2,276.87		29. 63 14,819. 41 2,304. 40 2,276. 87 8. 00		
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Final commissions on commuted Indian ceded lands.				4.00	4.00 24.74		
Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				51.00 889.55	51.00 889.55		
Total	631	23, 234. 63	3,171.01	2,387.55	20, 377. 97		

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,394.60; incidental expenses, \$789.51; total, \$6,184.11.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction Excess payments on homestead, timber-	1	27.20			\$34.00
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	8	60.32			75.44
under section 2301, R. S.	81	[10, 148. 31]			12,685.64
Total cash sales	90	87.52			12,795.08
Original homestead entries	42	4,304,16	\$107.81	\$320,00	427, 81
Final homestead entries.	286	[42, 120. 95]			1,053.45
State selections under various grants	12				24,00
Lands listed or selected under grants to		, -			
railroads	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				5.00	5.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to					
writing				457.85	457.85
Total	431	6,306.24	1,161.26	808.85	14,765.19
					· ·

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,906; incidental expenses, \$430.88; total, \$3,336.88.

JINOI, N. DAK.							
Sales of land at public auction	6	240,00			\$316,00		
Sales of timber and stone lands		680.02			1,700.05		
Sales of coal lands.	11	577.88			11, 157. 60		
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	11	011.00			11, 101.00		
culture, and other entries and locations	290	1,010.07			1,262.96		
Original entries under the desert-land act	38	5,522.41			1,380.62		
Final entries under the desert-land act	12	[1,912.69]			1,912.69		
Homestead entries commuted to cash	12	[1,012.00]			1,912.09		
under section 2301, R. S.	1,985	[204 005 003			381,227.65		
Competitive bid.		[504,565.09]			2.00		
Competitive blu					2.00		
Total cash sales	2,350	8,030.38			398,959.57		
Original homestead entries.		851,078.90	\$21,246.04	\$53,920.00	75,166.04		
Final homestead entries.		[108,447,43]			2,709.81		
State selections under various grants	3	400.00	2,100.01	6,00	6,00		
Lands listed or selected under grants to	U	100.00		. 0.00	0.00		
railroads	2	120,00		4.00	4.00		
Applications to purchase timber and stone		120.00		4.00	4.00		
lands	8			80,00	80,00		
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory	0			00.00	80.00		
statements	15			30,00	30,00		
Coal-land declaratory statements.				226.00	226.00		
Reservoir declaratory statements.	2			4.00	4.00		
Amount received for cancellation notices	2			628.00	628, 00		
Amount received for reducing testimony to				020.00	020.00		
writing.				2 620 20	3,620.39		
				3,620.39	0,020.09		
Total	8,770	859,629.28	23,955.85	58,518.39	481,433.81		
# O UWI	0,110	000,020.20	20,000.00	00,010.00	101, 100.01		

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$8,351.26; total, \$14,351.26.

ALVA, OKLA.

	[12,610.70]			\$13,270.70 1,334.83
00				
99 334 626	40, 205. 59 [95, 702. 99]	\$1,004.03 2,411.08	\$2,755.00	14,605.53 3,759.03 2,411.08
2			4.00 90.00	280.81 4.00 90.00
			1,244.89	1,244.89
	334 626	334 40, 205, 50 626 [95, 702, 99]	334 40,205.59 \$1,004.03 626 [95,702.99] 2,411.08 280.81	334 '40,205.59' \$1,004.03 \$2,755.00 626 [95,702.99] 2,411.08

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,978.08; incidental expenses, \$1,104.99; expense of depositing public moneys, \$33.94; total, \$7,117.01.

ELRENO, OKLA.

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	384	[55, 886. 39]			\$69,858.01
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	72	[8, 509. 93]			12,764.90
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries. Original homestead entries, Wichita ceded	456 157 480	[64, 396. 32] 19, 170. 31 [72, 686. 21]	\$479.24	\$1,280.00	82,622.91 1,759.24 1,817.19
lands	131	17,077.38	426.99	1,140.00	1,566.99
Indian lands			'		1,397.47
tory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices	1			2.00 67.00	2.00 67.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,884.84	1,884.84
Total	1,225	36, 247. 69	4, 120. 89	4, 373. 84	91, 117. 64
Sales of Wichita ceded land under act of Mar. 2, 1895: Homestead entries commuted to cash	344	[49, 108. 98]			61, 386. 35

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$4,678.52; expense of depositing public moneys, \$112.95; total, \$10,791.47.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S		[3, 867. 51]			\$7,030.23 441.76
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries Commissions on commuted homesteads,	80 712	6, 647. 93 [94, 999. 12]	\$166.38 2,349.10		7, 471. 99 666. 38 2, 349. 10
Indian lands Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				16.00 2,339.52	185. 58 16. 00 2, 339, 52
Total		6,647.93	2,701.06	2,855.52	13,028.57

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,460.25; expense of depositing public moneys, \$11.40; total, \$8,471.65.

KINGFISHER, OKLA.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Homestead entries commuted to cash Interest payments					\$24,072.01 130.87
Total cash salesOriginal homestead entriesFinal homestead entries.Commissions on commuted homestead entries, Indian ceded lands.		87, 479. 93 [207, 388. 05]	\$2, 185. 49 5, 185. 43	\$5,745.00	24, 202. 88 7, 930. 49 5, 185. 43 480. 16
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements	5			10.00	10.00 173.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,866.69	1,866.69
Total	2, 139	87, 479.93	7,851.08	7,794.69	39, 848.65

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,961.72; expense of depositing public moneys, \$35.40; total, \$8,997.12.

LAWTON, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R.S.	1 889				
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Amount received for cancellation notices	890 211	. 97 26, 637. 43	\$685.42		165, 429, 83 2, 505, 42 27, 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1, 216. 46	1, 216. 46
Total	1, 101	26, 638. 40	685. 42	3,063.46	169, 178. 71

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$4,250.85; expense of depositing public moneys, \$122.40; total, \$10,373.25.

MANGUM, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Sale under act Jan. 18, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 490). Partial payments on sales under act of Jan. 18, 1897.	9	17.31 2.00			\$21.64 2.50 3,593.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R.S.	263				,
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries Commissions on commuted homestead entries, Indian ceded lands	705 1,147	19.31 95, 206.48 [180, 816.74]	\$2,382.00 4,520.41	\$6,260.00	50, 617. 15 8, 642. 00 4, 520. 41 293. 86
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	3				6.00 168.00
Total	2,128	95, 225. 79	7, 196, 27	8,255.73	1,821.73
1 0001	2,120	30, 220. 19	1,190.21	0, 400, 13	00,009.13

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,675.48; expense of depositing public moneys, \$54.70; total, \$8,730.18.

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sales of land at public auction Excess payments on homestead, timber-	2	119.16		\$148.95
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	118	169.66		201.48
under section 2301, R. S. Interest payments.		[66, 220. 57]		72, 494.02 3, 953.31
Total cash sales	567	288.82	1	76, 797, 76

WOODWARD, OKLA .- continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Commissions on communed homestead	471	477, 491. 20 [73, 815. 41]	, i	\$30,360.00	\$42,298.92 1,845.60 857.35
entries, Indian ceded lands. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony	140			280,00	280.00 208.00
to writing				1,286.34	1,286.34
Total	4,350	477,780.02	14,641.87	32,134.34	123,573.97

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,525; incidental expenses, \$7,544.40; expense of depositing public moneys, \$13.05; total, \$13,202.45.

BURNS, OREG.

Sales of timber and stone lands	21 1	2,992.53 30.00			\$7,481.33 75.00
culture, and other entries and locations	31	167.61			205.79
Original entries under the desert-land act	53	7,562.22			1,890.56
Final entries under the desert-land act	49	[8,854.31]			8,854.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash					
under section 2301, R. S	17	[2,417.86]			3,022.33
Total cash sales	172				21,529.32
Original homestead entries	318	43,236.65	\$1,621.36	\$2,785.00	4,406.36
Final homestead entries	76	[11, 142. 98]	417.88		417.88
Lands listed or selected under grants to					
railroads	1	40.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone					
lands	21			210.00	210.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony					
to writing				251.50	251.50
Total	591	54,029.01	2,039.24	3,264.50	26,833.06

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,949.26; incidental expenses, \$634.04; total, \$4,583.30.

LAGRANDE, OREG.

Sales of land at public auction	84	7,000,04			\$9,490.07
Sales of land by preemption entry	î				200 00
Sales of timber and stone lands	279				96,990.00
Sales of mineral lands.	25	2,661.04			9,780.00
	20	2,001.04			0,100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	72	304.77			400.07
culture, and other entries and locations					422.07
Original entries under the desert-land act	77				3,918.03
Final entries under the desert-land act	7	[1,131.00]			1,131.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash		_			
under section 2301, R. S	57	[8, 194.88]			10,243.60
Total cash sales	602	64,433.92			132, 174. 77
Original homestead entries	820	123,171.56	\$5,427.84	\$7,860.00	13,287.84
Final homestead entries.	232	[34,832.94]			1,336.27
State selections under various grants	4	369.66	-,	8,00	8,00
Lands listed or selected under grants to	1	000100		0.00	0.00
railroads	3	479 76		6.00	6.00
A - liesting to - make a timber and atoms	0	410.10		0.00	0.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone	070			2,790.00	2,790.00
lands	279				
Applications to purchase mineral lands				170.00	170.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	10			30.00	30.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				93.00	93.00
Amount received for reducing testimony					
to writing				844.60	844.60
Total	1,970	188, 453. 90	6,764.11	11,817.60	150,756.48
* V VW	2,010	200, 1001 00	-,		

LAGRANDE, OREG.—continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Cash receipts from sales of Umatilla Indian Reservation land: Full payments. First payments. Payments made subsequent to first payment	8	724.14			\$1,914.70 301.74 22,953.89
Total	38	2,255.90			25, 170. 33

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$4,159.85; expense of depositing public moneys, \$271.05; total, \$10,430.90.

LAKEVIEW, OREG.

Sales of timber and stone lands Excess payments on homestead, timber-	233	36,018.82			\$90,047.12
culture, and other entries and locations	21	146.20			182.81
Original entries under the desert-land act Final entries under the desert-land act	29 11	6,360.06 [2,125,83]			1,590.02 2,125.83
Homestead entries commuted to cash	00				
under section 2301, R. S	60	[9,336.58]			11,670.73
Total cash sales	354 213	42,525.08	01 001 07	20 070 00	105,616.51
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries.	59	[8,148.09]	\$1,201.97 305.58		3,271.97 305.58
State selections under various grants Lands listed or selected under grants to	1	35. 35		2.00	2.00
railroads	5	645.32		10.00	10.00
Lands listed or selected under wagon-road grants.	1	160.00		2,00	2,00
Applications to purchase timber and stone					
landsReservoir declaratory statements	233			2,330.00 6.00	2,330.00
Amount received for cancellation notices					6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				854.69	854.69
Total	868	75,431.36	1,507.55	5,280.69	112,404.75
	-	,,		,	,

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,204; total \$8,204.

OREGON CITY, OREG.

[Note.—In pursuance of Executive order dated March 21, 1905, the United States land office at Oregon City, Oreg., was permanently closed and discontinued on June 30, 1905, and its business, records, and archives removed to Portland, Oreg., on July 1, 1905.]

Sales of land at public auction	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 214 \end{array}$	64.63 29,861.74			\$164.15 74,654.26
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	45	223.34			317.68
under section 2301, R. S	13	[1,699.49]			2,364.40
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. State selections under various grants. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Coal-land declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	2 2	34, 459. 65 [7, 499. 87] 160. 00		\$2,320.00 2.00 2,130.00 6.00	77,500.49 3,777.92 317.88 2.00 2,130.00 6.00 6.00 61.00
Total	809	64,769.36	1,775.80	5, 143. 50	84, 419. 79
Sales of Indian land, Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg., under act of Apr. 28, 1904	110	16,318.48			52,956.46

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,558.57; expense of depositing public moneys, \$26.50; total, \$8,585.07.

ROSEBURG, OREG.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands.	318 8	295. 24 46,730. 06 297. 41			\$556.07 116,825.27 1,192.50
Sales of coal lands. Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Homestead entries commuted to cash	38	160.00 183.75			1,600.00 272.50
under section 2301, R. S	14	[2,080.00]			3,100.00
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries Lands listed or selected under grants to	387 239 69	47,666.46 32,556.27 [9,088.91]	\$1,766.41	\$2,145.00	123,546.34 3,911.41 517.10
railroads. Lands listed or selected under wagon-road	24	·			48.00
grants. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	307	80.00		2.00 3,070.00	3,070.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims Coal land declaratory statements	12 1 1			120.00 10.00 3.00	120.00 10.00 3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				32.00 394.04	32.00 394.04
Total	1,041	84,013.68	2,283.51	5,824.04	131,653.89

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,500; incidental expenses, \$3,936.03; expense of depositing public moneys, \$26.85; total, \$8,462.88.

THE DALLES, OREG.

Calca of land at public quotion	173	14 410 27			010 640 00
Sales of land at public auction	242	14,410.37 36,884.73			\$19,648.88
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	242	00,004.10			92,211.98
culture, and other entries and locations	164	1,215.48			1,602.40
Original entries under the desert-land act.	99	13,860.57			3,465.14
Final entries under the desert-land act	9	[1,441.30]			1,441.30
Homestead entries commuted to cash	0	[1,441.00]			1,441.00
under section 2301, R. S.	99	[15, 202.54]			19,253.21
Timber-culture entry commuted to cash	00	[10,202.04]			10,200.21
under act of Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160,001			200.00
under act of mar. o, 1031	1	[100.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	787	66,371.15			137,822.91
Original homestead entries.		140,116.40	\$5,488.49	\$8,965.00	14,453.49
Final homestead entries	247	[37,859.92]			1,431.74
Final entries under the timber-culture		[/]			-,
laws	1	[34.83]		4.00	4.00
State selections under various grants	472	74,518.02		944.00	944.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to		'			
railroads	7	600.00		14.00	14.00
Lands listed or selected under wagon-road					
grants	5	483.40		10.00	10.00
Indian allotments	1	41.75			
Applications to purchase timber and stone					
lands	240			2,400.00	2,400.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory					
statements	1			3.00	3.00
Coal land declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				108.00	108.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to				1 100 01	1 100 01
writing				1, 193. 91	1,193.91
(Martin)	0.715	000 100 70	c 000 02	19 047 01	150 201 05
Total	2,715	282, 130. 72	6,920.23	13,647.91	158,391.05

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$4,682.47; expense of depositing public moneys, \$206.80; total, \$10,889.27.

ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	89 19 98				\$7,662.32 135.53 17,529.76
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. State selections under various grants Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-	206 264 261 2	38,946.20 [40,861.62] 320.00		\$2,515.00	25,327.61 3,488.67 1,021.56 4.00
tory statements. Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				2.00 20.00 8.00 1,353.74	2.00 20.00 8.00 1,353.74
Total	744	44,093.00	1,995.23	3,902.74	31,225.58

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,656.59; incidental expenses, \$1,379.24; total, \$6,035.83.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	19	1,287.62			\$1,749.54
Fort Randall. Excess payments on homestead, timber-	23	[3,016.49]			3,900.60
culture, and other entries and locations	4	32.43			40.54
Original entries under the desert-land act, additional payment		[40.00]			10.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S		[49,999.07]			26,713.50 3.00
Total cash sales Original homestead entries	1,836	1,320.05 282,780.60	\$7,069.53 109.84	\$17,850.00	32,417.18 24,919.53
Final homestead entries. Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation. Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian	29 284	[4,393.07] 39,757.98	995.28	2,500.00	109. 84 3, 495. 28
Reservation	65	[10, 102. 86]	252.83		252.83
Original homestead entries, Rosebud Reservation.	1,890	291, 225. 46	7,280.65	18,365.00	25,645.65
Final commissions on commuted home- steads, Sioux lands.			658. 24		658, 24
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements Reservoir declaratory statements Town-site declaratory statements Amount received for cancellation notices.	126 4			892.00 252.00 8.00 296.00	892.00 252.00 8.00 296.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				1,802.75	1,802.75
Total	5,062	615,084.09	16,366.37	41,965.75	90,749.30
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands: Homestead entries commuted to eash	185	[26, 329. 14]			21,812.03
Sales of Sioux Indian land of Rosebud Reservation:					
Payments thereon under act of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254)	1,891	[291,225.46]			288,059.61

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$4,298.45; experse of depositing public moneys, \$182.15; total, \$10,480.60.

HURON, S. DAK.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount
Sales of land at public auction	22	1,510.67			\$2,967.17
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations.	12	52.68 °			65.88
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	158	[23,768.52]			22,058.73
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries	192 197 152	1,563.35 27,977.28 [23,326.90]	\$699.41	\$1,805.00	25,091.78 2,504.41 583.26
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[469.72]		12.00	12.00
Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation	7	[1,066.05]	26.65		26.65
Commissions on commuted homesteads, Sioux lands			3.84		3.84
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices	1			2.00 66.00	2.00 66.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				994. 20	994.20
Total	554	29,860.63	1,321.16	2,899.20	29,312.14
Cash sales, Sioux Indian land: Homestead entries commuted to cash.	1	[153.69]			76.85

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,897.16; incidental expenses, \$1,237.36; total, \$5,134.52.

MITCHELL, S. DAK.

		,			
Sales of land at public auction	1	80.00			\$100.00
Fort Randall, final payments Excess payments on homestead, timber-					408.74
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	2	9.41			11.77
under section 2301, R. S.	51	[5, 700.87]			9,008.10
Total cash sales	54	89, 41			9,528.61
Original homestead entries	40 80	3,442.97 [10,648.12]		\$280.00	366.12 266.27
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	1	[154.44]		4.00	4.00
Original homestead entries, Rosebud Reser-	100	0, 100 0,	207 20	# 00m 00	0.050.00
vation	180	25, 103. 25	627.60	1,625.00	2, 252. 60
statements	82			164.00	164.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				519. 17	519.17
Total	437	28,635.63	979.99	2,602.17	13, 110. 77
Cash sales, Indian lands, Rosebud Reserva-					
tion:					
Payments thereon under act Apr. 23, 1904, sec. 2 (33 Stat. L., 254)	180	[25, 103. 25]			25,003.83

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$2,859.46; incidental expenses, \$576.52; expense of depositing public moneys, \$8.80; total, \$3,444.78.

PIERRE, S. DAK.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	4	394.12			\$492.65
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	40	130.80			89.39
under section 2301, R. S.	136	[21, 352.37]			12,700.21
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws,	180 855 36 1	524. 92 135, 399. 88 [5, 574. 96] [160. 00]	\$3,386.26 140.10	\$8,520.00	13, 282. 25 11, 906. 26 140. 10 4. 00
Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation. Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Res- ervation.	18	2,759.32	67.98		237.98
Commissions on commuted Sioux Indian land	20	[4,043.03]	10.00		10.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to	39 139			78.00 278.00 79.00	78.00 278.00 79.00
writing				808.05	808.05
Total	1,294	138, 684. 12	3,706.84	9,937.05	26, 926. 14
Cash sales, Sioux Indian land: Homesteads commuted to cash	3	[400.00]			240.00

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,764.04; incidental expenses, \$3,109.73; expense of depositing public moneys, \$35.46; total, \$8,909.23.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	21 2 10	1,016.19 320.21 925.87			\$1,340.25 400.26 2,314.68
Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands. Sales of coal lands. Excess payments on homestead, timber-	69	3,985.39 160.00			18, 824. 00 1, 600. 00
culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert-land act Final entries under the desert-land act	71 124 2	22,829.66			251. 21 5, 707. 47 320. 00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	30	[4,761.93]			3,914.82 1.50
Total cash sales Original homestead entries Final homestead entries	330 849 116	29, 437. 99 131, 220. 45 [17, 298. 25]	\$3,281.60 432,49	\$8,295.00	34, 674. 19 11, 576. 60 432. 49
Final entries under the timber-culture laws. Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Reservation Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Res-	9	1,215.60	30.39	80.00	110.39
ervation	22	[3.516.39]			87.93
steads, Sioux Indian Reservation			11.82		11.82
lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims. Preemption declaratory statements	10 53 16 2			100.00 530.00 160.00 4.00	100.00 530.00 160.00 4.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements. Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices.	5 5			10.00 10.00 66.00	10.00 10.00 66.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				782.85	782.85
Total	1,418	161,874.04	3, 844. 23	10,041.85	48, 560. 27
Cash sales, Sioux Indian land: Homestead entries commuted to cash	3	[472.70]			274.53

Salaries fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,275.98; total, \$9,275.98.

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-enlture, and other entries and locations. Homestead entries commuted to eash under section 2301, R. S.	1 49				\$18.05 7,488.05
Total eash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Commissions on commuted homesteads, eeded Indian lands. Preemption declaratory statements	2		1,955.92 92.10	\$800.00	7,506.10 1,184.00 1,955.92 92.10 4.00
Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				31.00 912.95	31.00 912.95
Total	479	9,837.61	2,432.02	1,747.95	11,686.07
Cash sales, Sioux Indian land: Preemption Supplemental payments	1 2	80.00			100.00 103.49
Total	3	80.00			203. 49

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,437.94; incidental expenses, \$1,099.48; expense of depositing public moneys, \$2.60; total, \$5,540.02.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAIL.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
Sales of mineral lands	171 19	2,685.04	\		\$40, 140.00 36, 862.40 213.20			
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act.	4 27 7	10.83 3,397.50			13. 54 849. 38 639. 95			
Total eash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. State selections under various grants. Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads.	118 109	18, 014. 67 [16, 020. 91] 140, 245. 78	\$711.63 671.23	\$1, 155.00 1,658.00 160.00	78, 718. 47 1, 866. 63 671. 23 1, 658. 00			
Lands entered with Valentine serip	173 46			2.00 1,730.00 460.00	2.00 1,730.00 460.00 228.00 10.00			
writing	1,661	185, 396. 55	1,382.86	552.25	552. 25 86, 056. 58			
Sales of Uintah and White River, Ute land.	3	120.58			150.72			

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$4,624.24; total, \$10,624.24.

[Note.—Uintah land district in State of Utah, established by act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, and land office located at Vernal by Executive order dated May 1, 1905.]

Incidental expenses, \$186.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

1	9.75			\$24.40
21				
	76.81			192.20
1	[146, 75]			146.75
. 27	[3,999.08]			9, 197. 70
150	12,864.14			18,566.30
	28 72 1 27	21 2,582.51 28 76.81 72 10,195.07 1 [146.75] 27 [3,999.08]	21 2,582.51	21 2,582.51

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH .- continued.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries State selections under various grants	356 63 24	52,029.29 [9,689.76] 3,752.02	727.95	\$3,365.00	\$7,272.55 727.95 48.00
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Amount received for cancellation notices	18 21 3			36.00 210.00 30.00	36.00 210.00 30.00
Amount received for cancenation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				58.00 508.98	58.00 508.98
Total	635	71,417.06	4,635.50	4,255.98	27,457.78

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,452.19; expense of depositing public moneys, \$3.10; total, \$7,455.29.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

		,			
Sales of land at public auction	1	7.35			\$9, 19
Sales of timber and stone lands	76				24,517.22
Sales of mineral lands		19.51 280.00			
Sales of coal lands Sales under act of Mar. 3, 1887		33.00			5,600.00 41.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-	•	00.00			41.20
culture, and other entries and locations	8	97.97			239.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash	_	[404 mm]			
under section 2301, R. S	7	[484.75]			711.88
Total cash sales	96	10,244.70			31,219.04
Original homestead entries	70	9,430.20	\$573.51	\$590.00	1,163.51
Final homestead entries	38	[4,878.44]	310.72		310.72
Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads	15	9 950 76		30,00	20.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone	10	2,200-10		50.00	30.00
lands	76			760.00	760.00
Coal land declaratory statements					30.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.				817.05	817.05
					317.00
Total	305	21,925.66	884.23	2,241.05	34, 344. 32

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,159.65; incidental expenses, \$1,526.64; expense of depositing public moneys, \$14.70; total, \$5,700.99.

SEATTLE, WASH.

	,				
Sales of timber and stone lands	179	23,522.13			\$58,804.71
Sales of mineral lands	5	860.11			3,960.00
Sales of coal lands	2	320.00			6,400.00
Sales of town lots	11	7.65			1,220.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-					
culture, and other entries and locations	28	182.62			254.52
Homestead entries commuted to cash		FO. 070. 40T			
under section 2301, R. S.	57	[8,058.46]			12,061.94
Supplemental payment on commuted homestead					F 00
nomestead					5.00
Total cash sales	282	24, 892, 51			82,706.17
Original homestead entries	214	29,034.02	\$1,226,42	\$1,935.00	3,161.42
Final homestead entries.	60	[8, 329. 45]	320. 78	01,000.00	320. 78
Lands listed or selected under grants to		[0,020.20]			020.10
railroads	33	5,158.66		66.00	66.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone		, -			
lands	178			1,780.00	1,780.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7				70.00
Coal land declaratory statements					21.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to				000 45	
writing				833.67	833.67
Total	781	59,085.19	1,547.20	4 795 67	99 070 04
10001	101	90,000.19	1,041.20	4,725.67	88,979.04

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,275.73; total, \$9,275.73.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	22 44 5	1,355.25 5,113.46 359.66			\$1,694.07 12,783.66 1,362.50
culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash	52 1	196.41 120.00			371.41 30.00
under section 2301, R. S.	126	[16,736.88]			34,629.05
Total cash sales	250 625 325	7,144.78 85,946.21 [47,743.80]	\$5,032.17		50,870.69 10,672.17 3,153.98
Reservation. Final homestead entries, Colville Indian	125	17,146.18	643.31	1,150.00	1,793.31
Reservation	4	[316.65]	12.24		12.24
lands Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims	66 30 3			660.00 300.00 30.00	660.00 300.00 30.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony to	1			3.00 80.00	3. 00 80. 00
writing				1,272.19	1,272.19
Total	1,429	110,237.17	8,841.70	9,135.19	68,847.58
Sales of Colville Indian Reservation land: Public auction. Timber and stone. Mineral. Homestead entries commuted to cash. Payments on Colville Indian Reservation land under act of July 1, 1892, sec. 3.	3 22 13 12	3,139.25 849.33			75. 44 7,848. 13 3,475. 00 2,789. 16
Total	50	{ [1,859.43] 4,048.93			14,309.38

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$3,634.80; total \$9,634.80.

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction. Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands.	5 265 1	200. 52 35,476. 20 266. 14			\$250.65 88,690.64 1,335.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	31	107.59			180.53
under section 2301, R. S.	48	[7,122.43]			9,605.66
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads. Lands entered under the donation act. Indian allotments. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Coal-land declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices.	350 281 149 335 1 5 265	224.43	\$1,929.48 1,025.83	670.00 10.00	100,062.48 4,434.48 1,025.83 670.00 10.00 2,650.00 51.00 9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,063.95	1,063.95
Total	1,403	127,816.08	2,955.31	6,958.95	109,976.74

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,999; expense of depositing public moneys, \$27.90; total, \$9,026.90.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	38 7 7	2,837.96 840.00 407.16			\$3,695.60 2,100.00 10,206.68
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act	85 91 3				1,118.82 4,715.04 373.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	136	[19,596.50]			40,186.32
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	367 936 315 3	137, 293. 89 [47, 335. 64]	\$9,028.17 2,839.90	\$8,835.00	62,395.88 17,863.17 2,839.90 12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	7			70.00	70.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony				12.00 101.00	12.00 101.00
to writing				1,382.66	1,382.66
Total	1,632	160,758.95	11,868.07	10,412.66	84,676.61

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,845.71; expense of depositing public moneys, \$64.98; total, \$7,910.69.

WATERVILLE, WASH.

Sales of land at public auction	20 70 7	9,576.59			\$1,440.65 23,946.51 1,600.00
culture, and other entries and locations. Original entries under the desert-land act. Final entries under the desert-land act. Homestead entries commuted to cash	89 16 4	1,408.87			545.76 352.22 521.11
under section 2301, R. S	179	[27,042.57]			37,647.17
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. Original homestead entries, Colville Indian	385 1,122 216	12,584.69 165,226.50 [32,404.93]	\$7,648.85	\$10,610.00	66,053.42 18,258.85 1,344.08
Reservation. Final homestead entries, Colville Indian	126	18,259.07	684.78	1,185.00	1,869.78
Reservation. State selections under various grants Lands listed or selected under grants to	4 126	[612.60] 20,067.31		252.00	22. 97 252. 00
railroads. Applications to purchase timber and stone	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands Mineral protests, adverse claims	78 6 1			780.00 60.00 10.00	780.00 60.00 10.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony	4			12.00 123.00	12.00 123.00
to writing				973.77	973.77
Total	2,069	216,217.57	9,700.68	14,007.77	89,761.87
Sales of Colville Indian Reservation land: Public auction. Timber and stone. Mineral Original desert. Homestead entries commuted to cash. Excesses on homestead and other entries	2 9 4 5 4 11	120.00 1,320.00 102.29 432.30 [602.18] 60.03			200.00 3,300.00 525.00 108.08 903.27 90.07
Total	35	{ [602.18] 2,034.62			5,126.42

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,783.88; expense of depositing public moneys, \$43.12; total, \$8,827.

ASHLAND, WIS.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount,
Sales of land at public auction Sales of timber and stone lands Excess payments on homestead timber-	2 26	80.00 1,857.72			\$200.00 4,644.32
culture, and other entries and locations Homestead entries commuted to cash	19	162.31			357.69
under section 2301, R. S	13	[1,828.86]			4,422.15
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries	60 279 77	2,100.03 31,306.22 [8,956.80]		\$2,230.00	9,624.16 3,748.89 381.24
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.	26	•		260.00	260.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara- tory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices Amount received for reducing testimony				4.00 5.00	4.00 5.00
to writing				511.60	511.60
Total	444	33,406.25	1,900.13	3,010.60	14,534.89

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,873.20; incidental expenses, \$320.86; total, \$4,194.06.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Sales of land at public auction	2 4	52. 21 257. 40			\$130.53 643.50
(Fort Crawford lots)	28				779.66
Excess payments on homestead, timber- culture, and other entries and locations. Homestead entries commuted to cash	10	44.11			80.22
under section 2301, R. S.	28	[2, 165. 12]			2,956.40
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries.	72 263 219	22,413.98 [21,301.85]	792.61	\$1,770.00	4,590.31 2,520.52 792.61
Lands entered with Valentine scrip Applications to purchase timber and stone	1	.97		1.00	1.00
lands	4			40.00	40.00
tory statements	1			2.00 24.00	2.00 24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				473.74	473.74
Total	560	22,768.67	1,543.13	2,310.74	8,444.18

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,172.70; incidental expenses, \$1,121.39; expense of depositing public moneys, \$2.50; total, \$4,296.59.

WAUSAU, WIS.

Sales of land at public auction. 2 81.62 Sales of timber and stone lands. 9 640.77 Sales payments on homestead, timber-	\$102.03 1,601.92
culture, and other entries and locations. 12 86.93	108.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	5, 229. 66
Total cash sales 89 809.32 Original homestead entries 236 14,668.47 8394.36 \$1,390.00 Final homestead entries 201 [19,092.98] 505.14	7,042.16 1,784.36 505.14
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands 9 90.00 Amount received for cancellation notices 18.00	90.00 18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	866.50
Total	10, 306. 16

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,014.74; incidental expenses, \$573.06; expense of depositing public moneys, \$2.60; total, \$3,590.40.

BUFFALO, WYO

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	5 64	6,560.77			\$440.69 16,401.95
Sales of coal lands	8	, i			20, 796. 20
culture, and other entries and locations Original entries under the desert-land act	25 129	39.95 18.650.83			49.96 4,662.75
Final entries under the desert-land act Homestead entries commuted to cash un-	25				4, 188.00
der section 2301, R. S	25	[3, 734. 81]			4,668.51 345.00
Total cash sales	281	26,643.91		20 740 00	51,553.06
Original homestead entries	292 94	43,008.24 [13,514.75]	506.80		4, 352. 81 506. 80
State selections under various grants Applications to purchase timber and stone	37	5, 864. 42		74.00	74.00
landsCoal-land declaratory statements	61 158			610.00 474.00	610.00 474.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	9			27.00 46.00	27.00 46.00
Amount received for reducing testimony					
to writing				717.30	717.30
Total	932	75,516.57	2,119.61	4,688.30	58, 360. 97

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$1,687.68; expense of depositing public moneys, \$150.35; total, \$7,838.03.

CHEYENNE, WYO.

Sales of timber and stone lands	33	3,495.68			\$8,739.20
Sales of mineral lands	24				6,545.00
Sales of coal lands	6	1,302.71 800.00			
	0				16,000.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations	1	80.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-		0- 10			
culture, and other entries and locations	13				96.57
Original entries under the desert-land act	51	8, 296. 14			2,074.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	3	[319.78]			319.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash un-					
der section 2301, R. S	15	[2, 220. 13]			3,149.34
Total cash sales	146	14,034.93			37,023.89
Original homestead entries	214	31,664.21		\$2,025.00	3,564.48
Final homestead entries	103	[14, 596, 59]			703-17
State selections under various grants	59	9,367.02		118.00	118-00
Lands listed or selected under grants to	00	0,001102		110.00	110-00
railroads	11	1 400 56		22.00	22.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone		1, 100.00		22.00	22:00
lands	33			330.00	330,00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	28			280.00	280.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims.	3			30.00	30.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declara-	9			30.00	30-00
				2.00	2.00
tory statements.	1			3.00	3.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	334			1,002.00	1,002.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony					
to writing				509.84	509.84
Total	933	56, 466. 72	2,242.65	4,334.84	43,601.38

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$6,000; incidental expenses, \$2,654.97; total, \$8,654.97.

INT 1905—VOL 1——31

DOUGLAS, WYO.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	46 4 19 65 4 31	70.39 9,408.83 [680.00]			\$11,801.70 733.03 88.89 2,352.31 680.00 6,085.29
Total cash sales. Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries State selections under various grants. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Coal-land declaratory statements Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	234 63 2 46 19 5	36, 621. 75 [9, 314. 41] 302. 10	350.10	\$2,310.00	21, 741. 22 3, 683. 73 350. 10 4. 00 460. 00 57. 00 15. 00
Total	538	51,710.17	1,723.83	3, 295. 10	26, 760. 15

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,143.68; incidental expenses, \$1,536.72; total, \$5,680.40.

EVANSTON, WYO.

Sales of land at public auction		100. 22			\$125.28
Sales of abandoned military reservations, act of Aug. 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491)		82.34			205, 85
Sales of abandoned military reservations, deferred payments, and interest thereon,		02.04			
act of Aug. 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491)					392.49
Sales of mineral lands	. 1				617.98
Sales of coal lands		1,305.71			26, 114. 20
Sales of abandoned military reservations	. 9	1,271.49			1,589.37
Excess payments on homestead, timber-		4E 00			00 50
culture, and other entries and locations.		17.89			33.79
Original entries under the desert-land act.					2,837.92
Final entries under the desert-land act	44	[9,749.28]			9,749.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S	. 5	[789.38]			986.73
Total cash sales	157	14 252 00			42,652.89
Original homestead entries		22, 552. 79	\$1,043.69	\$1,455.00	2, 498. 69
Final homestead entries.		[17, 755. 92]		\$1, 100.00	984.98
State selections under varions grants			304.30	38.00	38.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1	0,210+12		10.00	10.00
Coal-land declaratory statements				165, 00	165.00
Amount received for reducing testimony				200.00	100.00
to writing		,		511,55	511.55
g					
Total	. 508	40,082.11	2,028.67	2,179.55	46,861.11

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$4,606.27; incidental expenses, \$1,264.80; total, \$5,871.07.

LANDER, WYO.

Class of entry.	Num- ber.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction Sales of timber and stone lands. Sales of mineral lands. Sales of coal lands. Sale of land under act of Sept. 30, 1890—26	1 23 14 3	40.00 2,433.02 1,604.55 200.00			\$50.00 6,082.55 7,277.50 2,000.00
Stats. L., 502 (cemetery and park purposes)	1 18 96 2 11	[200.00]			100.00 109.58 3,405.20 200.00 2,047.38
Total cash sales Original homestead entries. Final homestead entries. State selections under various grants. Applications to purchase timber and stone lands. Applications to purchase mineral lands. Coal-land declaratory statements. Reservoir declaratory statements. Amount received for cancellation notices. Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.	39	27,756.60 [9,309.07]		\$1,770.00 24.00 230.00 160.00 117.00 9.00 22.00 276.49	21, 272, 21 2, 810, 60 349, 11 24, 00 230, 00 160, 00 117, 00 9, 00 22, 00 276, 49
Total	543	47,579.40	1,389.71	2,608.49	25, 270. 41

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$3,653.52; incidental expenses, \$306.48; total, \$3,960.

Sales of land at public auction	5	274, 44			\$343.05
Sales of timber and stone lands	27				8,204.08
Sales of mineral lands	- i	132.38			663,50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-		102.00			000,00
culture, and other entries and locations	25	19.09			23.90
Original entries under the desert-land act.	84				4,292.41
Final entries under the desert-land act	7	[1 271 10]			1,271.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash		[1,2,1,10]			1,2:1:10
under section 2301, R. S.	23	f3 471 631			4,339.54
Sale under act of Sept. 30, 1890.	1	80.00			100.00
baic ander act of copts oo, forestimmen					100:00
Total cash sales	173	20,957.71			19,237.58
Original homestead entries.	331		\$1,915.74	\$3,230.00	5,145.74
Final homestead entries.	131		745.79		745.79
State selections under various grants	24			48,00	48.00
Lands entered with military bounty land		-,			
warrants	4	639.11		16.00	16,00
Applications to purchase timber and stone					
lands	27			270.00	270.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands				10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declara-					
tory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Coal-land declaratory statements	313			939.00	939.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	11			33.00	33.00
Amount received for cancellation notices				29.00	29.00
Amount received for reducing testimony					
to writing				405.92	405.92
Total	1,018	76,359.35	2,661.53	4,989.92	26,889.03

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, \$5,806.18; incidental expenses, \$1,573.18; expense of depositing public moneys, \$8; total, \$7,387.36.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Original homestead entries	1	40.00	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
ST	ATE OF	INDIANA.			

Original homestead entries	1	9.30	\$0.23	\$5.00	\$5.23

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the areas, and the amount received therefrom and the expenses connected therewith.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Terri-	Sale	s of lands s private en		Sal	es of land a auction			of land su eemption e	
tory.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount
Alabama	1	39.93	\$50.00						
Arizona	2	80.00	100.00	1 6	40.00 204.25	\$52.40 255.30			
Arkansas California		80.00	100.00	117	7, 196. 19	9,278.43	1	120.00	\$150.00
Colorado				59	3,491.28	4,714.98		120.00	
Florida	4	275.98	345.50	1	79.54	99.43			
Idaho				84 35	1,376.91	53,417.18 2,373.72			
Kansas Louisiana		977.77	1,521.74	99	1,754.08	2,313.12			
Michigan				15	241.06	355.38			
Minnesota				20	995.32	1,280.53	1	80.00	100.00
Mississippi	979	160.00	200.00						
Missouri Montana	218	20,504.12	25,980.28	142	12,326.10	17,229.66	41	5,099.29	6,574.13
Nebraska		5.00	50.00	161	10, 224. 97	15,351.97			
New Mexico				10	479.80	625.75			
North Dakota Oklahoma		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		123 2	5,712.81 119.16	9,265.18 148.95			
Oregon				269	21,770.28	29,859.17	····i	[160.00]	200.00
South Dakota Washington Wisconsin				156	9,006.98	14,311.93	2	320.21	400.26
Washington				87	5,315.06	7,114.56			
Wisconsin Wyoming				6 14	213.83 767.21	432.56 959.02			
w young				14	707.21	959.02			
Total	310	22,042.80	28,247.52	1,308	81,314.83	167, 126. 10	4 6	{ [160.00] { 5,619.50	7,424.39
State or Territory.	En-	es of timber lands		Tra	ales of mine	L	S En-	ales of coa	<u> </u>
	tries.							Aoroa	
	61165.		Amount.	trie		Amount.	tries	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	5	560.25	\$1,400.63	trie		Amount.	tries		
Alaska	5			3	4 1,900.54	\$9,000.00	tries		
Alaska Arizona	5	560. 25	\$1,400.6	3 2 120	4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53	\$9,000.00 38,585.00	tries		
Alaska	5	560. 25 6,715. 83 145, 396, 48	\$1,400.66 16,789.66 363.493.73	3 2 120 0 6 3 19	4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7 7,313.84	\$9,000.00	tries		
Alaska	73 966 165	560. 25 6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324. 97	\$1,400.66 16,789.66 363,493.76 48,312.56	3 120 0 6 6 3 19:8 48	Acres. 4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00	tries	10,532.85	\$118,525.40
Alaska	73 966 165 66	560. 25 6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324. 97 8,052. 56	\$1,400.63 16,789.66 363,493.77 48,312.55 20,130.44	3 2. 120 0 66 3 193 8 488	4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 10,375.66	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50	tries	10,532.85	\$118,525.40
Alaska	73 966 165 66 552	560. 25 6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324. 97 8,052. 56 76,095. 32	\$1,400.63 16,789.66 363,493.73 48,312.55 20,130.44 190,449.73	3 2 120 6 6 3 199 8 488 8 3 6	4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 10,375.66	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15	tries.	10,532.85	\$118,525.40
Alaska	73 966 165 66 552 99 128	6,715.83 145,396.48 19,324.97 8,052.56 76,095.32 8,974.54 11,210.11	\$1,400.65 16,789.66 363,493.75 48,312.55 20,130.44 190,449.75 22,436.32 28,025.33	trie 3 2 120 0 6 3 48 8 48 8 5	4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 10,375.66	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50	tries	10,532.85	\$118,525.40
Alaska. Arizona Arkansas. California. Colorado. Florida Idaho. Louisiana Michigan. Minnesota.	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736	6,715.83 145,396.48 19,324.97 8,052.56 76,095.32 8,974.54 11,210.11 95,354.61	\$1,400.66 16,789.66 363,493.7: 48,312.55 20,130.44 190,449.7: 22,436.3: 28,025.3: 28,025.3:	trie 3 2 120 0 60 1993 1998 8 488 8 666 5 2	4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 10,375.66	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50	tries	10,532.85	\$118,525.40
Alaska. Arizona Arkansas. California. Colorado. Florida. Idaho. Louisiana. Michigan. Minnesota. Mississippi	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736 1	560.25 6,715.83 145,396.48 19,324.97 8,052.56 76,095.32 8,974.54 11,210.11 95,354.61 155.04	\$1,400.63 16,789.61 363,493.73 48,312.53 20,130.44 190,449.73 22,436.31 28,025.33 28,025.33 28,386.53	trie 3 120 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8. Acres. 4 1,900.54 5 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50	tries.	10,532.85	\$118,525.40
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736	6,715.83 145,396.48 19,324.97 8,052.56 76,095.32 8,974.54 11,210.11 95,354.61 155.04 21,622.18	\$1, 400. 6; 16, 789. 6(363, 493. 7; 48, 312. 5; 20, 130. 44 190, 449. 7; 22, 436. 3; 28, 025. 3; 238, 386. 5; 387. 0(54, 055. 5;	3 122 120	8. Acres. 4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72 2 7,657.17	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50 19,497.26	tries	10,532.85	\$118,525.40
Alaska. Arizona Arkansas. California. Colorado. Florida. Idaho. Louisiana. Michigan. Minnesota. Mississippi Montana. Nevada. New Mexico.	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736 1 176	6,715.83 145,396.48 19,324.87 8,052.56 76,095.32 11,210.11 95,334.61 155.04 21,622.18 40.00	\$1, 400. 6; 16, 789. 64 363, 493. 7; 48, 312. 5; 20, 130. 4; 190, 449. 7; 22, 436. 3; 23, 025. 3; 238, 386. 5; 54, 055. 5; 100. 0	trie 3 2 120 0 6633 1998 488 8 666 5 22 22 1830 3 3	8. Acres. 4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72 2 7,657.17 9 2,083.32	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50	77 2 17	10,532.85 119.60 2,275.46	\$118,525.40 1,992.00 28,754.60
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho. Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana Newada New Mexico North Dakota	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736 1 176 1	560. 25 6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324. 97 8,052. 56 76,095. 25 8,974. 54 11,210. 11 95,354. 61 155. 04 21,622. 18 40. 00	\$1, 400.6: 10, 789.6: 363, 493.7: 48, 312.5: 20, 130.4: 190, 449.7: 22, 436.3: 28, 025.3: 387.6: 54, 055.5: 100.0:	trie 3 2 120	4 1,900.54 4 1,900.54 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72 2 7,657.17 9 2,083.32 4,031.80	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50 19,497.26 27,745.00 8,250.00 14,615.00	77 2 2 17 11	10,532.85 119.60 2,275.46 577.88	1,992.00 28,754.60 11,157.60
Alaska. Arizona Arkansas. California. Colorado. Florida. Idaho. Louisiana. Michigan. Minnesota. Mississippi. Montana. Nevada. New Mexico. North Dakota. Oregon.	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736 1 176 1	6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324. 97 8,052. 56 76,095. 32 8,974. 54 11,210. 11 95,354. 61 155. 04 21,622. 18 40.00	\$1, 400. 6: 16, 789. 6! 363, 493. 7: 48, 312. 5: 20, 130. 4: 190, 449. 7: 22, 436. 3: 28, 025. 3: 28, 025. 3: 387. 6! 54, 055. 5: 100. 0!	trie 3 120 00 66 00 66 03 199 488 488 66 55 20 21 188 00 33 66 36 66 37	8. Acres. 4 1,900.54 0 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72 2 7,657.17 9 2,083.32 4 4,031.80 4 2,988.45	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50 19,497.26 27,745.00 8,250.00 14,615.00	77 2 17 11 1	10,532.85 119.60 2,275.46 577.88 160.00	\$118,525.40 1,992.00 28,754.60 11,157.60 1,600.00
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho. Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana Newada New Mexico North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Utah	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736 1 176 1	560. 25 6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324. 97 8,052. 56 76,095. 32 8,974. 54 11,210. 11 95,354. 61 155. 04 21,622. 18 40.00 800.02 191,283. 85 925. 87	\$1, 400.6: 16, 789.6(363, 493.7: 48, 312.5; 20, 130.4; 190, 449.7: 22, 436.3; 238, 386.5: 387.0(54, 055.5; 05.00.0(478, 209.9) 2, 314.6;	trie 3 2 124 0 6 3 1998 8 488 8 3 6 6 6 2 180 3 3 3 6 6 6 3 6 6 6 17	8. Acres. 4 1,900.54 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72 2 7,657.17 9 2,083.32 4 2,988.45 3,985.39 1 8,418.17	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50 19,497.26 27,745.00 8,250.00 14,615.00 11,047.50 18,824.00 40,140.00	77 2 2 17 11	10,532.85 119.60 2,275.46 577.88 160.00 160.00 2,685.04	\$118,525.40 1,992.00 28,754.60 1,600.00 1,600.00
Alaska. Arizona Arkansas. California. Colorado. Florida. Idaho. Louisiana. Michigan. Minnesota. Mississippi. Montana. New Mexico. North Dakota. Oregon. South Dakota. Utah Washington.	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736 1 176 1 1,307 10	560. 25 6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324.97 8,052. 56 76,095. 32 8,974. 54 11, 210. 11, 210. 11 95,354. 61 155. 04 21,622. 18 40. 00 800. 02 191, 283. 85 925. 87 86,917. 76	\$1,400.6: 16,789.6 363,493.7: 48,312.5: 20,130.4: 190,449.7: 22,436.3: 28,025.3: 238,386.5: 387.6: 54,055.5: 100.00.0: 478,209.9: 2,314.6: 217,299.0.	trie 3 2 12 0 6 63 193 8 48 8 3 6 6 6 5 22 188 0 3 3 63 6 6 6 3 8 6 7 17 4 17	8. Acres. 4 1,900.54 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72 2 7,657.17 9 2,083.32 8 4,031.80 4 2,988.45 9 1,898.45 9 1,898.45 9 1,898.45 18,418.17	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50 19,497.26 27,745.00 8,250.00 14,615.00 11,047.50 18,824.00	77 2 17 11 1	10,532.85 119.60 2,275.46 577.88 160.00	1,992.00 28,754.60 11,600.00 1,600.00
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho. Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana Newada New Mexico North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736 1 176 1 1,307 10	560. 25 6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324. 97 8,052. 56 76,095. 32 8,974. 54 11,210. 11 95,334. 61 1,55. 04 21,622. 18 40. 00 800. 02 191,283. 85 925. 87 86,917. 76 2,755. 89	\$1, 400.6: 16, 789.6: 363, 493.7: 48, 312.5: 20, 130.4: 190, 449.7: 22, 436.3: 28, 325.3: 387.6: 54, 055.5: 100.0: 2,000.0. 478, 209.9: 2,314.6: 6,889.7.	trie 3 2 1220 1220 488 488 488 33 66 65 33 33 33 388 177 4 4 44 4 44	4 1,900.54 4 1,900.54 8,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72 2 7,657.17 9 2,083.32 4 ,031.80 4 2,988.45 9 3,985.39 1 8,418.17 1,822.02	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50 19,497.26 27,745.00 8,250.00 14,615.00 11,047.50 18,824.00 40,140.00 8,357.50	77 2 17 11 19 4	10,532.85 119.60 2,275.46 577.88 160.00 160.00 2,685.04 600.00	1,992.00 28,754.60 1,600.00 36,862.40 12,000.00
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana New Mexico North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington	73 966 165 66 552 99 128 736 1 176 1 176 1 1,307 10 662 39 193	560. 25 6,715. 83 145,396. 48 19,324.97 8,052. 56 76,095. 32 8,974. 54 11, 210. 11, 210. 11 95,354. 61 155. 04 21,622. 18 40. 00 800. 02 191, 283. 85 925. 87 86,917. 76	\$1,400.6: 16,789.6 363,493.7: 48,312.5: 20,130.4: 190,449.7: 22,436.3: 28,025.3: 238,386.5: 387.6: 54,055.5: 100.00.0: 478,209.9: 2,314.6: 217,299.0.	trie 3	4 1,900.54 4 1,900.54 5,277.53 7 7,313.84 2 15,074.06 9 10,375.66 8 4,053.72 2 7,657.17 9 2,083.32 4 0,31.80 4 2,988.45 9 3,985.39 1 8,418.17 1,822.02 0 3,163.23	\$9,000.00 38,585.00 18,300.00 48,714.15 44,182.50 19,497.26 27,745.00 8,250.00 14,615.00 11,047.50 18,824.00 40,140.00 8,357.50	77 2 2 17 11 1 1 19	10,532.85 119.60 2,275.46 577.88 160.00 160.00 2,685.04	\$118,525.40 1,992.00 28,754.60 1,600.00 1,600.00

State or Terri-		es of abande tary reserva		Exces	s payments d and other	on home- entries.	Origi	inal entries desert-land	under the
tory.	En- tries	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama Arizona Arkansas	. 3	[440.00]	\$550.00	224	355.32 80.78	\$445.17 113.43	24	2,918.65	\$729.67
California				. 266	1,171.98 904.39	1,473.46 1,295.33	387	70,992.57	17,748.17
Colorado Florida Idaho Kansas	. 5	100 701 75	1,901.70	213 491 173	743.38 569.27 642.97	1,017.07 715.08 860.19	478	92,965.89 58,146.30	23, 243. 40
Kansas Louisiana		[20, 701. 75]	13,033.00	. 76 209	204.30 493.84	333.93	400	30,140.30	14,007.07
Michigan				. 21	102.16 1,959.75	788.48 127.76 2,608.36			
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	. 7	[1,113.85]	1,287.38	182 24	451.35 98.20	574.64 136.44 2,527.74			
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico	. 45	[6,623.05]	689. 20 10, 301. 68	228 878 8	1,529.81 3,769.25 53.10	4,735.59	907	158,545.34	
New Mexico North Dakota		(a)	394 24	183 589	448.11 2,394.66	94. 10 564. 79 3, 692. 38	700 51	4,155.11 136,453.53 8,182.41	1,039.28 34,113.49 2,045.62
Oklahoma				. 128 . 371	187.94 2,241.15	224.33 3,003.25 612.37	258	43,454.95	10,863.75
South Dakota Utah Washington	. 23	[3,016.49] (a)	213.20	149	548. 83 10. 83	13.54	124 27	22,829.66 3,397.50	5,707.47 849.38
Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	28	407.16 (b) 2,020.25	10,206.68 779.66 3,020.74	321 41 109	1,559.65 293.35 295.38	2,902.74 546.46 402.69	180	30,584.03 78,498.36	7,646.21 19,624.59
Total	. 316	[31,895.14] 2,427.41			21,109.75			711, 124. 30	
	Fina	l entries un	der the	Home	stead entrie	es commute		mber-cultu	
State or Ter- ritory.	(lesert-land	act.		to cash	1.		commuted under act M	
	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amoun	t. Ei	es. Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	24	[2,938.46]	\$2 038 46	112 27	[10,928.62	\$13,661.	17	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Arkansas California		[12,809.42]	12,809.42	181 113	[10,928.62 [3,886.97 [19,271.43 [15,230.87 [23,335.43 [26,506.29	4,858. 24,089. 20,499.	12 75	 	
Colorado Florida	109	[19,674.91]		155 203	[23, 335. 43 [26, 580. 64	20, 499. 3] 30, 869. 33, 227. 47, 269.	29 10	1 [160.00]	
Idaho Iowa Kansas				239 1 56	[31,000.32	41,200.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Louisiana Michigan				182 61	[7,299.76 [17,856.36 [5,810.05 [50,816.42	26,511. 7,262.	61	 	
Minnesota Mississippi				402 147	115,622,95	19.580.	56 08		
Montana Nebraska	713		127,734.19 329.90	282 161	[41, 285, 76]		04	1 [159.83] 1 [160.54]	399.60 200.68
New Mexico North Dakota.	40 12	[329.90] [7,484.51] [1,912.69]	7,484.51 1,912.69	159 3,409	[555.61 [24,162.06 [501,690.81	30, 402. 649, 704.	69		
Oklahoma Oregon	76	[13, 552. 44]	13,552.44	2,335 260	[331,181.32 [38,931.35 [123,754.99	411.917.	95 27	1 [160.00]	200.00
South Dakota. Utah	7	[320.00]	320.00 639.95	858					
Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	8 85	[1,041.28]	1,041.28	580 107 110	[83,040.67 [8,101.48 [16,722.08	12,608.	21		
Total		225,623.90]			[1,416,100.90			4 [640.37]	1,000.28

a Payments thereon.

b Fort Crawford lots.

Otata an Marritanna	Sa	les of town	sites.	Sa	les of tow	n lots.	Sol	ldiers' add homestea	itional ad.
State or Territory.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alaska	2 2 1	436.06 541.68 27.21	\$545.21 692.86 34.01						
Florida				4		312.00			
Idaho North Dakota			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				2 3	[26.72] [11.85]	\$100.20 29.63
Washington				11	7.65	1,220.00		[11.00]	20.00
Total	5	1,004.95	1,272.08	15	7.65	1,232.00	5	[38.57]	129.83
State or Territory.		substitu litary bou rrants.	tion for nty land	Suppl	emental p	ayments.	In	terest pay	ments.
	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount
Alahama				1	[9, 40]	04.00			
Alabama	2	[200.00]	\$250.00	1	[3.48]	\$4.69			
Colorado	1	[120.00]	150.00						
Florida		1100 007	150.00	2		5. 17 12. 50			
Iowa Louisiana	1 5	[120.00] [400.00]	150.00 500.00	$\frac{1}{3}$	[210.01]	264.98	• • • • • •		
Michigan	2	[240.00]	300.00						
Minnesota				4	2.80	7.50			
Mississippi				6	[562.05] 3.88	703.71 4.85			
MissouriOklahoma				4	0.00	4.00			\$5,860.7
South Dakota						10.00			
Washington						5.00			
Total	11	[1,080.00]	1,350.00	21	{ [775.54] 6.68	}1,018.40			5,860.77
State or Territory.	C En-	ompetitive			s under ac (24 Stat.	L., 556).		er act July Stat. I, 21	8, sec. 7).
	tries.	Acres.	Amount.	tries.	Acres.	Amount.	tries.	Acres.	Amount
Alabama				13	38.80	\$48.50			
California				3	915.60	1,044.50	1	1,681.45	\$2,101.8
Colorado Florida			\$12.00	3	160.00 40.19	400.00 50.24			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Kansas				$\frac{1}{2}$	80.00	200.00			
Minnesota				1	80.00	200.00			
Mississippi Nebraska	1 9		1.00 9.00						
	9								
North Dakota			2.00						
North Dakota			$\frac{2.00}{4.50}$						
North Dakota South Dakota Washington			4.50	·····i	33.00	41.25			
North Dakota				1	33.00	41.25			
North Dakota South Dakota Washington	10		4.50	24	33.00	1,984.49	1	1,681.45	2,101.8
North Dakota. South Dakota. Washington Wyoming. Total.	Und	er act Sept 26 Stat. L.	4.50 345.00 373.50 t. 29, 1890	24 Unde		1,984.49 t. 30, 1890	Und	1,681.45 er act Jan 29 Stat. L.	
North Dakota South Dakota Washington Wyoming	Und		4.50 345.00 373.50 t. 29, 1890	24 Unde (2	1,347.59	1,984.49 t. 30, 1890	Und	er act Jan	. 18, 1897
North Dakota. South Dakota. Washington Wyoming. Total.	Und (26 Stat. L.	4.50 345.00 373.50 5.29,1890 ,496).	Undo	1,347.59 er act Sep 26 Stat. L.	1,984.49 t. 30, 1890 , 502).	Und	er act Jan 29 Stat. L.	. 18, 1897 , 490).
North Dakota. South Dakota. Washington Wyoming. Total. State or Territory. California. Colorado.	Und (Entries.	26 Stat. L. Acres.	4.50 345.00 373.50 t. 29, 1890 , 496). Amount.	Unde (2)	1,347.59 er act Sep 26 Stat. L. Acres.	1,984.49 t. 30, 1890 , 502).	Under (2) Entries.	er act Jan 29 Stat. L. Acres.	. 18, 1897 , 490). Amount
North Dakota. South Dakota. Washington Wyoming. Total. State or Territory. California. Colorado. Oklahoma.	Und (Entries.	26 Stat. L. Acres.	4.50 345.00 373.50 t. 29, 1890 , 496). Amount.	24 Undd (2 Entries.	1,347.59 er act Sep 26 Stat. L. Acres.	1,984.49 t. 30, 1890 , 502). Amount.	Und	er act Jan 29 Stat. L.	. 18, 1897 , 490).
North Dakota. South Dakota. Washington Wyoming. Total. State or Territory. California. Colorado.	Und (Entries.	26 Stat. L. Acres.	4.50 345.00 373.50 t. 29, 1890 , 496). Amount.	Unde (2)	1,347.59 er act Sep 26 Stat. L. Acres.	1,984.49 t. 30, 1890 , 502).	Under (2) Entries.	er act Jan 29 Stat. L. Acres.	. 18, 1897 , 490). Amount

a Payments on sale,

Ct. t	Act May 1	4,1898 (30 St	at. L., 409).	Total cash sales.				
State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.		
Alabama				356	994.30	\$15,610.16		
Alaska Arizona	. 2	56.46	\$141.16	28 221	2,393.06 11,858.64	9,686.37 48,520.51		
Arkansas				574	15, 485. 90	61,257.48		
California				2,116	242,739.84	477,709.1		
Colorado Florida				1,751 777	137,630.03 9,017.54	291,347.13 56,486.70		
daho				1,857	140, 315. 22	360, 582. 3		
owa				3		223.0		
Kansas Louisiana				169 518	2,038.38 10,446.15	13,172.5 52,023.1		
Michigan				227	11,553.33	36,071.0		
Minnesota				1,422	98, 472. 48	308, 136. 4		
Mississippi				348 306	766.39 20,606.20	22,734.4 26,121.5		
Montana				2,674	206,899.49	336,395.4		
Nebraska				1,256	13,999.22	53,319.7		
Nevada				76	6,331.53 143,688.70	10,507.7 116,560.8		
New Mexico North Dakota				1,147 4,207	17,667.78	680, 203. 9		
Oklahoma				2,466	309.10	421,748.0		
Oregon				2,578	261,898.68	598, 190. 3		
South Dakota Jtah.				1,394 228	37,776.94 14,511.54	147,827.75 78,718.4		
Vashington				1,880	127,246.33	411,873.9		
Wisconsin				221	3, 263. 07	21,256.6		
Wyoming			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,095	108,741.73	193,480.8		
Total	2	56.46	141.16	29,895	1,646,651.57	4,849,766.0		

	Origin	nal entries of la	ands under	the home	stead laws.	Fin	al homestead e	entries.
State or Territory.	En- tries.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Total fees and com- missions.	En- tries.	Acres.	Commissions.
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Louisiana Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada Nevada Newada Newada Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	9 293 3,478 1,822 2,964 1,501 3,783 1 1 1 1,712 862 314 43,854 815 946 2,386 10,736 110 1,909 15,443 2,801 6,546 118 3,855 778	93, 804. 87 580. 05 41, 328. 52 385, 946. 96 262, 973. 23 433, 534. 40 183, 94. 63 425, 364. 03 40. 00 261, 890. 75 67, 019. 53 28, 820. 87 492, 803. 85 67, 859. 74 82, 603. 93 341, 931. 04 4, 778, 33. 52 44 1, 778, 35. 24 1, 784. 23 294, 402. 74 1, 617, 763. 53 769, 916. 25 405, 606. 14 989, 972. 18 18, 014. 67 552, 541. 93 68, 388. 67 212, 693. 37	\$2,347.85 21.77 1,637.02 9,711.92 11,317.72 19,897.46 4,593.23 16,979.08 2,000.01 720.63 12,774.07 1,756.04 2,226.08 16,899.38 12,779.96 619.48 11,140.36 52,020.94 11,268.47 11,968.99 24,890.49 11,968.99 24,890.49 71,6674.24 2,663.79 2,663.79 2,663.79 2,663.79 8,560.05	\$7, 155 60 2, 675 27, 120 17, 025 28, 135 12, 465 28, 900 5 5 16, 585 5, 650 2, 210 33, 490 6, 360 22, 220 106, 750 106, 750 106, 750 106, 750 106, 750 106, 870 106,	\$9,502.85 81.77 4,312.02 26,831.92 28,342.72 48,032.46 17,058.23 45,879.08 6.00 25,134.05 7,650.01 2,930.63 46,264.07 7,191.04 8,586.08 39,020.38 29,760.36 1,489.48 29,760.36 155,395.94 69,128.47 43,108.99 87,715.49 8,053.77 22,056.05	674 9 113 1,646 674 778 436 1,134 	[66, 050. 31] [580. 05] [15, 999. 61] [191, 475. 08] [97, 377. 97] [114, 048. 66] [50, 483. 07] [161, 876. 45] [45, 466. 66] [65, 597. 40] [15, 662. 28] [188, 417. 40] [49, 279. 02] [185, 140. 09] [129, 575. 64] [920. 00] [103, 871. 91] [595, 028. 39] [725, 408. 52] [108, 572. 71] [163, 966. 95] [16, 020. 91] [172, 465. 63] [49, 377. 445. 63] [49, 377. 445]	\$1,652.79 21.77 656.92 4,806.70 4,225.78 4,753.82 1,261.37 6,760.87
Total	70,344	12,895,571.84	321,603.92	639,825	961, 438. 92	24,621	[3,419,387.15]	112,975.56

State or Terri-	Fina	l timber-cu entries.	lture	Sta	ate select	ions.	Ra	ilroad s	elections.	V	Vagon selecti	-road ions.
tory.	En- tries.	Acres.	Fees.	No.	Acres.	Fees	No.	Acre	s. Fees	No.	Acre	s. Fees
Alabama Arizona Arkansas				7	882.1	7 \$14	612		93. 68 \$1, 22 4			
California Colorado Florida	4	[600.00] [9,190.02]	\$16 232	10 26	34, 464. 9 1, 412. 8 3, 198. 4	2 20 4 52	2	426, 95 44	51.99 5,340 40.30 8			
Idaho Kansas Louisiana	16 2	[2, 480. 00]	64	2	277.6	8	1				•••••	
Minnesota Missouri Montana Nebraska	2 12	[318. 29] [199. 21] [1, 917. 52]	8 48	58	80.0 8,565.7	0 2 9 116	3,326	528, 8	10.00 4 13.73 6,652			
Nevada New Mexico North Dakota	2 1	[171. 22] [34. 83]	8 4	185 284 17	27,708.5 44,925.2 2,434.8	7 568 3 34	714 1 264	113, 99 41, 69	97. 03 1,428 96. 62 528	3	723.	
Oregon South Dakota. Utah Washington.	63	[34. 83] [944. 16]	24 12	829 150	320. 0 140, 245. 7 23, 819. 3	0 8 1,658 3 300	8 80 0 402	12,50 62,98	04.56 160 53.66 804		• • • • •	40 \$1
Wyoming Total	106	[16, 182. 02]	424	153 2,773	24, 239. 5 426, 781. 7	-	-		$\begin{array}{c c} 00.56 & 22 \\ \hline 45.02 & 17,084 \end{array}$		723.	40 1
State or Territory.	m	ids entered ilitary bo nd warran	unty	agr	ls entered ricultural e scrip.		tered	ds en- l with vate scrip.	Commissions on commuted homestead	l L	ieu se	lections
vory.	En-		Fees.	En- tries.	Acres.	Fees.	En- tries.	Acres.	(Indian lands).	F	ies.	Acres.
Alabama		4 359.13 7 10,423.65	\$9 257	1	160.00		5 45				43{ [4	4, 636. 30 1, 142. 10
California Colorado Florida Idaho		1 120.00 3 15, 456.91	383	8	1,277.25	\$8	6		\$47.	00		
Louisiana Michigan Minnesota	. 8	9,367.47 4 360.00 5 280.00	9 7				3 4	176.51	781.	28		
Mississippi Montana Nebraska New Mexico		7, 119. 22 1 160. 00							398.	07 56		
North Dakota. Oklahoma South Dakota.		4 639.11							3,495.	74 23		
Wyoming Total	-	54 44, 285. 49			1,437.25		116	6, 985. 40	5, 837.	09	43{ [4	1,636.30 1,142.10

State or Territory. Indian allowments.			ter	ands en- red with yandot scrip.		ands ente th Valer scrip.		tere Siou	ds en- d with x half- d scrip.	Lands entered under the donation act.		
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Fees.	En- tries.	Acres.	En- tries.	Acres.	Fees.
ArizonaCaliforniaFlorida	27	320.00 2,800.00	1	40.00	 1 1	5. 85 4. 00	\$1 1					
Idaho Kansas Michigan Minnesota		40.30	3 2 	240.00 160.00								
New Mexico North Dakota		1,065.00 1,159.86 160.00										
Oregon Utah Washington Wisconsin					2	120.00	2			····i	224.43	\$10
Total		6,258.91	6	440.00	5	130.82	5	1	160.00	1	224.43	10

State or Territory.	Small holdings (acts Mar. 31, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893).		Swamp land patented (acres).	Total miscellaneous entries.			
	En- tries.	Acres.	(acres).	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	127	4,930.47	200. 00 62, 326. 66 113, 890. 84 970. 84 180, 464. 11 624. 40 223, 106. 98 678. 52 806. 59 2, 078. 17	1, 765 18 1, 021 1, 252 5, 524 3, 814 2, 091 5, 198 1 1 1 2, 042 1, 604 467 5, 487 1, 436 6, 856 11, 632 662 3, 713 15, 018 10, 224 4, 067 7, 653 1, 138 5, 590 1, 276 2, 187	$\begin{array}{c} 96,428.27\\ 580.05\\ 139,482.20\\ 401,097.21\\ 789,642.72\\ 440,387.52\\ 317,561.76\\ 469,252.88\\ 40.00\\ 9.30\\ 1,010.8\\ 262,050.75\\ 258,754.53\\ 29,966.17\\ 736,841.81\\ 76,267.65\\ 83,490.52\\ 879,310.56\\ 4,778,352.43\\ 82,231.95\\ 459,575.37\\ 1,662,054.98\\ 769,916.25\\ 489,007.52\\ 990,292.18\\ 170,885.01\\ 640,211.35\\ 68,749.64\\ 238,972.59\\ \end{array}$	\$11, 178. 64 103. 54 6, 192. 94 41, 905. 62 38, 584. 50 53, 093. 28 18, 763. 60 53, 453. 16 6. 00 5. 23 7. 00 26, 813. 39 9, 943. 42 3, 331. 20 52, 660. 88 8, 645. 96 9, 872. 87 54, 275. 98 153, 304. 30 2, 409. 98 35, 674. 04 173, 978. 94 90, 752. 51 48, 489. 44 93, 498. 84 4, 357. 86 77, 373. 69 9, 733. 76 26, 040. 00	
Total	127	4,930.47	585, 507. 11	107, 206	15, 332, 424. 01	1, 104, 450. 57	

State or Territory.	Applications for timber and stone lands.		Mineral applications.		Mineral protests.		Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana Nebraska Nevada Newada Now Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington	73 967 192 66 550 99 128 736 1 177 1 1,293 10	\$50 730 9,670 1,920 660 5,500 990 1,280 10 1,770 10 90 12,930 100 6,910	29 133 51 187 450 81 	\$290 1,330 510 1,870 4,500 810 		\$110 250 20 160 680 80 80 370 60 20 160 460 460	1 159 4 18 1 1 88	\$3 477 12 36 2 264	1 5 3 177 2 4 165 6 1 1 6 511 54 151 3 3 574	\$3 10 9 51 4 12 330
Wisconsin Wyoming	39 190	390 1,900	46	460	3	30			3 4	6 12
Total	5, 227	52, 270	1,534	15,340	250	2,500	277	808	1,571	3,240

State or Territory.	Coal filin			rvoir ngs.		n-site ngs.	Cancella- tion fees.	Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	Amount.	Amount.
Alabama Alaska	81	\$243					\$90.00	\$1, 265. 95
Arizona Arkansas							30.00 87.00	1,122.11 3,372.88
California Colorado	873	2,619	26	\$78			103.00 150.00	7,442.38 5,164.62
FloridaIdaho	10	30					44.00 130.00	1,118.43 4,326.86
Iowa Kansas							122.00 84.00	489. 16 1,575. 80
Louisiana Michigan Minnesota							41.00 414.00	2, 265. 87 1, 845. 94 4, 443. 09
Mississippi Missouri							14.00 50.00	935. 94 1, 397. 96
Montana Nebraska	115	345	21 19	63 38			152.00 841.00	4,972.38 4,537.75
Nevada New Mexico North Dakota	25 166 117	75 498 234	17 493	51 986			139,00 1,023.00	169.97 2,186.88 9,512.41
OklahomaOregon		51	2	6			749.00 300.00	11,660.47 4,157.24
South Dakota	76	228	280	560	4	\$8	556.00 10.00	7, 173. 71 552. 25
Washington	34	102					405.00 47.00	6,852.27 1,851.84
Wyoming		2,754	29	87			109.00	2,870.20
Total	2,432	7, 179	887	1,869	4	8	5,690.00	93, 264. 36

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

State or Territory.		entine filings.	Total miscellane- ous filings and fees.		Total amount of fees and commissions from dis-	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.			
	No.	Fees.	No.	Amount.	posal of pub- lic lands.	Fn- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	1 2	\$1	183 99 128 743 2 1 573 530 116 282 673 151 1,349 941 295 784 42 1,190	489.16 2,063.80 3,339.87 3,166.94 12,231.09 961.94 1,449.96 9,244.38 6,438.75 1,154.97 3,507.88 11,953.41 12,711.47 17,779.24 10,243.71 2,980.25 14,796.27 2,294.84 8,222.20	\$12, 584, 59 746, 54 8, 932, 05 46, 635, 50 57, 840, 88 68, 732, 90 20, 590, 03 64, 354, 02 6, 00 5, 23 496, 10 28, 877, 19 13, 283, 29 6, 498, 14 64, 891, 97 9, 607, 90 11, 322, 83 63, 520, 36 159, 743, 05 3, 564, 95 33, 181, 92 183, 932, 35 103, 463, 98 66, 268, 68 103, 743, 55 7, 338, 11 92, 199, 96 12, 028, 60 34, 262, 20	2,126 167 1,403 5,957 8,815 7,370 2,936 7,712 1 1 4 2,394 2,221 1,786 1,775 10,103 13,418 854 5,142 19,898 12,841 7,994 1,539 4,472	$\begin{array}{c} 97,422.57\\ 2,973.11\\ 151,340.84\\ 416,583.11\\ 1,032,382.56\\ 578,017.55\\ 326,579.30\\ 609,568.10\\ 9.30\\ 1,010.84\\ 264,089.13\\ 260,200.68\\ 41,519.50\\ 835,314.29\\ 77,034.04\\ 4,792.351.65\\ 88,563.48\\ 603,264.07\\ 1,770,225.35\\ 750,966.20\\ 1,028.069.12\\ 185,396.57\\ 767,457.68\\ 72,012.71\\ 347,714.32\\ \end{array}$	\$28, 194. 75 10, 432. 91 57, 452. 56 107, 892. 98 535, 550. 04 360, 080. 03 77, 076. 73 424, 936. 35 6. 00 5. 23 719. 25 42, 049. 78 65, 306. 46 42, 569. 23 373, 028. 44 32, 342. 31 37, 444. 40 399, 915. 82 213, 062. 79 14, 072. 74 155, 742. 75 866, 136. 32 525, 212. 03 664, 459. 02 251, 570. 27 86, 056. 58 504, 043. 94 33, 285. 23 227, 743. 05	
Total	3	3	12, 185	182, 171. 36	1,286,621.93	149, 286	16, 979, 075. 58	6, 136, 387. 99	

Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905; also the amount of cash for same, and increase or decrease as compared with the year ended June 30, 1904.

14.00 \$1,396.00 978.292,388.29 2,388.29 Fees and commissions. Decrease as compared with 1904 1,362.96 5,056.57 31,702.97 42,658.22 943,757.35 1,913.03 2,674.94 2,673,223.82 2,673,223.83 \$46.32 Cash sales. 3,895.75 609,584.24 7,037.65 43,289.53 726,084.54 900.12 1,641.49 686.53 95.57 1, 469, 781. 75 1, 469, 781. 75 Number of 265.32 54, 458.03 Num-ber of entries. 350 10,488 258 ంద 53 10,488 296.50 Cash sales. commis-6,570.13 \$6,273.63 6,570,13 sions. Increase as compared with 1904. 44.25 1,112.00 545, 758.01 600.28948.88 984.22 129.83 \$63,927.90 19,960.60 87,707.96 458,050.05 1,012,035.03 866.40 602.29 1,648.72 12,711.05 320.37 38.57 186,670.40 326, 299, 88 Number of 13, 186, 95 7.65 12, 121.05 5, 778, 40 564, 734.27 447,300.81 acres. Num-ber of entries. 1,406 2,895 188 133 167 27 389 .09 43 84 4.301 424.00 1,102.00 13.00 10.00 commissions. \$112,975.56 5,837.09 120,361.65 120,361,65 Fees and Cash receipts. \$28, 247.52 167, 126.10 7, 424.39 ,741,911.05 322,361.89 226,263.90 ,803,902.26 29, 809. 32 277, 402. 40 1, 272. 08 1, 018. 40 16,687.42 1,350.00 8,608.37 1,232.00 5,860.77 129.83 5, 463, 789, 15 4,671,981.48 1,000.28 373.50791,807.67 1,803,902. Sales. $\begin{cases}
6, 703, 549, 14 \\
[605, 543, 35]
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
77, 546, 69
\end{cases}$ 21, 109. 75 20, 456. 35 1, 004. 95 782. 22 38.57 , 419, 387.15 16, 182.02 44, 285.49 22,042.80 81,314.83 5,779.50 696,677.06 81,144.90 225,623.90 ,416,100.90 6, 258, 91 4, 930, 47 585, 507, 11 5, 778, 40 34, 322. 55 1, 080. 00 3, 715. 39 9, 153. 47 224. 43 7.65 7,386,639.18 640.37Number of acres. 43 Num-ber of ntries. 5,409 15824, 621 106 354 51,368 56,088 151 127 Homesteads Timber culture. ndian allotments..... Swamp lands patented..... lieu selections.... Mineral Commuted homesteads..... Coal lands..... tions..... acts.... Timber and stone..... Supplemental payments......
Abandoned military reserva-Soldiers' additional homesteads. muted homesteads..... comand other entries..... Inder sundry acts..... Competitive bids..... Pown lots Scrip locations under sundry Commissions on final and com-Lands entered, donation act Excesses on homestead Total Timber-culture entries Public auction..... Town sites..... Class of entry. Final entries. Small holdings nterest payments. Preemption.... Indian lands... muted.... Desert land Private

	42,607.03 10,620.91	42,607.03 10,620.91	995, 739, 94 615, 616. 62 76, 985, 70 962, 00	42.26 20,190.00		47,251.00	17, 699. 49	64,950.49		81.75 2, 673, 223.83 2, 388.29 07.03 10, 620.91	42.26 20,190.00	31.04 2,683,844.74 87,528.78	545, 758.01 24, 159.82	
	366 42, 60	366 42,60	6, 229 995, 7; 3, 496 615, 6, 481 76, 98	10,206 1,688,342.26		5,086		5,086		10, 488 1, 469, 781.75 366 42, 607.03	10, 206 1, 688, 342. 26 5, 086	26, 146 3, 200, 731.04	5, 470	972 00
	17,589.69	17,589.69	9 10	01		7.0		5		6, 570. 13 17, 589. 69	10	24, 159.82	 	8
										545, 758.01		545, 758.01		
	2,724,305.87	2, 724, 305.87								1,012,035.08 2,724,305.87		3, 736, 340.95	3, 200, 731.04	600 01
	1,169	1,169								4,301		5,470		
	961, 438. 92	961, 438.92	17,084.00 5,552.00 14.00	22,650.00		83,217.00	98, 954, 36	182, 171.36		120, 361, 65 961, 438, 92	$\begin{array}{c} 22,650.00\\ 182,171.36 \end{array}$	1, 286, 621.93		
	177, 784.58	177, 784.58								5, 463, 789.15	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5,641,573.73		
	711, 12 4 . 30 12, 895, 571. 84	13,606,696.14	1,357,845.02 426,781.77 723.40	1,785,350.19						7,386,639.18 13,606,696.14	1,785,350.19	22, 778, 685. 51		
	4,067 70,344	74,411	8,542 2,773	11,322		12, 185		12, 185		56,088 74,411	11,322	154,006		
Original entries.	Desert land	Total	Railroad, State, and wagon-road selections. Railroad. State (under the several acts) Wagon road.	Total	Filing and miscellaneous fees.	Filing fees and mineral adverse claims	writing, etc.	Total	Recapitulation by totals.	Final entries.	road selections	Deduct total of increase and de-	Crease	Net total of increase and

Entries originated and completed within the year embrace 1,664,575.94 acres; entries originating in former years and heretofore so reported, but completed during the fiscal year 1905, embrace 5,722,063.24 acres; total acreage of final entries, 7,386,639.18; net decrease in number of final entries, 6,187; decrease in area of final entries, 457,746,67 acres; net increase of original entries, 803, and increase of area, 2,681,698.84 acres.

Statement showing the total amount of fees and commissions collected at the several local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905; also the net revenue arising therefrom after deducting the amounts earned and paid to registers and receivers as compensation for services rendered during same period.

State, Territory, and office.	Amount of fees and com- missions from all sources.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
Alabama:						
Huntsville			\$2,540.38			
Montgomery Alaska:	8,789.04	\$12,584.59	4,871.42	\$7,411.80		\$5 172.79
Juneau	746.54	\$12,001.00	3,880.24	Ų, 111.00		00 11211
Arizona:		746.54		3,880.24	\$3,133.70	
Prescott			3,509.58			
Tucson Arkansas:	6,407.22	8,932.05	5,659.53	9,169.11	237.06	
Camden	13,244.90	0,002.00	6,000.00	0,100.11	201.00	
Dardanclle	7,808.56		4,006.68			
Harrison	17,949.17		6,000.00			
Little Rock California:	7,632.87	46,635.50	4,734.73	20,741.41		25,894.0
	4,606.81	40,050.00	5,375.45	20,741.41		20,094.0
Eureka Independence	1,263.40 11,242.08 1,995.90		1,987.82			
Los Angeles	11,242.08		6,000.00			
Marysville	1,995.90		2,594.19			
Redding Sacramento	6,425.79 4,226.38 8,595.50		6,000.00 4,435.87			
San Francisco	8,595,50		6,000.00			
Stockton	6, 182. 82		4,873.18			
Susanville	9,139.33		6,000.00		1	
Visalia	4,162.87	E7 040 00	3,867.18	47, 133.69		10 707 10
Colorado: Akron	3,400.21	57,840.88	2,642.20	47, 155.09		10,707.19
Del Norte	2,405.20		2,356.36		1	
Denver	16,749.49		6,000.00			
Durango	5,570.24		5,414.24		1	
Glenwood Gunnison	6,451.49 1,406.66		6,000.00 2,269.56		1	
Hugo	7,423.81		4,717.30		1	
Lamar	2,160.52		2,282.56		1	
Leadville	1,339.53		2,401.34		1	
Montrose	6,674.98 11,790.09		4,762.88			
Pueblo Sterling	3,360.68		6,000.00 2,783.51			
Florida:		68,732.90	2,100.01	47,629.95		21,102.95
Gainesville	20,590.03		6,000.00			
Idaho:	10 510 90	20,590.03	6 000 00	6,000.00		14,590.03
Blackfoot Boise	12,510.28 17,706.59		6,000.00			
Coeur d'Alene	8,329.95		6,000.00			
Hailey	12,084.46		5,892.64			
Lewiston	13,722.74	64 254 00	6,000.00	20 202 64		34,461.38
Iowa: Des Moines	496.16	64,354.02	1,495.62	23,032.04		01, 101.00
Kansas:	100110	496.16		1,495.62	999.46	
Colby	7,674.71		4,268.61		1	
Dodge City	15,084.81		5,719.56			
Topeka Wakeeney	367.29 5,750.38		1,306.26 3,143.70			
Louisiana:		28,877.19		14,438.13		14,439.00
Natchitoches	5,196.17		4,521.45			
New Orleans	8,087.12	19 909 90	6,000.00	10 591 45		9 761 8
Michigan: Marquette	6,498.14	13,283.29	5,984.28	10, 521. 45		2,761.8
Minnesota:	0,100:11	6,498.14	0,001,20	5,984.28		513.80
Cass Lake		, -	6,000.00	,		
Crookston			6,000.00			
Duluth St. Cloud	4,783.84		6,000.00 4,086.03			
Mississippi:	1,100.01	64,891.97	4,000.00	22,086.03		42,805.9
Jackson	9,607.90		5,627.51			
Missouri:	0 808 50	9,607.90	0.407.70	5,627.51		3,980.39
BoonvilleIronton	2,727.52 2,888.47		2,407.50 2,420.38			
Springfield	5,706.84		3,619.81			
Montana:		11,322.83		8,447.69		2,875.14
Bozeman	13,518.72		6,000.00			
Great Falls			6,000.00			
Helena Kalispell			6,000.00 5,985.75			
ARGUADOVIESSOSSOSS	0 072 13		6,000.00			
Lewistown						
Lewistown Miles City Missoula	6,528.75		6,000.00 6,000.00			

Statement showing the total amount of fees and commissions collected at the several local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Bismarek	State, Territory, and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from all sources.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
Nevada:	Alliance. Broken Bow. Lincoln. McCook. North Platte. O'Neill. Sidney.	22,164.47 3,003.50 6,564.33 15,645.78 22,086.81 8,510.80		6,000.00 2,219.07 2,772.78 6,000.00 6,000.00 4,106.46			
New Mexico: Clayton 12,557.19 Las Cruces 4,258.74 Roswell 13,017.83 Santa Fe 9,348.16 39,181.92 6,000.00 6,000.00 17,77 17,77 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19		3,564,95	\$159,743.05	3,905.04	\$39,098.31		\$120,644.74
North Dakota: Bismarck 46,579,11 Devils Lake 24,549,26 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 7,000.00	New Mexico: Clayton Las Cruces Roswell.	12,557.19 4,258.74 13,017.83	3,564.95	6,000.00 3,405.38 6,000.00	3,905.04	\$340.09	
Oklahoma: 7,789.81 185,932.35 5,978.08 32,200.60 153,73 Alva 7,789.81 1,7789.81 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 41,503.08 61,96 Oregon: 3,748.88 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 41,503.08 61,96 Oregon: 5,303.74 6,788.24 6,000.00 6,000.00 41,503.08 61,96 Burns. 5,303.74 6,788.24 6,000.00 6,000.00 41,503.08 61,96 Burns. 6,788.24 6,000.00 6,000.00 4,500.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 41,503.08 61,96 Burns. 8,107.55 6,000.00 4,500.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 32,449.26 33,81 Aberdeen. 5,897.97 6,6268.68 4,656.59 6,000.00 32,449.26 33,81 Abricen. 13,886.08 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 4,437.	North Dakota: Bismarck Devils Lake Dickinson Fargo Grand Forks	46,579.11 24,549.26 24,801.07 5,558.56 1,970.11	39, 181. 92	6,000.00 6,000.00 5,900.00 5,394.60 2,906.00	21, 405. 38		17,776.54
Surns	Oklahoma: Alva. Elreno Guthrie Kingfisher. Lawton	7,789.81 8,494.73 5,556.58 15,645.77 3,748.88	185, 932. 35	5,978.08 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00	32,200.60		153,731.75
The Dalles. 20,508.14 South Dakota: Aberdeen. 5,897.97 Chamberlain. 58,332.12 Huron. 4,220.36 Mitchell. 3,582.16 Pierre. 13,643.89 Rapid City. 13,886.08 Watertown. 4,179.97 Utah: Salt Lake City 7,338.11 Washington: North Yakima 8,891.48 Olympia 3,125.28 Seattle. 6,272.87 Spokane. 17,976.89 Vancouver. 9,914.26 Walla Walla 22,280.73 Waterville. 23,708.45 Wisconsin: Ashland 4,910.73 Eau Claire 3,853.87 Wausau 3,264.00 Wyoming: Buffalo. 6,807.91 Cheyenne 6,577.49 Cheyenne 6,577.49 Douglas 5,018.93 Evanston 4,208.22 Lander. 3,998.20 Sundance. 7,651.45 South Daketose 4,656.59 4,656.59 6,000.00 4,650.59 6,000.00 4,437.94 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 17,36 6,000.00 40,159.65 52,01 33,81	Oregon: Burns La Grande Lakeview Oregon City Roseburg	5,303.74 18,581.71 6,788.24 6,919.30	103,463.98	3,949.26 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 4,500.00	41,503.08		61,960.90
Utah: 7,338.11 103,742.55 6,000.00 33,615.19 70,12 Washington: 8,891.48 7,338.11 6,000.00 6,000.00 1,33 North Yakima 8,891.48 6,000.00 4,159.65 6,000.00 1,33 Seattle 6,22.87 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 1,33 Spokane 17,976.89 6,000.00 6,000.00 1,000.00 Walla Walla 22,280.73 6,000.00 2,000.00 40,159.65 52,01 Wisconsin: 3,853.87 3,172.70 40,159.65 52,01 Ashland 4,910.73 3,873.20 3,172.70 40,159.65 52,01 Wususu 3,264.00 12,028.60 6,000.00 10,060.64 1,96 Wyoming: 12,028.60 6,000.00 10,060.64 1,96 Cheyenne 6,507.49 6,000.00 10,060.64 1,96 Douglas 5,018.93 4,143.68 10,060.64 1,96 Evanston 4,208.22 4,606.27 3,653.52 Sundance 7,651.45 5,806.18 5,806.18	The Dalles South Dakota: Aberdeen Chamberlain Huron Mitchell Pierre Rapid City	5,897.97 58,332.12 4,220.36 3,582.16 13,643.89 13,886.08	66,268.68	4,656.59 6,000.00 3,897.16 2,859.46 5,764.04 6,000.00	32, 449. 26		33,819.42
Washington: 7,338.11 6,000.00 6,000.00 1,33 North Yakima 8,891.48 4,159.65 6,000.00 1,33 Olympia 3,125.28 6,000.00 4,159.65 6,000.00 Spokane 17,976.89 6,000.00 6,000.00 Vancouver 9,914.26 6,000.00 6,000.00 Walterville 22,280.73 6,000.00 40,159.65 52,01 Wisconsin: 4,910.73 3,873.20 3,172.70 40,159.65 52,01 Wysing: 92,169.96 3,917.27 12,028.60 10,060.64 1,96 Wyoming: 12,028.60 6,000.00 6,000.00 1,96 6,000.00 Cheyenne 6,507.49 6,000.00 6,000.00 1,96 1,96 Douglas 5,018.93 4,143.68 1,96 1,96 Evanston 4,208.22 4,606.27 1,406.02 1,406.02 Lander 3,988.20 3,635.35 2,806.00 1,56 1,506.00 1,906.06 1,906.06 1,	Utah:		103,742.55		33,615.19		70, 127. 36
Wisconsin: 92, 169.96 40, 159.65 52,01 Ashland 4,910.73 3,853.87 3,172.70 Wausau 3,264.00 3,014.74 Wyoming: 12,028.60 10,060.64 1,96 Cheyenne 6,807.91 6,000.00 6,000.00 Cheyenne 6,577.49 6,000.00 10,060.64 1,96 Evanston 4,208.22 4,606.27 4,606.27 Lander 3,998.20 3,653.52 3,653.52 Sundance 7,651.45 5,806.18	Washington: North Yakima. Olympia Seattle. Spokane. Vancouver. Walla Walla	8,891.48 3,125.28 6,272.87 17,976.89 9,914.26 22,280.73	7,338.11	6,000.00 4,159.65 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00	6,000.00		1,338.11
Wyoming: 12,028.60 10,060.64 1,96 Buffalo. 6,807.91 6,000.00 10,060.64 1,96 Cheyenne 6,577.49 6,000.00 10,060.64 1,96 Douglas 5,018.93 4,143.68 1,43.68 1,43.68 1,43.68 Evanston 4,208.22 4,606.27 1,466.27 1	Wisconsin: Ashland Eau Claire	4,910.73 3,853.87	92, 169. 96	3,873.20 3,172.70	40, 159. 65		52,010.31
	Wyoming: Buffalo. Cheyenne. Douglas. Evanston Lander	6,807.91 6,577.49 5,018.93 4,208.22 3,998.20	12,028.60	6,000.00 6,000.00 4,143.68 4,606.27 3,653.52	10,060.64		1,967.96
	Sandanoo	7,001.40	34,262.20	0,000.10	30, 209. 65		4,052.55
1,286,610.70 Illinois 6.00 Indiana 5.23			6.00				
Total	Total		1,286,621.93		573,052.10	4,710.31	718,268.91 4,710.31
							713,558.60

MINERAL DIVISION (N).

The following shows the condition of work June 30, 1904, work received during the year, work done during the year, and condition of work at close of the year June 30, 1905:

CONTESTS.	
Pending June 30, 1904 (unexamined, 25; examined but not closed, 97). 122 Received during year. 243	365
Closed during year.	151
Pending June 30, 1905 (unexamined, 64; examined but not closed, 150)	214
Pending June 30, 1904 (unexamined, 76; examined but not closed, 151)	202
Closed during year	298 172
Pending June 30 1905 (unexamined, 38; examined but not closed, 88)	126
Pending June 30, 1904 (unexamined, 1,221; examined and suspended, 934) 2, 155 Received during year	
Approved for patenting during year. 2, 385 Canceled during year. 65	3, 725
Pending June 30,1905 (unexamined 290; examined and suspended, 985)	1, 275
Pending June 30, 1904 (unexamined, 63; examined and suspended, 104)	274
Approved for patent during year.	374 176
Pending June 30, 1905 (unexamined, 75; examined and suspended, 123)	198
Pending June 30, 1904. 254 Received during year. 313	× 0 ×
Examined and referred during year	567 345
Pending June 30, 1905.	222
Received, examined, and referred during year	018. 43
BONDS OF UNITED STATES MINERAL SURVEYORS. Received, examined, and approved during year	200
Received during year Written during year	15, 251 7, 743
MISCELLANEOUS WORK PERFORMED. Coal declaratory statements canceled. Classification of lands submitted for approval (and approved) approximately	88
acres 3 Cases referred to the Department.	187
Cases referred to board of equitable adjudication Hearings ordered	5 106
Pages official copy written Mineral applications (final proof not made) canceled.	13, 870 83

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION (P)

This division is charged with the duty of protecting the public lands from unlawful entry or appropriation and from timber and other trespasses. It supervises the work of a force of special agents employed for this purpose, prepares instructions to them covering their duties, and refers to them such cases of alleged violations of the laws relating to the public lands as may require investigation. It considers their reports when received, initiates and carries to conclusion all proceedings looking to the cancellation of fraudulent entries, and prepares cases for reference to the Department of Justice to procure cancellation of fraudulently obtained patents, to recover damages for trespasses, to compel removal of unlawful inclosures and obstructions, and to punish violators of the criminal laws relating to the public lands. It has charge of all matters relating to the timber upon unreserved public lands, and, since March, 1904, to all matters relating to soldiers' additional applications under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes.

During the past year an average of 70 special agents were employed in this work under the supervision of a force of clerks in this division averaging 27 in number. About 15 of the special agents were on

furlough for three months.

The following shows the condition of the work in this division on June 30, 1904, the work received and disposed of during the year, and the condition of the work on June 30, 1905:

Cases reported. Inclosures reported removed or action pending taken to compel removal. Eases reported during year. Cases reported during year. Cases reported during year. Stumpage. Recoverable to Government. Civil suits recommended. Amount involved in civil suits recommended. (The suits recommended, propositions of settlement accepted, and sales of timber made were based, in part, upon reports made prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year, which are not included in this report.) Amounts recovered during year: From accepted propositions of settlement. From accepted propositions of settlement. From accepted propositions of settlement of Justice). Sumble Cases reported during year. Sumple	Received during year. Referred. Personal letters requiring answer pending. Written during year. Pages of press copy books. Pending June 30, 1904. Received during year. Disposed of during year. Pending June 30, 1905. UNLAWFUL INCLOSURES.	1, 266	1,049 None. 22,069 30,446
Being removed or action pending taken to compel removal 42 136,197 TIMBER DEPREDATIONS. Cases reported during year. 301 Value of timber unlawfully taken: Stumpage. \$81, 419. 48 Recoverable to Government \$183, 783. 04 Criminal suits recommended. 40 Civil suits recommended. 40 Amount involved in civil suits recommended \$150, 786. 07 Propositions of settlement accepted 74 (The suits recommended, propositions of settlement accepted, and sales of timber made were based, in part, upon reports made prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year, which are not included in this report.) Amounts recovered during year: From accepted propositions of settlement \$20, 432. 94 From sales of timber, etc. 3, 440. 79 From compromise of suits (through Department of Justice) 25, 233. 42 From judgments (through Department of Justice) 25, 01. 82 From fines (through Department of Justice) 896. 00		Number.	Acres.
Cases reported during year. 301 Value of timber unlawfully taken: Stumpage. \$81, 419. 48 Recoverable to Government. \$183, 783. 04 Criminal suits recommended. 40 Civil suits recommended. \$150, 786. 07 Propositions of settlement accepted. 74 (The suits recommended, propositions of settlement accepted, and sales of timber made were based, in part, upon reports made prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year, which are not included in this report.) Amounts recovered during year: From accepted propositions of settlement \$20, 432. 94 From sales of timber, etc. 3, 440. 79 From compromise of suits (through Department of Justice) 25, 233. 42 From judgments (through Department of Justice) 896. 00			227,180
Total. 52, 504. 97	Cases reported during year. Value of timber unlawfully taken: Stumpage. Recoverable to Government. Criminal suits recommended. Civil suits recommended. Amount involved in civil suits recommended. Propositions of settlement accepted (The suits recommended, propositions of settlement accepted, and sal were based, in part, upon reports made prior to the beginning of the last are not included in this report.) Amounts recovered during year: From accepted propositions of settlement. From sales of timber, etc. From compromise of suits (through Department of Justice). From judgments (through Department of Justice)	\$88 \$186 \$150 es of timb fiscal yes \$20 \$25	1, 419. 48 3, 783. 04 40 40 40, 786. 07 74 oer made or, which 0, 432. 94 3, 440. 79 5, 233. 42 2, 501. 82 896. 00

Suits disposed of (reported by Department of Justice):	
Criminal	83 47
Civil. Suits pending (reported by Department of Justice):	87
Criminal Civil. Amount involved in civil suits pending \$1, 8	66
APPLICATIONS TO CUT TIMBER.	
Forwarded to Department, 7 involving 1,700,200 feet, and 5 involving 6,035 Allowed, 4 involving 1,164,400 feet, and 1 involving 150 cords. Denied, 4 involving 1,685,000 feet, and 2 involving 140 cords.	cords.
ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRIES. Contests:	
Pending June 30, 1904	144 149 293
Closed during year. Referred during year.	$ \begin{array}{ccc} $
	112 105
	217
Entries pending June 30, 1904. 18, 4 Received during year. 5, 5	457 563 — 24, 020
Disposed of during year.	7, 468
Pending June 30, 1905. Referred to agents for investigation during year Held for cancellation or suspended during year Hearings ordered during year. To Secretary on appeal during year Suits recommended to set aside patents during year.	1,662 931 320 176

Classification of entries received, disposed of, and pending June 30, 1905.

	Received.	Approved.	Canceled.	Relieved from suspen- sion.	Re- ferred.	Pending.
Homestead:						
Originals	2,259	63	780	173	1,382	4,830
Finals	335	232	39	98	411	1,899
Cash Desert:	345	215	42	4	310	1,842
Originals	443	0	63	6	103	500
Finals	173	11	2	5	48	237
Timber culture:						
Originals	8	1	131	0	146	110
Finals	39	2	1	0	4	85
Sworn statements	166	160	28	91	323	1,234
Cash	246	1,989	13	797	2,850	2,597
Mineral:	210	2,000			2,000	_,,
Applications	13	0	0	0	7	19
Entries	69	0	0	49	53	142
Selections:	0	0	0	0	0	
StateForest	73	0	0	0 27	41	62
Indian allotments.	5	0	3	1	34	633
Soldiers' additional:	Ŭ			- 1	01	1
Applications	617	626	398	0	957	2,156
Finals	627	774	12	0	766	86
Recertified		25	6	2	29	56 60
Substitute	54	6	1	0	2	60
Total	5,563	4,104	1,519	1,253	7,468	16,552

FORESTRY DIVISION (R).

The work performed by this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports pending June 30, 1904. Letters and reports received and registered.	2, 223 22, 176
TotalLetters and reports disposed of	
Letters and reports pending June 30, 1905. Letters written Pages press copied. Number of pages typewritten.	24, 025 34, 811

Forest reserves established.

State or Territory.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation establishing the reserve.	Estimated area.
a 114 1	mi 15 1 73 1 75	37 00 1001	A cres.
California			288, 218
Do			306,518
Arizona			45,760
California		Mar. 27, 1905	579,520
Do	The Trinity Forest Reserve	Apr. 26, 1905	1,243,042
Do		May 6,1905	1,896,313
Oregon	The Wallowa Forest Reserve		747, 200
Do	The Chesnimnus Forest Reserve	May 12,1905	220,320
Montana			186,240
Utah	The Sevier Forest Reserve.		357,000
Oregon and Washington	The Wenaha Forest Reserve		731,650
Colorado			901,270
Do			1,219,947
Do			1,681,667
Idaho		May 23, 1905	798,720
Do			324,964
Do	The Sawtooth Forest Reserve	May 29, 1905	1,947,520
California			897,115
Oregon			54,220
Idaho	The Payette Forest Reserve		1,460,960
Colorado			1,437,406
Idaho			326,160
Colorado			757,116
Do			239,621
Do	The Cochetopah Forest Reserve	June 13,1905	1,133,330
Do	The Montezuma Forest Reserve	do	576,719
Do	The Uncompangre Forest Reserve	June 14,1905	478,111
			,

^a This reserve was formed by consolidating the South Platte Forest Reserve and the Plum Creek and Pikes Peak Timber Land reserves and including certain additional areas, while a small area was excluded.

Forest reserves enlarged.

State or Territory.	Name of reserve.	Date of proclamation enlarging the reserve.	Present estimated area.
California Arizona Colorado and Wyoming Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho Idaho and Montana Colorado Washington	The Sierra Forest Reserve. The Grand Canyon Forest Reserve. The Medicine Bow Forest Reserve. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve. The Bitter Root Forest Reserve. The San Isabel Forest Reserve. The Washington Forest Reserve.	May 6,1905 May 17,1905 May 22,1905 do June 12,1905	A cres. 4,392,840 2,307,520 1,574,668 7,988,560 4,552,880 321,227 3,952,840

Forest reserves reduced.

State.	. Name of reserve.	Date of proc- lamation re- ducing the reserve.	Present estimated area.
Wyoming California Montana Colorado	The Bighorn Forest Reserve. The Stanislaus Forest Reserve. The Madison Forest Reserve. The Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve.	Dec. 23,1904 Act Feb.7,'05 Mar. 28,1905 June 5,1905	A cres. 1,151,680 627,780 770,000 797,720

There are, accordingly, now 83 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), embracing 85,627,472 acres, as follows:

Existing forest reserves.

State or Territory.	Name of reserve.	Date of proc- lamation cre- ating reserve or changing boundary thereof	Present estimated area.
Alaska	Afognak Forest and Fis. Culture Reserve	Dec. 24,1892	A cres. 403,640
Do	The Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve	Aug. 20,1902	4,506,240
Arizona	The Grand Canyon Forest Reserve	(Feb. 20, 1893	} 2,307,520
	mi d. T	May 6,1905 Aug. 17,1898	{
Do	The San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve.	(Apr. 12,1902	} 1,975,310
Do	The Black Mesa Forest Reserve	Aug. 17, 1898	1,658,880
Do	The Prescott Forest Reserve	May 10,1898 Oct. 21,1899	423,680
Do	The Santa Rita Forest Reserve	Apr. 11,1902	387,300
Do	The Santa Catalina Forest Reserve		155,520
Do	The Mount Graham Forest Reserve. The Chiricahua Forest Reserve.	July 22,1902 July 30,1902	118,600 169,600
Do	The Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve	Mar. 20, 1905	45,760
California	San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve		555,520
Do	Sierra Forest Reserve	(Feb. 14,1893) (Act Feb.7,'05)	4,392,840
Do	San Bernardino Forest Reserve	Feb. 25, 1893	737,120
Do	The Trabuco Canyon Forest Reserve	Jan. 30,1899	109,920
D -	The Steeler Franck December	(Feb. 22, 1897	007 700
Do	The Stanislaus Forest Reserve	Act Feb.7, '05	627,780
Do	The San Jacinto Forest Reserve	Feb. 22,1897 Apr. 13,1899	668,160 136,335
Do	The Santa Barbara Forest Reserve.	Dec. 22,1903	1,838,323
Do	The Modoc Forest Reserve	Nov. 29, 1904	288,218
Do	The Warner Mountains Forest Reserve The Plumas Forest Reserve	Mar. 27,1905	306,518 579,520
Do	The Trinity Forest Reserve.	Apr. 26, 1905	1,243,042
Do	The Klamath Forest Reserve	May 6,1905	1,896,313
Do	The Lassen Peak Forest Reserve	June 2,1905	897,115
Colorado	The White River Forest Reserve.	Oct. 16,1891 June 28,1902	970,880
		May 21,1904)
Do	The Pikes Peak Forest Reserve	Feb. 11,1892 Mar. 18,1892	1,681,667
D0	The Tikes Teak Polest Reserve	May 12, 1905	1,001,007
To.	T 7 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Dec. 24, 1892	1
Do	The Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve	May 16,1904 June 5,1905	797,720
Do	The San Isabel Forest Reserve	Apr. 11,1902	001 007
75		June 12, 1905	321,227
Do	The Gunnison Forest Reserve. The Leadville Forest Reserve.	May 12, 1905	901,270 $1,219,947$
Do	The San Juan Forest Reserve	June 3,1905	1,437,406
Do	The Park Range Forest Reserve	June 12,1905	757, 116
Do	The Wet Mountains Forest Reserve	do	239,621 1,133,330
Do	The Montezuma Forest Reserve	dodo	576,719
Do	The Uncompangre Forest Reserve	June 14,1905	478, 111

Existing forest reserves—Continued.

State or Territory.	Name of reserve. *	Date of proc- lamation cre- ating reserve or changing boundary thereof.	Present estimated area.
Colorado and Wyoming Idaho	The Payson Forest Reserve. The Logan Forest Reserve. The Manti Forest Reserve. The Aquarius Forest Reserve. The Grantsville Forest Pæserve	Thereof. Charles C	A cres. 1,574,668 49,920 798,720 324,944 1,947,520 1,460,960 326,160 4,552,880 645,120 4,670,720 a 40,320 501,000 45,080 186,240 85,123 123,779 430,880 2,327,040 500,000 57,120 142,080 54,424,440 18,560 52,480 747,200 220,320 54,220 731,650 23,360 58,160 1,209,760 111,600 182,080 584,640 39,000 68,960 54,000
Do	The Salt Lake Forest Reserve The Sevier Forest Reserve. Washington Forest Reserve.	May 26, 1904 May 12, 1905 Feb. 22, 1897 Apr. 3, 1901 June 12, 1905	95, 440 357, 000 3, 952, 840
Do	The Olympic Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897 Apr. 7, 1900 July 15, 1901 Feb. 22, 1897	1,466,880 1,943,520
Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.	The Big Horn Forest Reserve The Yellowstone Forest Reserve	June 29, 1900 May 22, 1902 Dec. 23, 1904 Mar. 30, 1891 Sept. 10, 1891 May 22, 1902 June 13, 1902 Jun. 29, 1903 May 4, 1904 May 22, 1905	7,988,560

SELECTIONS IN LIEU OF LANDS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

The following tables exhibit the progress of the work during the year ending June 30, 1905, in the adjustment of selections made in lieu of patented lands and unperfected claims within forest reserves, under acts of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 614), and March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264):

Perfected cases.

Items.	Cases.	Areas.
Pending June 30, 1904. Received during year ending June 30, 1905.	5,616 3,009	A cres. 1, 128, 027. 43 371, 688. 99
Total	. 8,625	1, 499, 716. 42
approved for patent during year ending June 30, 1905 Rejected during year ending June 30, 1905	3,510	579, 362, 92 19, 836, 03
Total cases finally disposed of during the year Total pending June 30, 1905.	3,716 4,909	599, 198. 95 900, 517. 47
pproved by Commissioner, but not for patent (unsurveyed) learings ordered in		
'o Secretary on appeal .ases suspended under various orders or awaiting additional proof called for . bn which no action has been taken	. 4,095	828, 977. 74 71, 539. 73
Total	. 4,909	900, 517. 47

Unperfected cases.

Items.	Cases.	Areas.
Pending June 30, 1904 Received during year ending June 30, 1905	20 5	A cres. 3,291.08 920.00
Total		4, 211.08
Approved for patent during year ending June 30, 1905. Rejected during year ending June 30, 1905.		480.00 480.00
Total	6	960.00
Cases pending June 30, 1905.	19	3, 251.08
Approved by Commissioner, but not for patent	8	1,393.43
Cases suspended awaiting additional evidence called for, reports from forest offi- cers, and determination of hearings ordered	11	1,857.65
Total	19	3,251.08

MISCELLANEOUS CASES AND APPEALS.

In connection with such selections there have been received, docketed, and acted upon mainly during the year ending June 30, 1905, appeals and contested and miscellaneous cases as follows:

Awaiting action July 1, 1904	
Acted upon and finally closed. 107 Acted upon but not finally closed. 107	, 000
	214

95

The work on these selections, appeals, etc., during the year involved the preparation and dispatch of 18,212 letters and decisions, covering

24,834 pages.

All selections received at this Office prior to March 1, 1905, except only cases held under orders of suspension, have been examined and either approved or rejected or are awaiting receipt of additional evidence called for.

The following tables present a general summary of all selections received under said acts, in lieu of both patented lands and unperfected claims, up to June 30, 1905, with the acreage of land selected

and the action had thereon:

Perfected cases.

	Cases.	Areas.
Number selections received.	13,862	Acres. 2,659,435.91
Patented	8,012 941	1,607,726.28 151,192.16
Total cases disposed of	8,953	1,758,918.44
Pending	4,909	900, 517. 47

$Unperfected\ cases.$

	Cases.	Areas.
Received.	51	A cres. 8, 383.84
Approved for patent. Rejected	17 15	2,729 2,403.76
Total cases disposed of	32	5, 132. 76
Cases pending.	19	3,251.08

MILITARY BOUNTY-LAND WARRANTS.

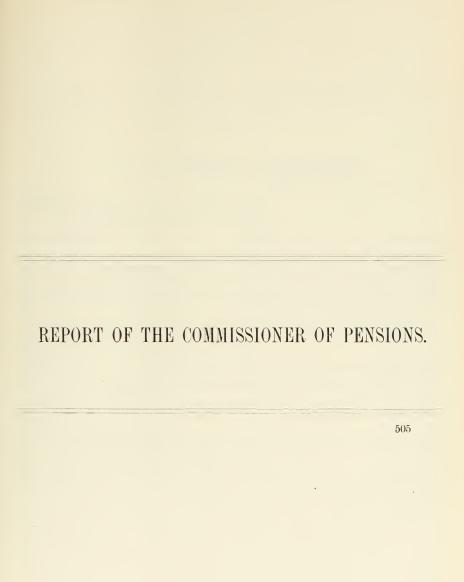
The following is a detailed statement of the work done by the military bounty-land section since its organization in the forestry division, January 21, 1905:

Letters and reports received. 8	348
Letters and reports acted upon	315
Original letters written	90
Locations approved for patent	21
Locations canceled.	5
Record of patents canceled	2
Warrants submitted for approval of assignment	55
Assignments approved	24
Assignments rejected.	16

Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1812, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1905.

Grade of warrants.	Warrai	nts issued.	Warran	ts located.	Warrants	outstand- g.
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Act of 1812: 160 acres	28,085 1,101	4, 493, 600 352, 320	27,978 1,034	4, 476, 480 330, 380	107 67	17, 120 21, 440
Total	29, 186	4,845,920	29,012	4,806,860	174	38,560
Act of 1847: 160 acres	80,688 7,585	12,910,080 303,400	79, 185 7, 102	12,669,600 284,080	1,503 483	240, 480 19, 320
Total	88, 273	13, 213, 480	86, 287	12,953,680	1,986	259,800
Act of 1850: 160 acres 80 acres 40 acres	27, 450 57, 717 103, 978	4,392,000 4,617,360 4,159,120	26, 906 56, 449 100, 940	4, 304, 960 4, 515, 920 4, 037, 600	544 1,268 3,038	87,040 101,440 121,520
Total	189, 145	13, 168, 480	184, 295	12,858,480	4,850	310,000
Act of 1852: 160 acres 80 acres 40 acres	1,223 1,699 9,070	195, 680 135, 920 362, 800	1,196 1,667 8,893	191, 360 133, 360 355, 720	27 32 177	4,320 2,560 7,080
Total	11,992	694, 400	11,756	680, 440	236	13,960
Act of 1855: 160 acres 120 acres 80 acres 60 acres 40 acres 10 acres	97,079	18, 489, 280 11, 649, 480 3, 958, 560 21, 540 21, 680 50	110, 876 91, 209 48, 371 317 469 3	17,740,160 10,945,080 3,869,680 19,020 18,760 30	4,682 5,870 1,111 42 73 2	749, 120 704, 400 88, 880 2, 520 2, 920 20
Total	263,025	34, 140, 590	251,245	32, 592, 730	11,780	1,547,860
		SUMMARY.	'			•
Act of 1812. Act of 1847. Act of 1850. Act of 1862. Act of 1855.	29, 186 88, 273 189, 145 11, 992 263, 025	4,845,920 13,213,480 13,168,480 694,400 34,140,590	29,012 86,287 184,295 11,756 251,245	4,806,860 12,953,680 12,858,480 680,440 32,592,730	174 1,986 4,850 236 11,780	38,560 259,800 310,000 13,960 1,547,860
Total	581,621	66,062,870	562, 595	63, 892, 190	19,026	2, 170, 180

 $[\]it a$ The last 160-acre warrant, act 1855, is numbered 115685. Deduct 127 warrant blanks not used leave 115,558 actually issued.



COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS SINCE 1833.

Name.	By whom appointed.	Whence appointed.	Date of commission.
Edwards, James L.	Jackson	Virginia	Mar. 3, 1833
Heath, James E	Fillmore	do	Nov. 27, 1850
Waldo, Loren P	Pierce	Connecticut	Mar. 17, 1853
Minot, Josiah	do	New Hampshire	Aug. 1,1855
Whiting, George C		_	Jan. 19, 1857
Barrett, Joseph H			Apr. 15, 1861
Cox, Christopher C	Johnson	Maryland	July 28, 1868
Van Aernam, Henry			May 1,1869
Baker, James H			Apr. 20, 1871
Atkinson, Henry M	do	Nebraska	Mar. 26, 1875
Gill, Charles R			Feb. 10, 1876
Bentley, John A	do	do	Mar, 28, 1876
Dudley, William W	Garfield	Indiana	June 27, 1881
Clarke, Otis P. G			Nov. 15, 1884
Black, John C			Mar. 19, 1885
Tanner, James			Mar. 27, 1889
Raum, Green B.			Oct. 19, 1889
Lochren, William			Apr. 13, 1893
Murphy, Dominic I			1 '
Evans, Henry Clay			
Ware, Eugene F			
Warner, Vespasian			

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1905.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of the Bureau of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and to invite your attention to the several exhibits numbered from 1 to 24, which show in detail the results attained during the fiscal year.

In the report there are presented and discussed the leading features in the different exhibits, and to some extent they are so tabulated as to show comparisons with former years.

Exhibit No. 1 is a statement showing the number and annual value of all pensions allowed, increased, and dropped during the year, and the number of pensioners on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

This exhibit shows that at the close of the fiscal year 1905 the number of pensioners on the rolls was 998,441. At the close of the fiscal year 1904 the number of pensioners was 994,762.

During the fiscal year 1905 there were added to the rolls the names of 49,859 new pensioners; the number of former pensioners whose names had been dropped and whose pensions were renewed or restored during the year was 2,006, making a total addition to the roll of 51,865 names. The total number of pensioners on the rolls during the year was 1,046,627. The number of pensioners dropped from the rolls during the year was 48,186, leaving the number of pensioners on June 30, 1905, 998,441, being a net increase of 3,679, as compared with the previous year.

Prior to 1905 the maximum number of pensioners in the history of the Bureau was reached July 31, 1902, when it was 1,001,494.

The following statement shows that this number was exceeded during the fiscal year 1905, and that the "high-water" mark of pensioners was reached on January 31, 1905:

Number of pensioners.

Date.	Number on rolls.
July 31, 1904 August 31, 1904 September 30, 1904 October 31, 1904 November 30, 1904 November 31, 1904 January 31, 1905 February 28, 1905 March 31, 1905 April 30, 1905 May 31, 1905 June 30, 1905 June 30, 1905	999, 271 1, 000, 781 1, 001, 533 1, 002, 267 1, 003, 090 1, 004, 196

The annual value of the roll on June 30, 1905, was \$136,745,295. By the term "annual value" is meant the amount of money required to pay the pensioners then on the rolls for one year. In other words, the 998,441 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1905, would receive during the present fiscal year the sum of \$136,745,295 if there were no changes by deaths or otherwise during the year.

The annual value of the roll on June 30, 1904, was \$134,130,203, making an increase of \$2,615,092 for the fiscal year 1905.

In the table below will be found the average annual value of each pension for the past five years:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Average annual value each pension	174.19 187.51 113.20	\$134.84 173.09 180.58 110.69 132.18	\$133.49 176.16 108.82 137.25	\$132.23 171.28 108.59 140.78	\$131. 87 168. 67 108. 09 153. 50

The table shows a steady increase in the annual value of each pension, except in those granted on account of the war with Spain, in which a decrease appears.

Exhibit No. 2 shows the number of pensioners of the various classes added to and dropped from the rolls during the fiscal year 1905, and the number of each class remaining on the rolls at the close of the year, June 30, 1905; also the causes for dropping the names of pensioners of different classes.

This table is a consolidated statement of all the changes on the rolls of the 18 pension agencies, and is the "balance sheet" between the Bureau and the agencies with reference to the issue of new pension certificates and their proper accounting as either gains or losses to the roll.

The following table is a complete analysis of the pension roll on June 30, 1905, as compared with its condition on June 30, 1904. The table gives the number and class of pensioners by wars, and shows the increase or decrease of each class during the fiscal year 1905:

Pensioners on roll June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1904.

	1905.	1904.
Revolutionary war:		
Widows	1	1
Daughters	4	2
War of 1812:		
Survivors		1
Widows	776	918
Indian wars:	0.000	0.00
Survivors	2, 269	2,367
Widows	3,461	3,519
Mexican war:		F 014
Survivors	4,540	5,214
Widows	7,653	7,821
Civil war:		
General law—	040 004	
Invalids	219, 384	240, 785
Widows	77,620	77,414
Minor children	769	875
Mothers	4,645	5,490
Fathers	776	941
Brothers and sisters.	195	192
Helpless children	472	459
Act June 27, 1890—		
Invalids	465, 224	450,007
Widows	169,066	161, 067
Minor children	4,177	4,067
Mothers	1,998	2, 405
Fathers	634	824
Helpless children	250	226
Army nurses	603	606
War with Spain:		
Invalids	15,711	12,440
Widows	1,068	1,012
Minor children	272	224
Mothers	2,957	2,715
Fathers	473	430
Brothers and sisters	9	8
Helpless children	1	
Regular establishment:		
Invalids	10,030	9,501
Widows	2,453	2,381
Minor children	115	111
Mothers	714	633
Fathers	108	93
Brothers and sisters.	6	8
Helpless children	7	5
Total.	998, 441	994,762

It will be noted that there has been a decrease in the number of "old war" pensioners, except those of the Revolutionary war, which show an apparent increase. This, however, is not the case, as the names of two daughters of Revolutionary soldiers pensioned by special act were discovered on the rolls who had previously been carried under the head of civil war pensioners.

At the close of the fiscal year 1904 there were on the pension roll the names of 690,792 survivors of the civil war. On June 30, 1905, this number had decreased to 684,608.

The number of pensioners dropped from the rolls during the fiscal year 1905 was as follows:

By death	43, 883
By remarriage	
By legal limitation (minors)	
By failure to claim	
For other causes.	648
Total	18 186

Of the above number of deaths 30,324 were survivors of the civil war.

During the fiscal year 1904 the deaths of pensioners aggregated 43,820, and the number of deaths of pensioners for the fiscal year 1905 was, therefore, a slight increase over the preceding year.

Exhibit No. 3 is a statement showing the number and amount of first payments on each class of certificates made during the year by pension agents to each class of pensioners, and the full amount of fees paid to attorneys.

The total amount paid to pensioners as first payments upon the allowance of their claims was \$8,940,014.56, or \$1,656,351 less than the first payments during the year 1904.

This amount constitutes what is termed "arrears" of pension, being the payment for the period which had elapsed between the filing of the claim or the death of the soldier, as the case may be, and the date of the quarterly payment preceding the allowance of the claim. The following table shows the number and amount of the first payments for each of the last five fiscal years:

Year.	Number of first pay- ments.	Amount of first pay- ments.	Average amount.
1905.	162, 907	\$8,940,064	\$54. 87
1904.	128, 623	10,396,375	80. 82
1903.	106, 870	9,359,905	88. 00
1902.	97, 551	8,677,548	88. 95
1901.	90, 220	9,934,764	110. 11

The decrease in the average amount due on first payments shows that much less time elapses between the date of filing applications and their allowance than in former years and that the adjudication of claims is practically current.

Whenever a case carrying a first payment in excess of \$1,000 comes up for adjudication it is sent to the desk of the Commissioner for personal review.

During the year the Commissioner disposed of 995 cases of this class, as follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Claims allowed Claims rejected Claims returned for correction of rate, etc Claims returned for further work Total	888 29 19 59	\$1, 293, 825 45, 722 16, 381 85, 178 1, 441, 106

The average first payment in claims allowed in the above table was \$1,457.01.

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hands of the different pension agents 11,919 certificates upon which no payments had been made, involving first payments amounting to \$537,103.66.

These certificates were issued so near the close of the year that the pension agents were unable to obtain vouchers from the pensioners in time to make the payments before the close of the year. If they could have been paid prior to June 30, 1905, the amount would have been charged to the appropriation for the last fiscal year.

This exhibit shows that the full amount of fees paid to attorneys by pension agents for services in the prosecution of the claims was \$719,365.07.

Exhibit No. 4 is a statement showing the appropriations for pensions, fees of examining surgeons, salaries and expenses of pension agencies and disbursements on account thereof, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with the unexpended balances at the close of the year:

Appropriation for pensions	
Total amount available for payment of pensions	141, 513, 760. 78 141, 142, 861. 33
Balance covered into the Treasury	370, 899. 45
Appropriation for medical examinations	800, 000. 00 36. 00
Total amount available for medical examinations	800, 036. 00 534, 281. 58
Available balance for payment of accounts for fourth quarter.	265, 754. 42
Appropriations for salaries and clerk hire, agencies. Disbursed for salaries and clerk hire, agencies	502, 000. 00 495, 883. 62
Balance covered into the Treasury	6, 116. 38
Appropriations for rents and contingent expenses, agencies Disbursements for rents and contingent expenses, agencies	45, 685. 10 41, 265. 03
Balance covered into the Treasury.	4, 420. 07
Appropriation for examination of pension agencies Disbursed for examination of pension agencies	2, 500. 00 522. 84
Balance covered into the Treasury	1, 977. 16

The disbursements for navy pensions during the year were \$4,197,-166.07. The act making appropriations for the payment of pensions provides that navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose. The income from the navy pension fund for the past year available for the payment of pensions was only \$370,951.61, or about 9 per cent of the amount required for the payment of navy pensions.

Since 1870 the amount derived from the interest of the navy pen-

Since 1870 the amount derived from the interest of the navy pension fund has been inadequate to pay navy pensions, and the provision

of law pledging the public faith to make up the deficiency has been brought into operation ever since that date in the payment of navy pensions.

During the past five years the interest on the navy pension fund available for the payment of navy pensions has been as follows:

For 1901	\$357,966
For 1902	364, 529
For 1903	441, 101
For 1904.	287, 374
For 1905	370, 952

The amounts paid during said years for navy pensions were:

In 1901	\$3, 787, 693. 03
In 1902	3, 849, 022, 24
In 1903	
In 1904	
In 1905	

Exhibit No. 5 shows the amounts disbursed by each of the United States pension agencies during the fiscal year 1905, as appears from their accounts current.

This statement covers all payments made by the agents on account of pensions, fees of examining surgeons, salaries of pension agents, clerk hire, rents, and contingent expenses of the agencies, the entire amount being \$142,099,286.05, or a little more than \$6,000 in excess of the payments during the fiscal year 1904.

The amounts range from \$2,662,903.44 at the Concord agency to \$16,224,757.38 at the Topeka agency.

Expenditures for reimbursements on account of expenses of last sickness and burial of pensioners who left no widows or minor children are made by the accounting officers of the Treasury in the final adjustment of pension claims, and are not included in the disbursements shown in this exhibit.

The amount paid by Treasury settlements for the year was \$115,-528.35, of which \$106,248.83 was on account of pensions.

Only four of the pension agencies, viz, Indianapolis, New York, San Francisco, and Washington, occupied rented buildings during the year, at a total cost of \$10,600, and during the present year the agencies at San Francisco and Indianapolis will be moved into Government buildings, leaving but two agencies in rented quarters.

Exhibit No. 6 shows the amounts paid for pensions on account of the regular establishment. This includes all pensions based upon disability contracted in line of duty in time of peace while serving in the Regular Army or Navy since the close of the civil war.

These pensions might properly be designated as of the "peace establishment," and with the present strength of the Army and Navy the amounts chargeable to this class will slightly increase year by year.

The total amount paid on this account in 1904 was \$2,287,924, while in 1905 it had increased to \$2,419,585.

Exhibit No. 7 is a statement of amounts paid for pensions under the general law on account of disability contracted in line of duty in the civil war. The total amount was \$59,118,745.60, as against \$61,595,498.33 in 1904, a decrease of \$2,476,752.73 for the year.

This item will steadily decrease from year to year, as the deaths will necessarily be in excess of the number of allowances of new claims under the general law.

Exhibit No. 8 shows the amounts paid by the pension agents during the fiscal year 1905 for pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, on account of the civil war.

The payments to this class of pensioners were \$73,797,175.70, as against \$71,423,234.86 for the fiscal year 1904.

The number of pensioners of this class has steadily increased in about the same proportion as the number has decreased under the general law, for the reason that disabilities are pensionable under the act of June 27, 1890, whether incurred in service or not, and under that law it is not necessary in the case of a widow or minor to show that the soldier's death was due to the service.

Exhibit No. 9 shows the amounts paid for pensions on account of service in the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands.

The total amount was \$3,409,998.54, as against \$3,106,931.78 in 1904. The expenditures under this item since the commencement of the war with Spain have been as follows:

_	
1899	\$28, 606. 81
1900	332, 905. 25
1901	1, 175, 225. 76
1902	1, 738, 446. 28
1903	2, 204, 084. 21
1904	3, 106, 931. 78
1905	3, 409, 998. 54
Total	11 996 198 63

Exhibit No. 10 is a statement showing amounts paid for pensions to the survivors and widows of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 since 1871, of the war with Mexico since 1887, and of the Indian wars since 1893.

The amounts of payments made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, to these classes of pensioners were as follows:

	Survivors.	Widows.	Total,
War of 1812 Indian wars War with Mexico	\$300, 00 270, 737, 93 739, 823, 41	\$113, 716. 81 385, 633. 67 780, 895. 11	\$114, 016. 81 656, 371. 60 1, 520, 718. 52
Total	1,010,861.34	1, 280, 245. 59	2, 291, 106. 93

The total amounts paid on account of service in the war of 1812, Indian wars, and the war with Mexico since 1871 have been:

	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.
War of 1812	2, 766, 130. 36	\$31, 421, 059, 29	\$45, 440, 790, 97
Indian wars		4, 871, 138, 17	7, 637, 268, 53
War with Mexico		13, 754, 725, 27	36, 682, 848, 87

It may be remarked that service pensions on account of the war of 1812 were not granted until February 14, 1871; on account of the war with Mexico until January 29, 1887, and on account of Indian wars until July 27, 1892, and the above amounts, therefore, show the payments made since the dates indicated.

Exhibit No. 11 is a classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls of each pension agency June 30, 1905, as compared with the number on the rolls June 30, 1904, and giving the losses and the gains in each class.

There were net increases in the following classes during the year:

Widows, etc 172 701 Civil war (act June 27, 1890): 15, 217 Widows 7, 536 22, 753 War with Spain: 3, 271 Widows 391 3, 662 Total 27, 116 27, 116 The net decreases were as follows: 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 3 662 2 293 3 662 2 293 3 662 2 293 3 662 2 293 3 662 2 293 3 662 2 293 3 662 2 293 3 662 2 2 293 3 6 2 2 293 3 6 2 2 293 3 6 2 2 2 293 3 6 4	Regular establishment:		
Civil war (act June 27, 1890): — 701 Invalids 15, 217 15, 217 15, 217 15, 217 22, 753 War with Spain: — 22, 753 Widows 391 3, 662 3 662 Total 27, 116 7	Invalids	529	
Civil war (act June 27, 1890): 15, 217 Invalids 7, 536 War with Spain: 3, 271 Widows 391 3, 662 Total 27, 116 The net decreases were as follows: Army nurses 3 Civil war (general law): 1, 401 Invalids 21, 401 Widows 892 War of 1812: 22, 293 Survivors 1 Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 Widows 58 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	Widows, etc	172	701
Widows 7,536 22,753 War with Spain: 3,271 391 Widows 391 3,662 Total 27,116 The net decreases were as follows: 3 Army nurses 3 Civil war (general law): 1 Invalids 21,401 Widows 892 War of 1812: 22,293 Survivors 1 Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 Widows 58 Widows 156 War with Mexico: 23,437 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Widows 123,437 Net increases 27,116 Net decreases 23,437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3,679	Civil war (act June 27, 1890):		701
War with Spain: 22,753 Invalids 3,271 Widows 391 Total 27,116 The net decreases were as follows: Army nurses 3 Civil war (general law): 21,401 Invalids 21,401 Widows 892 War of 1812: 22,293 Survivors 1 Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 Widows 58 Widows 168 Widows 168 Total 23,437 Net increases 27,116 Net decreases 23,437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3,679	Invalids	15,217	
War with Spain: 3, 271 Widows 391 Total 27, 116 The net decreases were as follows: Army nurses 3 Civil war (general law): 1 Invalids 21, 401 Widows 892 War of 1812: 22, 293 Survivors 1 Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Widows 58 Widows 58 Widows 168 War with Mexico: 168 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Widows 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	Widows		00 759
Widows 391 3,662 Total 27,116 The net decreases were as follows: 3 Army nurses 3 Civil war (general law): 21,401 Invalids 21,401 Widows 892 War of 1812: 1 Survivors 1 Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 156 War with Mexico: 842 Total 23,437 Net increases 27,116 Net decreases 23,437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3,679	War with Spain:		22, 700
Total 3,662 The net decreases were as follows: 27,116 Army nurses 3 Civil war (general law): 21,401 Invalids 21,401 Widows 892 War of 1812: 22,293 Survivors 142 Widows 143 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 156 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23,437 Net increases 27,116 Net decreases 23,437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3,679	Invalids	3,271	
Total 27, 116 The net decreases were as follows: Army nurses 3 Civil war (general law): 21, 401 Uwidows 892 War of 1812: 22, 293 War widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 5 War with Mexico: 674 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Averyivors 674 Widows 168 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	Widows	391	9 000
The net decreases were as follows: 3 Army nurses. 3 Civil war (general law): 21, 401 Invalids 892 Widows 22, 293 War of 1812: 1 Survivors 1 Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 58 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 27, 116 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679			3, 662
Army nurses 3 Civil war (general law): 21, 401 Invalids 892 Widows 892 War of 1812: 1 Survivors 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 156 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 27, 116 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	Total		27, 116
Civil war (general law): 21, 401 Widows 892 War of 1812: 22, 293 Survivors 1 Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 674 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	The net decreases were as follows:		
Invalids 21, 401 Widows 892 War of 1812: 1 Survivors 1 42 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 156 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	Army nurses.		3
Widows 892 22, 293 War of 1812: 1 1 Survivors 142 143 Indian wars: 98 1 Survivors 98 98 Widows 58 156 War with Mexico: 674 168 Survivors 674 168 Widows 168 23,437 Net increases 27,116 Net decreases 23,437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3,679			
War of 1812: 22, 293 Survivors 1 Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 674 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679			
War of 1812: 1 Survivors 142 Indian wars: 143 Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 674 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	Widows		22, 293
Widows 142 Indian wars: 98 Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 674 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679			,
Indian wars: — 143 Survivors 98 — Widows 58 — War with Mexico: — 156 Survivors 674 — Widows 168 842 Total 23,437 Net increases 27,116 Net decreases 23,437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3,679		-	
Survivors 98 Widows 58 War with Mexico: 674 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679		142	143
Widows 58 War with Mexico: 674 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679			
War with Mexico: — 156 Survivors 674 — Widows 168 — Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679		0 4-	
War with Mexico: 674 Survivors 674 Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	WIGOWS		156
Widows 168 Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679			
Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679			
Total 23, 437 Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	widows	168	842
Net increases 27, 116 Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase tō rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679	Total		
Net decreases 23, 437 Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905 3, 679		=	
Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905			
	Net increase to rolls for the fiscal year 1905		3, 679

The last pensioned survivor of the war of 1812 died during the last

fiscal year.

Exhibit No. 12 is a table which shows the disbursements for pensions, fees of examining surgeons, cost of disbursement and maintaining pension agencies, salaries and other expenses of the Bureau of Pensions since July 1, 1865.

The disbursements since July 1, 1865, have been as follows:

Army pensions	\$3, 149, 537, 669. 52 74, 876, 909. 23
Total for pensions	
Fees paid examining surgeons	20, 662, 136. 16
Cost of disbursing	15, 265, 644. 89
Salaries in Bureau.	57, 105, 202. 64
Other expenses in Bureau	10, 186, 150. 09
Total	3, 327, 633, 712. 53
Amount paid for army and navy pensions from July 1, 1790, to	
June 30, 1865	96, 445, 444. 23
From July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1905	3, 224, 414, 578. 75
Total for pensions	3, 320, 860, 022. 98

It will be noted that the payments for salaries and other expenses of the Bureau were smaller during the fiscal year 1905 than for any year since 1890.

Exhibit No. 13 is a statement showing the number of original pension claims filed and allowed each year since July 1, 1861.

The number of original applications filed during the fiscal year 1905 was 52,841, and the number of original claims allowed during the year was 50,027.

There has been no material change in the number of original applications filed each year since 1893, while the number of original allowances was greater last year than in any year since 1898.

Of the total number of original claims allowed during the last fiscal year 43,120 were based upon service in the civil war and 4,455 upon service in the war with Spain.

Exhibit No. 14 is a statement showing the number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States, each insular possession, and each foreign country on the rolls June 30, 1905, and the amounts paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1905 in each State and Territory, each insular possession, and each foreign country.

A summary of this exhibit is as follows:

	Number.	Payments.
Pensioners residing in States and Territories, and payments to them. Pensioners residing in insular possessions, and payments to them. Pensioners residing in foreign countries, and payments to them.	993, 147 112 5, 182	\$140, 274, 298. 48 16, 341. 46 745, 972. 56

All these pensioners are paid through eighteen agencies, as follows:

Location.	Name of agent.	Pensioners June 30, 1905.	Money dis- bursed in 1905 to pensioners.
Augusta, Me Boston, Mass Buffalo, N. Y Chicago, Ill Columbus, Ohio Concord, N. H Des Moines, Iowa Detroit, Mich Indianapolis, Ind Knoxville, Tenn Louisville, Ky Milwaukee, Wis New York, N. Y Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburg, Pa San Francisco, Cal Topeka, Kans Washington, D. C	Jonathan Merriam Joseph W. Jones. Hugh Henry Richard P. Clarkson Oscar A. Janes Albert O. Marsh John T. Wilder. Andrew T. Wood Edwin D. Coe Michael Kerwin St. C. A. Mulholland John W. Nesbit Jesse B. Fuller Wilder S. Metcalf John R. King	46, 847 77, 519 99, 775 17, 029 54, 710 42, 238 62, 887 65, 848 27, 978 50, 434 55, 806 60, 274 47, 308 41, 660 115, 368 54, 354	\$2,775,600.55 7,703,635.11 6,418,482.86 10,844,657.34 14,955,533.73 2,650,462.46 6,552,119.50 10,310,801.63 8,933,659.39 7,177,159.03 7,048,825.67 7,804,513.11 6,458,675.23 5,604,873.67 1,777,446,50 7,789,498.
10ta1		998, 441	141, 036, 612, 50

Exhibits Nos. 15 to 15e are statements showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.

The following table shows the number of pensioners at the different rates:

Rate.	Number of pensions.	Rate.	Number of pensions.
\$6 and under From \$6 to \$8, Inclusive. From \$8 to \$10, Inclusive. From \$10 to \$12, Inclusive. From \$12 to \$14, Inclusive. From \$12 to \$14, Inclusive. From \$15 to \$15, Inclusive. From \$16 to \$17, Inclusive. From \$17 to \$18, Inclusive. From \$18 to \$20, Inclusive. From \$20 to \$24, Inclusive. From \$24 to \$25, Inclusive. From \$24 to \$25, Inclusive. From \$25 to \$30, Inclusive.	340, 878 96, 427 324, 439 22, 903 3, 446 7, 053 43, 572 615 7, 206 28, 721	From \$30 to \$36, inclusive From \$36 to \$45, inclusive From \$45 to \$50, inclusive From \$50 to \$72, inclusive From \$72 to \$100, inclusive At \$100.18 At \$100.18 At \$166\$ At \$208\$ At \$416\$ Total	3, 186 691 1 1 3 1

It will be noticed that more than one-half of the pensioners receive \$10 per month or less.

Exhibit No. 16 is a report of pension certificates issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The following summary will show the issues by classes:

	0	•	
Originals		 	50, 027
Increases		 	93, 654
Additionals		 	
Reissues		 	
Restorations		 	461
Renewals		 	3,841
Supplementals		 	561
Accrueds		 	18, 210
Total			185 242

An explanation of the different classes of pension certificates is as follows:

Originals.—Cases in which no pension has before been granted.

Increases.—Claims for increased rate of pension.

Additionals.—Issues under act of June 27, 1890, in lieu of pension under the general law.

Reissues.—Issues to allow additional disabilities, to make corrections in former issues, and to allow pension under the general law in lieu of pension under the act of 1890.

Restorations.—Issues to restore to the roll from date of last payment.

Renewals.—Issues to renew pension from a date when new title is shown or to change class.

Supplementals.—Cases in which title exists under both laws and issue is made under one law for a period not covered by the other law.

Duplicates.—New certificates issued in lieu of former certificates lost or destroyed.

Accrueds.—Issues made for pension due in cases of deceased pensioners from date of last payment to date of death.

The total number of pension certificates of all kinds issued in the last ten years is as follows:

In 1896	90, 640	In 1901	109,668
In 1897		·	,
In 1898	98, 574	In 1903	132, 821
In 1899	89,054	In 1904	153, 938
In 1900	105, 591	In 1905	185, 242

Exhibit No. 17 is a statement showing the work of the mail section for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

In this section all mail coming to the Bureau is received and distributed and all mail going out of the Bureau is dispatched.

The total number of pieces of mail handled, including applications for pension, during the year was 4,365,168, or about 14,550 each working day.

Exhibit No. 18 is the report of the board of review, and shows the work done by the board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The number of cases acted upon by the board of review during the year was 291,238, of which 175,731 were approved for allowance and 81,853 for rejection.

Of the 81,853 claims rejected 62,690 were rejected on medical grounds. The majority of these were claims for increase in which the medical examinations showed no increase of disability.

In addition to the work of adjudicating claims, the board of review is also charged with the preparation of cases appealed to the Department from the action of this Bureau, the law division having charge of appealed cases in which the rights of attorneys are involved.

The following table shows the action by the Department in appeal cases during the fiscal year 1905:

Appeals on hand July 1, 1904		
Total		17, 983
Appeals dismissed during year	. 1,031	
Actions of Bureau affirmed	. 10, 389	
Actions of Bureau reversed	2, 210	
Total		13, 630
Number of appeals pending June 30, 1905		4, 353
Percentage of reversals		16. 21

Of the 2,210 reversals in 1905, 460 were cases remanded for further adjudication, viz, for special examination or for test medical examination.

Exhibit No. 19 is the report of the medical referee, showing the number of claims acted upon by the medical division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

This division acted upon 200,332 cases during the year and approved 177,880 medical examinations for payment, amounting to \$926,722.42. Some of these medical examinations were made during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1904, but the accounts of the surgeons were not received and paid until after the close of that year. The above amount, therefore, represents payments for medical examinations made during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1904 and the entire fiscal year of 1905.

The division sent out to claimants during the fiscal year 165,778 orders for medical examinations; 140,275 certificates were received, recorded, examined, and sent to cases, and 6,367 certificates were returned to the boards of surgeons for amendment.

Exhibits Nos. 20, 20a, and 20b show the classification of the work performed by the record division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, including a statement showing the number of new applications forwarded to the adjudicating divisions, and the report of the army and navy survivors' section.

It appears from these exhibits that a total of 217,435 applications were received in the Bureau and forwarded to the adjudicating divisions, and that 233,559 service cards were added to the files of the army and navy survivors' section during the year. The value of this section is shown by the fact that the adjudicating divisions of the Bureau were furnished with the names and post-office addresses of 62,323 survivors, to aid them in obtaining information and to aid the claimants in securing testimony in the prosecution of their pension claims.

Exhibit No. 21 is a statement showing the operations of the special examination division, number of examinations made, cost of same,

number and distribution of special examiners, and a comparative statement of the work done by the division for the past five years.

It will be noted that the number of claims on hand in the division July 1, 1905, requiring action was only 5,254, as against 6,203 on July 1, 1904, and that the number of examiners in the field has been reduced from 225 to 190.

Out of an appropriation of \$400,000 for expenses of special examiners there remained at the close of the year an unexpended balance of \$81,743.96, which has been covered back into the Treasury.

Exhibit No. 22 is a table showing the number of special acts of each Congress, classified by rate from March 4, 1861 to June 30, 1905.

There have been granted from the beginning of the civil war to date, by special acts of Congress, 13,708 pensions and increase of pensions, of which 8,069 are now on the rolls with an annual value of \$2,268,932. This exhibit gives the present rates of pensions granted by special acts.

During the third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress 1,501 special acts were passed, including one for bounty land.

The following summary shows the number granted at the rate specified:

Rates specified.	Number granted.	Rates specified.	Number granted.
\$72 \$65 \$60 \$55 \$50 \$46 \$46 \$42 \$40 \$36 \$35 \$30 \$28 \$25 \$28 \$25 \$28 \$25 \$24	2 1 2 2 2 21 1 1 34 15 5 467 1 16 394 199 4 24	\$16	1,50

The actual increase to the roll in number of pensioners by the above special acts was 188 (original allowances), the balance (1,312) having been granted to recipients of smaller pensions.

The number of special acts for the last five years, with annual value thereof and annual increase due to special acts, was as follows:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Number of special acts. Annual value. Annual increase due to special acts.	\$425,040	1, 854 \$515, 993 \$274, 576	1,057 \$284,364 \$155,922	1,114 \$316,620 \$182,825	707 \$196, 176 \$120, 192

When a pension or an increase of pension is granted by special act, a certificate is immediately issued by the Bureau to the grantee.

Exhibit No. 23 is a statement of the number of the military and naval forces employed by the United States in the several wars in which the country has been engaged since and including the war of the Revolution.

This table shows the following number of soldiers and sailors engaged in the different wars:

Revolutionary war	. 184, 038
War of 1812	286, 730
Mexican war	78, 718
Indian wars	83, 993
Civil war	2, 213, 365
Spanish war	312,000
Philippines and China.	146, 151
Total	3,304,995

NEW LEGISLATION.

In Exhibit 24 of this report is given the text of all legislation affecting this Bureau enacted by Congress during the third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The various heads of legislation are:

- 1. Joint resolution authorizing the committee on inaugural ceremonies to use the Pension building on the occasion of the inauguration of the President elect on March 4, 1905. (Act Jan. 17, 1905, 33 Stat. L., 1276.)
- 2. Details of appropriations for payment of employees in the Bureau and of special examiners. (Act Feb. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. L., 671.)
- 3. Relative to the payment and disposition of pension money due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane. (Act Feb. 20, 1905, 33 Stat. L., 731.)
- 4. Appropriations to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year 1905, and for prior years, and for other purposes. (Act Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. L., 1233, 1238, 1254.)
- 5. Details of appropriations for payment of pensions, of examining surgeons, and of employees of pension agencies. (Act Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. L., 848.)
- 6. Relative to investigation and payment of claims for reimbursement of expenses of last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners. Reenactment of act approved April 28, 1904. (Act Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. L., 1169.)

ORDER NO. 78.

Under date of March 15, 1904, an order was issued to take effect April 13, 1904, providing that in the adjudication of pension claims under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended, it should be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary did not appear, and if all other legal requirements were properly met, that when a claimant

had passed the age of 62 years he would be disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and would be entitled to be rated at \$6 per month; after 65 years, at \$8 per month; after 68 years, at \$10 per month, and after 70 years, at \$12 per month.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the number of claims allowed under the provisions of said order, at the rates specified, was as follows:

Originals.

	\$6 per month.	\$8 per month.	\$10 per month.	\$12 per month.	Total.
July	912	547	149	255	1, 863
	872	429	150	231	1, 683
	582	317	103	167	1, 163
	959	467	148	230	1, 80-
	747	340	112	158	1, 353
	622	296	95	143	1, 156
January 1905.	552	209	65	96	922
February	352	153	58	59	622
March	326	115	30	56	522
April	333	102	24	63	522
May	247	67	25	35	374
June	266	83	30	59	438
Total	6,770	3, 125	989	1,552	12, 43

Increases.

	\$6 to \$8.	\$6 to \$10.	\$6 to \$12.	\$8 to \$10.	\$8 to \$12.	\$10 to \$12.	Total.
July	1, 277 1, 304 689 729 688 554	528 417 247 264 214 139	618 485 246 215 180 111	965 1,039 611 684 600 512	1, 616 1, 335 663 629 478 333	1,517 1,516 778 915 733 603	6, 521 6, 096 3, 234 3, 436 2, 893 2, 252
January February March April May June	437 410	122 67 69 79 26 37	113 60 43 58 39 45	453 398 399 416 263 481	292 186 144 141 114 182	613 532 468 612 444 683	2, 102 1, 649 1, 560 1, 716 1, 176 1, 914
Total	7,779	2, 209	2, 213	6,821	6, 113	9, 414	34, 549

The total allowances under said order for the fiscal year 1905 were 46,985.

The number of allowances from date of issue of order No. 78 to June 30, 1904, was as follows:

Originals Increases	
Total	19 697

Making a total of 65,612 allowances under the order up to June 30, 1905.

ACT OF APRIL 8, 1904.

The act approved April 8, 1904, increased to \$100 per month the pensions of those who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, had lost both eyes or who had become or may become totally blind from causes occurring in the service of the United States.

Under this act the rate in 655 cases was increased from \$72 to \$100 per month up to June 30, 1905. As will be seen, the further relief in the way of pension granted by said act amounted to \$28 per month, or \$336 per year, to each beneficiary.

BOUNTY-LAND WARRANTS.

During the past fiscal year 41 military bounty-land warrants were issued, granting 6,320 acres of land. The number of warrants issued during the last five years was 151, granting 22,680 acres.

Service to give title to bounty land must have been for at least fourteen days, or in a battle prior to March 3, 1855; and if in the Navy or Regular Army must have been in some war in which the United States Government was engaged.

The following table shows the total number of bounty-land warrants of all classes issued since the Revolutionary war, and the number of acres granted, up to July 1, 1905:

Con do of more mande	Warrants issued.		Domonto
Grade of warrants.	Number.	Acres.	Remarks.
War of the Revolution, acts prior to 1800. War of 1812, acts prior to 1850	16, 663 29, 471	2, 666, 080 4, 891, 520	Estimated average 160 acres. 1,101 warrants included of 320 acres each.
Total	46,134	7,557,600	
Mexican war, act of 1847: 160 acres. 40 acres.	80, 687 7, 585	12, 909, 920 303, 400	This statement does not include 2,726 \$100 Treasury certificates issued in
Total	88,272	13, 213, 320	lieu of 160-acre warrants, and 460 \$25 certificates in lieu of 40-acre warrants, in all 454,560 acres.
1812, Mexican and Indian wars: Act of 1850— 160 acres. 80 acres. 40 acres.		4, 392, 000 4, 617, 360 4, 159, 120	rants, in an 454,000 acres.
Total	189, 145	13, 168, 480	
Act of 1852— 160 acres 80 acres 40 acres	1,699	195, 680 135, 920 362, 800	Superseded by act of 1855.
Total	11, 992	694, 400	J
Act of 1855— 160 acres 120 acres 100 acres 80 acres 60 acres 40 acres 100 acres	115, 558 97, 0 79 6 49, 482 359 541 5	18, 489, 280 11, 649, 480 600 3, 958, 560 21, 540 21, 640 50	
Total	263,030	34, 141, 150	

SUMMARY.

	Warran	its issued.	Remarks.	
	Number.	Acres.		
Revolutionary war	16, 663 29, 471 88, 272 189, 145 11, 992 263, 030	2, 666, 080 4, 891, 520 13, 213, 320 13, 168, 480 694, 400 34, 141, 150	Now obsolete. Do. Superseded by act of 1855.	
Total	598,573	68,774,950		

This table does not include warrants issued directly from the General Land Office under special acts of Congress, and those issued on account of the Virginia military land grants satisfied by the United States after the cession of the Northwestern Territory, which are not of record in this Bureau.

PENDING FILES-SUMMARY.

Cases which are undergoing examination in the Bureau and which are in process of adjudication constitute the "pending files," and the following table shows their general classification as it stood June 30, 1905:

Conord love Civil

General laws—Civil war:		
Original invalid		
Reissue invalid		
Increase invalid		
	54, 843	
Original widows 7, 247		
Reissue widows		
Increase widows 550		
Original minors	2,638	
Original dependents		
Army nurses.	50	
and a second sec		69, 496
Act of June 27, 1890:		,
Original invalid		
Additional invalid 7, 045		
Increase invalid 49, 338		
Original widows	,	
Original minors		
Original inmote	2, 505	94, 169
War with Spain:		0 1, 100
Original invalid		
Reissue invalid		
Increase invalid		
5, 270	29, 214	
Original widows	620	
Original minors		
Original dependents		
original dopolidones	1,420	31, 358
		01,000

Regular establishment:		
Original invalid	3,066	
Reissue invalid		
Increase invalid	716	
		3, 810
Original widows	394	
Reissue widows	1	
Increase widows.	3	
		398
		4.0

Original minors	49	
Original dependents	262	
		4, 519
Service prior to March 4, 1861		2, 291
Accrued		18, 989
	-	

PENDING FILES—ORIGINALS.

The term "original" is applied to claims in which no allowance has ever been made. The following table shows the number of such claims now in the pending files, but it may be noted that in many instances two or more claims are made by the same claimant under different laws, or a widow may be prosecuting a claim for pension in her own right and also the claim of her husband pending at the time of his death, so that the actual number of claimants is considerably less than the number of claims shown in this table:

Old wars:		
Invalid	69	
Widows	48	117
War of 1812:		117
Widows		9
Indian wars:		
Survivors	196	
Widows	433	
	100	629
War with Mexico:		
Survivors	81	
Widows	515	
		596
Civil war:		
Invalid—general law	4,073	
Invalid—act of 1890	11, 183	
		15,256
Widows—general law		
Widows—act of 1890	23,620	
		30, 867
Minors—general law		
Minors—act of 1890.	2, 983	F 001
Describerto		5, 621
Dependents Army nurses		502
ATHIV HUISES		50

War with Spain:		
Invalid	25, 937	
Widows	620	
Minors	96	
Dependents	1,428	
•		28, 081
Regular establishment:		
Invalid	-3,066	
Widows	394	
Minors	49	
Dependents		
Total originals	-	

From the foregoing it will be seen that only 15,256 original claims of survivors of the civil war are pending, and these claims will be adjudicated as rapidly as they are completed by the claimants.

At the close of the fiscal year 1904 there were 107,099 original claims pending, and this table shows that a substantial reduction was made in this class of claims during the past fiscal year.

PENDING FILES—CLASSIFICATION.

The following table shows the classification of all claims in the Bureau pending adjudication.

A comparison is made with the years 1902, 1903, and 1904.

Class of claims.	Pending claims on hand July 1—			
	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Service prior to March 4, 1861.				
Old wars: Original invalid Original widow	69 48	74 49	89 54	105 48
Total	117	123	143	153
War of 1812: Widow	9	8	5	. 9
Indian wars: Survivor Widow.	196 433	397 627	1,381 1,127	20 332
Total	629	1,024	2,508	352
Mexican war Survivor Widow	81 515	82 526	85 581	79 682
Total	596	608	666	761
Restoration and increase Mexican increase	344 379	316 527	317 1,175	260 652
Total	723	843	1,492	912
Bounty land	217	215	172	155
Service since March 4, 1861.				
Army nurses	50	77	79	69
General law: Original invalid Original widow	4,073 10,387	5, 463 12, 039	7, 399 16, 235	14, 548 19, 638
Total	14, 460	17,502	23,634	34, 186

Class of claims.		Pending claims on hand July 1—			
		1904.	1903.	1902.	
Service since March 4, 1861—Continued.					
Act June 27, 1890: Original invalid Original widow.	11, 183 26, 603	21,730 28,257	23, 966 3 0, 933	29, 967 33, 260	
Total	37,786	49, 987	54,899	63, 227	
Increase: Invalid (general law) Invalid (act of June 27, 1890) Invalid reissue. Invalid additional Widow increase. Widow reissue	38, 466 49, 338 12, 304 7, 045 550 3, 666	42, 906 74, 661 15, 432 13, 785 1, 103 4, 029	52, 797 62, 480 20, 706 13, 070 2, 395 4, 813	58, 315 63, 578 33, 067 15, 874 2, 998 8, 535	
Total	111, 369	151,916	156, 261	182, 367	
War with Spain: Invalid Invalid increase Widow Widow Widow increase.	3, 277 2, 144	31, 785 2, 484 2, 221	33, 058 1, 593 2, 473 3	30, 159 1, 490 2, 784	
Total	31,358	36,491	37, 127	34, 433	
Regular establishment: Invalid Invalid increase Widow Widow increase	744 705	3,038 792 726 4	2,676 905 651 7		
Total Accrued	4,519 18,989	4,560 22,169	4, 239 23, 584	22,812	
Grand total	220,822	285, 523	304, 809	339, 436	

The designation "widows" includes minors and dependent relatives.

The term "increase" includes claims for restoration and new disabilities.

"Reissue" means general-law claim pending; pensioned under act of June 27, 1890.

"Additional" means act of June 27, 1890, claim pending; pensioned under general law.

RECAPITULATION.

Nu	umber of pending claims:	
	Old wars.	2,291
	Rebellion service—	
	Invalid	
	Widows. 41,206	
	Army nurses. 50	
	16:	3,665
	War with Spain	1,358
	Regular establishment	4,519
(Accrued 1	8, 989
	m 1	0.000
	Total	20,822

ADMITTED FILES.

The admitted files occupy much space, and great care is taken in their order and preservation. A case in the admitted files contains all the papers relating to a pension to a soldier, all the increases allowed, and the allowances made to his dependents in case of his death. Each case represents a separate, individual soldier. Cases of invalid, widow, minor children, and dependent pensions of the civil war, the war with Spain, and the Regular Army, in which a certificate has been issued, are placed in the admitted files for preservation. These cases are filed in numerical order in two series—one for invalid

and the other for widow, minor, and dependent cases. All papers relating to admitted claims, including canceled pension certificates, are sent to the admitted files for filing with the proper case.

The following table shows the number of cases in the admitted files on July 1 of each year, respectively, from 1900 to 1905, inclusive:

Year.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.
1900.	1,005, 2 50	495, 318	1,500,568
1901.	1,026,713	515, 424	1,542,137
1902.	1,044,888	535, 991	1,580,879
1903.	1,061,247	554, 892	1,616,139
1904.	1,083,798	574, 782	1,658,580
1905.	1,109,835	594, 028	1,703,863

There were drawn and handled from these files in the transaction of business during the year 437,820 cases.

Tory Oleson is in charge of the admitted files under the supervision of the chief clerk, Mr. Bayly.

NINE YEARS' SUMMARY.

The following table shows the amount of work done in the adjudication of pension claims each year for the past nine years.

The claims under the head of "No benefit cases" relate to allowances under one law where claimants are already in receipt of pension at an equal or higher rate under another law.

In this class of cases the claimant is permitted to elect whether he will retain the pension he is drawing or surrender his certificate and receive a new one under another law as two pensions can not be drawn by the same person covering the same period.

It will be noted that the number of pending claims on hand at the close of the last fiscal year is the smallest during the period covered by the table, and that the results obtained for the year exceeded the results of any of the former years.

	Number of—						
Year.	Cases on hand.	Clerks.	Applica- tions filed.	Admissions.	Rejections.	No bene- fit cases.	number of cases adjudi- cated.
1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905	635, 059 477, 239 437, 104 403, 569 339, 436 304, 809	1,836 1,836 1,741 1,741 1,741 1,736 1,736 1,734 1,709	235, 302 207, 594 155, 952 181, 005 219, 179 188, 626 225, 871 254, 333 217, 435	92, 414 96, 360 85, 160 102, 596 106, 990 117, 268 130, 109 151, 211 182, 207	70, 898 79, 635 100, 365 116, 129 110, 254 118, 464 113, 794 108, 114 81, 853	5,336 5,994 7,554 8,000 9,836 10,441 8,203 8,725 4,915	168, 648 181, 989 193, 079 226, 725 227, 080 246, 173 252, 106 268, 050 268, 975

The increased number of admissions during the fiscal year 1905 over that of former years was the result of order No. 78, known as the "age order." The number of admissions under order No. 78 during the last year was 46,985.

GRAND TOTAL COST OF PENSIONS.

The disbursements for pensions by the United States from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were \$96,445,444.23.

The total of pensions and expenses from the latter date to the present is, with the number of pensioners, as follows:

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, main- tenance, and expenses.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
.866	\$15, 450, 549. 88	\$407, 165, 00	\$15, 857, 714. 88	126,72
.867		490, 977. 35	21, 275, 767. 04	155, 47
.868		553, 020. 34	23, 654, 529. 70	169, 64
869		564, 526, 81	29, 077, 774, 08	187, 96
870		600, 997. 86	29, 952, 486. 64	198, 68
871		863, 079.00	29, 381, 871. 62	207, 49
872		951, 253.00	30, 703, 999. 81	232, 22
873		1,003,200.64	27, 985, 264, 53	238, 41
874		966, 794. 13	31, 173, 573. 12	236, 24
875		982, 695. 35	30, 253, 100. 11	234, 82
876		1, 015, 078, 81	28, 951, 288. 34	232, 13
.877		1,034,459.33	29, 217, 281. 05	232, 10
878		1,032,500.09	27, 818, 509, 53	223, 99
879		837, 734, 14	34, 502, 163, 06	242, 75
880		935, 027, 28	57, 624, 256, 36	250, 80
		1,072,059.64	51, 655, 464. 99	268, 83
881		1, 466, 236, 01	55, 779, 408. 06	285, 69
882				
883		2,591,648.29	63, 019, 222. 10	303, 65
884		2,835,181.00	60, 747, 568. 47	322, 75
.885		3, 392, 576. 34	68, 564, 513. 46	345, 12
886		3, 245, 016, 61	67, 336, 159. 51	365, 78
887		3, 753, 400. 91	77, 506, 397. 99	406, 00
1888		3, 515, 057. 27	82, 465, 558. 94	452, 55
889		3, 466, 968. 40	92, 309, 688. 98	489, 72
.890	106, 093, 850. 39	3, 526, 382. 13	109, 620, 232, 52	537, 94
.891		4, 700, 636. 44	122, 013, 326. 94	676, 16
892		4, 898, 665. 80	144, 292, 812. 91	876, 06
.893		4, 867, 734. 42	161, 774, 372. 36	966, 01
.894		3, 963, 976. 31	143, 950, 702. 48	969, 54
895		4, 338, 020. 21	144, 150, 314. 51	970, 52
896		3, 991, 375. 61	142, 212, 080. 07	970, 67
897		3, 987, 783.07	143, 937, 500. 42	976, 0
898		4, 114, 091. 46	148, 765, 971. 26	993, 7
899		4, 147, 517. 73	142, 502, 570. 68	991, 5
900		3, 841, 706. 74	142, 303, 837. 39	993, 52
901		3, 868, 795. 44	142, 400, 279. 28	997, 73
902		3, 831, 378. 9 6	141, 335, 646. 95	999, 44
903		3, 993, 216. 79	141, 752, 870. 50	996, 54
904		3, 849, 366. 25	144, 942, 937, 74	994, 76
.905	141, 142, 861. 33	3, 721, 832. 82	144, 864, 694. 15	998, 44
(Poto)	0 004 414 550 55	100 010 100 50	0.007.000.710.70	
Total	3, 224, 414, 578. 75	103, 219, 133. 78	3, 327, 633, 712. 53	

APPLICATIONS FOR INCREASE.

A great majority of the applications filed in the Bureau are from persons who are already enjoying the benefits of the pension laws and who are seeking for increased allowances.

As pensioners grow older their disabilities in many cases increase with age, and under the provisions of Order No. 78 increase may be allowed whenever applicants reach the prescribed ages.

The applications for increase filed in the Bureau for the past five years are shown in the following table:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Act of June 27, 1890. General Law War with Spain Regular establishment Old war and navy.	48, 958 3, 297 608	107, 148 52, 434 2, 687 53 5, 679	79, 396 57, 761 1, 832 1 5, 093	61, 868 42, 665 1, 352 5, 283 111, 168	72, 293 41, 406 627 4, 050 118, 376

The following table shows the number of allowances of increase claims with the annual value to pension roll on account of increases granted:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Number of applications	141,740 93,654 \$3,684,872	168,001 72,462 \$3,194,418	144,083 58,120 \$3,076,481	111, 168 43, 474 \$1, 790, 461	118, 376 38, 185 \$1, 853, 676

PENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The following statement shows the amounts that have been paid to soldiers, sailors, and marines, their widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service in the wars in which the United States has been engaged and during time of peace:

War of the Revolution (estimated)	\$70,000,000.00 45,440,790.97
Indian wars (on account of service, without regard to disability).	7, 637, 268. 53
War with Mexico (on account of service, without regard to dis-	
ability)	36, 682, 848. 87
War of the rebellion	3, 144, 395, 405. 26
War with Spain	11, 996, 198. 63
Regular establishment.	4, 707, 510. 72
Actual total disbursements in pensions	3, 320, 860, 022. 98

It is proper to state that in the above table the amounts paid as pensions for disabilities and deaths due to military and naval service in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico, and during the time of peace prior to the civil war and of the regular military and naval establishments since the close of the civil war, have heretofore been charged to the war of the rebellion.

To determine the actual amount chargeable to the war of the rebellion the sum of \$16,000,000 should therefore be deducted from that item in the table, that being the estimated amount charged to said war which does not properly belong to that item.

ATTORNEYS.

The number of attorneys admitted to practice and the changes in the roll of recognized attorneys are shown in the following table:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Attorneys on roll July 1 Loss by disbarment Gained by restoration Loss by death, etc Gained by enrollment, etc Certificates issued Paid as attorney fees	28 13 120 929 185, 242	22, 248 26 9 138 962 153, 938 \$692, 295	21, 441 47 22 95 843 132, 821 \$557, 657	20,718 36 16 194 940 119,824 \$582,581	19, 992 50 7 238 1, 057 109, 668 \$591, 245

A slight increase in the number entitled to practice before the Bureau is shown, while the amount paid to them for services rendered in pension claims during the past fiscal year has also increased. This increase is due to the fact that more pensions were allowed during the year than for any previous year covered in the table.

Attorneys' fees are paid by the pension agents upon the order of the Commissioner out of first payments due pensioners after the allowance of their claims, the amounts of such fees being regulated by law.

The average payment in fees to the entire bar for the year was a little more than \$31 each.

Many claimants prefer to prosecute their claims without the intervention of an attorney, and when such is the case they are furnished, on request, the necessary information by the Bureau as to the nature of the proof required in their cases. When an attorney is employed the Bureau conducts its correspondence in the case with such attorney and looks to the attorney to advise the claimant correctly.

Attorneys who are familiar with the pension laws, rulings, and decisions are a valuable aid to claimants by presenting their cases in an intelligent and painstaking manner and thus aiding the claimants and the Bureau in reaching prompt and correct conclusions.

PENSIONS OF INMATES OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The act of Congress making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes, approved August 7, 1882, provided that in addition to the persons entitled to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane, any inmate of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who should become insane should, upon an order of the president of the board of managers of the National Home, be admitted to the said hospital and treated therein; and that if any inmate so admitted from said National Home is or thereafter becomes a pensioner and has neither wife, minor child, nor parent dependent upon him, in whole or in part, for support, his arrears of pension and his pension money accruing during the period he shall remain in said hospital shall be applied to his support in said hospital and be paid over to the proper officer of said institution for the general uses thereof.

This act was amended February 20, 1905, to provide for the payment of all pension money due or becoming due inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane to the superintendent of that institution. This pension money is to be disbursed and used by the superintendent, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the pensioner, and in the case of a male pensioner for the benefit of his wife, minor children, or dependent parents, or

if a female pensioner for the benefit of her minor children, if any, in the order named, and to pay his or her board and maintenance in the hospital. The remainder of the pension money, if any, is to be placed to the credit of the pensioner, to be paid to the pensioner or the guardian of the pensioner in the event of his or her discharge from the hospital. In the event of the death of the pensioner while an inmate of said hospital, the pension money to his or her credit shall, if a female pensioner, be paid to her minor children, and in the case of a male pensioner be paid to his wife (if living), and if no wife survives, to his minor children, and in case there is no wife or minor children the unexpended balance shall be applied to the general uses of the hospital.

There are some 400 pensioners in the Government Hospital for the Insane whose pensions are now being paid to the superintendent thereof, as provided by the act of February 20, 1905.

All applications by the wives, minor children, or dependent parents who desire to share in the benefits of the pension of inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane are filed in the Bureau of Pensions. Upon the completion of the claim, if the person filing is shown to be entitled under the provisions of the act, such fact is certified to the Secretary of the Interior, with a recommendation that the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane be authorized to pay to the claimant the amount to which he or she may be entitled.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

It is gratifying to report that the number of new cases for prosecution on account of offenses against the pension laws shows a substantial decrease for the fiscal year 1905. Of 113 convictions secured, only 16 persons are believed to have had any military or naval service, showing that the offenders against the pension laws are not often found among the old defenders of the Government.

Some of the crimes punished were undoubtedly committed through ignorance, and when the great amount paid out for pensions is considered, the number of violations of law shown in the following table is not surprising:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
New cases for prosecution. Indictments found Convictions secured Sentences imposed Acquittals. Cases dismissed Civil suits Cash recovered.	164 113 94	223 212 178 158 8 23 7 \$5,483	187 192 129 108 21 71 9 \$3,116	197 272 167 128 24 23 8 \$11,418	186 300 226 145 24 25 7 \$22,718

GUARDIANSHIPS.

There are about 11,189 guardians to whom pension money is paid for the benefit of pensioners who are not competent to care for themselves. The acts of Congress leave it discretionary with the Bureau whether it pay to the guardian or to the pensioner, and as many of the pensioners who are suffering from disabilities require the protection with which the law surrounds those who are mentally or physically incapacitated to care for themselves, careful consideration is given to this subject in order that their interests may be fully protected.

No guardian is required to account direct to this Bureau, but he may be required, at the will of the Bureau, to furnish a certificate, from the judge of the court appointing him, that he is still duly qualified and acting as guardian and has given and maintained proper bonds, made proper reports, and complied with the law.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

There are in the employ of the United States, through appointment of the Commissioner of Pensions, a large number of surgeons whose duty it is to make such medical examinations of claimants for pension and increase of pension as may be ordered by the Bureau.

Most of the examining surgeons are organized into boards consisting of three members each, and these boards are located at different points in the United States, each State having a sufficient number to transact the business assigned to them. In addition to the boards a number of surgeons and specialists located at convenient places are appointed to hold examinations in cases that can not be reached by the boards or that require the attention of an expert.

These surgeons are not under civil service rules and are paid only for the work they actually do, the payment for such services being made out of a fund especially appropriated by Congress.

The duties of examining surgeons and the manner of their payment are regulated by the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1905, a copy of which appears under the head of "New legislation" in this report.

On June 30, 1905, there were 4,388 examining surgeons under appointment, and the following table will show the number of boards and their locations.

State or territory.	Number of boards.	Single sur- geons.	Designa- ted special- ists.	State or Territory.	Number of boards.	Single sur- geons.	Designa- ted special- ists.
Alabama Arizona Territory Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Indiana Indian Territory Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Mexico Michigan Mississippi Missouri Missouri Montana	9 1 24 21 19 11 3 3 7 9 3 88 8 7 7 84 7 25 25 12 22 20 58 89 7	1 2 2 2 2 9 0 0 0 0 3 3 2 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 2 9 20 6 5 2 7 4 4 14 2 26 32 0 0 19 15 11 4 11 4 12 0 28 8 8 8 8 5 2 2 2	Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico Territory New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Territory Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Total	21 41 13 2 15 6 17 33 49 4	1 0 0 2 0 4 4 0 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 6 2 5 1 1 0 2 6 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2	7 2 4 1 255 7 3 388 10 8 81 2 3 7 15 15 15 2 9 16 9 7 9 16 2 — 507

SUMMARY.

1,383 boards (3 surgeons each) Single surgeons.	
Designated specialists	507
Total	

The workings of the system of medical examinations for the past five years will appear in the following statement:

	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1902.	June 30, 1901.
Board surgeons. Single surgeons Specialists. Amount appropriated. Amount expended. Examinations paid for	\$6 507 \$800, 000. 00 \$723, 580. 02	4,116 84 188 \$800,000.00 \$779,633.26 156,421	4,131 93 189 \$960,000.00 \$956,521.00 202,121	4, 023 144 188 \$783, 000. 00 \$775, 658. 00 157, 751	4, 070 171 186 \$910, 000. 00 \$902, 604. 00 163, 267

a A percentage of these examinations was paid for out of the appropriation for the previous fiscal year.

BUREAU ORGANIZATION.

The work in the Bureau is assigned to divisions, each having its separate duties, which are carried on under the control of the Commissioner and his two deputies, James L. Davenport and Leverett M. Kelley.

In the administrative duties directly connected with his office, the Commissioner is assisted by Thomas D. Yeager, his private secretary, and by principal examiners, William L. Marsh, Calvin Neilson, Joseph M. McCoy, and Deruelle S. Porter.

The divisions are as follows:

Appointment division. Board of review. Certificate division. Finance division. Law division.

Medical division.

Record division.

Special examination division.

To which are to be added five adjudicating divisions as follows:

Army division.

Eastern division.

Old war and navy division.

Southern division. Western division.

All the clerks in the Bureau are under the general supervision of William H. Bayly, chief clerk.

The pension building is in charge of the superintendent, George M. Lockwood.

The number of clerks in each division June 30, 1905, was as follows:

Army Appointment Certificate Chief clerk's (detached 35)	103 10 114 167	Southern Special examination Special examiners in field 114 Clerks in field 80	104 230
Eastern. Finance	156 26	Total 194 Superintendent's	84
Law Medical	49 141	Western	165
Old war and navy	62 112 129	Total	1,652

THE APPOINTMENT DIVISION.

This division is charged with the consideration and care of all papers relating to the appointment of the employees of this Bureau, including all papers relating to the appointment of examining surgeons and of employees in the pension agencies, and also of all papers pertaining to promotions in the Bureau and in the agencies.

Walter J. Brooks, assistant chief clerk of the Bureau, is chief of this division.

THE BOARD OF REVIEW.

The board of review is charged with the final adjudication of all pension claims, and acts under the immediate direction of the Commissioner.

The board is composed of expert examiners, who review and pass upon all claims before final action is taken.

All claims are passed upon primarily by the examiners in the adjudicating divisions, and the papers are then submitted to the board of review, with the findings of the examiners, for its concurrence.

In the board of review a claim is first examined by a reviewer, who records his conclusions on the brief, if he approves it for allowance or rejection, and the claim then receives a thorough second review.

Many cases are returned to the adjudicating divisions for correction of face brief or for further evidence.

The chief of the board of review is Thomas W. Dalton and the assistant chiefs are Philip W. Coleman and Thomas H. Dawson.

THE FINANCE DIVISION.

This division has charge of all appropriations for the payment of army and navy pensions, fees of examining surgeons, salaries of pension agents, clerk hire, rents, and contingent expenses of the eighteen agencies for the payment of pensions; keeping the pension agents supplied with all necessary funds for the payments under each item of appropriation before cited; all accounts relating to the expenses incidental to paying pensions, all records, pension vouchers, blank checks, and other blanks needed for official use of the agencies and all necessary stationery; the examination and preparation for approval of all official bonds of pension agents and of all leases for quarters for pension agencies; all correspondence relative to the qualification and duties of said agents; depositing in the Treasury of the United States all moneys refunded in connection with the payment of pensions; all correspondence with the accounting officers of the Treasury relative to the disposition to be made of the money refunded; and all admitted cases in which payments of the pensions are claimed by pensioners' wives or the guardians of their minor children, under the act of August 8, 1882, or the act of February 20, 1905.

Added to the foregoing is a great amount of detail work, which makes the duties of the division very important.

The chief in charge of this division is Alvah H. Thompson, with W. N. Campbell as assistant chief.

THE CERTIFICATE DIVISION.

This division has charge of issuing, numbering, and recording certificates granting pensions and designating the agencies at which payable; transferring names of pensioners from the rolls of one agency to the rolls of another agency in cases of removal of pensioners from one agency district to another; granting permits to draw pensions and issuing duplicate certificates in cases where the pension certificates have been lost or destroyed.

The chief in charge of this division is A. B. Bennett, with H. R. C. Shaw as assistant chief.

THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION DIVISION.

This division has charge of all that class of work generally designated "field work," including cases which by reason of intricacy can not be properly disposed of through the ordinary method of adjudication; cases in which there is seeming merit, but in which claimants are unable to furnish the proof required to show title, and in which the Bureau

assumes the task of aiding them to elicit the facts; cases in which fraud is apparent or suspected, and all other work in which special investigation is required or in which personal interview and examination of claimants and witnesses may be deemed necessary.

The division is called upon in certain cases to ascertain and report the credibility and means of knowledge of witnesses testifying in claims pending in the Bureau, and its special examiners are frequently employed in carrying out the orders of the Bureau in connection with medical examinations.

All criminal matters are investigated by special examiners of this division, who also aid in the prosecution of offenders against the pension laws.

In number of employees it is the largest division in the Bureau, and its operations extend into every community of every State, Territory, and district.

The chief of this division is Alvin L. Craig, with Gideon E. Lyon and N. A. Strait as assistant chiefs.

THE LAW DIVISION.

This division has charge of all questions of law, including marriage, divorce, and guardianship. It supervises all criminal investigations and prepares criminal cases for prosecution; adjudicates all claims filed under the act of March 3, 1899, by wives and children of resident pensioners of the United States who have deserted the claimants or who are inmates of soldiers' or sailors' homes; takes cognizance of all questions pertaining to attorneys and agents practicing before the Bureau, including questions of recognition and fee, disbarments and restorations; examines and determines the validity and formality of all declarations, fee agreements, and powers of attorneys filed; looks after all new pension laws and all special acts of Congress relating to pensions, and answers a vast amount of miscellaneous correspondence.

The duties of this division are diverse and very exacting. This division examined during the year, for different purposes, 43,369 claims for pension, of which number status was furnished to attorneys and agents in 19,548 cases. In addition, the question of attorneyship and fee was determined in 171,254 claims.

The number of letters written and documents examined by the division during the year exceeded 425,000.

The chief of this division is Stephen A. Cuddy, with George C. Stewart as assistant chief.

THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

This division has charge of the work required of examining surgeons, and its duties are to order all examinations of claimants and to keep records of the same; to pass upon the general construction of all certificates of examination before they are allowed to go to the case;

to examine and audit the accounts submitted with the certificates of examination; to keep on file the record books returned by the examining surgeons containing a duplicate copy of each certificate made; to determine from the evidence and medical examinations the proper rate of pension for pensionable disabilities found in invalid claims; to determine in claims of widows, minors, and dependent relatives, under laws prior to the act of June 27, 1890, and in claims of dependent relatives under that act, whether the death of the soldier was due to disabilities legally approved as of service origin; and to perform such other duties touching medical and surgical questions as the interests of the service may require.

The medical force of this division consists, besides the referee and his assistant, of 2 qualified surgeons, 36 medical examiners, 2 principal examiners, 36 acting medical examiners, and 10 reviewers of certificates. Of the foregoing, 79 have had practical experience in the practice of their profession before assignment to the division.

This division is under the charge of Sam Houston as medical referee, with C. F. Whitney as assistant.

THE ADJUDICATING DIVISIONS.

There are in the Bureau five adjudicating divisions, to which all applications for pension are sent. The name of each adjudicating division and its jurisdiction is as follows:

Army.—Claims based on service in the Regular Army since the 4th day of March, 1861, and in all miscellaneous organizations not belonging to any State, Territory, or district, and all army claims on account of service in the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands and other insurrections.

The chief of this division is Joseph E. Hart, and the assistant chiefs are E. M. Finch and E. N. Brown.

The number of pending claims in the division July 1, 1905, was 41,815.

Eastern.—Claims arising out of military service during the war of the rebellion in organizations from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

The chief of this division is John S. Garrison and the assistant chiefs are E. R. Campbell and Joseph A. Scott.

The number of pending claims in the division July 1, 1905, was 73,371.

Old War and Navy.—Claims for bounty land and for pension on account of service in wars prior to March 4, 1861, and claims on account of service at any time in the Navy.

The chief of this division is Charles M. Bryant and the assistant chief is N. B. Prentice.

The number of pending claims in the division July 1, 1905, was 10,762.

Southern.—Claims arising out of military service during the war of the rebellion in organizations from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, the Indian Territory, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and in the several organizations of United States colored troops.

The chief of this division is John W. Watson, and the assistant chiefs are J. F. Engle and W. P. Seville.

The number of pending claims in the division July 1, 1905, was 35,483.

Western.—Similar claims in organizations from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

The chief of the division is Frank A. Warfield, and the assistant chiefs are Charles Reed and E. M. Yount.

The number of pending claims in the division July 1, 1905, was 59,391.

RECORD DIVISION.

This division is charged with the duty of keeping the records pertaining to the soldiers and applicants for pensions; collecting the names and addresses of survivors; furnishing information concerning applicants, and numbering, jacketing, and recording claims for pension.

The chief of this division is Gilbert C. Kniffin, and the assistant chief is John H. Wood.

SPECIAL CASES.

Claims are taken up for settlement in regular order of filing or completion, as the case may be.

A case will be taken up out of its order only when such cause therefor is shown to the Commissioner as should satisfy other worthy claimants whose claims precede it, that such action is warranted.

A case is made "special" only upon proof that the claimant is destitute and unable to earn a support, or is sick and without hope of recovery.

A record of such cases is kept in the rooms of the Commissioner by a reliable clerk who passes upon the applications for special action for the Commissioner.

The number of requests filed during the year asking for special action in pending claims was 742, and the number of claims made "special" upon evidence filed was 566.

E. O. Austin is in charge of the business pertaining to the "special desk" of the Commissioner.

Section chiefs.

Name.	Division.	Name.	Division.
Alleger, W. W.	Medical.	Markland, B. L	Southern.
Blackmar, J. F	Old war and navy. Board of review.	Miller, William H	Eastern. Certificate.
Bomberger, L Bresnahan, John	Southern.	Morgan, E. W.	Western.
Brown, E. C	Old war and navy.	Munsey, E E.	Record.
		O'Reilly, Mrs. C.	
Butterfield, George	Western.		Certificate.
Case, W. W.	Board of review.	Paige, C. H	Southern.
Churchill, J. M	Western.	Perry, Charles H	Captain of watch.
Cole, T. H	Army.	Perry, E. J	Southern.
Cook, DeW.C	Record.	Downell Miss M. E.	Law.
Cudlip, Lemuel	Army.	Powell, Miss M. F	Certificate.
Dague, Joseph	Eastern.	Pushaw, W. L	Law.
Dolloway, Edward	Do.	Ragsdale, W. M	Southern.
Don, Miss M. J.	Certificate.	Redmond, Miss A E	Record.
Du Bose, G. P	Medical.	Redway, Roscoe E	Eastern.
Eddy, O. J	Do.	Roth, Lewis H	Do.
Fox, G. L	Do.	Scharf, George	Do.
Green, A. J.	Army.	Shaw, Josiah	Western.
Hancock, John	Chief clerk's.	Shipman, S. A	Medical.
Hartwell, Miss M. E	Record.	Simms, C. E	Special examination.
Hayward, C. E.	Army.	Smith, J. Speed	Do.
Helton, A.S.	Medical.	Stephenson, F. D.	Chief clerk's.
Horine, Mrs. Emma J	Forewoman.	Stockton, Albert G	Abandoned files.
Jamison, J. H	Southern.	Swiggett, W. Y.	Chief clerk's.
Johnson, L. E	Army.	Torbert, J. M	Board of review.
Judson, A. G.	Law.	Van Loan, W. W	Do.
Justice, W. W		Vincent, H. W	Old war and navy.
Keefer, J. H.		Wagstaff, A. J	Board of review.
Kinney, Theodore F		Ward, J. B.	Special examination.
Landstreet, Miss V. T		White, L. C	Army.
Lott, J. R.		Wilson, Joshua T	Western.
Luttrell, Miss A. P		Wilson, William	Record.
McElderry, S. W	Daw.	Woodman, F. J	Medical.
Macauley, J. A	Board of review.		

DETAILS FROM BUREAU.

On June 30, 1905, the number of clerks detailed for temporary duty outside the Bureau was as follows, viz:

Detailed to—	Number.	Annual salaries.
Bureau of Education Congress Secretary's Office Geological Survey Indian Office	1 29	\$900 2,000 32,400 2,600 2,600
Total	35	40, 500

The act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, approved February 3, 1905, provides that all clerks and employees therein provided for the Pension Office, who may be detailed and needed in other offices or bureaus of the Department of the Interior, shall be estimated for in the Book of Estimates for 1907 in the office or bureau where actually employed.

PROMOTIONS, DEATHS, ETC.

During the fiscal year the promotions made in the Bureau were as follows:

\$1,600 to \$1,800, medical examiner	1
\$1,400 to \$1,600	2
\$1,200 to \$1,400	9

\$1,200 to \$1,300	. 3
\$1,000 to \$1,400	
\$1,000 to \$1,300	
\$1,000 to \$1,200	
\$900 to \$1,400	
\$900 to \$1,200	
\$900 to \$1,000	
Promotions below \$900	
Total	. 110
Other changes during the year have been as follows:	
Deaths	. 32
Resignations	. 66
Dismissals	
Transfers	
Total	. 124

HISTORICAL.

The following is a tabulated list of pensioners of the Revolutionary war on the roll June 30, 1905, with their ages and places of residence:

Name.	Age.	Name of soldier.	Service.	Address.
Damon, Esther S Hurlbutt, Sarah C. Thompson, Rhoda Augusta. Lynn, Mary Jane. Wooley, Phoebe M., now Palmeter.	87 84	Damon, Noah Weeks, Elijah Thompson, Thaddeus Lynn, John R. Wooley, Jonathan	do New York Pennsylvania	Little Marsh, Pa. Woodbury, Conn. Williamsport, Pa.

The first above, Esther S. Damon, is a widow; the other four are daughters pensioned by special act.

HISTORY OF LIVING REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONERS.

Esther S. Damon, Plymouth Union, Vt., age 91; pensioned as widow of Noah Damon, who served as a private in the Massachusetts troops as follows: Six days, from April 19, 1775, in Captain Tucker's company; twenty-five days, from April 17, 1777, in Capt. Seth Sumner's company, Col. Benjamin Gill's regiment; two months five days, from May 15, 1777, in Capt. Moses French's company, Col. Jonathan Titcomb's regiment; two months twenty-two days, from December 10, 1777, in Captain White's company, Col. Edward Proctor's regiment; two months twenty-five days, from April 9, 1778, in Capt. Benjamin Lapham's company, Col. Jonathan Reed's regiment; one month seven days, from July 26, 1778, in Capt. Nathaniel Clapp's company, Col. Benjamin Howe's regiment; nine days, from February 5, 1779, in Capt. Abner Crane's company, colonel not stated; one month one day, from August 14, 1779, in Capt. Joseph Richard's company, Colonel Gill's regiment; and eight months, from May 11, 1780, in Capt. Caleb Champney's company.

Sarah C. Hurlbutt, Little Marsh, Pa.; age, 87; pensioned by special act, as daughter of Elijah Weeks, who served two and one-half years

from fall of 1776 as private in Capt. Josiah Smith's company, Col. Thomas Marshall's regiment, of Massachusetts troops.

Rhoda Augusta Thompson, Woodbury, Conn.; age, 84; pensioned by special act, as daughter of Thaddeus Thompson, who served six years from May 20, 1777, as a private in Capt. Jonathan Brown's company, Col. John Lamb's regiment, of New York troops.

Mary Jane Lynn, Williamsport, Pa.; age, 89; pensioned by special act, as daughter of John R. Lynn, who served as a private from the winter of 1778 and 1779 to October, 1783, in Captain Gill's company,

Colonel Moylan's regiment of cavalry, Pennsylvania troops.

Phoebe M. Palmeter, Tallette, N. Y.; age, 84; pensioned by special act, as daughter of Jonathan Wooley, who served as a private in Captain Cafron's company of New Hampshire Volunteers, from May 1, 1775, to January 1, 1776, and in Captain Ellis's company New Hampshire Volunteers, from May 9, 1777, to January 10, 1778.

LAST SURVIVORS.

Daniel F. Bakeman, the last survivor of the war of the Revolution, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., September 28, 1759; died in Freedom, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 5, 1869, aged 109 years, 6 months, and 8 days; and thus one of the heroes of the Revolution lived to see Lee surrender at Appomattox and to see Alaska purchased from Russia and added to the Union.

The last surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812 was Hiram Cronk, of Ava. N. Y., who died May 13, 1905. Mr. Cronk enlisted at Western, N. Y., on August 4, 1814, when he was a little more than 14 years old; and on the same day his father, James Cronk, and two brothers, Casper and John, also enlisted, serving under Capt. Edmund Fuller in the defense of Sacketts Harbor. At the close of the war the father and three sons were honorably discharged November 16, 1814.

CONCLUSION.

The exhibits which follow show material progress in the business of the Bureau, especially with regard to reducing the number of pending claims and bringing up the work more nearly to a current date, notwithstanding the fact that the number of new applications received does not appear to diminish.

It is my purpose so to adjust the force of the Bureau that the work shall be made as nearly current as possible, and that no delay shall occur in the adjudication of pension claims or in the transaction

of other business connected therewith.

I am pleased to state that in the furtherance of my efforts I have received the cheerful aid and assistance of the chiefs of divisions and of the other employees, upon whom we must in great measure depend for the prompt and correct disposal of the work of the Bureau.

Respectfully submitted.

VESPASIAN WARNER, Commissioner.

EXHIBIT 1.—Number and annual value of all pensions allowed, increased, and dropped, and of all pensioners on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year ender June 30, 1905.

													,	-		
						I	Pensions	Pensions allowed during the year.	during t	he year.						
		Z	et gains	Net gains to the roll.	11.				sains to	classes b	y reason	Gains to classes by reason of losses to other classes.	to othe	r classes.		
Class.	Or	Original.	Rest	Restoration.	Rei	Renewal.	Ori	Original.	Resto	Restoration.	Ren	Renewal.	Addi	Additional.	Reis	Reissue.
	Num- ber.	Annual value.	Num- ber.	Annual value.	Num- ber.	Annual value.	Num - ber.	Annual value.	Num- ber.	Annual value.	Num- ber.	Annual value.	Num- ber.	Annual value.	Num- ber.	Annual value.
Regular establishment: Army Invalids Nary Invalids Army Army Army Army Army Army Army Army	699 225 262 97	\$98, 958 36, 780 42, 399 18, 276	6 12	909\$	2	\$216 144 144	442	\$576 2,376 288			Hro	\$144 832			1 5	\$216 288
		11,334	48	4,434	2	948	-	7	45	\$7,788	1,365	251, 270	:		187	29,634
Navy Widows, etc.	3,031	3,225 430,876 1,296 5,148	27	3,936	846	127,898 360 720	10	1,440	2	288	66	127, 898 1, 716 1, 144			209 1 2	31,350 120 288
Art Jule 27, 1850: [Invalids Army Widows, etc Invalids Navy [Widows, etc	. 15,646 . 15,646 . 1,885 . 639	1, 991, 114 1, 573, 028 171, 488 65, 690	134 41 10	14, 448 4, 536 888 192	665 31 41 1	75,840 2,976 2,952 144	977	1,752 120 936	21	2,640	784	9, 332	12, 879	1,571,306		
	3,780 - 522 - 104 - 49	361, 182 75, 288 12, 072 7, 776	101	9, 177 144 504	466	384 432	10	1,464							1	144
War of 1812 Widows War with Mexico Survivors Indian wars Survivors (Widows	1 9 410 240 341	144 1,344 39,624 23,040 42,832		96 96	8-1	432 96	0.074	1,296 196 384	-	144	: : - : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	144				
Total.	. 49,859	5,012,917	392	40,359	1,614	213,686	83	11,836	69	10,860	2, 227	391,480	13,011	1, 587, 146	403	62,040
Constitution of the Consti			1													1

		Pensio	Pensions increased during the year.	d during tl	ne year.			Loss to o	Loss to one class by		
			Increas	Increased rate.		Actual lo roll du	Actual losses to the roll during the	allowance class to se	allowance in another class to same person	Number of pensioners	~4
Class.		Inci	Increase.	Rei	Reissue.	'n		during	during the year.	on the roll June 30,	⊃.2c
		No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.	1905.	90, 1309.
Regular establishment: Army Navy Cital was general bear	Invalids (Widows, etc Invalids (Widows, etc	350 11 45 9	\$28, 220 15, 172 3, 472 1, 080	11 15	\$1,092 36 411	307 118 85 85	\$60, 662 21, 160 20, 862 9, 372	41	\$4,840 4,378	8, 185 2, 252 1, 845 1, 151	\$1,343,687 426,220 324,459 245,616
OIVII wat, general law.	Invalids	16, 223	1, 104, 184	325	17,903	9,285	2, 110, 998	13,644	1, 260, 599	217,385	43, 694, 656
Navy	Widows, etc Invalids Widows, etc	27 88	2, 136 5, 805	62 63	252 120	5,049 117 70	752,186 27,186 12,760	129	816 26,640 288	83,357 1,999 1,125	20,020 12,721,348 396,560 191,088
Army Navy War with Snain	Invalids [Widows, etc Invalids	72, 702 154 3, 015	2, 341, 068 12, 336 98, 089 650	393	11,522	20,553 8,213 936 311	2, 620, 085 856, 546 114, 237 36, 628	1,606 293 11 8	212, 996 28, 800 1, 820 816	447, 645 168, 584 17, 579 7, 541	52, 841, 364 17, 034, 132 1, 976, 121 748, 944
Army Navy	Invalids Widows, etc Invalids Widows, etc	856 3 24 1	60,408 396 2,580 120	99	5,805	696 183 33 11	104, 095 28, 428 6, 312 1, 728	1	144	15,138 4,540 573 240	1, 787, 832 707, 294 81, 610 44, 076
War of 1812 War with Mexico Indian wars	Widows Survivors Widows Survivors	24 28 9	576 6,096 1,296 756 432	1	144	143 694 580 333 400	20,928 103,398 56,146 32,328 38,544	3 10 10	432 96 960	776 4,540 7,653 2,269 3,461	113,088 670,836 753,408 220,344 333,984
Total		93, 654	3,684,872	864	38, 737	48, 186	7,038,583	15, 793	1,543,625	998, 441	136, 745, 295

Exhibit 2.—Number of pensioners of the various classes added to and dropped from the rolls during the year and the number of each class on the rolls June 30, 1905.

ta llor	Number of pe ers on the the close year,	10,030	13, 433	α2,068 α385 115 714 108	219, 384 603 84, 482	304, 469	a74, 938 a2, 683 a769 4, 645 776	α 472
	t ot szol latoT	47 3 160	633	65 20 25 339 10	23, 175 26 5, 125	28, 326	11	13.
19bnu of 888	Loss to one c allowance another cl same perso	81	81		13, 773	-13, 779	5 1	
ring	By other causes.	29	30	Г	38	09	26	5
oll du	By failure to claim.	20	22	2	109 1 158	268	106 4 4 34 4 4	3
s to the r the year.	Minors by legal lim- itation.	25	25	25	400	400	400	
loss to	By remar- riage.	18	18	111	292	292	207 83 2	
Actual loss to the roll during the year.	By death.	343 114	457	58 9 37 10	9, 271 25 4, 231	13,527	3,112 32 32 1 1 875 205	5
	Grand total.	10,503	14,066	2, 101 437 140 753 118 6	242, 559 629 89, 607	332, 795	77, 638 3, 5 65 1, 180 1, 180 985	481
babba	Total numl pensioners to classes the year,	1,002	1,334	85 72 29 120 25 1	1,774 23 4,233	6,030	3,312 474 305 67 44	22
classes	Reissue.	-2	3	11	188	399	166 36 2 2 2 2 2	
	Additional.							
ensioners added to by transfer from classes.	Кепеwаl.	1.05	9	1	1,369	1,436	29	
ension by tra classes.	Restoration				45	47	T : : T :	
Pe	.lsniginO	14	20	2 22 2	10	11	2	
dded 1.	Кепеwал.	es —	4	T .	10 851	861	834	7
sioners ad to the roll	Restoration.	18	18		50	22	15 5 6	1
Pensioners added to the roll.	Original.	961 322	1,283	81 71 29 117 23 23	112 22 3,065	3,199	2, 222 433 297 50 40	14
roll at	Number of pe ers on the the beginn the year.	9, 501 3, 231	12, 732	2,016 365 111 638 93 93	240, 785 606 85, 374	326, 765	74,326 3,091 875 5,490 941	459
	Class.	Regular establishment: Invalids Widows, etc.	Total	Classification of the widows' roll— Widows without children— Widows with children— Minor children— Mothers Fathers Brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters Helpless children—	Civil war; general law; Invalids Nurses Widows, etc	Total	Classification of the widows' roll— Widows without children— Widows with children— Minor children— Mothers Fathers. Fathers.	Helpless children

465, 224 176, 125	641,349	a154, 018 a15, 048 a4, 177 1, 998 634 a 250	15,711	20,491	a 523 a 545 272 2,957 473	922	4,540	12,193	2,269	5,730	998, 441
23, 106	31, 931	6,665 538 1,014 407 190	729	924	40 47 9 66 833	143	697	1,278	343	743	63, 978
1,617	1,918	265 25 27 27 27	1	1			3	4	10	10	15, 793
62	173	47 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	371	374	1 1		1	1	1~00	10	648
374 406	780	356 21 7 18 18	800	28	8 2 11	573	14	36	89	6	1,146
886	886	888	6	6	6						1, 422
695	695	475 220	19	61	23 83 52 70		15	15	9	9	1,087
21,053 6,324	27,377	5,495 244 15 380 183 7	338 113	451	12 10 60 81	140	680	1,222	323	708	43,883
488, 330 184, 950	673, 280	157, 540 18, 729 5, 194 2, 405 824 258	16,440 4,975	21,415	551 604 281 3,023 506 9	919	5,237	13, 471	2, 612 3, 861	6, 473	994, 762 849, 859 392 1, 614 883 69 2, 227 813, 011 408 67, 658 1, 062, 420 43, 883 1, 087 1, 422 1, 146 648 15, 793 63, 978 998, 441
38, 323 16, 361	54,684	12, 761 2, 441 1, 127	4,000	4,586	69 74 57 808 76 1	1	23 413	436	245 342	587	67, 658
			1	1	1 1 1						403
13,011	13,011										613,011
781	784						1	1			2, 227
21	21						-	1			69
21	22	- : : : : :	10	15	396 :: 1		6.61	Π	4	4	283
32	738	22 1	400	7	2 1 1		8.1	4			1,614
144	187	20 8 8 10	107	108	- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :					2	392
23, 636 16, 285	39, 921	12,718 2,432 1,122 1,122	3,884	4,455	65 74 300 73 1	-	410	419	240 341	581	649,859
450,007 168,589	618, 596	144, 779 16, 288 4, 067 2, 405 226	12, 440 4, 389	16,829	482 530 224 2,715 430 8	918	5,214	13,035	2, 367 3, 519	5,886	994, 762
Act June 27, 1890: Invalids Widows, etc	Total	Classification of the widows' roll— Widows with children Widows with children Minor children Mothers Fathers Helpless children	War with Spain: Invalids. Widows, etc	Total	Classification of the widows' roll— Widows without children— Widows with children— Minor children— Mothers Fathers Fathers, sisters, sons, and daughters— Helpless children————————————————————————————————————	War of 1812: Survivors Widows	War with Mexico: Survivors. Widows	Total	Indian wars: Survivors Widows	Total	Total number of pensioners

LOUTING THE YEAR SCHEATS CHEMISTRANDED AND A SECTOR OF AT WITH SPAIN "WHOWS WITH CHINDRED" DECEMBE" WAS reason of youngest child Decoming 16 years of age, and 4 civil war and 3 act of June minors became helpless children by the terms of the issue. b Eighty-five originals issued for reimbursement, etc., and 155 additionals payable to widows not gains to the roll are not included.

EXHIBIT 3.—Number and amount of first payments in original, increase, reissue, restoration, and other cases made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Total.	- Amount.	\$115,108.00 7 25,322.07 9 35,784.52 7 26,478.07	1, 121, 466, 21 4, 486, 93 926, 380, 69 18, 282, 54 14, 763, 32	5 3, 168, 360, 70 5 1, 877, 193, 67 6 220, 594, 18 93, 955, 20	893, 671. 136, 954. 17, 191.		7 8, 940, 014.56	\$719,365.07 537,103.66 111.00 139.58 246.10 84.52 281.18
	Num- ber.	1, 029 237 370 107	17,814 21 4,248 103 48	110, 825 15, 565 5, 076 653	4, 682 522 126 51	383 438 438 345 345	162, 907	
Restoration and renewal.	Amount.	\$4,454.48 1,093.07 1,816.58 257.20	129, 581, 19 157, 544, 63 1, 874, 27 1, 123, 77	144, 121. 63 25, 325. 51 4, 702. 93 1, 185. 34	15, 243, 98 253, 80 502, 40	1, 360. 94 38. 93 1, 145. 87	491, 626. 52	
Resto	Num- ber.	15 16 1	1,265 975 10 6	1,624 68 43 3	103	22 1	4,163	
Additional.	Amount.			404, 304. 62			407, 867. 10	9
Add	Num- ber.			13, 972			14, 107	nounted
Supplemental.	Amount.	\$71.05	56, 711. 44	2,819.08 4,770.44 17.80		8, 692. 01 233. 60 597. 87	76, 160. 48	ents due aı
lddnS	Num- ber.	60	189	122 26 2		34 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	390	at paym
Increase and reissue.	Amount.	\$17, 544. 92 593. 76 3, 940. 78 668. 59	874, 236, 51 36, 00 63, 510, 93 12, 786, 07 905, 06	1, 269, 207. 22 23, 640. 26 60, 828. 67 1, 258. 72	38, 376, 00 435, 90 752, 24	26, 917. 39 732. 26 158. 80 158. 80	2, 397, 494, 48	which the fir
Increase	Num- ber.	349 15 98 10	16, 240 1 258 88 88	72, 447 236 3, 039	923	306 28 28 11	94,097	asses, on
Original.	Amount.	\$93, 108. 60 23, 635. 24 29, 956. 11 25, 552. 28	60, 937. 07 4, 450. 93 703, 077. 94 3, 622. 20 12, 734. 49	1, 347, 908, 15 1, 823, 457, 46 151, 482, 30 91, 511, 14	840, 051. 34 136, 265. 09 15, 937. 24 11, 007. 08	12, 461. 74 61, 227. 94 51, 018. 21 67, 427. 03	5, 566, 865. 98	meys. In original cases. In original cases. In original regular establishment cases. In original general law cases. In original act, June 27, 1890, cases. In original act, The Part of the property of the property of the property.
0	Num- ber.	665 220 253 96	120 20 3,005 39	22,660 15,235 1,857 641	3,656 513 103 49	21 408 250 333	50, 150	id 11,919 tses gular es eneral k et, June ar with
	Class.	Regular establishment: [Invalids	Army (Invalids Nurses (Widows, etc.)	Army Invalids (Widows, etc.) Navy (Widows, etc.)	Army (Invalids	War of 1812 Widows. War with Mexico Survivors (Widows. Indian wars (Widows.	Total	At the close of the year there remained unpaid 11,919 cases of all classes, on which the first payments due amounted to Average value of first payments in original cases. Average value of first payments in original cases showing the control of the payments in original general law cases. Average value of first payments in original general law cases. Average value of first payments in original act, June 27, 1890, cases. Average value of first payments in original act, June 27, 1890, cases. Average value of first payments in original with Spain cases.

EXIIIBIT 4.—Appropriations for pensions and the disbursements on account thereof for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, and unexpended balances at the close of the year.

Balanees.	Total amount hands of United States beneared disbursed. States pen Treasury June 30, 1965.	\$136, 945, 695, 26 \$274, \$13, 74 \$38, 226, 05 \$313, 039, 79 4, 197, 166, 07 41, 573, 76 16, 285, 90 57, 859, 66	141, 142, 861. 33 316, 387. 50 54, 511. 95 370, 899. 45	534, 281. 58 20, 753. 42 245, 001. 00 265, 754. 42		72,000.00 423,883.62 5,229.20 887.18 6,116.38	10, 600.00	30, 665.03 2, 113.25 2, 306, 82 4, 420.07	522.84 1,977.16 1,977.16	537, 671. 49 7, 342. 45 5, 171. 16 12, 513. 61	142, 214, 814, 40 344, 483. 37 304, 684. 11 649, 167. 48
Disbursements.	Amount disbursed by Treas- by Treas- ury set- tlements.	\$102, 509. 00 \$1 3, 739. 83	106, 248.83	35.00				8, 721.68	522.84	9, 244. 52	115, 528, 35
Did	Amount disbursed by United States pension agents.	\$136, 843, 186. 26 4, 193, 426. 24	141, 036, 612. 50	534, 246. 58		72,000.00	10, 600.00	21, 943, 35		528, 426. 97	142, 099, 286, 05
	Total.	\$137, 258, 735. 05 4, 255, 025. 73	141, 513, 760. 78	800, 036. 00		72,000.00	10, 600.00	35, 085, 10	2,500.00	550, 185, 10	142, 863, 981, 88
tions.	Repay- ments to the appro- priation.	\$3, 135. 05 25. 73	3, 160. 78	36,00				85.10		85.10	3, 281, 88
Appropriations.	Deficiency appropria- fion act March 3, 1905.	\$4,500,000.00	4, 500, 000.00								4, 500, 000, 00
	Amount appropriated act April 27, 1904.	\$132,755,600.00 { 4,255,000.00	137, 010, 600.00	800,000.00		430, 000. 00	10, 600.00	35,000.00	2, 500.00	550, 100, 60	138, 360, 700, 00
	Items of appropriation.	Army pensions	Total	Fees of examining surgeons, pensions	Salaries and expenses of pension agents:	Salaries, pension agents	Rents, pension agencies	agencies	cies	Total	Grand total

In addition to the above there was disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the following sum chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904: Fees of examining surgeous, pensions, \$191,150.69. Of the amount \$4,197,166,07 disbursed for navy pensions \$370,951.61 was paid from navy pension fund under aet April 27, 1904.

EXHIBIT 5.—Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, as shown by accounts current.

		Pensions.		Fees of ex-					
Agency.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	surgeons, pensions.	Salaries.	Clerk hire.	Rents.	expenses.	Grand total.
Augusta	\$2,775,600.55		\$2,775,600.55		\$4,000.00	\$8,872.14		\$700.00	\$2,789,172.69
Boston	6, 804, 269.64	\$899, 365. 47	7, 703, 635. 11		4,000.00	24,930.28		2, 448. 94	7, 735, 014.33
Buffalo	6, 418, 482.86		6, 418, 482. 86		4,000.00	20,695.00		1,011.29	6, 444, 189. 15
Chicago	10,015,160.52	829, 496.82	10,844,657.34		4,000.00	31,775.01		1,785.37	10,882,217.72
Columbus	14, 955, 533. 73		14, 955, 533.73		4,000.00	39,060.14		1,148.54	14, 999, 742. 41
Concord	2, 650, 462. 46		2,650,462.46		4,000.00	8,246.68		194.30	2,662,903.44
Des Moines	7, 870, 449. 46		7,870,449.46		4,000.00	23,650.00		501.65	7,898,601.11
Detroit	6, 552, 119. 50		6, 552, 119. 50		4,000.00	19, 133, 22		931.33	6, 576, 184.05
Indianapolis	10, 310, 801.63		10, 310, 801. 63		4,000.00	27, 125.88	\$2,300.00	1,614.91	10, 345, 842, 42
Knoxville	8, 933, 659. 39		8, 933, 659. 39		4,000.00	27, 555.10		1,485.42	8, 966, 699. 91
Louisville	3, 960, 234. 98		3, 960, 234. 98		4,000.00	12,934.50		943.80	3, 978, 113. 28
Milwaukee	7, 177, 159.03		7, 177, 159.03		4,000.00	22, 363, 33		677.18	7, 204, 199. 54
New York	6, 269, 408. 23	779, 417. 43	7,048,825.66		4,000.00	23, 734.51	4,500.00	1,737.08	7,082,797.25
Philadelphia	7, 269, 523, 27	534, 989.84	7, 804, 513.11		4,000.00	26, 410.00		472.13	7,835,395.24
Pittsburg	6, 458, 675. 23		6, 458, 675.23		4,000.00	20, 240.34		1,992.65	6, 484, 908. 22
San Francisco	5, 360, 861. 59	243, 995. 47	5, 604, 857.06		4,000.00	18, 110. 01	1,300.00	789.22	5,629,056.29
Topeka	16, 177, 446.50		16, 177, 446.50		4,000.00	41, 757.81		1,553.07	16, 224, 757.38
Washington	6,883.337.69	906, 161.21	7, 789, 498.90	\$534, 246.58	4,000.00	27, 289.67	2,500.00	1,956.47	8, 359, 491.62
Total	136, 843, 186. 26	4, 193, 426. 24	141, 036, 612. 50	534, 246. 58	72,000.00	423, 883. 62	10,600.00	21, 943. 35	142, 099, 286. 05

In addition to the above there was disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the following sum, chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904: Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, \$191,150.69.

Exhibit 6.—Amount paid for pensions on account of the regular establishment.

		Army pensions.		4	Navy pensions.		
Agency.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Total.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Total.	Grand total.
Augusta	\$13,399.74	\$7,192.80	\$20, 592. 54				\$20, 592. 54
Boston	44, 135, 22	29, 333, 97	73, 469. 19	\$49,170.16	\$38,750.26	\$87,920.42	161, 389.61
Buffalo	41, 390. 75	15, 230. 41	56, 621.16				56, 621. 16
Chicago	63, 117.05	14, 971.13	78,088.18	31,837.38	16, 517.67	48, 355. 05	126, 443. 23
Columbus	89, 815, 48	23, 426, 67	113, 242, 15				113, 242, 15
Concord	15, 702, 23	2, 674. 40	18, 376. (3				18, 376, 63
Des Moines	47, 540. 12	8, 486. 96	56,027.08				56,027.08
Detroit	51,036.17	12, 766. 40	63, 802, 57				63, 802. 57
Indianapolis	67, 639. 31	10,712.33	78,351.64				78, 351.64
Knoxville	107, 656.30	37, 312. 58	144, 968. 88				144, 968. 88
Louisville	31, 106.30	12, 911.11	44, 017. 41				44, 017. 41
Milwaukee	56, 880.76	12, 267. 13	69,147.89				69, 147. 89
New York	88, 430, 57	56, 938. 84	145, 369. 41	61, 237. 26	53, 984. 90	115, 222, 16	260, 591. 57
Philadelphia	57, 373, 58	24, 327. 38	81,700.96	47, 953.06	39, 767. 41	87, 720, 47	169, 421. 43
Pittsburg	29, 293, 30	8, 389.14	37, 682, 44				37,682.44
San Francisco	122, 915, 55	30, 759, 27	153, 674. 82	32, 342. 84	6,288.03	38, 630, 87	192, 305, 69
Topeka	131, 887, 40	20, 709. 26	152, 596. 66				152, 596. 66
Washington	333, 813. 52	113, 022. 32	446, 835. 84	107, 343.19	99, 828. 12	207, 171. 31	654,007.15
Total	1,393,133.35	441, 432. 10	1,834,565.45	329, 883, 89	255, 136. 39	585, 020. 28	2, 419, 585. 73

Exhibit 7.—Amount paid for pensions under the general law on account of the civil war.

		Army	Army pensions.		A	Navy pensions.		
Ageney.	Invalids.	Nurses.	Widows and others.	Total.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Total.	Grand Total.
Augusta	\$1, 276, 409. 41	\$468.00	\$359,156.26	\$1,636,033.67				\$1,636,033.67
Boston	1,603,046.82	6,690.40	861,861.29	2, 471, 598. 51	\$117, 703.86	\$61,325.63	\$179,029.49	2,650,628.00
Buffalo.	2, 357, 469.94	2,328.00	801, 205.57	3, 161,003.51				3, 161, 003. 51
Chicago	3, 478, 737. 44	8,688.00	1,062,986.66	4, 550, 412. 10	130, 516.61	49, 594, 60	180, 111. 21	4, 730, 523. 31
Columbus	5, 915, 827.58	7,578.40	1,653,327.34	7, 576, 733. 32				7, 576, 733. 32
Concord	1, 240, 042. 57	492, 93	373, 870, 55	1,614,406.05				1,614,406.05
Des Moines	3,034,386.09	7,468.00	651, 755. 51	3, 693, 609. 60				3, 693, 609, 60
Detroit.	2,865,558.17	2,484.00	683, 802. 88	3, 551, 845.05				3, 551, 845.05
Indianapolis	5, 419, 234. 46	6,012.00	1, 265, 862. 50	6, 691, 108. 96				6, 691, 108. 96
Knoxville	1,511,829.47	6,974.80	616, 719. 75	2, 135, 524. 02				2, 135, 524.02
Louisville	1,169,682.99	1, 296.00	436, 273.66	1,607,252.65				1,607,252.65
Milwaukee	2, 576, 466. 46	3,887.60	641, 933. 41	3, 222, 287. 47				3, 222, 287.47
New York	1, 431, 848.00	3, 708.00	654, 336, 68	2,089,892.68	48, 814. 51	30, 755.46	79, 569, 97	2, 169, 462. 65
Philadelphia	1, 700, 236. 24	4,497.20	707, 389. 91	2, 412, 123, 35	45,065.84	26, 904.57	71, 970. 41	2, 484, 093. 76
Pittsburg	1,881,973.77	2,028.40	560, 537. 46	2, 444, 539, 63				2, 444, 539. 63
San Francisco	1, 142, 760.57	9,156.80	270,048.28	1, 421, 965, 65	15, 104. 97	5, 268.00	20, 372, 97	1,442,338.62
Topeka	4, 806, 362. 28	9,087.60	1,117,804.35	5, 933, 254. 23				5, 933, 254. 23
Washington	1,708,916.65	11,329.20	565, 672, 54	2, 285, 918.39	56, 666. 69	31,516.02	88, 182. 71	2, 374, 101. 10
Total	45, 120, 788. 91	94,175.33	13, 284, 544. 60	58, 499, 508.84	413, 872. 48	205, 364. 28	619, 236. 76	59, 118, 745. 60

Exhibit 8.—Amount paid for pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of the civil war.

		Army pensions.			Navy pensions.		
Agney.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Total.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Total.	Grand total.
Augusta	\$835, 922. 85	\$238, 576. 96	\$1,074,499.81				\$1,074,499.81
Boston	2, 820, 368. 48	1, 255, 840, 20	4,076,208.68	\$426, 430.18	\$188,513.77	\$614,943.95	4,691,152.63
Buffalo	2, 301, 937.83	765, 512. 46	3,067,450.29				3,067,450.29
Chicago	3, 855, 538, 45	1, 215, 812.06	5,071,350.51	458, 612. 61	119, 837. 46	578, 450.07	5,649,800.58
Columbus	5, 264, 959. 61	1,640,408.44	6, 905, 368. 05				6, 905, 368. 05
Concord	714, 939. 94	250, 488.61	965, 428. 55				965, 428, 55
Des Moines	3, 132, 542. 47	794, 553. 41	3, 927, 095. 88				3, 927, 095.88
Detroit	2, 127, 012. 42	612, 017. 02	2, 739, 029. 44				2, 739, 029. 44
Indianapolis	2, 359, 985, 25	880, 326. 55	3, 240, 311.80				3,240,311.80
Knoxville	3, 902, 597.66	1, 490, 544.17	5, 393, 141.83				5, 393, 141.83
Louisville	1,485,924.73	608, 589, 34	2,094,514.07				2,094,514.07
Milwaukee	2, 895, 656.51	794, 916. 85	3, 690, 573. 36				3, 690, 573. 36
New York	2, 444, 110. 25	1,346,823.42	3, 790, 933. 67	360, 388. 24	195, 872. 21	556, 260. 45	4, 347, 194. 12
Philadelphia	3, 193, 881.66	1, 418, 471.96	4,612,353.62	238, 224. 04	122, 489. 12	360, 713.16	4, 973, 066. 78
Pittsburg	2, 854, 586, 96	1,005,877.40	3,860,464.36				3,860,464.36
San Francisco	2, 562, 766. 23	590, 971.58	3, 153, 737, 81	137, 929, 72	27,507.08	165, 436. 80	3, 319, 174. 61
Topeka	7, 426, 040. 34	2, 139, 661. 46	9, 565, 701.80				9, 565, 701.80
Washington	2, 794, 682.84	930, 915.04	3, 725, 597.88	414, 230. 15	153, 379, 71	567, 609.86	4, 293, 207.74
Total	52, 973, 454, 48	17, 980, 306. 93	70, 953, 761. 41	2,035,814.94	807, 599. 35	2,843,414.29	73, 797, 175. 70
							-

EXHIBIT 9.—Amount paid for pensions on account of the war with Spain.

		Army pensions.			Navy pensions.		
Agency.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Total.	Invalids.	Widows and others.	Total.	Grand total.
Augusta	\$25, 362. 60	\$6,632.80	\$31,995.40				\$31,995.40
Boston	93, 704. 91	64, 176. 34	157, 881. 25	\$10,615.14	\$6,856.47	\$17, 471.61	175, 352. 86
Buffalo	77, 129. 70	32, 925, 93	110,055.63				110,055.63
Chicago	147, 853.64	39, 937. 90	187, 791. 54	16,869.16	5, 711.33	22, 580. 49	210, 372. 03
Columbus	233, 759.01	57, 745. 79	291, 504. 80				291, 504. 80
Concord	33, 058, 17	10, 631, 19	43, 689.36				43, 689, 36
Des Moines	104,674.21	26, 961.67	131, 635. 88				131, 635. 88
Detroit	140, 784. 31	35, 102, 67	175,886.98				175, 886. 98
Indianapolis	198, 331. 75	24, 487, 80	222, 819, 55				222, 819, 55
Knoxville	275, 815, 94	116, 793. 15	392, 609, 09				392, 609. 09
Louisville	96, 147. 63	34, 114. 07	130, 261. 70				130, 261. 70
Milwaukee	125, 369, 44	34, 518. 87	159, 888, 31				159, 888. 31
New York.	113, 997.04	78, 733, 29	192, 730. 33	17, 767. 18	10, 597.67	28, 364. 85	221,095.18
Philadelphia	79, 363. 57	46, 481.10	125, 844. 67	9,780.80	4,805.00	14, 585. 80	140, 430. 47
Pittsburg	73, 342. 41	21, 797. 46	95, 139. 87				95, 139. 87
San Francisco	200,026.36	40, 117.82	240, 144. 18	14,746.03	4,808.80	19, 554. 83	259, 699, 01
Topeka	229, 192, 82	45,842.16	275, 034, 98				275, 034, 98
Washington	209, 725. 20	89, 604. 91	299, 330. 11	23,850.19	19, 347.14	43, 197. 33	342, 527. 44
Total	2, 457, 638. 71	806, 604. 92	3, 264, 243, 63	93, 628. 50	52, 126. 41	145, 754. 91	3, 409, 998. 54

EXHIBIT 10.—Amounts paid for pensions to the survivors and widous of the war of 1812 since 1871, of the war with Mexico since 1887, and of the Indian wars since 1893.

175	War of 1812.	(Acts of Feb. 14, 1871, and Mar. 9, 1878.)	14, 1871, and	War with Me	War with Mexico. (Act of Jan. 29, 1887.)	an. 29, 1887.)	Indian wars.	(Aets of July 27, 1892, and June 27, 1902.)	7 27, 1892, and
Fiscai yeak.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total dis- bursements.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total dis- bursements.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total dis- bursemen's.
1871 to 1886, inclusive	\$13,689,143.90	\$19,079,428.33	\$32, 768, 572. 23						
1887 (war with Mexico, from Jan. 29, 1887).	105, 837. 01	1, 765, 582. 36	1,871,419.37	\$53, 148.68	\$2,458.08	\$55, 606. 76			
1888.	73,659.48	1, 596, 604, 96	1,670,264.44	1,861,756.07	583, 056. 28	2, 444, 812. 35			
1889	52, 800. 27	1, 397, 487. 09	1, 450, 287.36	1, 796, 899.30	693, 572. 45	2, 490, 471. 75			
1890	38, 847. 09	1,263,239.37	1, 302, 086. 46	1,728,027.54	695, 054, 90	2, 423, 082. 44			
1891	22, 504.64	1,040,284.41	1,062,789.05	1,622,114.75	695, 314, 52	2, 317, 429.27			
1892	11, 908. 93	827, 080. 53	838, 989. 46	1,425,258.18	686, 733, 57	2, 111, 991. 75			
1893 (Indian wars, from July 27, 1892)	10, 494.27	721,060.32	731, 554. 59	1, 396, 392. 38	736, 173. 41	2, 132, 565. 79	\$158,076.26	\$66, 434.05	\$224,510.31
1894	5, 312.20	645, 297. 46	650, 609, 66	1, 388, 707.07	803, 345. 91	2, 192, 052, 98	377, 883. 57	456, 652. 25	834, 535. 82
1895	3, 583, 27	541, 923. 48	545, 506. 75	1, 433, 690. 86	802, 032. 96	2, 235, 723.82	308, 365, 24	469, 161, 39	777, 526. 63
1896	1,972.27	456, 847. 61	458, 819.88	1,368,685.95	814, 096.14	2, 182, 782.09	268, 778.30	468, 694, 44	737, 472. 74
1897	1,440.00	388, 291. 95	389, 731. 95	1, 279, 188.31	818, 563. 78	2,097,752.09	227, 580, 41	412, 082, 76	669, 663.17
1898.	791.06	347,070.15	347, 861.21	1, 213, 508.63	846, 560, 26	2,060,068.89	189, 981. 39	418, 997. 35	608, 978, 74
1899.	193.33	293, 097. 48	293, 290. 81	1, 107, 594.63	818, 067. 58	1, 925, 662. 21	165, 327.01	403, 871. 74	569, 198, 75
1900	96.00	248, 912. 67	249,008.67	1, 011, 503.74	804, 308. 31	1,815,812.05	138, 142, 82	379, 035. 07	517, 177. 89
1901	96.00	210, 760.04	210, 856.04	921,052.18	794, 320, 27	1, 715, 372. 45	111, 973.91	351,016.59	462, 990. 50
1902	109.03	183, 540. 13	183, 649.16	874, 942.13	785, 208. 75	1,660,150.88	87, 968.89	324, 183.09	412, 151. 98
1903	342.93	160, 557.20	160,900.13	820, 449.35	801, 522, 99	1,621,972.34	111, 765. 28	308, 442, 74	420, 208. 02
1904	300.00	140, 276. 94	140, 576.94	885, 380. 44	793, 440.00	1,678,820.44	349, 549. 35	396, 933, 03	746, 482, 38
1905	300.00	113, 716.81	114,016.81	739, 823, 41	780, 895.11	1, 520, 718. 52	270, 737. 93	385, 633, 67	656, 371. 60
Total	14, 019, 731.68	31, 421, 059, 29	45, 440, 790. 97	22, 928, 123, 60	13, 754, 725. 27	36, 682, 848.87	2, 766, 130.36	4,871,138.17	7, 637, 268. 53

EXHIBIT 11.—Classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency compared with the number on the rolls June 30, 1904.

	R	egular esta	Regular establishment.			Civil w	Civil war (general law).	l law).		Civil	war (act	Civil war (act June 27, 1890).	390).
Location of agency.	Arr	Army.	Navy.	7y.		Army.		Na	Navy.	Army.	ay.	Na	Navy.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Nurses.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.
Topeka	779	121			23, 112	62	6, 709			61,547	19, 325		
Columbus	503	124			27,717	42	10,536			42,746	15, 756		
Chicago	393	83	202	68	16,868	99	6,805	629	588	53, 107	11,612	3,819	1,149
Knoxville	199	202			7,319	36	3,231			33, 054	11,884		
Indianapolis.	400	63			25, 207	40	7,879			19,093	8,169		
Boston	305	157	264	183	8,508	44	5,555	564	358	25, 221	12, 479	3, 736	1, 791
Philadelphia	345	135	246	188	8,065	32	4,406	220	144	27, 959	14,010	2, 124	1,166
New York	539	285	365	236	7,104	27	4,243	264	173	22, 156	13,480	3, 358	1,908
Des Moines	291	47			14,947	49	4,057		. :	26,607	7, 319		
Washington	1,855	480	574	427	7,745	71	3,353	247	139	23, 357	8,687	3, 377	1,289
Milwaukee	330	62			12,924	27	4,216			24,336	7, 255		
Pittsburg	162	51			8,834	15	3,627			23,867	9,947		
Buffalo	247	68			11,983	17	5,585			20,300	7, 758		
Detroit	266	65			13, 554	16	4,274		*	17,127	5, 708		
San Francisco	742	158	189	28	5,849	53	1,470	75	22	21,995	5,085	1,165	238
Louisville	225	92			5,644	6	2,650			12,362	5,480		
Augusta	73	39			6,181	ಣ	2,326			6,868	2, 230		
Concord	72	15			5,824	4	2,435			5,943	2, 403		
Total	8, 185	2,252	1,845	1,151	217, 385	809	83, 357	1,999	1,125	447,645	168,584	17, 579	7,541

EXHIBT 11.—Classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency, compared with the number on the rolls Irane 30, 1904.

Location of agency. Army. Army.			War wit	War with Spain.			3		;		Number of	Number of
Lingalida Widows, etc. Invalidas Invalidas Widows, etc. Invalidas Invalidas Widows, etc. Invalidas Invalidas<	Location of agency.	Arn	1y.	Na	vy.	War of 1812,	war with	Mexico.	Indian	Wars.	pensioners on the rolls	pensioners on the rolls
1, 483 269 1, 401 327 18 640 1, 000 144 19 1, 401 327 249 113 24 34 1, 264 2, 645 882 2, 399 1, 575 608 1, 269 11 24 1, 264 2, 645 882 2, 399 1, 269 1, 269 1, 269 1, 26 2, 645 882 2, 399 1, 260 1, 269 1, 26 1, 26 82 14 1, 260 1, 26 1, 26 1, 26 82 14 1, 260 1, 26 1, 26 1, 26 82 14 1, 260 1, 26 1, 26 12 14 11 22 18 1, 260 1, 26 11 11 11 14 14 14 14 1, 260 1, 26 11 11 12 14 14 14 14 1, 260 1, 26 11 11 14 14 14 14 1, 260 125 126 14 10 14 14 14 16 1, 260 11 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	widows.	Surviv-	Widows.	Surviv- ors.	Widows.	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1904.
1,491 327 1,491 327 1180 281 281 28	Topeka	1, 433	569			88	640	1,000	143	190	115,368	115,620
6.57 2.97 2.19 1.13 2.41 3.95 5.80 2.23 1.44 2.546 8.62 2.399 1.44 1.254 2.39 1.45 2.39 1.45 2.39 1.45 2.39 1.45 2.39 1.45 2.39 1.45 2.39 1.45 2.39 1.45 2.39 1.45	Columbi	1,491	327			53	180	281	7	12	99, 775	100,637
1,575 608 228 1,254 23 196 23 9.96 2.399	Chicago	927	249	113	2:1	39	315	580	22	144	77, 519	77,142
1,259 1,66 1,67 31 23 196 379 8 15 16 16 16 16 21 45 196 87 196 8 11 10	Knoxyille	1,575	809			218	1,254	2,545	862	2,399	65,848	65,095
a 557 375 74 31 27 45 109 6 21 8 19 8 19 8 19 8 19 8 19 8 18	Indianapolis	1,259	156			23	196	379	20	15	62,887	63,867
a. 561 266 61 24 19 87 196 3 18 <t< td=""><td>Boston</td><td>557</td><td>375</td><td>7-4</td><td>31</td><td>27</td><td>45</td><td>109</td><td>9</td><td>21</td><td>60, 407</td><td>58,680</td></t<>	Boston	557	375	7-4	31	27	45	109	9	21	60, 407	58,680
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Philadelphia	561	566	19	2.4	19	87	195	က	18	60,274	60,162
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	New York	899	416	105	99	Ţ	117	239	12	19	55,806	53,999
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Des Moines	738	151			19	180	248	14	43	54,710	54,673
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Washington	1,086	1771	130	88	110	270	202	32	52	54,354	53,714
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Milwaukee	812	205			14	9.5	131	4	26	50, 434	50, 396
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pittsburg	202	125			16	44	107	1	5	47,308	47, 471
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Buffulo	681	203			28	40	99	4	œ	46,847	47,017
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Detroit	853	206			14	69	85	1	6	42,238	42,746
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	San Francisco	1,177	201	06	16	10	270	712	1,146	472	41,660	39, 943
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Louisville	819	212			25	214	410	ಣ	50	27,978	28, 168
212 56	Angusta	150	38			53	20	35	1	9	17,999	18, 209
15,138 4,540 573 240 776 4,540 7,653 2,269 8,461	Comeord	212	56			23	16	24		2	17,029	17, 223
	Total	15, 138	4,540	573	240	922	4,540	7,653	2,269	3, 461	998, 441	994, 762

Exhibit 12.—Disbursements for pensions, fees for examining surgeons, cost of disbursement, salaries, and other expenses of the Pension Bureau since July 1, 1865.

3	Disbursements for pensions.	for pensions.	Fees of examin-	Cost of disburse- ment, main-	Pension	Pension Bureau.
Fiscal year.	Army.	Navy.	ing surgeons.	taining pension agencies.	Salaries.	Other expenses.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0000
1866 to 1876, inclusive	\$285, 336, 857, 12		(a)	\$3,521,106.48	\$4, 253, 547. 19	\$624, 134, 62
187	27, 659, 461, 72	923, 360. 00	\$66,824.42	455, 270.05	445, 262, 08	67, 102, 78
0/0	16, 752, 752, 97		254, 908. 20	313, 194. 37	445, 096, 56	41, 240. 90
1979	53, 109, 339, 92		86, 538, 50	203, 851. 24	493, 255, 70	54, 088, 70
1880	55, 901, 670, 42		75, 547, 00	221, 926, 76	582, 517, 84	55,035.68
1881	49, 419, 905. 35		116, 737.00	222, 295.00	686, 565. 45	46, 462. 19
1882	53, 328, 192, 05		232, 595, 87	234, 544. 37	868, 113, 92	130, 981. 85
1883	59, 468, 610, 70		341, 186. 49	285, 620. 29	1, 723, 285, 68	241,555.83
1881	56, 945, 115, 25		262, 066. 32	303, 430, 61	1, 936, 161. 65	333, 522, 42
1885	64, 222, 275, 34		482, 181. 13	275, 976, 55	2, 122, 926, 54	511, 492, 12
1886	63, 034, 642, 90		492, 714. 76	294, 724, 14	1,948,285.80	509, 291, 91
1887	72, 464, 236, 69		1, 106, 324, 92	248, 280, 42	1, 968, 599, 66	430, 195, 91
188	77, 712, 789, 27		845, 143, 61	263, 109, 87	1, 986, 027, 55	420, 776, 24
1889	86, 996, 502, 15		787, 391, 72	278, 902, 20	1,978,119,98	422, 554, 50
1890	103, 808, 850, 39		895, 677, 62	292, 697, 35	1, 957, 725, 43	380, 281, 73
1891	114, 744, 750, 83		1,640,993.76	380,360,14	2,301,721.80	377, 560. 74
1892	135, 914, 611, 76		1, 725, 597, 47	500, 122, 02	2, 494, 122.87	178,823.44
1893	153, 045, 460, 94		1,657,628.30	519, 292, 95	2, 460, 044, 50	230, 768, 67
1894	136, 495, 965, 61		672, 678. 50	517, 430. 37	2, 403, 522, 75	370, 344. 69
1895	136, 156, 808, 35		807, 767, 33	563, 449, 86	2, 461, 890. 50	504, 912. 52
1896	134, 632, 175, 88		672, 587. 47	565, 027. 85	2, 258, 959, 35	494, 800. 94
1897	136, 313, 914. 64		678, 395. 44	572, 439. 41	2, 262, 597. 70	474, 350. 52
1898	140, 924, 348. 71		894, 249, 08	536, 629, 84	2, 254, 181, 40	429,031.14
1899	134, 671, 258, 68		1,007,636.76	522, 196. 19	2, 151, 578. 85	465, 805, 63
1900	134, 700, 597, 24		747, 497.80	522, 812, 16	2, 135, 542, 55	435,854.23
1901	134, 743, 790. 81		844, 262, 60	525, 892. 94	2,118,993.20	379, 646. 70
1902	133, 655, 245, 75		814, 470, 82	526, 413. 67	2, 114, 153. 75	376, 340. 72
1903	133, 922, 252, 95		928, 408, 58	527, 641, 97	2, 114, 483, 05	422, 683, 19
1904	137, 010, 616, 93		818, 632, 36	533, 556, 87	2,097,265.70	399, 911. 32
1905	136, 945, 695. 26		725, 432, 27	537, 148. 65	2, 082, 653. 64	376, 598, 26
Total	3, 149, 537, 669, 52	74, 876, 909. 23	20, 662, 136, 16	15, 265, 644, 89	57, 105, 202, 64	10, 186, 150, 09

a Included in disbursements for army and navy pensions, no separate account having been kept.

In the disbursements for army pensions for the years 1871 to 1876, inclusive, is included the sum of \$903,957.77 paid for artificial limbs. The disbursement on account of army and navy pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, is \$96,445,444.23.

Exhibit 13.—Original pension claims filed and allowed each year since July 1, 1861.

Regular establishment.		Ü	ivil war, g	Civil war, general law.		Civil	Civil war, act of June 27, 1890.	f June 27,	1890.		Waro	War of 1812.	
Claims allowed.		pplication	Applications filed.	Claims allowed.	llowed.	Applications filed.	ons filed.	Claims allowed.	llowed.	Applications filed.	ons filed.	Claims allowed.	llowed.
Widows, Invalids. Wi	Widows, Ir	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors. Widows.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.
		1, 422	1,065	419	227								
	:	26,670	25, 662	4, 122	3,766				:				
	:	20,648	32,951	17,041	22, 456								
		27,754	44,930	15,212	24,964			:					
		36, 149	29, 107	22, 883	27, 294	:							
	:	16, 155	20, 598	16,589	19,893								
	:	7,462	13,306	9,460	19, 461								
		11,325	14,741	7,292	15,904								
		13, 251	11,600	5,721	12,500								
	:	9,027	9,127	7,934	8, 399					20,741	5,074	198	31
	:	6,097	6,933	6,468	7,244					6,546	3,815	17,504	3,117
		8,976	6,547	6,551	4,073					1,481	1,299	3,186	2,242
	-	9,530	5,754	5,937	3,152					737	713	563	810
		12, 236	5,472	5,760	4, 736					425	571	240	416
		17, 374	5,394	5,360	4,376					319	436	73	168
		16,803	5,366	7,282	3,861					198	348	57	126
		19, 112	6, 792	7, 414	3,550					2,786	15,897	817	181
	:	37, 434	9,985	7,2:2	3,379					811	8,891	2,548	18,177
		112,034	26, 161	10,176	4,455					295	2,976	284	4,630
		18,970	10,752	21, 394	3,920					109	1,285	115	1,965
	:	29, 476	10,560	22, 946	3,999					85	818	26	693
		35,816	12,129	32,014	5, 303					61	770	23	822
	:	29,633	11,533	27, 414	6,366					52	292	24	388
	:	28,684	11,834	27,580	7,743					27	373	18	426
	:	36,064	13,503	31,937	8,610					24	304	5	305
	-	37,320	16,097	35, 283	11,217					17	313	∞	231
		10 756	10 01	95 0 19	10 016					99	900	6	951

EXHIBIT 13.—Original pension claims filed and allowed each year since July 1, 1861—Continued.

	llowed.	Widows.	181	108	79	46	16	26	16	00	œ	7	5	1	60	1	2	01	-	35, 489
War of 1812.	Claims allowed.	Survivors.	∞	4	4	2	2			:		Н			:			:		25,713
Waro	ons filed.	Widows.	183	16	140	71	46	38	28	12	15	11	5	1-	-1	4	2		9	45, 271
	Applications filed	Survivors.	14	166	11	11		ಣ	1											34, 943
1890.	llowed.	Widows, etc.			13,776	34,974	36,917	16,026	11,002	12,372	16,951	14, 971	12,100	12, 173	16,610	17,155	15,642	15,700	16, 325	262, 694
Civil war, act of June 27, 1890	Claims allowed.	Invalids.			88,611	162,896	62, 291	8,810	17, 440	18,989	23, 848	28,776	18,525	21,345	19,319	14,822	14,922	17,378	23,657	541,629
war, act o	ons filed.	Widows, etc.			161, 576	35, 195	20, 914	17,531	17, 256	17,430	18,014	17,774	16,385	16,413	19, 264	17,863	19,109	19,133	18,580	432, 437
Civil	Applications filed.	Invalids.			493, 599	175,864	65,005	21,430	14,114	14,707	21,320	19,615	10,739	10,940	13,749	9, 399	10,321	18, 547	16,797	916, 140
	llowed.	Widows, etc.	11, 924	14,658	11,914	7,287	7,295	4,225	3,627	3, 912	4,612	4,339	3, 460	3, 308	3,074	2,921	3,307	2,974	3,081	347,582
eneral law	Claims allowed.	Invalids.	36,830	50,395	41,381	17,876	10,232	6, 129	5,415	3,864	3,726	3,741	1,975	1,690	653	445	390	158	112	588, 286
Civil war, general law.	ons filed.	Widows, etc.	24, 176	29, 153	18, 111	16, 169	12,358	8,788	7,572	6,365	6,897	7,331	6,441	7,593	7,563	6,757	6,974	909,9	6,540	569, 161
C	Applications filed.	Invalids.	53, 464	73,732	21,923	18, 174	9,867	6,653	4,650	2,282	2,936	2,884	1,836	2,753	2,251	1,680	2,243	196	292	886, 235
ئب	llowed.	Widows, etc.																300	328	628
blishmen	Claims allowed.	Invalids.																683	975	1,658
Regular establishment.	ons filed.	Widows, etc.																521	205	1,023
R	Applications filed.	Invalids.																1,627	2,150	3,777
Fiscal	year	June 30—	6881	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1905	1903	1904	1905	Total

EXHIBIT 13.—Original pension claims filed and allowed each year since July 1, 1861—Continued.

	Total number elaims	allowed.	646	7,888	CT3	40,176	50,177				18, 221	16, 562		16,052	10,462		9,977	11,326	11,962	31,346	19,545								
Thetes	number appli-	filed.	2,487	49, 332	53, 599	72,684	65, 256	36, 753	20, 768	26,066	24,851	43, 969	26,391	18,303	16,734	18,704	23, 523	22, 715	44,587	57, 118	141,466	31, 116	40,939	48, 776	41,785	40, 918	49,895	72, 465	201 21
Army nurses.	Claims	allowed.																											
Arıny	Applica-	filed.																											
	Claims allowed.	Widows, etc.																											
War with Spain.	Claims	Invalids.																											
War wit	Applications filed.	Widows, etc.																											
	Applicati	Widows. Invalids.																											
	Claims allowed.																												
Indian wars.	Claims	Surviv- ors.									:										:				:				
India	Applications filed.	Surviv- Widows.																											
							:														:			:	:				
.0.	Claims allowed.	Widows.														*												903	000 1
War with Mexico.	Claim	Surviv- ors.																										7,552	0 040
War wit	Applications filed.	Surviv- Widows.																										3,983	000
	Appli	Surviv- ors.		:	:		:	:		:	:			:	:	:		:	:			:	:			:		14, 735	70.0
	Fiscal year ended	-ne arme	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	981	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1000

Exhibit 13.—Original pension claims filed and allowed each year since July 1, 1861—Continued.

		War with	n Mexico.			Indian wars.	wars.			War with Spain.	h Spain.		Army nurses.	nurses.		
Fiscal year ended	Appli	Applications filed.	Claims	Claims allowed.	Appli	Applications filed.	Claims	Claims allowed.	Applications filed.	ons filed.	Claims allowed		Applica-	Claims	number appli-	Total number claims
- Oc armic	Surviv- ors.	Surviv- Widows.	Surviv- ors.	Widows.	Surviv- ors.	Widows.	Surviv- ors.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	filed.	allowed.	filed.	allowed.
	2, 032	1,351	1,772	1,206											81,220	51,921
:	1,009	896	794	829											105,044	66,637
:	200	875	336	385											696, 941	156,486
	395	759	416	550											246,638	224,047
	428	794	205	440	4,505	4,514	2,599	1,347					930	286	119,361	121,630
	211	772	174	705	387	1, 139	858	1,998					189	137	57, 141	39,085
	152	989	96	520	193	929	189	262					103	78	45,361	39, 185
	110	618	1-9	522	109	478	85	202					133	51	42,244	40,374
	121	610	27	466	86	421	49	339					153	54	50, 585	50, 101
:	107	573	46	505	47	296	17	211					26	37	48,732	52,648
:	63	290	26	427	- 82	226	13	227	15,009	2,551	125	178	38	16	53,881	37,077
:	69	497	21	420	56	196	10	144	12,038	1,383	801	710	49	22	51,964	40,645
	9#	909	15	352	23	185	1~	132	12,814	1,834	2, 795	1,240	32	25	58,373	44, 225
:	99	430	6	362	17	129	4	115	10,210	1,395	3,441	884	25	14	47,965	40,173
:	63	470	11	435	2, 795	1,282	846	199	7,728	1,282	3,415	936	99	31	52, 325	40, 136
:	99	498	27	430	359	366	1,088	819	6,152	938	4,013	885	26	10	55, 794	44, 296
	37	452	18	417	138	235	246	341	5,736	865	3,920	583	35	23	52,841	50,057
Total	25, 441	18,259	20,678	14,009	8,725	10,123	6,011	7,003	69, 687	10,248	18.510	5.416	1.866	790	3, 033, 336	1,876,096

Exhibit 14.—Number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States, each insular possession, and each foreign country, on the rolls June 30, 1905, and the amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1905 in each State and Territory, each insular possession, and each foreign country.

	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
UNITED STATES.			FOREIGN COUNTRIES—con.		
labama	3,982	\$543, 436, 63	Azores	4	\$466.
laska	91	\$543, 436. 63 11, 080. 85	Bahamas	5	652.0
rizona	817	114, 193. 79	Barbados	2	240.0
rkansas	11,525	1,588,566.32	Belgium	22	3, 152.
California	24, 406	3, 333, 401. 28	Bermudas	6	571.
Colorado	8, 484 12, 963	1, 194, 402. 81 1, 620, 059. 94	Bolivia	1 5	108.4 1, 719.
)elaware	2,676	382, 547. 79	British Guiana	1	54.
Delaware District of Columbia	8,728	1 435 694 46	Bulgaria	î	240.
florida	4, 108	537, 167. 23	Bulgaria Canada	2,582	370, 272.
leorgia	3,698	508, 485. 85	Cape Verde Islands	1	135.
daho	2, 109 70, 145	537, 167. 23 508, 485. 85 292, 450. 33 9, 840, 949. 49	Chile	10	2, 406.
llinoisndiana	62, 133	10, 104, 908. 43	China	18	2, 984. 0 120. 0
ndian Territory	3,929	555, 877. 96	Costa Rica	6	663.
owa	35, 980	5, 480, 045. 82	Cuba	56	8,025.
Cansas	40,355	5, 658, 251.39	Danish West Indies	4	462.0
Kentucky	27, 783	3, 936, 336, 59	Denmark	37	5,302.
ouisiana	6,801		Dominican Republic	$\frac{3}{2}$	360.
laine	19, 091 12, 791	500, 457, 34 1, 674, 830, 70 5, 276, 813, 95 6, 558, 716, 30 2, 232, 278, 91 634, 108, 99	Dutch West Indies East Africa	1	216. 96.
Iaryland	40,659	5, 276, 813, 95	Ecuador	2	345.
lichigan	42,633	6, 558, 716.30	Ecuador England	400	57, 324.
linnesota	16,075	2, 232, 278. 91	Egypt	1	104.
lississippi	4,824	634, 108. 99	France	71	10, 175.
tissouri Iontana	52, 542	1,000,000.10	Germany Greece	606	86,885.3
Vebraska	2,041 $16,375$	282, 657. 77 2, 195, 106. 91	Guatemala	3	1,895. 426.
Vevada	335	44 399 96	Haiti	1	29.
ew Hampshire	8,529	1, 246, 486, 26	Honduras	6	968.0
ew Jersey	21,473	1, 246, 486, 26 2, 499, 216, 21 295, 168, 47	Hongkong	6	489. (
Sew Mexico	2, 025 89, 674	295, 168. 47	India	11	1, 295. 3 69, 791. 9 237. 2
New York	89,674	11, 971, 813. 17 589, 804. 20 287, 538. 61	Ireland	487	69,791.9
North Dakota	4, 258 1, 972	089, 804, 20	Isle of Man Isle of Pines	2 2	60.0
ohio	100, 335	15, 102, 612. 33	Italy	52	7, 452.
oklahoma	9, 198	1, 294, 206. 79	Jamaica	8	1, 189.
Oregon	7,588	989,071.58	Japan	16	2, 425.
Pennsylvania	100, 920	13, 478, 148. 24	Liberia	12	1,545.9
Rhode Island	5,509	661, 786. 85	Mndeira	6	1,060.4
outh Carolina outh Dakota	2,120 4,611	273, 280. 60 670, 336. 22	Malta	162	384.0 23, 216.2
ennessee	19,581	2. 765, 070, 27	Netherlands	7	1,059.
exas	9,069	2, 765, 070. 27 1, 203, 780. 39 129, 343. 59 1, 392, 060. 93	Newfoundland	4	378.
Ttah	973	129, 343, 59	New Zealand	11	1, 295.
ermont	8,564	1, 392, 060. 93	Nicaragua	2	202. 6
Virginia	8,813	1,261,741.67	Norway Panama	65	9, 315.
Vashington Vest Virginia	9,765 12,216	1, 278, 660. 15 1, 736, 033. 31	Paraguay	9 1	523. 384.
Visconsin	26, 981	3, 861, 085, 68	Peru	11	2, 737.
Vyoming	894	123, 220. 44	Peru Portugal	1	54.
			Russia	15	2, 357.
Total	993, 147	140, 274, 298. 48	Samoa Scotland	1 105	96.0
INSULAR POSSESSIONS.			Scotland	105	15, 047. (108. (
INOULAR PUSSESSIONS.			Siam	1	96.
Iawaii	52	6,077.39	South Africa	10	3, 458.
hilippines	39	7,651,07	Spain	5	696.
Porto Rico	21	2,595.00	St. Helena	1	144.
amoa		18.00	St. Martin	1	90.
Total	112	16, 341, 46	Sweden	64 68	9, 171.
Total	112	10, 541, 46	Turkey	14	9, 745. 1, 585.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			United States of Colombia	2	18.0
			Uruguay	2	456.
Algeria	1	732. 47	Uruguay	25	3,582.7
Argentina	9	1,038.00		5 100	E 45 0EC 1
Australia	77	11,034.86	Total	5, 182	745, 972.

Exhibit 14.—Number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States, each insular possession, and each foreign country, on the rolls June 30, 1905, etc.—Cont'd.

SUMMARY.

	Pensioners.	Payments.
Pensioners residing in States and Territories, and payments to them. Pensioners residing in insular possessions, and payments to them Pensioners residing in foreign countries, and payments to them	993, 147 112 5, 182	\$140, 274, 298, 48 16, 341, 46 745, 972, 56
TotalPayments by Treasury Department (Treasury settlements)	998, 441	141, 036, 612. 50 106, 248. 83
Total payments on account of Army and Navy pensions		141, 142, 861. 33

Exhibit 15.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under the general law to pensioners charged to the regular establishment and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.

Data	Invalids.			Widows, etc.		
Rate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total
\$2.00		2	2			
4.00		5	5			
5.00	2,298	9 438	2, 736			
7.00	2, 200	1	2, 730			
7.50	2	13	15			
8.00	1,251	283	1,534	107	38	145
8.50 9.50	2	3	2 3			
9.75		1	1			
10.00	760	201	961		4	4
10. 50		4	4			
10.75 11.00		2 3	2 3			
11.25		2	2			
11.50		3	3			
11.75		1	1			
12. 00	987	184	1,171 13	1,562	717	2, 279
12.50	1	13	15			
13.00		4	4			
13. 25		1	1			
13. 75		1	1			
14. 00	407	45	452			
15.00	17	22	39	27	18	45
15.50		1	1			
15. 68		1	1			
16. 00	158	26 6	184			
17.00	832	127	959	96	5	10
17. 25		1				
[7. 50		7	7			
8, 00	21	7 1	28			
8. 25		1				
8.50		3	3			
19. 00 19. 18		4				
9.50		3	3			
9, 68		1	ĭ			
0.00	45	12	57	152	46	19
0. 18		$\frac{1}{8}$	1			
21.00		7	7			
1. 25		9	9			
1.50		2	2			
22. 00	39	$\frac{10}{2}$	20			
22.50		1	1			
22.68		1	1			
23. 00		8	8			
23. 18		2	2 4			
24. 00	531	91	625			
24. 18	*****	1	1			
25. 00	64	9	73	68	72	140

Exhibit 15.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under the general law to pensioners charged to the regular establishment and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905—Continued.

T. (Invalids.	1	77	idows, etc	2.
Rate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.
\$25, 75	18 404 404 22 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	121311616223511112	1213114162221111441433622331111201411211116136221115711		132	
100.00	24	3 1	27 1			
Total	8,123	1.830	9, 953	2,066	1,032	3,098

In addition to the rates specified in the class "Widows, etc.," \$2 per month is paid on account of each of \$37 children.

The Navy invalid cases at less than \$6 per month are rates fixed by the Secretary of the Navy under sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes (act of Mar. 2, 1867), on account of either ten or twenty years service in the United States Navy.

Exhibit 15a.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under the general law to pensioners charged to the civil war and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.

Poto		Invalids.		V	Vidows, et	c.
Rate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total
. 00		1	1			,
.00	19, 164	267	19,431			
. 25	8		8			
. 75	1		1			
.00	20	1	21			
.50	150 2	6	156 2			
.75	2		2 2	0.015		
00	21, 058 7	219	21,277	2,215	19	2,5
. 25 . 50	194		194			
$62\frac{1}{9}$	1		1			
.75	4		4			
. 00	119		119			
. 25			2			
. 50	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 1 \end{array}$	2	2 5			
. 75			1			
. 00	17, 264	206	17,470 1	2		
. 20	1		1			
. 25	6		6			
.50	6		6			
62½ 00	48	1	49			
. 25	131	3	134			
$33\frac{1}{3}$	3		3			
.50	10		10			
. 75	5		5			
.00	34, 370	260	34,630	72,668	846	73,
. 25	14 62		14			
. 50	62	5	67			
. 75	243	1	244 219			
. 00 . 25	219		7			
$33\frac{1}{3}$	7 2		2			
50	13		13			
75	13	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13			
.00	21, 279	142	21, 421	3		
. 25	9		9			
.50	3		3			
. 75	4		4			
. 00	1,642	41	1,683	1,381	72	1,
. 25	4		4			
.50	6 2		6 2			
.00	6,654	48	6,702			
25	4	10	4			
.50	11		11			
. 75			10			
. 00	38, 782	218	39,000	2,301	1	2,
.25	38, 782		2			
. 50	10 3	3	13			
. 75	3		3			
. 00	480	5 2 1	485	2		1
.75	55	2	56			
.00	5	1	6			
25	5 5	1	5			
.00	3, 393	72	3, 465	2,223	- 80	2,
. 25	3, 393 1		1			
. 50	$\begin{smallmatrix}2\\3\\2\\1\end{smallmatrix}$		2			
.00	3	1 3	$\overline{4}$			
. 25	2	3	5			
.50	0.076		0.100			
18	2,076	. 53 . 1	2, 129 1			
.50	43	2	45			
.00	1		1			
. 25	2		2			
. 00	23, 917	154	24,071			
. 50	1		1			
. 75	1		1			
.00	1,834	42	1,876	514	32	
. 20	1		1			
. 75	804	19	823			
.50	804 5		823 5			
50		1	1			
. 00	11,119	84	11, 203	454	32	
	119110	0.1	11, 200	4.7 E	1740	1

Exhibit 15a.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under the general law to pensioners charged to the civil war and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905—Continued.

D .		Invalids.		Widows, etc.			
Rate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	
\$34.00 36.00 37.50 40.00 42.00 45.00 46.00 47.50 55.00 55.00 57.00 60.00 72.00 75.00 100.00	1 56 3,099 16 1,752 1,129 1,974 1 5 939	1 24 1 18 18 1 9 12	$\begin{matrix} 1\\ 56\\ 1\\ 3, 123\\ 1\\ 16\\ 1,770\\ 1\\ 1,138\\ 1,981\\ 1\\ 5\\ 957\\ \end{matrix}$			7	
Total	214, 908	1,961	216, 869	81,771	1,083	82, 854	

In addition to the rates specified in the class "Widows, etc.," \$2 per month is paid on account of

action of the traces specified in the class without, etc., 22 per month is part of account of each of 5,361 children.

The Navy invalid cases at less than \$6 per month are rates fixed by the Secretary of the Navy under sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes (act of Mar. 2, 1867), on account of either ten or twenty years' service in the United States Navy.

In addition to the above there were on the roll June 30, 1905, pensioned at \$12 per month, 468 army nurses.

Exhibit 15b.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under the act of June 27, 1890, to pensioners charged to the civil war and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.

Data		Invalids.		W	vidows, etc	9.
Rate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.
\$6.00	59, 879 1	3, 623	63, 502			
7. 50 9. 00 9. 50	122, 330	5, 131	127, 461	164, 276	7,458	171, 734
10.00 11.50	73, 386	2,743	76, 129	1		1
12.00 12.50	190,051	5,947	195,998	3,656	51	3,707
13. 00 13. 50		1	1			
14. 50 15. 00		2 9	2 9			
16.00		1	1			
17.00 18.50		1 1	1			
19.00 19.75		1	1			
20.00		1	1			
21.50		$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$			
22. 50		$\frac{1}{3}$	1 3			
24. 00 24. 50		1	1			
25. 00 . 25. 25 .		1	î 1			
25. 50		$\frac{1}{2}$	1 2			
27. 00		$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{2}$			
29. 00 29. 50		1	1			
30, 50		1 1	1			
34. 00		1	1			

Exhibit 15b.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under the act of June 27, 1890, to pensioners charged to the civil war and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905—Continued.

Date		Invalids.		Widows, etc.			
Rate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	
\$37.00 41.50 47.00		1 1 1	1 1 1				
Total	445, 647	17, 504	463, 151	167, 933	7, 509	175, 442	

In addition to the rates specified in the class "Widows, etc.," \$2 per month is paid on account of each of 28,782 children.

The navy invalid cases reported in this table at rates greater than \$12 per month are those allowed jointly under the act of June 27, 1890, and sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes.

The rates in the cases of Army and Navy widows, etc., in excess of \$8 per month are those of

dependent relatives.

Exhibit 15c.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under the general law to pensioners charged to the war with Spain and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.

Rate.		Invalids.		N	Vidows, etc	е.
nate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.
36.00	7,773	216	7, 989			
6. 25	4 23	6	4 29			
7.75	2,503	71	2,574	104	3	10
8. 50 	1, 373	74	1, 447			
12.00	1, 109	54	1,163	4,144	191	4, 35
12. 50 12. 75	5 29	3	8 29			
3.50 4.00	320	1 11	331 53	33		
5.50	49	4	1 31		2	
16. 00 7. 00	774 6	45	819 6	64		(
8. 75 9. 50 20. 00	70	1 3	1 73	73	5	
21, 18	24	1 4	1 28			
22. 50 24. 00	2 304	1 21	3 325			
25. 00 26. 00	22	2 1	24 1	26	10	
27. 00 27. 68	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 1			
29. 00 29. 18		1	1 1			
30, 00 35, 18	338	21	359	17	11	
36, 00 36, 18	4	1	4			
77. 18 10. 00	85	1 6	1 91			
11.68 4.50		1	1			
5. 00 6. 00	1 59	1	1 60			
50, 00 55, 00	48 28	3 2 5	51 30			
72, 00 00, 00	29 9	5	34			
Total	15,081	568	15, 649	4, 461	222	4,6

In addition to the rates specified in the class "Widows, etc.," \$2 per month is paid on account of each of 1,355 children.

Exhibit 15d.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid on account of war of 1812, war with Mexico, and Indian wars to survivors and widows, and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.

Date	War of 1812.	War	with Mexi	ieo.	Indian wars.			
. Rate.	Widows.	Surviv- ors.	Widows.	Total.	Surviv- ors.	Widows.	Total.	
\$8.00. 12.00.	755	4, 323	7,506	7, 506 4, 323	2, 224	3, 394	5,618	
Total	755	4, 323	7, 506	11,829	2, 224	3, 394	5, 618	

Exhibit 15e.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners under special acts of Congress and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.

		Regu	ılar est	ablishn	nent.				Civil	war.		
Rate.	I	nvalids	3.	Wi	dows, e	etc.	1	nvalid	S.	Wi	idows, e	etc.
	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army.	Navy.	Total.
\$6.00	2		2				14 1	1	15 1			
8, 00 8, 50		1	8	9	2	11	$\frac{72}{1}$	2	$7\frac{1}{4}$	232	6	238
10.00 12.00	1	1 4	2 22	20	20	40	33 363	2 7	35 370	3 1,061	$\frac{1}{27}$	1,088
14.00 15.00	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	4	49 17	1	49 18	5 73	4	5 77
16.00 17.00 18.00	2 4	2	2 6	5 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 3	50 158 17	1 3 1	51 161 18	21 115 49	1 1	22 116 49
20.00	1	1	2	11 1	9	20 1	404	16	420 8	312	13	325 2
24.00 25,00	4	3	7	1 17	1 3	$\frac{2}{20}$	1, 272 35	35	1,307 35	27 100	5	27 105
27. 00			1				2		2	100		146
30.00		2	10	39	11	50	1,386	32	1,418	139 1	6	145 1
35. 00 36. 00				9	10	19	65		2 65	6	1	7
40.00 42.00				22	15	37	194	7	201	7 1	2	9
45. 00	3		3	1		1	30 23		30 23 1	1		1
49. 00 50. 00			4	39	41	80	1 171	3	1 174	64	7	71
55. 00 60. 00							21 13		21 13			
67.00							1	1	• 1 1			
70.00 72.00 75.00	2		2				1 43 1		1 43 1	5		5
100.00 125.00	1		1	$\begin{array}{c}2\\5\\1\end{array}$	2	2 7 1	26		26	8		8
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				1		1				3		3
416, 662				100	126	007	4 485	110	1.500	2		2
Total	62	15	77	186	119	305	4,475	113	4,588	2,237	74	2, 311

Exhibit 15e.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners under special acts of Congress and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905—Con.

				War	wit	h Spain.			We
Rate.	Army nurses.		Invalids			1	Widows, et	c.	War o 1812 wi
		Army.	Navy.	Tota	ıl.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	ows.
\$6.00		. 2	1		3				
7. 50									
8. 00	1	10		•	10	1	1	2	
10.00		2			····2				
12.00	113	15	1	1	16	24	3	27	
14.00									
15.00 16.00		1		•	1	1		1	
7.00	1	3			3	2		2	
8.00									
20.00	5	2		-	2	4	1	5	
2.00	4	1 4	1	-	1 5				
5.00	11	-1	1		Э	14	5	19	
7.00									
8.00									
0.00 2.00		10	2		12	13	2	15	
3.00									
5. 00						3	2	5	
6.00									
0.00		1		-	1	8	1	9	
2. 00 5. 00					• • • •				
6.00		1			1				
8. 00									
9.00									
5.00		4		-	4	8	3	11	
), 00					• • • •				
5. 00									
7.00									
0.00									
2. 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1		-	1				
0.00						1		1	
5.00									
6.662									
8.33\frac{1}{3}									
6.663					• • • •				
Total	135	57	5	1					
	100	57	9		62	79	18	97	
	100	1			62			97	
Rate.		War with	Mexico.	otal		Inc	lian wars.		
<u> </u>	Surviv	War with	Mexico.	Potal.		Inc		97 Total.	
Rate.	Surviv	War with	Mexico.	otal.		Inc	lian wars.		
Rate.	Surviv	War with	Mexico.			Inc	lian wars. Widows.	Total.	total.
Rate.	Surviv	War with	Mexico.	Potal.		Inc	lian wars.		total.
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with	Mexico.			Inc	lian wars. Widows.	Total.	total.
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with	Mexico.			Inc	lian wars. Widows.	Total.	total.
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7	46		Incervivors.	dian wars. Widows.	Total. 51	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with Oors. Wid 4 36	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2	46 122 4		15 12 2	dian wars. Widows.	Total. 51 41	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7	46		Incervivors.	dian wars. Widows.	Total. 51	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1	46 122 4 32		15	dian wars. Widows. 36	Total. 51 41 2 11	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with Ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4	46 122 4 32		15 12 2	dian wars. Widows.	Total. 51 41	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1	46 122 4 32		15	dian wars. Widows. 36 29	Total. 51 41 2 11	Grand total.
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1	46 122 4 32		15	dian wars. Widows. 36	Total. 51 41 2 11	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	15 12 2 11 5	1 1 1	Total. 51 41 2 11	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	15 12 2 11 5	1 1 1	Total. 51 41 2 11	1, 8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	15 12 2 11 5	1 1 1	Total. 51 41 2 11	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with Ors. Wid 4 36 28 2137 2 3	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sur	15 12 2 11 5	1 1	Total. 51 41 2 11 6 1	1, 8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	115 12 2 11 5	1 1 1	Total. 51 41 2 11 6	1, 8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3 7	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	115 12 2 11 5	dian wars. Widows. 36 29	Total. 51 41 2 11 6	1, 8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid 4 36 2 28 137 2 3	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3 7 7	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	115 12 2 11 5	1 1 1	Total. 51 41 2 11 6	1, 8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	115 12 2 11 5 5		Total. 51 41 2 11 6	1, 8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3	122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	115 12 2 11 5		Total. 51 41 2 11 6	1,8
Rate. 00	Surviv	War with ors. Wid 4 36 2 28 137	Mexico. ows. 7 42 86 2 4 1 3	46 122 4 32 3 140 2 5	Sun	115 12 2 11 5 5		Total. 51 41 2 11 6	1, 8

Exhibit 15e.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners under special acts of Congress and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905—Con.

	War	with Mexic	20.	I	ndian wars.		Grand	
Rate.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.	total.	
\$50.00							344 21	
60, 00 65, 00							13	
67. 00							1	
72.00. 75.00.							46 9	
100, 00. 125, 00.							.42	
166, 66 ² / ₃							1 2	
Total		147	364	45	67	112	8,072	

The number of pensioners on the rolls under special acts of Congress is 8,072, with a present annual value of \$2,268,932.

Exhibit 16.—Consolidated report of certificates issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Classes.	Origi- nal.	In- crease.	Addi- tional.	Re- issue.	Restoration.	Re- newal.	Supplemental.	Duplicate.	Accrued.	Total.
General law:										
Army—	109	16,223		698	0.9	1 270	010	500	e 909	05 004
Invalids Nurses	23	10, 223		1	93	1,370	216	592	6,383	25, 684 25
Widows, etc	3,046	25		259	29	909	29	234	23	4,554
Navy— Invalids	3	88		15	2	9	2	8	73	200
Widows, etc	34			6		6		ĭ		47
Old wars— . Invalids		1							21	21
Widows	1	2				3				6
War with Spain— Army—										
· Invalids	3,806	856		137	101	4		109	76	5, 089
Widows, etc	534	3		7	1	3		13	3	564
Navy— Invalids	114	24		5	6			7	7	163
Widows, etc	49	1		1			1		1	53
Regular establish- ment—										
Army—										
Invalids Widows, etc	699 229	350 11		37 5	6	2 1	1	57 6	79	1,230 256
Navy—							1	0	0	200
Invalids Widows, etc	276 99	45 9		80	12	6	13	8 2	16	456
Act of June 27, 1890:	ฮฮ	9		1		1	1	2		113
Army—	01 501	70. 700	10.004	000	155	1 444	754	1 101	70.440	404 004
Invalids Widows, etc	21, 761 15, 666	72, 702 154	13,034	688 84	155 41	1,444	154 90	1,424	10, 442 155	121, 804 16, 670
Navy-	1 000	0.045	#00							
Invalids Widows, etc	1,896 659	3, 0 1 5	132	50	$\frac{10}{2}$	46	2 2	58 16	454 4	5, 663 692
War of 1812:	000			_		1	-	10	-	002
Survivors	1	5	• • • • • • • •					5		11
War with Mexico:		J						9		11
Survivors	18 417	94 24		211	1	4	43	13	337	721
Indian wars, 1832–1842:	411	24				1	2	18		462
Survivors	246 341	8 9			1		5	10	132	402
widows	341	9		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		5		356
Total	50,027	93,654	13,166	2,287	461	3,841	561	3,035	18, 210	185, 242

ISSUE OF PENSION CERTIFICATES, BY MONTHS.	
July, 1904 August, 1904 September, 1904 October, 1904 November, 1904 December, 1904 January, 1905 February, 1905 March, 1905 May, 1905 May, 1905 May, 1905 Total	16, 327 13, 581 17, 646 15, 196 14, 474 15, 481 12, 959 12, 867 14, 078 12, 237 13, 141
Exhibit 17.—Report of mail section for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1	· ·
RECEIVED.	
Total number of applications: General law Spanish war Regular establishment Act June 27, 1890 Reports from War Department. Communications from other Departments. Pieces of evidence Fee agreements Applications for transfers. Applications for new certificates Applications for permits Bureau letters of inquiry Letters, miscellaneous Army and navy survivors' cards Pension certificates returned by pension agents Surgeons' certificates Orders for medical examination returned Accounts from examining surgeons Daily reports from special examiners Dead letters returned by Post-Office Department Reports and cases from special examiners Credibility inquiries returned Congressional communications Letters referred to chiefs of division Letters referred to special desk, Commissioner's room Letters referred to writer for data to identify case	10, 009 2, 664 140, 027 74, 083 21, 534 708, 447 15, 208 2, 164 7, 290 746 112, 031 375, 931 31, 347 110, 767 148, 053 139, 325 73, 623 76, 044 31, 085 23, 927 105 45, 282 281, 297 1, 118 14, 130
Letters briefed for record division	33, 773
Total	
Total letters received, including registered letters (2,042)	766, 850
OUTGOING MAIL.	. 0.40
Special examiners' requisitions. Examining surgeons' requisitions United States pension agents' requisitions and invoices. Copies of pension laws (1,132). Blank receipt to attorneys, number of cards 153,115. Congressional call slips (16,525). Congressional letters. Foreign letters, postage prepaid Letters, including registered letters. Cards. Calls on Departments.	617 313 1, 132 1, 495 102 62, 053 1, 878 1, 214, 267 443, 795 71, 809
Total	1, 797, 801

Total number of pieces handled 4, 365, 168
Postage stamps received in mail 3, 492
Money received in mail \$3, 961, 36

Exhibit 18.— Work report of the board of review for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

•						
	Admit- ted.	No issue unless claimant elects.	Rejected.	Returned to adjudi- cating divisions.	Referred to other divisions.	Total.
OPICINAL						
ORIGINAL. Invalids:						
Act of June 27, 1890	34, 773 512	2,814 101	5, 224 3, 499	5, 236 1, 228	133 104	48,180 $5,444$
Regular establishment	939		887	631	12	2,469
Mexican war	18 232		23 104	$\frac{7}{34}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{51}{372}$
Spanish war	3,740		3, 124	2,723	58	9,645
Bounty land	31		43	13		87
Act of June 27, 1890	14,770		3,964	6,855	635	26, 274
General law	2,809 142		4, 174 155	$2,619 \\ 103$	193	9, 795 408
Mexican war	402		70	113	16	601
Indian wars	336 131		105 190	51 123	9 19	501 463
Bounty land	16		47	7	3	73
Minors: Act of June 27, 1890	1,088		227	583	48	1,946
General law	311		709	395	41	1, 456
Regular establishment Spanish war	27 57		9 25	12 38	1	48 121
Spanish war	3		42	2		47
Dependents: General law	107		150	66	5	328
Regular establishment	143		87	66	8	304
Spanish war Army nurses	384 23		308 26	258	9	959 57
		0.015		01 170		
Total INCREASE AND RESTORATION.	60, 994	2,915	23, 192	21,170	1,358	109, 629
Invalids:						
Act June 27, 1890	70,870	254	27,645	3,138	192	102,099
General law R e gular establishment	17, 928 447	1,746	27,817 631	1,745	95 7	49, 331
Mexican war	356		50	47 53	6	1, 132 465
Indian wars	11		1 410	1	8	20
Spanish war	1,095		1,413	159	109	2,776
pending)			41			41
Duplicate bounty land	5		9	4		18
Act June 27, 1890 Act Mar. 3, 1901	292		70 43	73	133	568 48
General law	100		58	42	36	236
Act Mar. 3, 1901	876		236 1	292 2	$\frac{24}{2}$	1,428
Regular establishment Act Mar. 3, 1901	17		5	1	2	22
Reissue Mexican war	11			1	1	13
Act Mar. 3, 1901 Indian wars	8		3 2		2	15
Spanish war	7 1				11	18
Reissue minors:	1			1		1
Act June 27, 1890	37 31		10 17	10 20	6 3	68 71
Spanish war	2			20		2
Regular establishment			1			1
General law	14		7		3	24
Spanish war Regular establishment	3 2		2	3	2	8
						•
Total	92,113	2,000	58,061	5, 592	640	158, 406
ACCRUED.						
Act June 27, 1890	10,776 6,340		384 189	.2,856 1,338	363 183	14, 379 8, 050
Regular establishment	52		3	33	1	89
Mexican war	332 131		14 5	78 15	9 2	435 158
Spanish war	78		5	15	1	96
Total	17,709		600	4,335	559	23, 208
		0.015				
Total original	60, 994 92, 113	2,915 2,000	23, 192 58, 061	$21,170 \\ 5,592$	1,358 640	109, 629 158, 406
Total accrued	92, 113 17, 709		600	4,335	559	23, 203
Grand total	170, 816	4,915	81,853	31,097	2,557	291, 238
Grand total	170,816	4,915	81,853	31,097	2,557	291, 2

Summary of rejected cases.

	Act of June 27, 1890.	General law and other laws.	Total.
Rejected on legal grounds	7,864	11, 299	19, 163 62, 690
Total			81, 853
Exhibit 19.—Report of claims acted upon by the medical diverse ended June 30, 1905.	ision dur	ing the fi	scal year
General law: Original admitted Original rejected Other claims admitted Other claims rejected Reduced Dropped Returned with medical opinion Examinations ordered Act of June 27, 1890: Original admitted Original rejected Other claims admitted Other claims rejected Dropped Returned with medical opinion Examinations ordered		- 4, 999 - 20, 584 - 30, 035 - 73 - 82 - 16, 783 - 15, 464 	96, 614
			105, 321
Total	ioners		1, 438
Grand total actions		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	203, 373
Cases			201, 935
Number of appeal cases adhered to			120 84 65
Total appeal cases considered		• • • • • • •	269
Number of orders issued and certificates of examination recei approved for payment.	ved and a	mount of	accounts
Examinations ordered, all classes. Cases designated. Orders recorded. Certificates recorded and sent to case during fiscal year Certificates returned for amendment. Orders returned, claimants having failed to appear Total number examinations approved for payment. Amount of accounts (for examinations) approved for payn			19, 241 19, 137 165, 778 140, 275 6, 367 23, 686 177, 880 \$926, 722

Number of orders issued and certificates of examination received (special cases).

	Examina- tions ordered.	Certificates received.	Orders and certificates outstanding.
Home Expert Civil Foreign Post, hospital, and Indian agency surgeons	3, 677	3, 175	502
	3, 700	3, 162	538
	1, 077	847	230
	455	387	68
	354	280	74

Exhibit 20.—Classification of the work performed by the record division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

gravitation of the same of the	
Applications examined	161, 278
Applications searched	207, 988
Applications examined Applications searched Applications jacketed	187,376
Jackets reviewed	187, 376
Claims notified	71,267
Services verified on rosters	17, 149
Claims numbered	39,054
Claims recorded on combination books	39,054
Claims recorded in State books	39, 054
Claims recorded in alphabetical records	39, 054
Claims recorded in numerical records	6,309
Remarried widows' claims recorded (act of Mar. 3, 1901)	1, 351
Certificates recorded in certificate records	46, 200
Certificate numbers recorded in combination records.	46, 200
Certificate numbers recorded in State records	46, 200
Certificate numbers recorded in alphabetical records	46, 200
Miscellaneous recording	1,850
Miscellaneous recording Powers of attorney and fee agreements examined Magistrates verified	27, 708
Magistrates verified	52, 519
Magistrates notified	9, 128
Magistrates notified	8, 885
Certificates of official character recorded.	9, 135
Magistrates' certificates acknowledged	11, 043
Magistrates' certificates acknowledged Imperfect certificates of official character noted	1, 027
Magistrates' notices entered	8, 924
Magistrates' file cards written	10, 653
Magistrates' file cards written Circular letters sent out.	462
Letters typewritten	4, 152
Letters stenographed	3, 842
Miscellaneous slins written	19, 827
Evidence and letters briefed	60, 305
Evidence and letters briefed Evidence, letters, etc., searched Regiments searched	143, 985
Regiments searched	1, 189
Correction slips written	15, 506
Corrections made in records	51, 748
Division calls answered	11, 969
Telephone calls	5, 596
Telephone calls	16, 561
Cases drawn	5, 806
Cases examined	6, 950
Numbers vacated	341
Slips written in copying records	242, 479
Slips written in copying records Claims recorded and reviewed in copying records Number of record books copied	256, 260
Number of record books copied	11
Notices of death written for finance division	17,932
Certificates of disability for discharge received	1, 464
Certificates of disability for discharge issued. Certificates of disability for discharge on hand July 1, 1905.	1,698
Certificates of disability for discharge on hand July 1, 1905.	94, 340
Certificates of death received	266
Certificates of death issued	123
Certificates of death on hand July 1, 1905.	8,590
·	

Removals of charge of desertion received	69
Removals of charge of desertion issued	32
Medical surveys received	2,041
Medical surveys issued	891
Medical surveys on hand July 1, 1905	22,901

Exhibit 20a.—Number of applications for army pensions forwarded to the adjudicating divisions by the record division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

		Eastern ivision.	Western division.	Army division.	Southern division.	Total.
Act of June 27, 1890: Invalid, original Invalid, pending Invalid, certificate Widow, etc., original Widow, etc., pending Widow, etc., certificate Claims for increase Duplicates, invalid Duplicates, invalid Duplicates, widow, etc.	1	4, 961 490 2, 009 6, 027 872 58 29, 955 6, 459 563	2,732 301 1,966 5,104 1,108 77 28,727 5,282 582	659 87 134 666 75 6 3,731 840 87	1,837 157 451 3,526 353 26 22,104 3,519 455	10, 189 1, 035 4, 560 15, 323 2, 408 167 84, 517 16, 100 1, 687
General laws: Invalid, original Invalid, pending Invalid, certificate Widow, etc., original Widow, etc., pending Widow, etc., certificate Claims for increase Duplicates, invalid Duplicates, widow, etc. Army-nurse claims		130 43 136 1,603 329 290 13,993 296 193	61 27 111 2, 222 355 271 25, 443 267 273	40 16 12 197• 31 28 1,814 67 40 35	57 24 71	288 110 330 4, 850 865 717 48, 471 846 716
War with Spain: Invalid, original Widow, etc., original Claims for increase Duplicates, invalid Duplicates, widow, etc Regular establishment:				5, 502 807 3, 213 915 148		5,502 807 3,213 915 148
Invalid, original Widow, etc., original Claims for increase Duplicates, invalid Duplicates, widow, etc Act of March 3, 1901 Act of March 3, 1901, duplicates.				1,681 379 574 167 33 26	244	1,681 379 574 167 33 1,351
Total			75, 500	22,010	41,579	207, 988 9, 447
Grand total						217, 435

Exhibit 20b.—Army and navy survivors section.—Detailed report of the work completed in the army and navy survivors section, record division, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive, showing number of names with post-office addresses furnished, addition to service cards, etc.

	Total names.	Total cases.	Special names.
Eastern division Army division Western division Southern division Old war and navy division Special examination division Miscellaneous calls	20, 316 7, 978 10, 489 1, 706 5, 172	873 3,431 896 1,084 285 725 1,379	710 3, 143 853 755 371 716 2, 892
Total	. 62, 323	8,673	9,440

Addresses furnished to specified names

Circular lists of officers and comrades.

Letters and circular letters

9,440

1, 379 63, 262

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.	010
Number of service cards written	63, 061 fune 66, 118 233, 559
Death notices received from finance division. Death notices received from special examiners. Death notices through widows' applications. Death notices from miscellaneous sources	14, 725 262 17, 578
Total	35, 197
Exhibit 21.—Showing operations of the special examination division, number tions made, cost of same, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30,	
Amount appropriated by Congress for expenses of special examiners, not including salaries. Expenses of special examiners: Per diem, in lieu of subsistence	\$400,000.00
Total	318, 256. 04
Unexpended balance	
Average number of special examiners employed during the year. Number of depositions taken. Number of reports submitted. Average cost per report.	119, 137 24, 507 \$13. 02
Review: Number of reports reviewed and referred for further examination Number of reports reviewed and submitted to board of review for final action Number of reports reviewed and submitted to other divisions	14, 713 1, 006 471
Total number of reports reviewed in division	16, 190
Correspondence: Letters to special examiners. Miscellaneous letters Circulars	6, 000 3, 604
Total	26, 872
Cases: Number in division July 1, 1904	15, 786
Number submitted to the board of review 8, 478 Number sent to other divisions 2, 054	10, 532
Number remaining in division July 1, 1905	5, 254
Credibility inquiries: Number in division July 1, 1904. 337 Number received during the year. 2, 536	9 079
Number disposed of during the year	2, 873 2, 529
Number remaining in division July 1, 1905	344

Under the practice based on the law, no special examiner is assigned or detailed to duty in the State whence appointed nor in which he is legally domiciled.

The following table shows the number of special examiners assigned to and at work in each State July 1, 1905:

State or Territory.	Number.	State or Territory.	Number
Alabama Arkansas Salifornia Solorado Solorado Sonnecticut Selaware Solorida Seorgia Illinois Indiana Illinois Indiana Illinois Il	5 3 1 1 1 2 14 12 11 7 9 7 4 3 1 10 3	New Hampshire. New Jersey New Mexico. New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio. Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	1
Mississippi Missouri Vebraska	. 11	Total	19

The appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, provided for 150 special examiners, who have been reenforced from time to time by details from the clerks in the Bureau, under the provisions of section 4744. Revised Statutes. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the law provides for 125 special examiners. The following comparative table shows, in a condensed form, the affairs of the

special examination division for the past five years:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Examiners in field July 1 Average during the year Appropriations, less salaries. Disbursed, less salaries. Cases on hand July 1 Cases received Cases disposed of Reports made Depositions taken Letters and circulars	\$400,000.00 \$318,256.04 5,254 9,583 10,532 24,507	225 204 \$350, 000. 00 \$336, 915. 14 6, 203 10, 523 12, 396 27, 946 139, 305 31, 189	191 213 \$350,000.00 \$346,774.23 8,076 11,482 14,957 31,326 151,187 31,605	238 193 \$400,000 \$311,319 11,551 13,600 12,051 30,921 133,670 41,058	198 198 \$400,000 \$312,246 10,002 13,587 13,379 30,523 133,850 42,284

Exhibit 22.—Showing number of special acts by each Congress, classified by rate, from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1905.

		Congress.						
Final monthly allowance under special act.	37th to 41st inclusive (61-71).	42d to 46th inclusive (71-81).	47th (81-83).	48th (83–85).	49th (85–87).	50th (87-89).		
\$5,000.00				1				
b 3, 724.00	1							
a 2,500.00		1			1			
c 500.00. 416.66\frac{1}{3}								
d 272. 00. 125. 00.	1							

a Per annum.

b Accrued pension paid to administrator.
c Pension paid to daughter-in-law for nursing soldier in lieu of Revolutionary war pension due him,
d Accrued pension.

Exhibit 22.—Showing number of special acts by each Congress, classified by rate, from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1905—Continued.

			Con	gress.		
Final monthly allowance under special act.	37th to 41st inclusive (61-71).	42d to 46th inclusive (71-81).	47th (81-83).	48th (83-85).	49th (85–87).	50th (87-89).
\$100.00		4			1	1
75. 00 72. 00				1		2
72.00		18	7	15	10	2
57.00						
55, 00						
54. 00 50, 00	11	41	28	40	39	4
49.00	11	41	20	40		-1
48.00				1		
47.00			1			
46.00					1	
45.831	. 1					
45.00			1	7	10	4
42.00			2	1 16	23	1
40.00		1	2		20	1
38. 00 37. 50		1	1	2	1	
37.00						
36.00		2	8	3	5	1
35.00		1			1	
34.00						
33.00				1		
32.00		2				
31. 25	1	12				
30. 00	. 22	69	19	47	76	(
28.00					1	
27.00	1	1			1	
26.00		2				
25. 33	1 32 2 1	. .				
25, 00	32	19	5	19	22 25	-
24.00	2	48	10	34	25	-
23.00	1					
22.00						
21.00	. 1	1				
20.00	41	45	31	. 39	41	4
19. 00	3	$\frac{1}{2}$				
18. 75	4	200		$\frac{1}{6}$	5	
17.00	2"	22 24	5	91	21	
16.00	27	6	6	21 10	21 16	j
15.00	. 51	6 26	2	17	20	6
14.85				3		
14.00	. 7	9			1	
13.00		1	1		1	
12.75			1			
12.72		1				
12. 50 12. 25				1	1	
12. 25	6	71	32	125	302	36
11.25	1		02			
10.00	10	22	4	15	28	
9.50						
9.00			. 1	2		
8.50	279	3	35		4	
8.00	279	242	35	113	83	11
7.50				1	2	
6. 66 ² / ₃	1 11	18	1 3	16	25	
5.00	1	1	9	10	3	
4 25		1			3	
4.00	9	33	7	22	64	
3.85				4		
3.75				1		
3.00		1				
2.663	. 1					
2.00	3	4	2	10	22	
No issue	. 1	16		2		
Division of pension Bounty land warrant						
sounty land wallant						
Total	537	783	216	598	856	1,01

Exhibit 22.—Showing number of special acts by each Congress, classified by rate, from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1905—Continued.

nal monthly allowance	Congress.								
under special act.	51st (89-91).	52d (91-93).	53d (93-95).	54th (95–97).	55th (97-99).	56th (99-01).	57th (01-03).	58th (03-05).	Total.
5, 000. 00									
3, 724. 00	1								
3, 000, 00									
2, 500. 00	1								
c 500. 00	3								
416.663							1		
d 272. 00									
d 272. 00							1		
100.00	21 3		3	6		1	2		
75. 00 72. 00	3 21	2		8 9	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 5		1
70.00	-21	2		9	1	9	9	6	,
65.00								i	
60.00	12					4	3	3	
57. 00									
55. 00	1							3	
54, 00	101	9	10	71	43	111	60	67	•
49.00									,
48.00	1								
47.00									
46.00		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						2	
45. 83½ 45. 00	21			2	5	5	4		
42.00	21			$\frac{2}{2}$			3	1	
40.00	40	2		4	15	66	61	94	:
38.00	1								
37. 50 37. 00									
36.00	12	1	9	1	5	16	6 13	38	1
35. 00	13 1	1	2	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	10	9	8	1
34.00							2		
33. 00									
32.00	1					1	2		
31. 25 30. 00	105	17	12	57	108	255	549	946	2, 3
29. 00	100	17	12	01	100	200	3		2, 0
29. 00 28. 00								1	
27, 00	2	1					4		
26 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
25. 33 25. 00	71	9	5	14	29	45	43	32	3
24.00	25	3		6	60	162	414	853	1.6
23, 00							1		1,6
22.00	7					5	4		
21. 00	107	22	4	41	93	149	$\frac{2}{250}$	477	1,8
19. 00	107	22	.4	41	20	145	1	411	1, 4
18.75									
18.00	28	5			13	_7	2	4]
17.00	48 15	1 1	1 3	7 2	21 5	57 18	89 65	68 46	2
16. 00 15. 00	17	11	3	4	13	26	31	18	
14. 85									
14.00	10	5	5	3	2	5	15	3	
13.00									
12.75									
12.72 12.50									
12.25									
12.00	517	91	42	101	202	365	392	501	3, 1
11. 25 10, 00		4		1	3	4	8	9	1
9.50	12	4	6	1	3	4		3	
9.00									
8.50	1							1	
8.00	111	23	23	36	64	66	113	155	1,4
7.50									
6. 66 ² / ₃	14	1	1				4	5	1
5.00	1.1								
0.00									

a Per annum.

b Accrued pension paid to administrator.
c Pension paid to daughter-in-law for nursing soldier in lieu of Revolutionary war pension due him, d Accrued pension.

Exhibit 22.—Showing number of special acts by each Congress, classified by rate, from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1905—Continued.

Final monthly allowance under special act.	Congress.								
	51st (89-91).	52d (91-93).	53d (93–95).	54th (95–97).	55th (97-99).	56th (99-01).	57th (01-03).	58th (03-05).	Total.
\$3, 85									4
3.75									1
3.00									1
2.66 ² / ₃		2				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			50
No issue	37	5	1		8	9	6	11	100
Bounty-land warrant								1	î
Total	1,388	217	119	378	694	1,391	2,171	3, 355	13, 708

Exhibit 23.—Number of the military and naval forces employed by the United States in the several wars named below in which the country has been engaged since and including the war of the Revolution.

-	Dat	tes.	Troops engaged.					
Wars.	From—	То—	Regu- lars.	Militia and vol- unteers.	Navy.	Total.	Esti- mated number of indi- viduals.	
Revolution, war of the	Apr. 19,1775	Apr. 11,1783	130, 711		15,000	309, 791	184, 038	
General Harmer	Sept. 19, 1790		320	1,133		1,453		
General St. Clair General Wayne		Aug. 3, 1795	2,843	2,387		5, 230		
						8, 983	5,627	
France, war with. Tripoli, Africa, war with	July 9,1798 June 10,1801	Sept. 30, 1800 June 4, 1805				4, 593 3, 330	3,216 $2,331$	
Northwestern Indian war, General Harrison	Sept. 11, 1811	Oct. —, 1813	250			910	676	
Great Britain, war with, 1812 Creek Indian war, Alabama Seminole or Florida and Geor-	June 18, 1812 July 27, 1813	Feb. 17, 1815 Aug. 9, 1814	85,000 600		20,000	576, 622 13, 781	286, 730 9, 048	
gia Indian war	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 31, 1818	1,000	5, 911		6, 911	4,643	
consin, also called La Fever Indian war (no fighting) Sac and Fox Indian war in	June —, 1827		900	516		1,416	1,330	
Illinois Black Hawk Indian war	1831 Apr. 26, 1832	1831 Sept. 21, 1832	1,339	5,126		6, 465	5, 900	
Cherokee disturbance and re- moval	1833	1839		9,494		9, 494	5, 547	
Seminole or Florida war Sabine Indian disturbances, Southwestern frontier, Lou-	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1842	11,169	29, 953		41, 122		
isiana, Arkansas, and Texas (no fighting)	Apr. —, 1836	June —, 1837	1,323	3, 106		4, 429	3, 365	
Creek Indian disturbance in Alabama New York, Aroostook, and	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12, 483		13, 418	10, 204	
Canada (Patriot war) frontier disturbances. Florida war with the Seminole	1838	1839		1,500		1,500	1,050	
Indians	1842 Apr. 24, 1846	Dec. 31, 1858 May 30, 1848	30, 954	73, 776	7,500	112, 230	78,718	
Cayuse Indian, Oregon, Oregon volunteers	1848	1848	(a)	1,116		1,116	1,005	
Texas and New Mexico Indian war	1849	1856	5,050	1,415		6, 465	4, 243	
Apache, Navajo, and Utah war	1849	1855	1,500	1,061		2,561	1,785	

a No regulars.

Exhibit 23.—Number of the military and naval forces employed by the United States in the several wars named below in which the country has been engaged since and including the war of the Revolution—Continued.

	Da	tes.	Troops engaged.					
Wars.	From-	То—	Regu- lars.	Militia and vol- unteers.	Navy.	Total.	Esti- mated number of indi- viduals.	
California Indian disturbance, Yuma expedition	Dec. —, 1851 1851	Apr. —, 1852 1853	265 10	530		265 540	540	
kima, Klikitat, Klamath, and Salmon River Comanche Indian war Seminole or Florida Indian	1854	Dec. 31, 1856 1854	850	503		7, 229 503	425	
war. Rebellion, war of the (actual hostilities, however, commenced upon the firing on Fort Sumfer, Apr. 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith,	Dec. 20, 1855	May 8, 1858		2,687		2,687	1,715	
May 26, 1865)	Apr. 15, 1861	Aug. 20, 1866	126, 587	2, 545, 754	105, 963	2, 778, 304	2, 213, 365	
13, 1898) Philippine Islands, insurrec-	• /	Apr. 11, 1899			1	a 312, 523	312,000	
tion in. Expedition for the relief of United States legation at Peking, China.	Feb. 4, 1899 July 6, 1900	July 4, 1902 May 27, 1901	5,000	(b)	a 1, 913		139, 438 6, 713	

a Officers in U. S. Marine Corps included, but not officers in U. S. Navy proper. b No volunteers.

Exhibit 24.—New legislation.

[January 17, 1905. 33 S. L. 1276.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the granting of permits to the committee on inaugural ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect on March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and so forth.

Resolved * * * That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to grant a permit to the committee on inaugural ceremonies for the use of the Pension Building in the city of Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect on the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and five, subject to such restrictions and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe in respect of the period and manner of such use, including all necessary safeguards against fire, and for the extinguishing of fire.

Approved, January 17, 1905.

[February 3, 1905, 33 S. L., 671.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted * * *, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Pension Office: For the Commissioner of Pensions, five thousand dollars; First Deputy Commissioner, three thousand six hundred dollars; Second Deputy Commissioner,

sioner, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief clerk, two thousand dollars; medical referee, three thousand dollars; assistant medical referee, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two qualified surgeons who shall be experts in their profession, at two thousand dollars each; thirty-eight medical examiners who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience in their profession, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; ten chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; law clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief board of review, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; fifty-seven principal examiners, at two thousand dollars each; twenty assistant chiefs of division, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three stenographers, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; seventy clerks of class four; eighty-five clerks of class three; three hundred and twenty-nine clerks of class two; three hundred and ninety-nine clerks of class one; two hundred and twenty-five clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one hundred and forty-five copyists; superintendent of building, one thousand four hundred dollars; two engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three firemen; thirty-three messengers; twelve assistant messengers; twenty messenger boys, at four hundred dollars each; forty-five laborers; ten female laborers, at four hundred dollars each; fifteen charwomen; one painter, skilled in his trade, nine hundred dollars; one cabinet maker, skilled in his trade, nine hundred dollars; captain of the watch, eight hundred and forty dollars; three sergeants of the watch, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each; twenty watchmen; in all, one million nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and ten dollars; and all clerks and employees herein provided for the Pension Office who may be detailed and needed in other offices or bureaus of the Department of the Interior shall be estimated for in the Book of Estimates for nineteen hundred and seven in the office or bureau where actually employed.

For per diem, when absent from home and traveling on duty outside the District of Columbia, for special examiners, or other persons employed in the Bureau of Pensions, detailed for the purpose of making special investigations pertaining to said Bureau, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance, and any other necessary expenses, including telegrams, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That two special examiners or clerks detailed and acting as chief and assistant chief of the division of special examiners may be allowed, from this appropriation, in addition to their salaries and in lieu of per diem and all expenses for subsistence, a sum sufficient to make their annual compensation two thousand dollars and one thousand eight hundred dollars, respectively, and whenever it may be necessary for either of them to travel on official business outside the District of Columbia by special direction of the Commissioner, he shall receive the same allowance in lieu of subsistence and for transportation as is herein provided for special examiners and detailed clerks engaged in field service; and the Secretary of the Interior shall so

apportion the sum herein appropriated as to prevent a deficiency therein.

For an additional force of one hundred and twenty-five special examiners for one year, at a salary of one thousand three hundred dollars each, one hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars, and no person so appointed shall be employed in the State from which he is appointed; and any of those now employed in the Pension Office or as special examiners may be reappointed if they be found to be

qualified.

Approved, February 3, 1905.

[February 20, 1905, 33 S. L. 731.]

AN ACT Relating to the payment and disposition of pension money due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Be it enacted * * *, That the proviso in the Act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, appearing on page three hundred and thirty of the Twenty-second Statutes at Large, and relating to pensions of inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, is hereby stricken out and the following inserted:

"Provided, That in addition to the persons now entitled to admission to said hospital, any inmate of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who is

now or may hereafter become insane shall, upon an order of the president of the Board of Managers of the said National Home, be admitted to said hospital and treated therein. During the time that any pensioner shall be an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane all money due or becoming due upon his or her pension shall be paid by the pension agent to the superintendent of the hospital, upon a certificate by such superintendent that the pensioner is an inmate of the hospital and is living, and such pension money shall be by said superintendent disbursed and used, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the pensioner, and, in the case of a male pensioner, his wife, minor children, and dependent parents, or, if a female pensioner, her minor children, if any, in the order named, and to pay his or her board and maintenance in the hospital; the remainder of such pension money, if any, to be placed to the credit of the pensioner and to be paid to the pensioner or the guardian of the pensioner in the event of his or her discharge from the hospital; or, in the event of the death of said pensioner while an inmate of said hospital, shall, if a female pensioner, be paid to her minor children, and, in the case of a male pensioner, be paid to his wife, if living; if no wife survives him, then to his minor children; and in case there is no wife nor minor children, then the said unexpended balance to his or her credit shall be applied to the general uses of said hospital: Provided further, That in the case of pensioners transferred to the hospital from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, any pension money to his credit at said Home at the time of his said transfer shall be transferred with him to said hospital and placed to his credit therein, to be expended as hereinbefore provided; and in case of his return from said hospital to the Home, any balance to his credit at said hospital shall, in like manner, be transferred to said Home, to be expended in accordance with the rules established in regard thereto. This provision shall also be applicable to all unexpended pension money heretofore paid to the officers of the said hospital on account of pensioners who were but are not now inmates thereof."

Approved, February 20, 1905.

[March 3, 1905, 33 S. L., 1233, 1238, 1254.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted * * *, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

Pension Office: For private secretary, to be selected and appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum from March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, both inclusive, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Army and navy pensions as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of Congress: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: *And provided further*, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

For navy pensions, ten dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

[March 3, 1905, 33 S. L., 848.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted * * *, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and

six, and for other purposes, namely:

For army and navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of Congress, one hundred and thirty-seven million dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: *Provided further*, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted

for separately.

For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, pensions, for services rendered within the fiscal year nineteen hundred and six, seven hundred thousand dollars. And each member of each examining board shall, as now authorized by law, receive the sum of two dollars for the examination of each applicant whenever five or a less number shall be examined on any one day, and one dollar for the examination of each additional applicant on such day: *Provided*, That if twenty or more applicants appear on one day, no fewer than twenty shall, if practicable, be examined on said day, and that if fewer examinations be then made, twenty or more having appeared, then there shall be paid for the first examinations made on the next examination day the fee of one dollar only until twenty examinations shall have been made: Provided further, That no fee shall be paid to any member of an examining board unless personally present and assisting in the examination of applicant: And provided further, That the report of such examining surgeons shall specifically state the rating which in their judgment the applicant is entitled to, and the report of such examining surgeons shall specifically and accurately set forth the physical condition of the applicant, each and every existing disability being fully and carefully described. The reports of the special examiners of the Bureau of Pensions shall be open to inspection and copy by the applicant or his attorney, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: And provided further, That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in securing the introduction of a bill or the passage thereof through Congress granting pension or increase of pension; and any person who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain any compensation for such services shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

For salaries of eighteen agents for the payment of pensions, at four thousand dol-

lars each, seventy-two thousand dollars.

For clerk hire, four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount of clerk hire for each agency shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of pensioners paid at each agency, and the salaries paid shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

For rents, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery and other necessary expenses, including fuel and lights, thirty

thousand dollars.

For examination and inspection of pension agencies, as provided by the final provision of the act of August eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, amending section forty-seven hundred and sixty-six, Revised Statutes, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

[March 3, 1905, 33 S. L., 1169.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted * * *, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, namely:

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: * * * Provided further, That the investigation of claims for the reimbursement of expenses of the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners shall be at the instance and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no part of any accrued pension shall hereafter be used to reimburse any State, county, or municipal corporation for expenses incurred by such State, county, or municipal corporation under State law for expenses of the last sickness or burial of a deceased pensioner.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

APPENDIX A.

AGENCIES, DATES OF PAYMENT, AND DISTRICTS.

AUGUSTA, ME.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.

Jurisdiction.—The State of Maine. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4. Jurisdiction.—The States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Augusta and Concord districts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.

Jurisdiction.—The counties in the State of New York not in the New York City district. All navy pensioners in the State are paid at New York City.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4. Jurisdiction.—The State of Illinois, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Topeka districts.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4. *Jurisdiction.*—The State of Ohio. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

CONCORD, N. H.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.

Jurisdiction.—The States of New Hampshire and Vermont. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Boston.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4. Jurisdiction.—The States of Iowa and Nebraska. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

DETROIT, MICH.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4. Jurisdiction.—The State of Michigan. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4. Jurisdiction.—The State of Indiana. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4. Jurisdiction.—The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Washington, D. C.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4. Jurisdiction.—The State of Kentucky. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.

Jurisdiction.—The States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4. Jurisdiction.—The following counties in the State of New York: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester. The following counties in the State of New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren; all Navy pensioners in the State of New York, and all pensioners residing in the Island of Porto Rico.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4. Jurisdiction.—The following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, and York; the following counties in the State of New Jersey: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, and Salem, and all navy pensioners in the State of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.

Jurisdiction.—The counties in the State of Pennsylvania not in the Philadelphia district. All navy pensioners in the State are paid at Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.

Jurisdiction.—The States of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, and Hawaii; the Philippines, Guam, and the Samoan Islands belonging to the United States; including all navy pensioners.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4. Jurisduction.—The States of Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri; and the Territories of the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4. Jurisdiction.—The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; the District of Columbia; all pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Knoxville districts.

APPENDIX B.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The act of March 18, 1818, thirty-five years after the termination of the Revolutionary war, was the first general act passed granting a pension for service only. Its beneficiaries were required to be in indigent circumstances and in need of assistance.

About 1820, Congress became alarmed at the large number of applicants for pensions under this act (there were about 8,000), and on May 1, 1820, passed what has been known as the "alarm act," which required all pensioners then on the roll to furnish a schedule of the amount of property then in their possession. Many of the pensioners whose schedules showed they possessed too much property were dropped from the rolls. Pensioners were dropped who owned as small an amount as \$150 worth of property.

On May 15, 1828, or forty-five years after the war, service pension was granted to

those who served to the end of the war of the Revolution.

On June 7, 1832, or forty-nine years after the close of the war, a general law was enacted pensioning all survivors who served not less than six months in said war.

On July 4, 1836, being fifty-three years after the termination of the war, an act was passed granting pension for five years to Revolutionary war widows, provided they were married to the soldier or sailor before the close of his last service and that his service was not less than six months.

On July 7, 1838, or fifty-five years after the close of the war, the above act was amended so as to provide where the marriage took place before January 1, 1794.

On July 29, 1848, or sixty-five years after the war, the above laws were amended to include those who were married prior to January 1, 1800.

On February 3, 1853, or seventy years after the war, an act was passed striking out the limitation as to date of marriage.

WAR OF 1812.

The first law granting pension for service in the war of 1812 was passed February 14, 1871, fifty-six years after the close of the war. This act required sixty days' service, and widows were not entitled unless they were married to soldier or sailor prior to the treaty of peace February 17, 1815.

The act of March 9, 1878, sixty-three years after the close of the war, reduced the period of service to fourteen days, and made no limitation as to date of marriage in

case of widows.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

On January 29, 1887, thirty-nine years after the close of the war, an act was passed providing for soldiers and sailors and their widows for service of sixty days, if 62 years of age, or disabled or dependent.

INDIAN WARS.

On July 27, 1892, fifty years after period included in the act, pension was provided for those who served thirty days in the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee, and Florida wars with Seminole Indians from 1832 to 1842 and to their widows.

On June 27, 1902, the benefits of said act were extended from that date to the survivors of the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 and 1818; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847-48 on the Pacific coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians from 1842 to 1858; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, and the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, and to their surviving widows.

There has never been any law pensioning widows of soldiers whose death was due

to service in time of peace prior to March 4, 1861.

No provision has ever been made for mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters if the death of soldier or sailor resulted from service prior to March 4, 1861.

The laws relating to pension have been more liberal since 1861 than they were

prior to that date.

To make it plainer, as an illustration of this fact, I will cite the case of a sailor who lost both arms in the service and line of duty prior to March 4, 1861. He would be entitled to a rating beginning at \$3.50 per month and to the various rates provided from time to time to February 12, 1889, when he would receive \$100 per month.

ACTS OF JULY 14, 1862, AND MARCH 3, 1873.

Any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, disabled by reason of wound received or disease contracted in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, may

be pensioned for such disability during its continuance.

In case of his death from causes originating as above set forth, his widow or his child or children under 16 years of age become entitled to pension. If he left no widow, or child under 16, his dependent mother, father, or orphan sisters and brothers are entitled, in the order named.

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890, AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF MAY 9, 1900.

Any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, who has been 'honorably discharged therefrom, and who is suffering from disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support, is entitled to pension under this act of not less than \$6 per month nor more than \$12 per month.

In case of the death of any person named above his widow becomes entitled to pension, provided she married him prior to June 27, 1890, and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. If she remarries or dies the child or

children of such soldier or sailor under the age of 16 years become entitled.

The act of May 9, 1900, which is an amendment of the act of June 27, 1890, provides that in determining inability to earn a support each and every infirmity shall

be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated.

It is also provided that a widow may have title to pension if she is left without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding \$250 per year.

ACT OF AUGUST 5, 1892.

All women employed by the Surgeon-General of the Army as nurses during the late war of the rebellion for a period of six months or more, and who were honorably relieved from such service, are granted a pension, provided they are unable to earn a support.

SERVICE PENSIONS.

There is no law granting service pension to any person for service rendered since 1858, aside from the allowances made under the provisions of sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, for 20 years' and 10 years' service, respectively, in the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

APPENDIX C.

TWO SYSTEMS—LAWS—GENERAL AND ACT JUNE 27, 1890, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MAY 9, 1900, COMPARED.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873.

(Number pensioned, 245,125.)

Title to pension under the acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873, is conferred upon those who, since the 4th day of March, 1861, have been or who are hereafter disabled by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, and who have made or shall make due proof of the fact according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided in pursuance of law.

In addition to those who were regularly mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, provision is made under the general law for pensions to persons who rendered service as pilots upon gunboats or war vessels of the United States, acting assistant or contract surgeons, provost-marshals, deputy provost-marshals, and enrolling officers.

The pension for "total disability" is fixed by section 4695, Revised Statutes, the rates being graded according to rank in the service, and ranging from \$8 per month (rank of private) to \$30 per month (rank of lieutenant-colonel and officers of higher rank). Other and higher rates of pension are, however, provided for specific disabilities, the highest rate being \$100 per month for loss of both hands, loss of both feet, or total blindness.

The act of March 3, 1873 (sec. 4699, Rev. Stat.), provides that the rate of \$18 per month may be proportionately divided for any degree of disability for which section 4695 makes no provision,

INVALID PENSIONS.

Act of June 27, 1890, as amended by act of May 9, 1900.

(Number pensioned, 465,224.)

Title to pension under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, is conferred upon those persons—

(1) Who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom; and

(2) Who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support.

Pension under this act is limited to persons regularly enlisted or mustered into the military or naval service of the United States who served therein for ninety days or more during the late war of the rebellion, and were honorably discharged therefrom. Pilots in the naval service, contract surgeons, provost-marshals, deputy provost-marshals, and enrolling officers are excluded from the benefits of this act.

It will be seen that the act of June 27, 1890, provides a pension for a condition not due to the service, fixing the highest rate of pension thereunder at \$12 per month, and the lowest \$6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support. The act of May 9, 1900, provides that in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated.

Under this act each and every mental or physical infirmity of a permanent character, not due to applicant's own vicious habits, is duly considered, and the rate of pension to which the applicant is and under this section the rates for several disabilities may be added in making a rate in excess of the "total" rate established by section 4695, where the total does not exceed \$17 per month. This provision is not applicable to rates of pension for any period prior to March 3, 1873.

3, 1873.

The rate of pension provided for those who are entirely incapacitated for performing any manual labor is \$30 per

month

The act of August 27, 1888, grants a pension of \$30 per month in cases of total deafness, and such proportion thereof in cases of partial deafness as the Secretary of the Interior may deem equitable; the amount paid to be determined by the degree of disability existing in each case.

By the act of January 15, 1903, the rate for total deafness was increased to \$40

per month.

Total deafness of one ear is rated at \$10

per month.

The age of a claimant can not be regarded as a factor in fixing his rate of pension under the general law for disabilities of service origin.

This law applies to all claims based upon service since March 4, 1861, and therefore includes in its provisions those who incurred disabilities in the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and those who may hereafter become disabled in the military or naval service or in the Marine Corps.

entitled is determined by the degree to which all these infirmities, whether minor or serious, when considered together, render applicant unable to earn a support by

manual labor.

When the aggregate of the disabilities disables the claimant in a degree materially affecting his capacity for earning a support by manual labor, the rate of \$6 per month is provided, and when the claimant is wholly unable to earn a support, or nearly so, by reason of his infirmities, the rate of \$12 per month will be granted. For intermediate degrees of disability the rate of \$8 or \$10 per month is provided, according to the degree of disability.

A disability or disabilities that would entitle a claimant to the \$30 rate under the general law is rated under this act at

\$12 per month.

On the other hand, many disabilities which are ratable under the general laws do not entitle a claimant to a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, because they do not incapacitate him for the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a

support, as required by the act.

In cases where deafness is the only disability found to exist, a rate can not be accorded under the act of June 27, 1890, if the deafness exists in a degree less than severe of both ears. Deafness of one ear is not ratable under this act, because incapacity to perform manual labor to a degree which produces inability to earn a support does not result from that cause.

The age of claimant is an important factor in fixing the rate of pension under

the act of June 27, 1890.

Under Order No. 78 it shall be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary does not appear and if all other requirements are properly met, that when a claimant has passed the age of 62 years he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and is entitled to be rated at \$6 per month; after 65 years, at \$8 per month; after 68 years, at \$10 per month, and after 70 years, at \$12 per month.

Allowances at higher rate, not exceeding \$12 per month, will continue to be made where disabilities other than age show a condition of inability to perform manual labor.

The above order took effect April 13, 1904, and is not deemed retroactive.

The benefits of the act of June 27, 1890, are limited to those whose claims are based upon service of ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States, or in the Marine Corps, during the war of the rebellion,

Section 4716, Revised Statutes, provides that "no money on account of pension shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the

United States.

By the act of March 3, 1877, as amended by the act of August 1, 1892, the provisions of section 4716 "shall not be construed to apply to such persons as afterwards voluntarily enlisted in either the Navy or Army of the United States, and who, while in such service, incurred disability from a wound or injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty."

If a soldier or sailor contracted a disability in the service and in line of duty, he may be pensioned under the general law, notwithstanding the fact that he rendered a prior voluntary service in the

Confederate army.

Pension to Widows.

Under the general laws.

(Number pensioned, 92,665,)

If any person embraced within the provisions of the above-named paragraphs has died since the 4th day of March, 1861, or hereafter dies by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted in the service and line of duty, his widow shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband and to continue during her widowhood.

The rate of pension to a widow is governed by the rank held by her husband at the date he received the wound or injury or contracted the disease which caused his death. The lowest rate is \$8 per month and the highest rate \$30 per month, according to rank. The act of March 19, 1886, grants a pension of \$12 per month after that date in lieu of the \$8 rate to widows of privates and non-

The provisions of section 4716, Revised Statutes, have been held to apply to claims under the second and third sections of the

act of June 27, 1890.

By joint resolution approved July 1, 1902, the bar imposed by said section was removed from claims under the act of June 27, 1890, except those based upon service in the six regiments of United States Volunteer Infantry whose members had a prior service in the Confederate army or navy and who enlisted in said regiments while confined as prisoners of war under a stipulation that they were not to be pensionable under the laws of the United States; and those who having had such prior service enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States after January 1, 1865.

Pension to Widows.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900.

(Number pensioned, 176,125.)

The third section of the act of June 27, 1890, provides that if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who was honorably discharged has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this act, pension to continue during her widowhood.

It is, however, provided that said widow shall have married said officer or enlisted man prior to June 27, 1890, the date of the passage of the act; otherwise there is no fitle to pension thereunder.

The act of May 9, 1900, amends the act of June 27, 1890, by accepting dependence of a widow for pensionable purposes if she is without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding \$250 per year.

The rate of pension to widows under this act is \$8 per month, regardless of the rank held by the husband in the

service.

commissioned officers, provided they were married to the deceased soldier or sailor prior to the passage of the act; and also to those who may hereafter marry prior to or during the service of the soldier or sailor.

A widow who married such soldier or sailor subsequent to March 19, 1886, and subsequent to the discharge of the soldier or sailor receives only \$8 per month.

Widows are also entitled to additional pension at the rate of \$2 per month for each of the minor children of the soldier or sailor until such child or children attain the age of 16 years; provided that the additional pension granted to the widow on account of the child or children of the husband by a former wife shall be paid to her only for such period of her widowhood as she has been or shall be charged with the maintenance of

such child or children.

Section 4705, Revised Statutes, provides that the widows of colored and Indian soldiers and sailors who have died or shall hereafter die by reason of wounds or injuries received, or casualty received, or disease contracted, in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, are entitled to receive the pension provided by the general law, without other evidence of marriage than satisfactory proof that the parties were joined in marriage by some ceremony deemed by them obligatory, or who habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and were so recognized by their neighbors, and lived together as such up to the date of enlistment, when such soldier or sailor died in the service, or, if otherwise, to date of death.

It will be seen that under the general law the financial condition of a widow is not a factor in establishing her title to pension, but it must be shown that her husband's death was due to the service.

Under the provisions of section 4708, Revised Statutes, the remarriage of a widow terminates her title to pension after the date of such remarriage. The act of March 3, 1901, amends said section by providing that any widow who was the lawful wife of any officer or enlisted man in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, during the period of his service in any war, and whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll because of her husband's death as the result of wound or injury received or disease contracted in such military or naval service, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension roll by reason of her marriage to another person who has since The additional pension of \$2 per month for each of the minor children of the soldier under the age of 16 years is paid to the widow in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided by the general law.

Section 4705, Revised Statutes, has no application to claims for pension under the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, as the right does not depend upon the incurrence of wounds, injuries, or disease incurred in the service, therefore in claims of widows under the act of June 27, 1890, marriages must be proven to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage, or at the time when the right to pension accrued.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, it must be shown that the widow is without means of support other than her daily labor, and an actual net income not exceeding \$250 per year, but she is not required to show that her husband's death was due to the service.

The provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, do not apply to pensions which have been or may hereafter be granted to widows under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900.

died or shall hereafter die, or from whom she has been heretofore or shall be hereafter divorced, upon her own application and without fault on her part, and if she is without means of support other than her daily labor as defined by the acts of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, shall be entitled to have her name again placed on the pension roll at the rates now provided for widows under the general laws, such pension to commence from the date of the filing of her application after March 3, 1901. Where said pension on the widow's remarriage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic child, or a child or children under sixteen years of age, the widow is not entitled to restoration under the act of March 3, 1901, unless said child or children be then a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the restoration of the widow the payment of pension to said child or children shall cease.

By the act of February 28, 1903, the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, were extended to those widows whose husbands died of wounds, injuries, or disease contracted during the period of their military and naval service, but who were deprived of pension under the act of March 3, 1865, because of their failure to draw any pension by reason of their

remarriage.

Pension to Minor Children.

Under the general law.

If an officer or enlisted man has died under such circumstances as would have entitled his widow to pension, the legitimate minors of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years become entitled, provided the rights of the widow do not intervene. That is, if the officer or enlisted man left no widow, his minors become entitled to pension; or if he left a widow, when her title terminates the minors who are then under 16 years of age succeed to her rights.

Pension to minor children commences from the date of the death of the soldier or sailor if he left no widow, otherwise, from the date when the right of the widow terminated.

Pension to minors ceases when they severally attain the age of 16 years, and the rate of pension is the same as the rate

for widows.

In case a minor child becomes insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless before it attains the age of 16 years, the pension shall continue during the life

PENSION TO MINOR CHILDREN.

Under the act of June 27, 1890.

The third section of the act of June 27, 1890, provides pension for minor children of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and were honorably discharged, and who have died or shall hereafter die; if the rights of the widow do not intervene.

It is provided that in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16.

Pension to minor children under this act commences at date of filing the application therefor, after the death of the soldier or sailor and the death or remarriage of the widow.

The rate is \$8 per month, and \$2 per month additional for each minor child until such child reaches the age of 16.

Pension to minor children who become insane, idiotic, or permanently helpless is governed by the same rule as that stated under the head of "general law pensions." of said child, or during the period of such But a child who becomes disability. insane or permanently helpless after he or she has completed his or her sixteenth year is not entitled to such continuance of pension, and there is no provision of law by which a helpless or idiotic child, who was over 16 years of age at the death of the soldier or sailor, can be pensioned.

To entitle minor children "of colored and Indian soldiers and sailors" to pension it must be proved that their parents were joined in marriage by some ceremony deemed by them obligatory or habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and were so recognized by their neighbors, and lived together as such up to the date of enlistment, when such soldier or sailor died in the service, or if otherwise, to date of death.

The children of a colored soldier or sailor by a woman who was not living with him as his wife at the date of his enlistment or death are not pensionable under section 4705, Revised Statutes.

Pension to Dependent Parents.

Under section 4707, R. S.

If a soldier or sailor died of a disability contracted in service and line of duty, and leaves neither widow nor legitimate minor child, certain relatives of such soldier or sailor, if any survive, who were dependent in whole or in part on said soldier or sailor at the time of his death become entitled.

Under the statute granting pensions to dependent relatives the mother is first entitled; secondly, the father; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters under 16 years

of age.

It is provided that a mother shall be assumed to have been dependent upon her son within the meaning of the law if, at the date of his death, she had no other adequate means of support than the ordinary proceeds of her own manual labor and the contributions of said son or of any other persons not legally bound to aid in her support; and if, by actual contributions, or in any other way, the son had recognized his obligations to aid in support of his mother, or was by law bound

If the soldier or sailor was married or marries after June 27, 1890, and dies, and his widow is not entitled to pension in her own right, his children of such marriage may receive pension under the provisions of this act.

Proof of dependence in a pecuniary point of view is not necessary to establish

a minor's pensionable status.

As stated under the head of "Pension to widows," section 4705, Revised Statutes, has no application to claims for pension under the third section of the act of June 27, 1890.

This rule applies to claims of minor children, as well as to claims of widows.

PENSION TO DEPENDENT PARENTS.

Under section 4707 as amended by the act of June 27, 1890.

The first section of the act of June 27. 1890, which amends section 4707, Revised Statutes, provides that "in considering the pension claims of dependent parents the fact of the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease which, under the conditions and limitations of existing laws, would have enti-tled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown, as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support."

Pensions under this act commence from date of filing the application, and shall continue no longer than the existence of

the dependence.

It will be seen that the amended act permits the pensioning of those who can establish dependence at date of filing the application, instead of the date of the soldier's or sailor's death, but the conditions attaching to dependence itself are not changed by the act of June 27, 1890.

The benefits of the above-stated section are not confined to the parents of those who served in the war of the rebellion, but are extended to all parents where pensionable dependence has arisen on account to such support; and that a father or a minor brother or sister shall, in like manner and under like conditions, be assumed to have been dependent, except that the income which was derived or derivable from his actual or possible manual labor shall be taken into account in estimating a father's means of independent support.

Rates of pension to dependent relatives are fixed according to rank, the same as in pensions to widows, but the minimum rate is \$12 per month after March 19,1886.

of the death of a son who served since said war in the Army or Navy of the United States.

Rates of pension are governed by the same rule as those of widows under the general law.

TWO SYSTEMS OF PENSIONING COMPARED.

The bases of ratings under the two laws are so widely different that it is impossible to fix a parallel except in a general way.

 $General\ law.$

The bases for ratings under the general law are:

First. For minor disabilities, an anchylosed wrist or ankle, \$8.

Second. For incapacity to perform manual labor, equivalent to the loss of a hand or a feet \$24

hand or a foot, \$24.

Third. For incapacity to perform any manual labor, \$30.

Act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900.

The basis of ratings under this act is the degree to which all the infirmities, whether minor or serious, when considered together, render applicant unable to earn a support by manual labor. Only those disabilities which are permanent, and not due to the claimant's own vicious habits, can be considered.

Minimum rate under this act, \$6. Maximum rate under this act, \$12. Intermediate rates, \$8 and \$10 per month.

There are no schedule rates under this act for incapacity resulting from any separate or combined disabilities, and even if the claimant is disabled to such an extent that he requires the regular aid and attendance of another person, a rate in excess of \$12 per month can not be allowed, that being the maximum rate provided in the act.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.	
597	



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1905.

Sir: In compliance with your request I beg to submit herewith the following report of the business of the United States Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

Applications and caveats received.

Applications for patents for inventions Applications for patents for designs Applications for reissues of patents Applications for registration of trade-marks Applications for registration of labels Applications for registration of prints Caveats Disclaimers Appeals on the merits Total	749 174 11, 298 1, 236 448 1, 846 9 1, 081
Applications awaiting action.	,
Applications awaiting action on the part of the Office July 1, 1905	16, 077
Applications for patents, including reissues, designs, trade-marks, labels, and p	rints.
June 30, 1896 45, 645 June 30, 1901 1897 47, 747 1902 1898 44, 216 1903 1899 40, 320 1904 1900 45, 270 1905	51, 258 54, 256 55, 468
Applications awaiting action on the part of the Office.	
June 30, 1896 8, 943 June 30, 1901 1897 12, 241 1902 1898 12, 187 1903 1899 2, 989 1904 1900 3, 564 1905	11, 042 9, 842 13, 069
Patents withheld and patents expired.	
Letters patent withheld for nonpayment of final fees Letters patent expired Applications allowed awaiting payment of final fees	5, 154 19, 567 9, 617
Patents granted, and trade-marks, labels, and prints registered.	

Class.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Letters patent Design patents Reissue patents Trade-marks Labels Prints Total	24, 593 1, 808 80 1, 826 824 124	26, 031 1, 268 88 1, 864 750 163	29, 329 438 125 2, 194 910 233	31, 257 613 109 2, 213 1, 044 257	29, 680 458 128 1, 426 1, 028 345 33, 065

Expenditures.

	Expended.	Estimated liabilities.	Total.
Salaries. Scientific library Postage on foreign matter. Stationery. Furniture Carpets, linoleum, and matting Ice Telephones. Washing towels Sundries. Law library Official Gazette, illustrations, paid contractor. Photolithographing, paid contractor. Photographic printing, paid contractor. Printing and binding: Paid Public Printer for producing Official Gazette and	1, 460. 31 2, 721. 00 13, 573. 50 3, 715. 87 1, 592. 11 436. 00 245. 81 4, 527. 91 238. 65	\$1,011.10	\$842, 952. 52 2, 471. 41 2, 721. 00 13, 573. 50 3, 715. 87 1, 592. 11 436. 00 1, 400. 00 245. 81 4, 527. 91 238. 65 75, 227. 20 134, 361. 90 5, 638. 10
Pand Public Printer for producing Omicial Gazette and indexes out of appropriation for 1905. Printing specifications Miscellaneous printing and binding. International convention for protection of industrial property Total		4, 530. 52 3, 263. 34 750. 00 10, 954. 96	99, 397, 98 255, 340, 72 27, 876, 83 750, 00 1, 472, 467, 51

Receipts and expenditures.

Receipts from all sources. Expenditures (including total in all appropriations)	\$1, 737, 334. 44 1, 472, 467. 51
-	
Surplus.	264, 866, 93

Comparative statement.

June 30—	Receipts.	Expenditures.	June 30—	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1896. 1897. 1898. 1899.	\$1, 307, 090. 30 1, 343, 779. 44 1, 253, 948. 44 1, 209, 554. 88 1, 358, 228. 35	\$1,097,368,85 1,088,473.16 1,092,449.83 1,148,663.48 1,247,827.58	1901 1902 1903 1904 1905	1, 591, 251. 04 1, 663, 879. 99	\$1, 288, 970, 13 1, 329, 924, 63 1, 423, 094, 40 1, 469, 124, 40 1, 472, 467, 51

Summarizing these tables, there were received in the last fiscal year 52,323 applications for mechanical patents, 749 applications for designs, 174 applications for reissues, 1,846 caveats, 11,298 applications for trade-marks, 1,236 applications for labels, and 448 applications for prints. There were 30,266 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,426 trade-marks, 1,028 labels, and 345 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 19,567. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for nonpayment of the final fees was 5,154. The total receipts of the Office were \$1,737,334.44; the total expenditures were \$1,472,467.51, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures, being the amount turned into the Treasury, was \$264,866.93.

Class.	1899,	1905,	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Receipts Expenditures Applications and caveats filed Letters patent, design, and reissue patents granted; and trade-marks, labels, and prints registered Printed copies of patents furnished Price received Words written in copies of records furnished Number of employees.	25, 404 1, 363, 971 \$49, 681, 37 13, 899, 700	\$1,737,334.44 \$1,472,467.51 68,074 33,065 1,792,923 \$70,659.40 20,328,800 732	\$527, 779. 56 \$323, 804. 03 26, 144 7, 661 428, 952 \$20, 978. 03 6, 429, 100 64	43. 6 28. 1 62. 3 30. 1 31. 4 42. 2 46. 2 9. 5

The most important event which has occurred in the operations of the Patent Office during the past year has been the taking effect of the new trade-mark law, which was approved February 20 and which took effect April 1, 1905. This new law, in extending the registration of trade-marks to those employed in interstate commerce and in its reduction of the Government fee of \$25 to \$10, has stimulated an enormous increase in the trade-mark work of this Office. This statute also provides for oppositions to the registration of trade-marks, which is a new subject of litigation in the business of this Office.

The last three months of the fiscal year considered in this report witnessed the filing of 9,710 applications for registration of trade-marks under the new law; and although, owing to the delay necessarily caused by the requirement for publication of trade-marks prior to their registration, there were no registrations of trade-marks in these three months, the fact that this Office will need to increase largely its force engaged in this work has already become very clear, and this division has already required to be helped by taking examiners and clerks from

other divisions where they were much needed.

In view of the large number of patents issued by this Government, amounting to about \$50,000, a good system of classification is absolutely necessary to furnish satisfactory results in the preliminary searches made by this Office, and it is much regretted that it has not been possible to use sufficient force to make more rapid progress in this work. I believe it is of great consequence that the classification work of this Office should be more rapidly carried out, with a view to its completion, so far as classification work can ever be completed. I am of the opinion that good classification is the only means by which satisfactory preliminary searches can be made.

In the past year progress has been made in the restoration of exhausted copies to the files, and it has been possible to meet promptly orders for exhausted copies of patents and for manuscript copies of records. The correspondence of the Office has also been

transacted with promptness.

Of the total receipts of this Office, the fees received in the mail and express room in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, amounted to \$1,020,892.61. Of this amount there were received by ordinary mail 24,948 pieces, transmitting \$9,233.96. The number of complaints of losses of Office fees alleged to have been sent by mail were 11 in number, claiming losses of \$3.70. This number includes complaints erroneously made, and it is thought to show a high condition of efficiency in the mail service which brings these funds to the Office, as well as a satisfactory accounting by this Office for funds transmitted in this manner.

I am of the opinion that with the growth expected in the work of this Office there should be a corresponding increase in the number of its employees and in the space provided for the transaction of its business, and at the present time it can not be said that either in number of employees or in the space provided are the necessities of this Office adequately supplied.

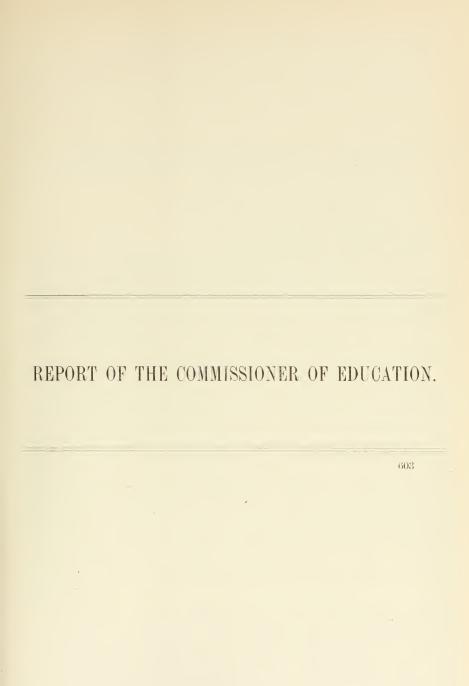
In this connection I beg to call attention to the fact that the net balance for the fiscal year just ended is \$264,866.93. I believe that a considerable part of this surplus could be wisely expended in the improvement of the service of this Office, and that in justice to our

service it should be so expended.

Respectfully submitted.

F. I. Allen, Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.





STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the

operations of this Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:
Since my last statement the annual report of this Office for 1903 has been delivered by the Public Printer and distributed to institutions of education in this country and abroad. The report for 1904 has been in the hands of the printer for several months, and is now nearly ready for distribution.

I give the following general items, which condense into summaries the detailed statistics which go to make the bulk of my annual report

for 1904:

Pupils enrolled in the common schools during the year, 16,256,038, the same being 20.01 per cent of the entire population, as estimated by the Bureau of the Census, viz, 81,241,246. In 1870 the number enrolled was 6,871,522, the same being 17.82 per cent of the population. In 1880 the percentage enrolled had increased somewhat, being at that time 19.67 per cent of the population. In 1890 the per cent of the total population was somewhat in excess of the present rate. The average daily attendance for 1904 was 11,318,256, the same being 69.6 per cent of the total number enrolled. This is the largest average attendance on the number enrolled ever reported in the United States. It was only 59.3 per cent in 1870. The actual average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled reached 102.1 days, which was 23.7 days in excess of that of 1870. The school term for the first time in the history of the United States reached 145 days in 1902. In 1904 it was 146.7. Some of these items are shown in the comparative table that follows.

The number "enrolled" shows us how far the school system reaches the people—how many of the population come under its influence for some portion of the year. The average number in attendance indicates the regularity and amount of schooling received while the schools are in session, but not the absolute amount. To get the absolute amount the length of the school term in days has to be considered also. The average attendance, given above as 69.6 per cent of the total number enrolled, does not signify that so many attended 200 days, the ideal school year, but only the 146.7 days which schools on an average continued in session. The actual average number of days attended by

each pupil enrolled was only 102.1, whereas 69.6 per cent of 200 days in ideal school term would be 139.2 days.

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1904.
Length of school terms, in days Average number of days attended by	132	130	135	144	146.7
each pupil enrolled	78	81	86	99	102.1
Number of male teachers		122, 795	125, 525	126, 588	113,744
Number of female teachers	122, 986	163, 798	238, 397	296, 474	341, 498
public schools	\$63,396,666	\$78,094,687	\$140, 506, 715	\$214,964,618	\$273, 216, 227
Expenditure per capita of population	\$1.64	\$1.56	\$2.24	\$2.84	\$3.36
Per cent of the amount of income from					
State taxes	18.4		18.4	17.2	15. 2
Per cent of the amount of income from					
local taxes	67. 9		67.9	68.0	69. 2
Entire value of school property			\$342,531,791	\$550,069,217	\$685, 101, 343

Besides the enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools (16,256,038 pupils) and colleges (118,029 students), 1,370,244 in private elementary and secondary schools, and 152,479 in normal and other professional schools and manual training schools, something over 17,000,000 pupils in the aggregate (17,896,890), there were pupils enrolled in special institutions more or less educational in their character and more or less of a practical business character, as follows:

Enrollment in special schools in the United States in 1903-4.

	Nur	nber of pur	oils.
Grade.	Public.	Private.	Total.
City evening schools Business schools. Reform schools. Schools for the deaf Schools for the blind Schools for the feeble-minded Bovernment Indian schools Indian schools (Five Civilized Tribes) Schools in Alaska supported by the Government Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities (estimated) Drphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated) Private kindergartens (estimated) Miscellaneous (including schools of music, oratory, elocution, cookery, and various special arts) (estimated)	33, 871 11, 760 4, 236 14, 897 29, 161 13, 727 2, 257 2, 000	50,000	270, 692 138, 363 33, 871 12, 267 4, 236 15, 595 29, 161 13, 727 2, 207 2, 257 2, 000 15, 000
Total for United States	382,601	310, 500	693, 101

Adding the enrolled of these special schools (693,101) to the total of schools, public and private (17,896,890), giving general education, we have a grand total of 18,589,991.

CITY AND VILLAGE SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

In 1904, 588 cities, containing 8,000 inhabitants and upward, and 624 villages, containing 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, were reported. The aggregate number of children enrolled in the public schools of these 588 cities was 4,374,463 pupils. These cities alone expended \$129,836,203. Their entire population in 1900 aggregated 25,318,591 people. In 1890, 442 cities of 8,000 inhabitants and upward reported an aggregate enrollment in the public schools of 2,627,275. The supervising officers in city schools number 5,619.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

Students receiving secondary instruction (the ninth to the thirteenth year's work of the course of study) numbered in all 822,235 in 1904, and only 367,003 in 1890. The number has more than doubled in fourteen years. Of these pupils, 652,804 were enrolled in public institutions and 169,431 in private institutions and in preparatory departments of institutions for higher education. The public high schools enroll 77 per cent of the entire number of secondary students. Secondary students numbered a little more than 1 per cent of the entire population in 1904, having increased from a little more than one-half of 1 per cent (0.59) in 1890. Thirty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six teachers were engaged in public high schools and in private schools of the same grade.

The increase in public high schools has been very rapid in recent years. In 1890 there were 2,526 such schools, and in 1904, 7,230. There were 323,028 of the students in the public high schools studying Latin, 364,923 studying algebra, 11,158 studying Greek, 176,039 studying geometry, 251,397 studying history, 43,052 studying chemistry. The number studying Latin in 1892 was 39 per cent of the entire number of students attending public high schools, and in 1904 the per cent had increased to 50.81. The value of the school property of the high schools of the United States amounts to nearly 158 millions; that of private schools of the same grade amounts to about 70 millions. About one-half of the private schools are controlled by religious denominations.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

The total number of institutions of this class reporting in 1904 is 607, of which 121 admit women only, 130 universities and colleges admit only men to the undergraduate department, and 313 admit both men and women. Of the 43 schools of technology, 24 report women among their undergraduates. The total number of students resident at these institutions in 1904 was reported at 118,029. Of these, 71,817 men and 24,413 women were in universities and colleges for men and for both sexes, 6,341 were in colleges for women, 14,189 men and 1,269 women were in schools of technology. Comparing 1904 with 1890, the total number of men had increased from 44,926 to 86,006, and the number of women had increased from 10,761 to 32,023. Of the entire number (118,029), 52,131 were in classical courses and 13,009 were in other courses for general culture, 9,540 in general science courses, and 2,196 in agriculture, excluding short-course students.

It is interesting to note that the total value of property possessed by these institutions for higher education amounts to \$465,216,545. Seven of these institutions have endowments of more than \$5,000,000 each, and eight have from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The total amount of benefactions reported by the several institutions for higher education as having been received during the year is \$13,700,559. The total benefactions of all kinds for educational purposes, as well as for philanthropic purposes, for the year was, of course, very much larger than

this.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

Professional students and graduates for 1904 were as follows: Theological, 153 schools, 7,392 students (187 of these were women), 1,620

graduates; law, 95 schools, 14,306 students (of these 163 were women), 3,288 graduates; medical, 152 schools, 26,949 students (including 1,188 women), 5,702 graduates; dental, 54 schools, 7,325 students, 2,192 graduates; pharmaceutical, 63 schools, 4,457 students, 1,308 graduates; veterinary, 11 schools, 795 students, 198 graduates.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

These institutions, 50 of them for white students and 16 for colored students, are included, most of them, in the list of universities and colleges already considered. A few of them are classed with secondary institutions or with State normal schools. These 66 institutions are endowed by the acts of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and August 30, 1890. In 1904 they received in the aggregate from the States and Territories in which they are situated the sum of \$5,654,758, and from the income derived from the land received under the land grant of 1862 \$730,004, and from later land and money grants \$1,315,959. The Federal Government contributed about 19 per cent in 1904 of the income of these colleges, as compared with 21 per cent in 1903. The total number of students in the collegiate departments of the institutions for white students was 20,894 (18,743 men and 2,151 women).

In the institutions for colored students there were 2,228 men and 1,926 women in the preparatory departments, and only 372 men and 299 women in the collegiate departments. According to the provisions of the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, none of the money received from the endowment provided by that act (\$25,000 a year to each State or Territory) can be appropriated for foreign languages, whether modern or classic. These languages are, however, provided for out of other funds. The total value of the property owned by these institutions is \$74,564,424, of which \$3,775,965 belong to the institutions for colored students. In tables on pages 24 and 25 is reported the disbursement of the fund of August 30, 1890, for the past year.

SCHOOLS FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

In 1904 there were 269 public and private normal schools reporting to the Bureau. There were 63,627 normal students in these institutions, 10,848 of whom graduated at the close of the scholastic year. In 1890 there were 178 institutions, 34,814 students, and 5,237 graduated. The total number of students has nearly doubled, while the number of graduates has more than doubled. Besides these, there were 23,612 normal students in universities and colleges and high schools in 1904. State appropriations for public normal schools in 1890 amounted to \$1,312,419 for current expenses and \$900,533 for new buildings. In 1904 the amount for current expenses had reached \$3,927,808, and for buildings \$915,443. One hundred and forty-nine public normal schools report an aggregate of \$26,914,525 as the value of their school property.

MANUAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

One hundred and ninety-five schools of this class reported to the Bureau in 1904. The number of pupils for that year was 65,495 (35,327 boys and 30,168 girls), and the current expenses \$1,480,685.

Thirty-seven cities reported manual training in 1890 and 331 cities in 1904. There are in secondary schools six pupils in the hundred studying manual training. Besides manual training, technically so-called, without instruction for trade, a large majority of the schools report special trades as included in their course of study. Out of 156 schools that report the number of students in each branch, 137 report trades.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Besides the items mentioned above, information is obtained by schedule regarding commercial education in business schools and other institutions. Commerce was taught in 1904 in 166 universities and colleges, 52 public and private normal schools, 693 academies, 3,192 public high schools, and 499 business schools, a total of 250,231 students being engaged in preparing themselves for commercial employment.

Reports show that in 1904 there were 39 schools for the blind, containing 4,236 pupils; 137 schools for the deaf, with 12,267 pupils; 25 State schools for the feeble-minded, with 14,897 pupils in attendance.

There were 95 reform schools in the United States in 1904, enrolling

35,124 pupils. Of these, 25,839 were learning useful trades. In 1904 the enrollment in colored common schools in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia numbered 1,577,385, the number of white pupils being 4,522,744. In 1877, the first year in which the statistics of the colored were taken separately, there were 571,506 colored pupils and 1,827,139 white pupils in the schools of the South. This number increased to 2,215,674 white pupils and 784,709 colored pupils in 1880. In 1890 the white pupils had increased to 3,402,420 and the colored pupils had increased to 1,296,959. increase, therefore, in the past fourteen years of white pupils has been over 1,000,000 and that of the colored pupils 280,426. The expenditure for the public schools of both races in these sixteen States and the District of Columbia amounted to \$43,653,647 in the year 1904. The total amount of public funds expended during the period beginning in 1876 and ending in 1904, for white and colored, was \$771,840,721, of which it is estimated that more than \$139,000,000 were expended to support the common schools for negro children.

INT 1905-VOL 1----39

Table 1.—Common school statistics of the United States.

	1869-70.	1879-80.	1889–90.	1898-1899.	1899–1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.	1902-3.a	1903-4.a
I.—General statistics. Total population Persons 5 to 18 years of age. Pupils enrolled (duplicates excluded) Per cent of total population enrolled Average dally attendance. Average lally attendance. Average lally attendance. Average lally attendance of any attended by a lally attendance. Average lally attendance of any attended by all pupils. Average number of days attended by all pupils. Average number of days attended by all pupils are so to 18 seeson 5 to 18.	6 38, 558, 371 6 12, 055, 443 6, 871, 522 17, 82 6, 077, 347 59, 38 589, 053, 423	b 50, 155, 783 b 15, 065, 767 9, 867, 505 6, 144, 143 62, 50 800, 719, 970	6 62, 622, 250 6 18, 543, 201 12, 722, 581 20, 32 8, 61 8, 68, 61 64, 11 11, 098, 232, 725	o 74, 178, 966 c 21, 090, 070 15, 176, 219 20, 46 10, 328, 396 10, 477, 016, 244 1, 477, 016, 244	b 75, 602, 515 b 21, 404, 322 15, 503, 110 72, 43 10, 632, 772 68, 6 1, 534, 822, 63 1, 534, 822, 63	o 77, 274, 967 o 21, 908, 636 15, 702, 517 20, 32 10, 716, 094 68, 2 11, 539, 576, 527	78, 576, 436 22, 278, 698 15, 917, 385 11, 96, 104 11, 601, 169, 50 11, 601, 169, 702 11, 601, 169, 702	79, 900, 889 22, 655, 001 16, 009, 881 11, 054, 500 147, 22 1, 627, 406, 087 101, 71, 401, 72, 401, 087	c 81, 241, 246 c 28, 028, 748 16, 256, 038 11, 318, 256 11, 18, 256 11, 660, 507, 716
rolled. Malc teachers. Female teachers	77, 529	122, 795	125, 525 238, 397	131, 207		125,838 306,080	120, 883 320, 936	117,035	113,744
Whole number of teachers. Per cent of male teachers. Average monthly wages of male teachers? Average monthly wages of leachers? Number of school phouses.	200, 515 38. 7 38. 7 116, 312 8130, 383, 008	286,593 42.8 178,222	363, 922 34.5 34.5 224, 526	414, 272 31.7 \$45. 25 \$38.14 244, 833 \$523, 679, 996	423, 062 29. 9 \$46. 53 \$38. 93 248, 279 248, 279	431, 918 29.1 847.55 \$39.17 251, 487 8572, 125, 215	441, 819 27.4 \$49.05 \$39.77 254, 655 \$599, 449, 384	449, 287 26, 0 849, 98 \$40, 51 256, 789 \$643, 903, 228	455, 242 25.0 \$50.96 \$41.54 257, 627 \$685, 101, 343
II.—Financial statistics.		6.60							
Receipts: From income of permanent fundsand rents. From State faxes. From Joeal taxes. From all other sources			\$7,744,765 \$26,345,323 \$97,222,426 \$11,882,292	\$9,007,887 \$35,341,064 \$144,897,878 \$14,090,384	\$9,152,274 \$37,886,740 \$149,486,845 \$23,240,130	\$9,767,110 \$36,281,256 \$163,897,478 \$25,393,493	\$10,022,843 \$39,215,910 \$173,151,453 \$23,107,392	\$12, 102, 581 \$40, 455, 815 \$173, 730, 858 \$25, 347, 865	\$10, 193, 093 \$42, 552, 969 \$193, 215, 794 \$33, 172, 139
Total received			\$143, 194, 806	\$203,337,213	\$219, 765, 989	\$235, 339, 337	\$245, 497, 598	\$251,637,119	\$279, 133, 995
Per cent of total derived from— Income of permanent funds and rents State taxes Local taxes All other sources.			5.4 18.9 67.9 8.3	4.4 17.4 71.3 6.9	4.2 17,2 68.0 10.6	4.2 15.4 69.6 10.8	4.1 16.0 70.5 9.4	4.8 16.1 69.0 10.1	3.7 15.2 69.2 11.9

			CO	MMISSI	ONER	OF
\$49, 453, 269 \$167, 824, 753 \$55, 938, 205	\$273, 216, 227 \$3.36	\$4.37 \$14.83 \$4.94	\$24.14	18.1 61.4 61.4 20.5	10.1	rented.
\$46, 289, 074 \$157, 110, 108 \$48, 058, 443	\$251, 457, 625 \$3.15	\$4.19 \$14.21 \$4.35	\$22.75	18.4 62.5 19.1	9.7 15.5	e Including buildings rented
\$39, 962, 863 \$151, 443, 681 \$46, 855, 755	\$238, 262, 299 \$3. 03	\$3.61 \$13.69 \$4.23	\$21.53	16.8 63.5 19.7	9.5	e Includi
\$39, 872, 278 \$143, 378, 507 \$44, 272, 042	\$227, 522, 827 \$2.94	\$3.72 \$13.38 \$4.13	\$21.23	17.5 63.0 19.5	9.3	
\$35, 450, 820 \$137, 687, 746 \$41, 826, 052	\$214, 964, 618 \$2.84	\$3.33 \$12.95 \$3.93	\$20.21	16.5 64.0 19.5	9.0	o sid + ut bo
\$31, 229, 308 \$129, 345, 873 \$39, 579, 416	\$200, 154, 597 \$2. 70	\$3.03 \$12.52 \$3.83	\$19.38	15.6 64.6 19.8	8.8	Estimated.
\$26, 207, 041 \$91, 836, 484 \$22, 463, 190	\$140, 506, 715 \$2, 24	\$3.21 \$11.26 \$2.76	\$17.23	18.6 65.4 16.0	8.4 12.8	e Estimated.
\$55, 942, 972	\$78,094,687 \$1.56	\$9.10	\$12.71	71.6	7.0	王 o
\$37,832,566	\$63, 396, 666 \$1.64	\$9.28	\$15.55	59.7	7.0	orrection.
Expenditures: For sites, buildings, furniture, libraries, and apparatus. For salaries of superintendents and teachers. For all other purposes.	Total expended	Expenditure per pupil (of average attendance): For sites, buildings, etc. For sallaries. For all other purposes.	Total expenditure per pupil	Per cent of expenditure devoted to— Sites, buildings, etc. Salaries. All other purposes. Averace expenditure per day for each puni		a The figures for this year are subject to correction.

a The figures for this year are subject to correction. b United States census.

• Estimated.

d Several States are not included in this average.

 $_{
m TABLE}$ 2.—Number of pupils and students of all grades in both public and private schools and colleges, 1903–4.

NOTE.—The classification of States made use of in the following table is the same as that adopted by the United States census, and is as follows: North Atlantic Division: Marie, New Hampshire, Vermout, Massachusetts. Rhode Island, Connectiont, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. South Atlantic Division: Returkey, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Persi, Arkansas, Okalhoma, and Indian Territory. North Central Division: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, North Carlot Division: Montana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Orgen, and Ransas. Western Division: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

	Pupils rece	receiving ele-	Pupils r	Pupils receiving				Student	Students receiving higher instruction	g highe	r instruc	tion.			
	mentary tion (pri gramma	mentary instruc- tion (primary and grammar grades).	secondary tion (hig) grades).a	secondary instruc- tion (high school grades).a	In unive	In universities and col- In schools of medicine, leges.c law, and theology.e	d col-	In school law, al	schools of medicin law, and theology.e	licine,	In no	In normal schools.g	ools.g	Total	Total higher.
Division.	Public.	Private (largely estimated).	Public.b	Private (in preparatory schools, academies, seminaries, etc.).	Public,d	Public.d Private. Total. Public.f Private. Total. Public. Private. Total. Public. Private.	Total.	.Public.f	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.
1	द₹	00	7	10	9	Įω	00	6	10	11	15	13	14	15	16
The United States 15,620,230	15,620,230	1,200,813	652, 804	169, 431	44,209	84,552	128, 761	10,565	50,659	61,224	51,635	11,992	163,627	106, 409	147, 203
North Atlantic Division South Atlantic Division South Central Division North Central Division Western Division	3, 636, 898 2, 291, 278 3, 185, 954 5, 595, 279 910, 821	489, 467 104, 271 123, 235 475, 060 58, 780	211, 304 36, 039 52, 152 304, 439 48, 870	51, 477 23, 970 29, 731 51, 751 12, 502	5,946 5,767 4,227 21,845 6,424	34,957 10,955 10,296 24,434 3,910	40, 903 16, 722 14, 523 46, 279 10, 334	399 1,532 1,192 6,623 819	17, 425 6,845 6,616 18,233 1,540	17,824 8,377 7,808 24,856 2,359	19, 421 4, 250 4, 446 19, 614 3, 904	1, 258 1, 021 2, 848 6, 843	20, 679 5, 271 7, 294 26, 457 3, 926	25, 766 11, 549 9, 865 48, 082 11, 147	53, 640 18, 821 19, 760 49, 510 5, 472

a Including pupils in preparatory or academic departments of higher institutions, public and private, and excluding elementary pupils, who are classed in columns 2 and 3. A classification of public and of private secondary students, according to the character of the institutions in which they are found, is given in Chap. 29, vol. 2, Education Report, 1904.

b This is made up from the returns of individual high schools to the Bureau, and is somewhat too small, as there are many secondary pupils outside the completely clucluding colleges for women, agricultural and mechanical (land-grant) colleges, and scientific schools. Students in law, theological, and medical departments are excluded, being tabulated in columns 9-11. Students in academic and preparatory departments are also excluded, being tabulated in columns 4 and 5. organized high schools whom there are no means of enumerating.

**Inchiding colleges, and scientific schools, and mechanical (land-grant) colleges, and scientific schools.

e Including also schools of dentistry, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine. d Mainly State universities and agricultural and mechanical colleges.

f Mainly in schools or departments of medicine and law attached to State universities g Nonprofessional pupils in normal schools are included in columns 4 and 5.

(See Chap, 28, vol. h There are, in addition to this number, 23,612 students taking normal courses in universities, colleges, and public and private high schools.

Education Report, 1904.)

Table 2.—Number of pupils and students of all grades in both public and private schools and colleges, 1903-4—Continued.

l pop- each	Total.	00 0≷	22.03	19, 64 22, 43 22, 44 23, 36 23, 34
he total	High-	31	0.31	.35 .27 .19 .35
Per cent of the total ulation enrolled in grade.	Second-	30	1.01	1.17 .54 .54 1.27 1.37
Per cent ulation grade.	Ele- men- tary.	53	20.71	18.12 21.62 21.71 21.74 21.60
ablic	High- er.	05 00	41.96	32.45 38.03 32.30 49.27 67.07
Per cent of public pupils.	Sec- ond- ary.	50	79.40	80.41 60.06 63.69 85.47 79.63
Per co	Ele- men- tary.	98	92.86	89. 22 95. 65 96. 28 92. 17 93. 94
grade num-	High- er.	20.55	1.42	1.79 1.22 1.87 1.49 1.59
Per cent in each grade of the whole number of pupils.	Second- ary.	54	4.59	5. 42 2. 39 5. 46 5. 86
Per cent of the ber of	Ele- men- tary.	23	93, 99	92. 26 96. 36 96. 74 93. 05 92. 55
Grand	total.	88	17, 896, 890	4, 418, 552 2, 485, 928 3, 420, 697 6, 524, 121 1, 047, 592
recording trol.	Private.	21	1,517,447	544, 584 147, 062 172, 726 576, 321 76, 754
Summary accord to control.	Public.	30	16, 379, 443	3, 873, 968 2, 338, 866 3, 247, 971 5, 947, 800 970, 838
v grade.	Higher.	19	253, 612	79, 406 30, 370 29, 625 97, 592 16, 619
f pupils b	Second- ary.	18	822, 235	262, 781 60, 009 81, 883 356, 190 61, 372
Summary of pupils by grade.	Elemen- tary.	17	16, 821, 043	4, 076, 365 2, 395, 549 3, 309, 189 6, 070, 339 969, 601
	DIVISION.	1	The United States 16,821,043	North Atlantic Division . South Atlantic Division . South Central Division North Central Division

Table 3.—Average number of years of schooling (of 200 days each) that each individual of the population received at the different dates specified in the table, taking into account all public and private schooling of whatever grade.

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	a1903.	a1904.
The United States North Atlantic Division South Atlantic Division South Central Division North Central Division Western Division	3.36	3. 96	4. 46	4. 99	5. 09	5. 20	5.09	5. 23	5. 13	5. 18	5. 17	5.21
	5.06	5. 69	6. 05	6. 67	6. 84	6. 95	6.90	6. 98	6. 95	6. 81	6. 87	6.89
	1.23	2. 22	2. 73	3. 01	3. 07	3. 32	3.11	3. 26	3. 41	3. 46	3. 46	3.55
	1.12	1. 86	2. 42	2. 87	3. 03	3. 04	3.09	3. 21	3. 02	3. 11	3. 10	3.14
	4.01	4. 65	5. 36	6. 00	6. 01	6. 15	6.01	6. 18	5. 97	6. 07	6. 01	6.01
	3.56	4. 17	4. 57	5. 66	5. 90	5. 85	5.42	5. 53	5. 61	5. 87	6. 07	6.47

a Subject to correction.

Table 4.—The same, taking into account only the schooling furnished by public elementary and secondary schools.

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	a1903.	a1904.
The United States North Atlantic Division South Atlantic Division South Central Division North Central Division Western Division	2.91 4.43 .80 .80 3.71 2.77	3. 45 4. 84 1. 90 1. 57 4. 19 3. 57	3.85 4.99 2.42 2.20 4.67 3.98	4. 43 5. 64 2. 74 2. 59 5. 35 5. 12	5. 78 2. 79 2. 75 5. 40 5. 36	5. 88 3. 05 2. 76 5. 51 5. 34	4.55 5.85 2.83 2.81 5.41 4.96	5. 91 2. 95 2. 91 5. 57 4. 99	5. 88 3. 10 2. 74 5. 40 5. 01	4. 67 5. 97 3. 15 2. 84 5. 51 5. 36	4.67 6.00 3.18 2.85 5.43 5.54	5. 98 3. 25 2. 91 5. 39 5. 85

a Subject to correction.

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1903-4.

Table 5.—Population, enrollment, average daily attendance, number and sex of teachers.

Total.
Total.
8
455, 242
113, 156 52, 523 68, 803 192, 284 28, 476
6, 693 2, 395 3, 310 14, 741
2,055 4,510 38,533 8,694
32, 225
831 5, 107 1, 425
9, 044 7, 597
9, 436 5, 816 10, 342 2, 925
10, 449
9,613 6,303 8,922
4, 818 16, 359
7,762 3,671 906
26, 552 16, 256
16, 256 27, 471 16, 765 13, 669
13,083 29,625
17, 036 5, 358 5, 025
9,714 11,730
1,268 570
4,288 852 519
1,718 357 1,431
4, 775 4, 046 8, 652

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1903-4.

Table 6.—Average number of days taught, salaries of teachers, value of school property, and State and local taxation, 1903-4.

State or Territory.	Average number of days the	month	rage ly sala- eachers.	Value of public school prop- erty.	Raised from State taxes.	Raised from local taxes.	Raised from other sources, State and
	schools were kept.	Males.	Fe- males.	erty.			local, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	146.7	\$50.96	\$41.54	\$685, 101, 343	\$42, 552, 969	\$193,215,794	\$33, 172, 139
North Atlantic Division South Atlantic Division South Central Division North Central Division Western Division	117. 2 107. 9 156	67. 55 32. 12 43. 51 54. 54 70. 98	43.57 29.51 35.77 42.30 56.42	279, 218, 286 28, 615, 462 38, 382, 145 278, 382, 058 60, 503, 392	14, 030, 160 5, 235, 716 7, 657, 635 9, 152, 171 6, 477, 287	78, 439, 500 8, 285, 395 8, 036, 705 84, 146, 403 14, 307, 791	19, 248, 540 1, 955, 250 2, 118, 093 8, 289, 330 1, 560, 926
North Atlantic Division: Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts Rhode Island. Connecticut. New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania.	146.55 155 185 193 189.08 177 182	38. 51 45. 87 47. 36 145. 48 122. 28 106. 63 107. 02 51. 96	28. 40 29. 78 30. 04 55. 37 52. 23 45. 78 54. 46 39. 14	5, 435, 916 4, 127, 957 3, 034, 187 49, 984, 764 6, 011, 012 13, 259, 923 107, 553, 184 19, 861, 393 70, 000, 000	577, 333 62, 032 138, 317 133, 225 139, 888 399, 181 4, 259, 776 2, 874, 283 5, 446, 175	1, 584, 963 1, 069, 241 886, 018 15, 854, 800 1, 478, 880 2, 894, 412 30, 695, 329 6, 026, 677 17, 949, 180	80, 411 64, 763 264, 949 84, 842 334, 632 12, 635, 064 9, 314 5, 774, 565
South Atlantic Division: Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia Florida	170. 1 181. 4 181 122 123 89. 2 94. 5 118 108	36, 60 94, 48 34, 56 28, 55 25, 96 44, 03	34. 08 64. 31 27. 20 25. 38 23. 20 35. 93	1, 043, 997 4, 790, 000 5, 594, 827 3, 907, 064 4, 806, 048 2, 927, 071 2, 000, 000 2, 256, 403 1, 290, 052	89, 432 712, 112 0 1, 008, 761 422, 015 1, 254, 814 779, 754 800, 000 168, 828	175, 735 1, 801, 602 1, 576, 354 1, 008, 542 1, 821, 894 377, 481 200, 868 593, 257 729, 662	25, 030 271, 309 0 65, 367 241, 071 308, 148 280, 330 747, 132 16, 863
South Central Division: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Texas Arkansas Oklahoma Indian Territory	90 103 102.5 123 130 117.24 92.8 100 158	50, 90 39, 00 31, 00 33, 54 36, 25 55, 24 38, 21 44, 00	39. 18 34. 00 27. 00 29. 46 31. 43 43. 27 33. 27 38. 00	6, 117, 962 4, 922, 581 2, 200, 000 2, 190, 000 2, 680, 000 14, 590, 675 3, 355, 292 2, 123, 000 202, 685	1, 695, 575 271, 614 831, 210 1, 250, 000 469, 544 2, 362, 430 542, 685 234, 577 0	882,713 1,828,002 115,155 296,668 890,372 1,441,960 1,240,648 886,584 454,603	144, 851 505, 887 150, 000 124, 576 127, 008 898, 622 47, 040 106, 628 13, 481
North Central Division: Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	160 138 160 165 169 159, 9 160 148 142, 3 138 139 140	45 56. 84 67. 33 57. 33 55. 50 58. 30 48. 24 44. 05 47. 87 40. 03 55. 24	40 50. 64 57. 95 40. 55 35. 26 40. 56 35. 51 43. 11 40. 90 33. 52 41. 40 39	51, 062, 804 27, 080, 319 61, 783, 578 25, 514, 662 16, 574, 795 20, 761, 499 22, 666, 498 24, 767, 525 3, 757, 253 4, 244, 816 10, 919, 922 9, 298, 387	1, 858, 228 1, 698, 869 925, 067 1, 572, 163 1, 231, 695 617, 450 0 1, 046, 037 202, 662 0	14, 707, 114 6, 698, 362 18, 349, 638 6, 229, 280 5, 542, 037 5, 288, 289 9, 316, 776 6, 853, 512 1, 662, 195 3, 252, 332 4, 622, 531	1, 027, 005 611, 609 769, 453 717, 054 1, 035, 078 1, 034, 182 1, 104, 768 572, 154 146, 458 102, 841 978, 154 190, 574
Western Division: Montana Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada Idaho Washington Oregon California	85 128 153 158.7 136 129.5 158.4	76. 89 73. 68 73. 47 64. 77 81. 05 77. 43 103. 47 67. 07 60. 24 54. 22 87. 01	52. 04 43. 36 55. 69 64. 77 69. 59 54. 39 63. 39 52. 84 49. 70 42. 05 67. 19	4,832,014 453,607 10,265,046 880,165 882,790 3,537,772 269,965 1,798,456 8,732,996 4,390,838 24,509,743	493, 236 0 0 214, 644 32, 489 403, 762 14, 019 71, 821 1, 632, 210 0 3, 615, 156	585,069 223,266 3,560,287 284,182 1,126,079 97,314 619,482 1,759,252 1,407,892 4,644,968	84,710 25,223 429,886 102,246 84,900 124,885 33,139 119,414 183,417 122,975 250,131

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1903-4.

Table 7.—Expenditures for sites, buildings, and furniture, for teachers' salaries, and for other purposes, 1903-4.

State or Territory.	Expended for sites, buildings, furniture, etc.	Expended for teachers' salaries.	Other expenditures.	Total ex- penditures, excluding payment of bonds.	Expended per capita of population.	Average daily expendi- ture per pupil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	\$49, 453, 269	\$167,824,753	\$55, 938, 205	\$273, 216, 227	\$3.36	Cents. 16.5
North Atlantic Division	23, 842, 402	58, 846, 270	22, 644, 167	105, 332, 839	4. 68	20. 8
South Atlantic Division	1, 803, 262	11, 753, 793	2, 350, 901	15, 907, 956	1. 44	9. 0
South Central Division	2, 035, 898	15, 421, 518	2, 413, 317	19, 870, 733	1. 30	8. 9
North Central Division	16, 963, 470	67, 330, 087	23, 370, 130	107, 663, 687	3. 85	16. 4
Western Division	4, 808, 237	14, 473, 085	5, 159, 690	24, 441, 012	5. 44	24. 1
North Atlantic Division: Maine. New Hampshire Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania. South Atlantic Division:	438, 268	1, 275, 471	366, 370	2, 080, 109	2. 94	15.2
	215, 121	795, 790	365, 788	1, 376, 899	3. 24	19.3
	102, 601	728, 713	345, 270	1, 176, 784	3. 38	15.5
	3, 252, 392	9, 536, 660	3, 647, 616	16, 436, 668	5. 42	22.7
	278, 022	1, 151, 455	375, 285	1, 804, 762	3. 91	18.1
	722, 939	2, 290, 871	781, 400	3, 795, 260	3. 90	16.3
	12, 093, 296	25, 155, 684	6, 501, 297	43, 750, 277	5. 63	24.3
	1, 579, 170	4, 933, 185	2, 326, 160	8, 838, 515	4. 29	20.3
	5, 160, 543	12, 978, 041	7, 934, 981	26, 073, 565	3. 88	17.8
Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida South Central Division:	79, 306	279,556	94, 808	453,670	2. 46	10.5
	137, 758	2,186,453	431, 077	2,755,288	2. 21	11.7
	282, 958	985,685	307, 711	1,576,354	5. 28	22.2
	206, 313	1,676,777	254, 275	2,137,365	1. 11	7.8
	370, 294	1,590,429	570, 932	2,531,656	2. 44	13.0
	272, 950	1,350,163	452, 453	2,075,566	1. 04	7.3
	110, 678	1,011,944	69, 341	1,191,963	. 84	5.9
	234, 969	1,963,397	41, 881	2,240,247	. 96	6.1
	108, 036	709,389	128, 423	945,848	1. 62	10.5
Kentucky Tennessee Alabama. Mississippi Louisiana Texas Arkansas. Oklahoma Indian Territory.	295, 655 340, 546 54, 007 99, 625 620, 378 166, 606 296, 087 162, 994	2, 219, 178 1, 962, 266 902, 509 1, 573, 416 1, 255, 352 4, 896, 305 1, 472, 625 798, 094 341, 746	148,030 299,329 349,738 241,121 196,255 683,904 90,621 265,443 138,876	2, 662, 863 2, 602, 141 1, 252, 247 1, 868, 544 1, 551, 232 6, 200, 587 1, 729, 879 1, 359, 624 643, 616	1. 19 1. 23 .64 1. 15 1. 06 1. 84 1. 25 2. 58 1. 35	9.5 7.3 5.1 6.5 7.7 11.4 8.8 14.5
North Central Division: Ohio Indiana. Illinois. Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota. South Dakota Nebraska Kansas Western Division:	1, 179, 179	10, 557, 909	4, 064, 914	15, 802, 002	3. 63	16. 0
	1, 328, 577	6, 970, 452	1, 064, 421	9, 363, 450	3. 54	16. 3
	4, 143, 193	12, 812, 511	4, 837, 047	21, 792, 751	4. 18	17. 4
	1, 265, 896	5, 688, 103	2, 204, 015	9, 158, 014	3. 62	14. 3
	1, 365, 590	4, 852, 159	1, 667, 301	7, 885, 050	3. 55	16. 2
	1, 656, 308	4, 958, 947	1, 458, 068	8, 073, 323	4. 14	18. 5
	20, 361	6, 541, 754	3, 162, 578	10, 696, 693	4. 53	17. 9
	2, 525, 692	5, 637, 694	1, 714, 812	9, 878, 198	3. 01	14. 4
	564, 039	1, 176, 175	576, 132	2, 316, 346	6. 25	27. 8
	348, 999	1, 365, 151	524, 985	2, 239, 135	5. 29	22. 0
	825, 914	3, 105, 836	842, 396	4, 774, 146	4. 47	15. 8
	767, 722	3, 663, 396	1, 253, 461	5, 684, 579	3. 70	15. 0
Montana Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada Idaho Washington Oregon California	367, 131	651, 738	217, 384	1, 236, 253	4. 46	36.7
	27, 597	180, 386	45, 568	253, 551	2. 50	23.8
	587, 019	2, 288, 749	1, 109, 199	3, 984, 967	6. 75	26.4
	52, 693	250, 123	50, 196	353, 012	1. 69	14.0
	56, 916	256, 714	125, 198	438, 828	3. 21	26.3
	330, 221	831, 244	495, 769	1, 657, 234	5. 47	19.3
	36, 522	95, 584	125, 390	257, 501	6. 08	31.3
	261, 670	482, 685	257, 039	1, 001, 394	5. 24	18.5
	859, 468	2, 246, 662	947, 338	4, 053, 468	6. 96	28.3
	356, 196	1, 161, 349	285, 794	1, 803, 339	3. 99	15.7
	1, 872, 799	6, 027, 851	1, 500, 815	9, 401, 465	5. 90	25.4

Statistics of City School Systems, 1903-4.

Table 8.—Enrollment, average attendance, length of school term, number of teachers, and expenditures in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and over.

State of Maritana	Num- ber of city	Enroll- ment in	Average daily	Aver- age length	teache	ber of ers and visors.	Expendi- ture for	Expendi- ture for all purposes
State or Territory.	school sys- tems.	public day schools.	attend- ance.	of school term.	Male.	Fe- male.	supervising and teach- ing.	(payment of Joans and bonds excepted).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	588	4, 374, 463	3, 354, 806	Days. 187. 9	10, 088	92, 155	\$74, 332, 482	\$129,836,203
North Atlantic Division . South Atlantic Division . South Central Division . North Central Division . Western Division .	242 45 52 211 38	2,132,257 297,272 243,977 1,422,568 278,389	1,632,457 217,325 178,689 1,112,693 213,642	189. 9 182. 1 179. 8 187. 5 188. 2	4, 655 770 650 3, 292 721	45,488 5,897 4,644 30,174 5,952	39, 659, 919 3, 845, 343 2, 890, 879 22, 695, 382 5, 240, 959	70, 617, 085 5, 371, 379 4, 356, 941 40, 057, 112 9, 433, 686
North Atlantic Division: Maine. New Hampshire Vermont. Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania South Atlantic Division:	9 10 3 57 10 22 50 27 54	25, 050 20, 980 7, 899 375, 223 56, 822 96, 351 881, 799 197, 549 470, 584	19, 594 16, 672 5, 598 310, 550 41, 689 75, 278 667, 652 146, 338 349, 086	169. 1 180. 4 179. 2 189. 1 189. 5 190. 6 191. 8 188. 4 189. 6	61 61 14 949 122 238 1,899 340 971	703 532 171 8, 883 1, 312 2, 293 18, 186 4, 238 9, 170	348, 310 313, 847 88, 248 7, 392, 144 916, 693 1, 469, 466 19, 457, 828 3, 059, 682 6, 613, 701	547,665 527,283 145,188 12,793,603 1,540,641 2,419,680 35,044,891 5,271,733 12,326,401
Delaware Maryland District of Columbia. Virginia West Virginia. North Carolina South Carolina Georgia. Florida	1 5 1 10 4 9 4 7	10, 949 89, 036 49, 789 40, 261 14, 184 22, 165 16, 410 41, 585 12, 893	8, 187 60, 822 39, 300 30, 233 10, 398 15, 305 12, 632 32, 107 8, 341	191 188.3 181.2 184.8 177.9 172.7 181.5 181.7	11 218 178 107 39 70 26 95 26	274 1,679 1,250 710 320 415 215 802 232	141,740 1,225,101 995,175 390,501 174,191 180,281 101,431 501,318 135,605	224, 835 1, 463, 475 1, 585, 653 495, 254 353, 074 280, 731 119, 851 665, 850 182, 656
South Central Division: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama. Missispipi Louisiana Texas Arkansas. Oklahoma Indian Territory	9 6 6 4 3 18 4 2	52, 282 39, 955 18, 346 8, 636 34, 994 68, 944 14, 070 6, 750	38, 123 29, 371 13, 764 6, 154 27, 404 48, 585 10, 463 4, 825	193. 2 179. 3 169 155. 1 184. 2 173. 9 177. 6 178. 7	138 111 49 22 32 239 38 21	1,059 779 336 178 892 1,153 215 132	733, 480 419, 664 181, 065 82, 356 469, 225 806, 683 141, 326 57, 080	1, 020, 581 667, 520 264, 521 90, 727 602, 602 1, 331, 951 188, 913 190, 126
North Central Division: Ohio Indiana Illinois. Michigan Wisconsin. Minnesota Iowa. Missouri North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska Kansas.	38 26 36 29 22 9 21 12 2 1 3	272, 528 110, 004 389, 852 138, 341 113, 157 91, 622 74, 812 151, 437 3, 912 2, 546 30, 763 43, 594	215, 465 84, 294 306, 765 110, 271 88, 956 74, 641 59, 098 111, 023 3, 426 1, 850 23, 577 33, 327	186. 9 183 190. 5 190. 9 189. 2 187. 8 179. 8 179. 8 188. 4 179. 2 180 182. 3 174. 6	707 434 712 272 370 121 173 342 10 3 36 112	5, 628 2, 499 7, 563 3, 296 2, 454 2, 079 1, 937 3, 050 97 58 705 808	4, 434, 378 1, 716, 031 6, 841, 311 2, 134, 085 1, 629, 588 1, 554, 580 1, 101, 974 2, 206, 474 62, 761 27, 722 487, 678 498, 805	7, 425, 101 3, 321, 031 12, 245, 847 3, 416, 178 2, 497, 949 2, 422, 116 2, 028, 102 4, 652, 884 131, 819 64, 158 807, 559 1, 044, 368
Western Division: Montana. Wyoming Colorado New Mexico	4 1 6	14,130 1,348 51,045	11,598 1,035 37,915	174.1 156.5 183.9	26 2 159	350 30 1, 104	316,776 23,600 1,039,025	555, 916 39, 115 1, 754, 878
Arizona Utah Neyada	1	1,533 18,250	994 14,729	164. 9 171. 3	1 64	30 389	18, 467 279, 247	31,589 531,127
Idaho Washington Oregon California	1 7 2 14	2, 368 48, 141 16, 354 125, 220	1,752 36,618 12,778 96,223	176 184. 8 188. 6 196. 2	8 124 37 300	1,008 346 2,646	35, 870 780, 550 244, 954 2, 502, 470	85, 566 1, 723, 976 571, 866 4, 139, 653

STATISTICS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1903-4.

Table 9.—Instructors and students in public high schools and in private high schools and academies.

		Publ	ic high s	schools.		Pri	vate se	conda	ry scho	ols.
State or Territory.	Num-		ndary hers.		ary stu- nts.	Num-	Secondary teachers.		Secor	dary ents.
	ber.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Female.	ber.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States	7, 230	12,825	13, 935	266,039	369, 769	1,606	4,051	5, 515	51, 599	51, 808
North Atlantic Division . South Atlantic Division . South Central Division . North Central Division . Western Division	1,635 507 771 3,895 422	3, 467 822 1,175 6, 462 899	5, 141 696 895 6, 185 1, 018	88,690 13,624 19,764 125,110 18,851	118, 320 20, 004 29, 403 175, 242 26, 800	589 284 293 322 118	1,837 648 531 743 292	2,351 853 663 1,234 414	21, 658 8, 381 8, 831 9, 248 3, 481	18, 634 7, 927 9, 071 12, 063 4, 113
North Atlantic Division: Maine. New Hampshire Vermont. Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	168 57 67 249 20 77 416 102 479	194 83 71 751 77 141 1,065 229 856	227 121 112 1, 206 97 278 1, 946 415 739	4, 318 1, 847 1, 681 20, 437 1, 673 4, 104 33, 171 5, 519 15, 940	5,571 2,440 2,309 24,889 2,236 5,177 43,437 7,890 24,371	30 28 20 89 12 54 169 58 129	51 106 44 289 46 143 489 219 450	86 60 56 421 58 188 723 223 536	1,176 1,394 719 2,989 379 1,345 4,519 2,272 6,865	1,249 627 791 2,808 390 1,414 5,376 1,390 4,589
South Atlantic Division: Delaware Maryland District of Columbia. Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	15 60 7 64 40 39 98 136 48	23 132 78 83 70 53 135 181 67	35 102 110 97 49 60 82 122 39	555 2, 288 1, 477 1, 754 887 1, 201 1, 931 2, 800 731	824 2,708 2,227 2,824 1,455 1,812 2,509 4,284 1,361	3 39 21 63 13 73 18 47 7	8 128 41 144 26 182 45 73 1	9 136 149 191 41 154 54 89 30	74 1,089 266 1,839 533 2,654 539 1,313 74	69 990 788 1, 646 503 1, 792 612 1, 273 254
South Central Division: Kentucky Tennessee. Alabama. Mississippi Louisiana Texas. Arkansas Oklahoma Indian Territory.	79 92 76 99 45 300 54 21	132 112 108 115 71 504 78 47 8	134 101 74 108 83 299 57 31 8	2,656 1,968 1,859 1,775 1,131 8,263 1,259 762 91	3,859 3,219 2,667 2,381 1,851 12,163 1,995 1,053 215	68 59 26 32 24 52 23 4 5	110 101 50 53 31 132 35 9	190 112 58 53 66 124 42 13 5	1,722 1,952 687 917 422 2,075 874 74 108	1,740 1,735 770 837 751 2,127 932 91 88
North Central Division: Ohio Indiana Illinois. Michigan Wisconsin Minesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	778 552 396 369 226 155 345 309 39 89 349 288	1, 322 991 881 571 392 282 488 590 52 102 398 393	851 515 939 789 569 490 806 438 61 85 320 322	22, 998 14, 365 18, 143 13, 138 9, 433 7, 341 12, 709 10, 511 788 1, 564 6, 432 7, 688	29, 113 18, 415 26, 530 18, 355 12, 941 10, 897 18, 208 15, 731 1, 218 2, 383 9, 943 11, 508	43 24 58 15 21 28 33 64 1 6 16	98 54 113 39 79 93 64 134 0 13 24 32	205 118 232 75 111 83 94 181 2 21 69 43	977 753 1, 247 432 718 1, 239 1, 012 1, 649 6 178 478 559	1, 353 1, 182 2, 324 558 737 1, 050 1, 217 2, 061 30 305 549 697
Western Division: Montana Wyoming Colorado. New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada Idaho Washington.	25 11 55 9 4 11 9	43 17 160 20 8 32 11 25	72 10 176 18 6 37 8 15	925 218 3,083 244 105 598 139 371	1,588 309 4,562 270 171 921 247 491	4 1 7 2 2 12	2 0 0 1 0 90	11 6 44 3 4 39	17 0 7 17 1 1,512	142 20 290 12 44 1,126
Washington Oregon California	81 68 136	148 87 348	152 57 467	2,756 1,451 8,961	4, 102 2, 175 11, 964	14 13 59	18 45 128	44 47 205	313 335 1, 149	381 403 1,535

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Table 10.--} Instructors \ and \ students \ in \ public \ and \ private \ normal \ schools \ of \ the \ United \\ States. \end{array}$

		Public	norma	schools		Private normal schools.					
State or Territory.	Num-	norma	ers of al stu- nts.		nts in course.	Num- ber.	norma	ners of al stu- nts.		nts in course.	
	ber.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	ber.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
United States	178	1,145	1,701	11,381	40, 254	91	346	322	5, 368	6, 62	
North Atlantic Division . South Atlantic Division . South Central Division . North Central Division . Western Division .	62 25 23 47 21	360 122 130 396 137	728 201 132 480 160	3, 279 1, 035 1, 467 4, 950 650	16, 142 3, 215 2, 979 14, 664 3, 254	6 24 26 34 1	24 • 33 • 74 212 3	76 68 76 99 3	290 297 1, 521 3, 256 4	96 72 1, 32 3, 58	
North Atlantic Division: Maine New Hampshire	5 1	7 3	25 6	106	653 125	1	1	3	3	1	
Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island	3 11 1	52 3	16 119 26	35 97 0	273 1,799 232	3	0	21	0	17	
Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	18 4	14 89 22	48 236 66	0 649 36	577 6, 783 776	·····i	17	51	186	61	
South Atlantic Division:	15	166	186	2,353	4, 924	1	6	1	101	16	
Delaware Maryland District of Columbia. Virginia West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia Florida	1 2 3 6 5 1 5 2	4 2 20 29 21 7 30 9	8 19 22 35 48 32 28 9	4 12 98 388 327 0 143 63	274 150 249 363 1,060 371 639 109	1 1 2 1 8 4 5	1 0 3 3 17 3 3 3	0 7 7 7 7 31 6 8 2	10 0 1 17 154 56 24 35	40 6 10 8	
South Central Division: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi	2 1 5 3	7 18 32 5	5 6 44 0	28 163 330 70	100 292 696 55	6 7 7 2	10 16 28 6	6 25 26 14	138 343 774 73	17 37 58 10	
Louisiana Texas Arkansas Oklahoma Indian Territory	2 4 2 4 0	6 27 4 31	30 24 5 18	516 38 262	546 860 46 384	2 2	10 4	3 2	133 60		
North Central Division: Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota	7 2 6 4 9 6 2 3 2	15 22 76 41 68 35 35 38 21	61 23 61 58 74 55 43 30 14	70 513 723 383 461 216 533 909 223	595 804 2,073 1,666 1,917 1,742 1,937 1,495 464	6 6 4 2 2 2 2 5 2	53 64 18 1 14 9 26 14	8 41 7 2 0 0 15 7	518 1, 452 212 43 31 32 362 337	1, 34 1, 34 15 2 2 31	
South Dakota Nebraska Kansas Western Division:	3 1 2	14 11 20	22 14 25	155 148 616	452 668 851	1 3 1	4 4 5	3 12 4	21 166 82	35 2	
Montana	1 0	7	5	15	177						
Colorado	1 2 2 1	16 7 10 8	12 13 9 2	47 15 55 110	348 45 153 124	1	3	3	4		
Nevada Idaho Washington Oregon	0 2 3 4	12 20 22 35	7 26 16 70	87 108 117	211 570 242						

Table 11.—Instructors and students in coeducational colleges and universities and in colleges for men only, 1903–4.

	-1-	Profe	ecore	[Stud	ents.			
State or Territory.	ber of inst	and ins	struct-	Prepar	catory.	Colle	giate.		dent uate.	Total
State of Territory.	Number of institutions.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	income.
1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States	443	15, 342	2, 272	35, 620	16, 519	67, 475	22, 839	4, 342	1,574	\$29, 278, 516
North Atlantic Division . South Atlantic Division . South Central Division . North Central Division . Western Division .	83 70 69 184 37	4, 989 1, 576 1, 601 5, 915 1, 261	208 202 372 1,282 208	7,887 3,965 6,094 14,571 3,103	1, 457 1, 869 3, 227 7, 685 2, 281	25, 324 6, 792 6, 584 23, 800 4, 975	3, 377 1, 016 2, 260 12, 941 3, 245	1,920 447 150 1,499 326	487 19 51 813 204	10, 573, 719 2, 675, 067 2, 201, 150 10, 816, 717 3, 011, 863
North Atlantic Division: Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania South Atlantic Division:	4 2 3 9 1 3 23 5 33	138 98 91 966 83 380 1,896 192 1,145	3 0 0 10 2 2 111 5 75	6 74 0 296 0 4,950 212 2,349	0 0 0 24 0 0 482 38 913	997 851 451 4,152 654 2,558 6,743 1,679 7,239	277 0 107 436 195 36 1,403 0 923	9 9 4 485 37 258 809 119 190	0 0 0 44 34 37 327 0 45	299, 525 189, 023 134, 532 2, 296, 149 198, 691 974, 872 3, 929, 357 430, 939 2, 120, 631
Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	2 11 6 11 3 13 9 10 5	24 319 460 173 68 227 86 140 79	2 22 17 9 20 42 19 40 31	22 714 449 512 261 771 435 505 296	22 247 65 169 132 481 177 368 208	141 862 489 1,405 412 1,522 760 999 202	8 88 140 50 179 171 144 133 103	1 225 113 46 10 31 12 5 4	0 0 8 0 2 5 3 0 1	63, 545 561, 707 475, 972 383, 569 234, 012 264, 066 141, 568 353, 212 197, 416
South Central Division: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi Louisiana Texas Arkansas Oklahoma Indian Territory	10 22 5 4 7 12 6 1	275 548 102 60 178 305 97 29	64 133 1 20 45 73 14 3 19	1, 232 1, 976 91 230 519 1, 068 619 141 218	740 1,310 0 21 128 481 291 77 179	1,118 1,600 652 546 870 1,223 469 91	348 815 44 60 12 721 209 38 13	20 71 22 5 6 20 3 3 0	2 3 1 0 33 12 0 0 0	246, 642 600, 687 143, 777 151, 895 307, 660 513, 837 174, 595 50, 000 12, 057
North Central Division: Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	33 14 29 9 9 9 25 20 3 4 10	1,084 282 1,260 385 424 447 521 624 46 57 204 481	199 42 241 54 53 74 199 129 17 31 100 143	2, 476 922 2, 608 407 720 951 1, 433 2, 315 129 295 1, 015 1, 300	1, 235 198 1, 674 180 88 385 1, 190 1, 083 133 269 372 878	4, 296 2, 024 4, 360 2, 085 2, 526 1, 671 1, 902 1, 896 116 161 1, 334 1, 429	2,179 999 2,718 1,020 849 1,068 1,394 735 48 111 832 988	79 70 768 73 71 70 120 108 5 3 84 48	47 27 438 34 20 36 95 23 1 2 59 31	1, 721, 533 530, 279 2, 895, 563 925, 514 870, 999 744, 230 753, 416 1, 011, 964 106, 824 133, 700 600, 840 521, 855
Western Division: Montana Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada Idaho Washington Oregon California	1 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 5 8 11	10 18 276 10 24 59 15 22 98 121 608	7 6 27 6 5 13 9 5 21 38 71	118 45 509 20 85 541 37 126 278 387 957	117 53 332 26 44 716 31 78 179 366 339	44 36 720 6 45 159 79 111 556 319 2,900	40 68 535 12 26 144 59 83 358 202 1,718	6 1 71 0 2 1 0 0 18 10 217	1 2 30 0 3 1 0 0 19 3 145	66, 610 74, 569 301, 113 18, 400 99, 844 141, 295 63, 468 68, 804 346, 627 110, 823 1, 720, 310

Table 12.—Instructors and students in schools of technology and institutions conferring only the bachelor of science degree in 1903-4.

	insti-	Profes and ins					Student	s.		
State or Territory.	Number of insti- tutions.	ors		Prepar	atory.	Colle	giate.		dent uate.	Total in-
	Num	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	come.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States	43	1,586	161	3, 288	804	13, 997	1, 237	192	32	\$6,838,226
North Atlantic Division South Atlantic Division South Central Division North Central Division Western Division	10 8 5 11 9	439 295 159 468 225	14 0 7 93 47	60 272 781 1,361 814	39 0 189 308 268	3, 403 3, 281 1, 352 4, 875 1, 086	86 3 94 727 327	30 34 27 78 23	0 0 0 27 5	2, 608, 477 980, 841 663, 413 1, 834, 283 751, 218
North Atlantic Division: Maine New Hampshire	_i .	21	0	0	0	101	5			83, 83
Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island	3	247 17	1 7	0 49	0 13	1, 929	30 12	29	0 0	
Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	1 1 3 1	21 109 24	4 2 0	0 11 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 26 \\ 0 \end{array}$	84 905 347	24 15 0			567, 996 67, 046 90, 055 1, 696, 866 102, 684
South Atlantic Division: Delaware		77						0		000.00
Maryland District of Columbia . Virginia	$\frac{1}{2}$	78	0	0	0	652 992	0	21	0	330, 89° 253, 478
Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina	2 2 1	46 52 42	0 0 0	126 146	0	532 593	3 0	8 5	0	115, 868 216, 100
Georgia Florida South Central Division: Kentucky	1	42		•••••		512	0			64,500
Tennessee	···· ₁	34	0	55	0	395	15	15	0	82,02
Mississippi Louisiana Texas	$\frac{2}{1}$	64		726	189	453 376	18 0	10	0	271, 46
Arkansas Oklahoma	1	25	3			128	61			71, 89
Indian Territory North Central Division: Ohio	1	28	0	0	0	447	0	7	0	137, 19 304, 90
IndianaIllinoisMichigan Wisconsin	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	107 60 80	8 3 11	0 345 154	0 30	1,557 496 608	61 0 177	19 0 16	8 0 2	140, 00 384, 88
Minnesota	1	73	28	271	27	961	136	20	2	349, 40
Missouri North Dakota South Dakota	1 2	28 43	5 7	84 170	56 89	33 181	26 35	0 7	1 4	98, 689 190, 86
Nebraska Kansas Western Division:	1	49	31	337	106	592	292	9	10	228, 35
Montana	$\frac{2}{2}$	52	11 6	173	41 42	109 387	$ \begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 62 \end{array} $	9	₂	234, 80
New Mexico Arizona Utah	2 1	34	812	153 90	34 16	60 78	12 33	7	0	72, 37 125, 94
Nevada Idaho Washington		46	5	269	119	168	40	5	1	
Oregon	1 1	28	5	69	16	284	158	1	2	125, 356 79, 147

Table 13.—Instructors and students in colleges and seminaries for women which confer degrees, 1903-4.

	Number		rs and in- ctors.	Fen	nale stude	nts.	Total
State or Territory.	of insti- tutions.	Male.	Female.	Prepara- tory.	Collegi- ate.	Grad- uate.	income.
United States	121	631	1, 834	6, 384	16,031	344	\$ 4, 212, 45 1
North Atlantic Division	19 42	292 183	484 522	1,120	5,858	224 45	2,027,920
South Atlantic Division South Central Division	42	103	522	1,664 2,140	5,052 3,923	45	717, 969
North Central Division Western Division	16 2	46	257 51	2, 140 1, 228 232	1, 121 77	24 6	876, 253 717, 969 526, 709 63, 600
North Atlantic Division: Maine	2	13	11	284	30	8	23, 005
New Hampshire Vermont							
Massachusetts Rhode Island	5	147	210	6	3, 160	91	917, 984
Connecticut	5	77	157	481	1,812	64	690, 529
New Jersey Pennsylvania	7	55	106	349	856	61	396, 402
South Atlantic Division: Delaware							
Maryland District of Columbia	4	28 8	46 17	112	531 81	6 4	135, 695 27, 000
Virginia	10	46	115	331	1,042	12	199, 840
West Virginia North Carolina	9	30	116	470	906	3	128, 698
South Carolina	8 10	28 43	88 140	287 464	938 1,554	8 12	131, 955 253, 065
FloridaSouth Central Division:							
Kentucky Tennessee	10 9	25 23	117 115	613 478	912 951	4 15	119, 750 184, 180
Alabama	8	19	94	285	856	4	133, 130
Mississippi	8 3	15 12	111 42	457 225	857 317	18	125, 414
Louisiana Texas	3	8	31	12	60		76, 495 69, 000 10, 000
Arkansas Oklahoma	1	1	10	70	70	2	10,000
Indian Territory							
North Central Division:	2	3	49	112	185	5	84, 732
Indiana							
Illinois Michigan	3	5	54	357	196	1	136, 802
Wisconsin	1	2	27	233	93		130, 198
Iowa							
Missouri North Dakota	9	35	113	441	612	18	163, 522
South Dakota							
Nebraska Kansas Western Division:	1	1	14	85	35		11, 455
Montana							
Wyoming							
New Mexico							1
Arizona Utah							
Nevada							
Idaho							
Washington Oregon California	9	7	51	232	77	6	63,600
Camonia	2	1	31	202	"	0	00,000

Table 14.—Summary of statistics of professional schools for 1903-4.

	Th	eologica	1.		Law.		Medical.			
State or Territory.	Schools.	In- struct- ors.	Stu- dents.	Schools.	In- struct- ors.	Stu- dents.	Schools.	In- struct- ors.	Stu- dents.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
United States	153	1,055	a 7, 392	95	1, 167	b14,306	152	5, 252	26, 949	
North Atlantic Division. South Atlantic Division. South Central Division. North Central Division Western Division	51 21 14 61 6	453 122 70 381 29	2,636 822 626 3,195 113	17 20 15 37 6	270 170 97 558 72	4, 875 2, 133 834 5, 937 527	25 24 28 63 12	1,048 602 644 2,577 381	6, 363 3, 868 5, 320 10, 386 1, 012	
North Atlantic Division: Maine New Hampshire	2	20	51	1	11	74	1 1	20 22	102 68	
Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island	8	79	444	3	55	1,318	1 4	42 167	981 981	
Connecticut New York	3 16	45 145	180 900	1 8	27 129	259 2,658	1 10	13 519	140 2, 564	
New Jersey Pennsylvania South Atlantic Division:	5 17	48 116	410 651	4	48	566	7	265	2, 283	
Delaware	6 3 3	54 18 16	354 123 147	3 6 3	41 86 14	268 1,087 282	8 5 3	232 128 84	1, 870 659 571	
West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	3 3 3	12 11 11	46 42 110	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} $	3 9 3 11 3	129 237 24 80 26	4 1 3	60 21 77	298 88 382	
South Central Division: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama	2 6 3	16 35 10	309 223 64	2 7 1	9 53 2	76 363 54	7 9 2	174 200 39	1, 667 1, 999 261	
Mississippi Louisiana Texas Arkansas	1 2	1 8	11 19	2 1 1 1	7 9 8 9	57 71 186 27	2 7 1	33 174 24	486 791 116	
Oklahoma Indian Territory North Central Division:										
Ohio. Indiana Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin Minnesota. Iowa Missouri North Dakota	13 3 14 4 4 8 5 6	81 22 103 14 29 49 29 38	441 129 1,162 105 187 360 246 500	6 5 8 2 1 2 2 5 1	71 45 182 37 10 35 24 65	702 544 1, 325 1, 099 201 628 279 691 50	10 5 13 6 2 3 5 13	325 143 834 276 69 132 114 475	978 538 3, 733 942 263 370 662 2, 323	
South Dakota Nebraska Kansas Western Division: Montana	2 2	10 6	36 29	1 2 2	5 28 45	24 208 186	3 3	114 95	388 192	
Wyoming		2	4	2	41	125	3	112	408	
Utah Nevada Idaho										
Washington Oregon California	1 4	6 21	40 69	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	14 6 11	71 41 290	2 7	40 229	138 469	

a 187 of these were women.

Table 15.—General summary of statistics of professional and allied schools for 1903-4.

Class.	Schools.	Instruct- ors.	Students.	Gradu- ates.
Theological Law. Medical Dental Pharmaceutical Veterinary. Nurse training	95 152 54 63 11	1, 055 1, 167 5, 252 1, 191 611 165	7, 392 14, 306 26, 949 7, 325 4, 457 795 17, 713	1, 620 3, 288 5, 702 2, 192 1, 308 198 5, 333
Total	1, 252	9, 441	78, 937	19, 641

Summary of statistics of medical schools, by classes, for 1903-4.

Class.	Schools.	Instruct- ors.	Students.	Gradu- ates.
Regular Homeopathic Eclectic and physiomedical.	122 19 11	4,253 666 333	24, 694 1, 289 966	5, 184 368 150
Total	152	5, 252	26, 949	5, 702

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

By an act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 417), an annual appropriation of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, was made to each State and Territory out of money arising from the sales of public lands for "the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862." The act provided that the appropriation should be increased annually by an additional amount of \$1,000 until the amount should reach \$25,000, which should then be the amount to be received annually by each State and Territory. The maximum amount, \$25,000, was granted for the year ending June 30, 1900, and annually thereafter.

It was provided in the act that the amounts authorized thereby should be paid out of money arising from the sales of public lands, but this requirement was modified by the acts of Congress approved May 17, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 179), June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), and February 7, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 803), in each of which it is provided that if at any time the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands should be insufficient to meet the payments authorized by the act of August 30, 1890, the deficiency shall be paid by the United States out of any

money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The act of August 30, 1890, requires annual reports to be made to the Secretary of the Interior by the treasurers and presidents of the institutions receiving the benefits of the said act (secs. 2 and 3), and makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain annually whether the respective States and Territories are entitled to receive

the annual installments of the fund (sec. 4).

The certification of a State or Territory for these funds is based on the proper disbursement of the funds previously received, as shown by the reports of the treasurers of the institutions receiving the benefits of the act. During the year the reports received from the treasurers of the institutions endowed by the act approved August 30, 1890, were carefully examined and showed that the disbursements accounted for therein were made in strict conformity with the law. I therefore, on the 20th of June last, recommended that the several States and Territories (48 in number) be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury as entitled to the sum of \$25,000 each, the same being the installment for the year ending June 30, 1906.

The amounts received by the several States and Territories each

The amounts received by the several States and Territories each year from 1899 to the present time are given in the tabular statement

following.

Disbursements to the States and Territories of the appropriation in aid of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890.

			7	ear endin	g June 30-	-		
State or Territory.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
labama	\$24,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,00
rizona	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 00
rkansas	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 00
alifornia	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 00
olorado	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 000	25,000	25,000	25, 00
onnecticut	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 000	25,000	25,000	25, 00
elaware	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0
lorida	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0
eorgia	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 000	25,000	25, 000	25, 0
laho	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0
linois	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0
ndiana	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,.000	25, 0
	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
wa	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0 25, 0
ansas							25,000	
entucky	24,000	25,000	25,000 25,000	25,000 25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ouisiana	24,000	25,000			25,000	25,000		25, (
aine	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
aryland	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
assachusetts	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ichigan	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
innesota	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ississippi	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 000	25,000	25,000	25,0
issouri	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ontana	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 000	25,0
ebraska	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
evada	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0
ew Hampshire	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ew Jersey	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0
ew Mexico	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ew York	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
orth Carolina	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
orth Dakota	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
hio	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
klahoma	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, (
regon	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ennsylvania	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
hode Island	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0
uth Carolina	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
outh Dakota	24, 000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ennessee	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
exas	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
tah	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
ermont	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
irginia	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	. 25,0
ashington	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25, 0
est Virginia	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
isconsin	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
yoming	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,0
m 1	1 150 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 05			1 000 00	
Total	1, 152, 000	1. 200. 000	1,200,000	1 200 000	1,200,000	1 200 000	1,200,000	1,200,0

While the act of August 30, 1890, provides that the funds authorized thereby shall be expended for instruction in certain branches of study, the amount that may be expended for each branch is not specified, but the apportionment of the funds among the several subjects is left to the governing boards of the several institutions. It follows, therefore, that the amounts expended for the several subjects vary

greatly in the several States, according to the needs of the different institutions. A summary of the expenditures of these funds during the year ended June 30, 1904, shows that the funds were expended for instruction as follows: Agriculture, 16.8 per cent; mechanic arts, 29.5 per cent; English language, 12.3 per cent; mathematical science, 11.8 per cent; natural and physical science, 23.4 per cent; economic science, 6.2 per cent. Of the entire amount, 91.7 per cent was expended for salaries and the remainder for facilities for instruction. The number of institutions expending certain amounts of the funds received under the act of August 30, 1890, for instruction in the several branches of study, is shown in the following tabular statement:

Expenditure of funds received under act of Congress approved August 30, 1890.

	Number of institutions expending for instruction in—								
Amount expended,	Agricul- ture.	Mechan- ic arts.	English lan- guage.	Mathe- matical science.	Natural and physical sciences.	Eco- nomic science.			
Nothing Less than \$1,000 \$1,000 to \$2,000 \$2,000 to \$3,000 \$3,000 to \$4,000 \$4,000 to \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$6,000 \$6,000 to \$7,000 \$7,000 to \$6,000 \$8,000 to \$9,000 \$9,000 to \$0,000 \$9,000 to \$10,000 \$9,000 to \$10,000 \$10,000 or over	11 16 8 6 4 6 2 1 1	2 1 4 4 11 6 7 8 10 3 1 7	3 8 16 19 12 3 2 1 0 0 0	6 8 11 222 11 3 1 1 0 0	5 5 7 3 5 8 11 9 7 7 2 2	21 13 12 10 6 1 1 0 0 0 0			

The courses of study maintained by these institutions are becoming more and more specialized, and in several cases the course in agriculture has been divided into three or more distinct courses. New courses were established during the year, as follows: Arkansas and Nebraska, chemical engineering; Wyoming, irrigation engineering; Rhode Island, highway engineering; Nebraska, mining engineering; Maine, forestry; Kansas, architecture; Iowa, science and agriculture and domestic science; Arkansas, chemistry. The number of institutions offering the various courses in engineering are as follows: Civil engineering, 38; chemical engineering, 9; electrical engineering, 37; mechanical engineering, 45; mining engineering, 21; sanitary engineering, 7; railway engineering, 4; irrigation engineering, 3; metallurgical engineering, 4; textile engineering, 4.

The total number of students in all departments of the institutions during the year ended June 30, 1904, was 53,161, of which number 6,726 were enrolled in institutions for colored students. Excluding the latter, there were in the college departments of agriculture and the mechanic arts 20,894 students, and in short or special courses 5,037

students.

Of the students in the college departments, there were enrolled in regular four-year courses, as follows: Agriculture, 2,096; horticulture, 209; forestry, 26; mechanical engineering, 3,767; civil engineering, 3,222; electrical engineering, 2,936; mining engineering, 922; chemical engineering, 285; railway engineering, 3; sanitary engineering, 32; textile engineering, 95; general engineering, including unclassified first-year engineering students, 746; architecture, 227; household economy, 674; chemistry, 444; general science, 1,707.

There were enrolled in short courses as follows: Agriculture, 3,651; horticulture, 69; dairying, 673; mechanic arts, 1,145; household economy, 647; mining, 93. The short courses offered are very numerous and of varying length and are given at various times during the college year. It follows that some students are enrolled in more than one of the short courses during the same year.

The institutions for colored students reported only 671 students in collegiate departments of agriculture and mechanic arts. The work of these institutions is largely normal and industrial, and nearly all of the students take industrial work of some kind. The number of students reported in practical courses is as follows: Agriculture or farm work, 2,039; carpentry, 633; machine-shop work, 190; blacksmithing, 409; shoemaking, 133; broom making, 18; wheelwrighting, 198; bricklaying, 198; painting, 123; printing, 106; harness making, 13; tailoring, 149; plastering, 151; sewing, 2,091; cooking, 704; laundering, 517; nursing, 37; millinery, 103.

The total income of the institutions, excluding the amount received for experiment stations, was \$10,885,550, of which amount the several States and Territories contributed \$5,654,758, and the amount received from Federal sources was \$2,045,963. The remainder was derived from other endowment funds, from fees, and miscellaneous sources. Of the amount received from the States and Territories, \$2,206,812 was appro-

priated for buildings or for other special purposes.

The total value of all property amounts to \$74,564,424, of which sum \$28,388,826 is invested in interest-bearing securities. The value of the unsold land grant of 1862 is reported as \$4,404,539. The remainder represents the value of the material equipment of the insti-The value of additions to the equipment during the year amounts to \$3,230,174.

Of the 10,320,843 acres of land received under the act of July 2, 1862, there remained unsold 878,870 acres on June 30, 1904. The funds now on hand derived from the sale of the lands are reported as

\$11,737,316.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

This Bureau has maintained in Alaska the past year, outside of incorporated towns, 51 public schools, with 62 teachers and an enrollment

of 3,083 pupils.

The Fifty-eighth Congress, in its second session, passed an act, approved January 27, 1905, by which all the license fees collected from unincorporated towns are to be used "for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support, of insane persons in the district of Alaska, and

for other purposes."

Section VII of the act reads as follows: "That the schools specified and provided for in this act shall be devoted to the education of white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life. education of the Eskimos and Indians in the district of Alaska shall remain under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, and schools for and among the Eskimos and Indians of Alaska shall be provided for by an annual appropriation, and the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska shall have the same right to be admitted to any Indian boarding school as the Indian children in the States or Territories of the United States."

In accordance with this act Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the education of natives in Alaska. This amount being considerably less than half of the fund obtained from 50 per centum of license fees collected in unincorporated towns during 1904 and 1905, the Bureau of Education was compelled to cease the opening of new schools which were urgently needed, and even to close several old schools which had been in operation for several years.

The schools for white children, which had formerly been under this Bureau, in accordance with the new law are now in charge of the governor of Alaska as ex officio superintendent of education. These schools are those at Afognak (Russian), Chignik, Ellamar, Haines (for whites), Hope, Kenai, Kodiak, Seldovia, Seward, Sitka (for whites), Teller City, Unalaska, Unga, and Wood Island.

Before the passage of the new law the Secretary of the Interior had set apart \$60,000 from the license money for the erection of school

buildings in Alaska.

These buildings are now in process of erection at Barrow, Bettles, Copper Center, Deering, Haines, Jackson, Kake, Killisnoo, Klawock, Klinquan, Klukwan, Kotzebue, Nulato, Shakan, Shishmaref, St. Michael, Tee Harbor, Wainwright, Wales, Wrangell, and Yukon.

The following table shows the history of Congressional appropria-

tions for education in Alaska:

First grant to establish schools, 1884	Annual grants, so	ehool year—Con-
Annual grants, school year—		\$30,000
1886–87		30,000
1887–88	1895-96	30,000
1888–89	1896-97	30,000
1889–90	1897-98	30,000
1890–91	1898-99	30,000
1891–92	1899-1900	30,000
1892–93	1900-1901	30,000

Amounts received from one-half of license fees collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska.

From—	
March 3, 1901, to June 30, 1902 (16 months)	\$35, 882. 41
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	19, 742. 62
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	103, 377. 30
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905	

Historical table—Statistics of public schools in Alaska, 1892 to 1905.

4-5.	Enrollment.	68				53	44	174	63 74 75		95	38.5	38 44
190	Months taught.	66				6	6.0	0.00	1-00		0.0	,00	0000
3.4.	Enrollment.	69				53	53	100	55 100 48	20	35	885	45
190	Months taught.	910				6	6	oo .	000	5	90	000	7.0
0.5-3.	Eniollment.	68 127			54	200	53	108	103 48	19	96	946	
190	Months taught.	5.5				000	6	6	976	6	0.0	000	
01-2.	Enrollment.	56 135		62	77	44 62	51	190	17	40	83		
19	Months taught,	0,00		7		ာတေ	6	6	6	7	4		
) - 1901.	Enrollment.	48 131	75	95	148	88	46	121	99	69	88		
1900	Months taught,	∞ ∞	6	∞ ∞	6	∞	7	00	7	_	က		
-1900.	Enrollment,	47	96 70	100	214	51	64	125	92	13 83	87		
1899	Months taught.	00	6	ထ ဇာ	6	6	00	6	6	∞ rc	4		
.66-86	Enrollment.	31 175	74	70	109	67		126	62				
186	Months taught.	_ 00	တတ	66	9	6	i	60	. 6				
7-98.	Enrollment.	42 170	72 40	46	711	121	46	141	63				
188	Months taught,	ာတ	66	66	6	6	-1	.6	∞ :				
.76-94	Enrollment.	39 154	98 70	75	64	84	89	120	75				
186	Months taught.	55	66	r-∞	6	6	6	5	∞ :				
15-96.	Enrollment.	40 156	70 67	57	82	64	09	144	31				
186	Months taught.	00	66	6	6	∞	90	oo.	7		:		
14-95.	Enrollment.	57 180	54	42	19	- 08	64	105	22				
186	Months taught.	66	66	9	- ∞	7	6	: : 9	: : 67		:		
3-94.	Enrollment.	43 110	25 65	30	24	06	41		75				
186	Months taught.	7-6	6	6 0	6	∞	6		5		:		
75-93.	Enrollment.	50	53	13	49	85	54		137		:		
185	Months taught.	00	66	∞ σ	6	6	6		6		-		
	Schools.	southeast alaska. Ka; No. 1 (whites) No. 2 (natives) Industrial	neau: No. 1 (whites) No. 2 (natives)	Udias. No. 1 (whites) No. 2 (whites) uglas (natives)	agway (whites), 4 schools angell (whites and natives) Whites	Natives 2kson (natives)	1 (natives)		xman (natives). Ilisnoo (natives). awock (natives).	avina (natives)	ke (natives)	inquan kutat	Klukwan Shakan (natives)
	1892-98. 1894-95. 1894-95. 1896-96. 1896-97. 1897-98. 1898-99. 1899-1900. 1900-1901. 1901-2. 1902-8. 1903-4. 1904-5.	Months taught. 1892-98 Months taught. 1899-99 Months taught. 1896-99 Months taught. 1996-99 1996-99 1996-99 Months taught. 1996-99 199	1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-94 1895-94 1895-94 1895-94 1895-95 1895-96 1895	1892-98. 1883-94. 1883-94. 1883-94. 1884-95. 1885-96. 1885-9	1892-83. 1893-94. 1894-95. 1894-95. 1894-96.	1889-89 1899-89 1899	1889-94 1884-95 1884	1886-96 1886-94 1886	1886-94 1886	1889-99. 1899-99. 1899-9	1886-190	1886-96. Junificant Stimol Screen of the standard of the stan	

54 15	200 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	3,083
∞ ro	200420 0 202000	o oo ooo	
	55 % 8 4 8 9 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	82 82 8219 228476488	2,257
	0 x 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	x 55 5 55 1 55 1 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
	27. 4	77 77 8 7 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2,108
	000 00 000	o oo o	
	17.8 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	59 119 80 80 80 119 119 119 119	
	00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	66696	
	107 48 63 39 95 95	63 118 50 50 30	
	∞∞∞ ๑๑ №	∞∞	
	61 61 76 76	50 20	
	x 5 55 1	- (α)	
	4 % 5 % E	70 48 111	
	201- 1-x	σ	
	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	988	
	SS SS	0 4	
	25 8 8 8	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	
	a aaa	00000	
	64.88 4.82.72 4.85.72	0.00 0.	
	x a a a a		
	928 - 48	77 00 20	
	aa aa	∞ι~	
	5 % S 4	30.	
11	00 00	4	:
	4.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6		
	σ∞ ∞		
Petersburg (whites and natives) Tee Harbor (natives)	Kadink (whites and natives). Afognalk (natives). Wood Island (natives). Copper Center Unga (whites and natives). Katha (whites and natives). Katha (whites). Belleofski (Kenai. Ellannar Chighink (whites). Seldovia (whites).	Aucite and northern alarma Kotzebne No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 None Port Carence (natives) Cape Prince of Wales Port Carence (natives) Cape Brince of Wales Control Barrow Courte Gity Eaton Station Cape Orthon Faller All Michael Council City Goodofini R. Michael Council City Bethel Council City Bethel Rettles (natives) Nulato (natives) Yukon (natives)	Total

LIST OF NATIVE VILLAGES IN NORTHERN AND WESTERN ALASKA FOR WHICH NO SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITHIN ACCESSIBLE DISTANCE IN 1904.

I give here a list of villages for natives which are not yet provided with school facilities. I do not count villages which are within ten or twenty miles of schools provided by the Government, because a slight change of residence on the part of these nomadic people would bring their children near enough to the Government school to give them its benefits. In order that the location of these villages may be fixed accurately, I have given the longitude and latitude in degrees, but have not given the number of minutes to the degrees. These villages contain each from 20 to 200 people.

The word "cabin" indicates a communal household, 2 to 6 families

living under one shelter.

All of these settlements are marked on the map of the Post-Office Department, printed in 1905. As most of the settlements recorded are on the banks of rivers, the names of the rivers are entered as far as possible in the table.

It will be seen that in northwest Alaska, including all north of 63° north latitude and west of longitude 156° west, there are 38 villages

noted.

In northeast Alaska (east of the meridian 156° and north of parallel 63°) there are 47 native villages.

In the southwestern division, west of meridian 156° and south of

parallel 63°, there are 48 villages.

In the southeastern section, east of meridian 156° and south of parallel 63°, there are 44 native villages, without going farther east than 142° west longitude and omitting the islands of the archipelago east and south of Sitka.

The total number of native villages is 177, containing a school population of about 4,000 in the aggregate.

Native villages needing school facilities.

NORTHWEST SECTION.

[North of latitude 63° N. and west of longitude 156° W.]

Village.	Situated on the—	W. longi- tude.	N. lati- tude.
Cabin	Kobuk River	156	66
Kalla	dodo	156	66
Cabin		156	66
Village	Koyukuk River	156	65
	do	156	65
Nohtalohton	Yukon River	156	64
Louden	dodo	156	64
Saghadellanten	do	156	64
Chentansitztan	dodo	156	64
Cabins	Kobuk River	157	67
Riley Camp	dodo	157	66
Indian Village	Koyukuk River	157	65
Do	dodo	157	65
Grimkop	Yukon River	157	64
Koyukuk	Yukon and Koyukuk rivers	157	64
Wolasutux	Yukon River	158	64
Kaltag	dodo	158	64
Village	do	158	64
Old Woman		159	64
Fishing Station	Yukon River		
Shaklolik	Norton Sound	160	64
Egowik	do	160	64
Eaton	Unalaklik River	160	63
Norton Bay Station		161	64
Ikikiktoik		161	63
Village	do	162	64

Native rillages needing school facilities—Continued.

NORTHWEST SECTION—Continued.

[North of latitude 63° N. and west of longitude 156° W.]

Village.	Situated on the—	W. longi- tude.	N. lati- tude.
Pastolik Spooner Aphoon Kutlik Initkilly Quartz Creek Kangarok City Safety Shishmaref	Kangarok and Kuzitrun rivers Norton Sound Bering Strait do	163 164 164 164 164	63 63 65 63 63 68 65 64 66 65 65

NORTHEAST SECTION.

[North of latitude 63° N, and east of longitude 156° W.]

Nigahik	Arctic Ocean	151	7
	Anaktuvuk River	151	6
	Alatna River	153	6
Village	Chandler River	147	6
Beaver City	Alatna River	153	6
	Pah River	154	6
	do	154	6
Village	Koyukuk River	151	6
Pag City	dodo	151	6
		151	6
Seaforth	do		
	do	151	6
Union City	do	151	6
Village	do	152	6
Bergman	do	153	6
	do	153	6
	Kanuti River	152	6
	Dall River	149	6
	Yukon River	147	6
	do	148	6
	do	148	6
	do	148	6
Indian Village	do	149	6
Do	do	146	6
Charlie's Village		142	6
Rapids	Yukon River	151	6
	do	152	6
Nuklakakat		152	6
		150	6
Hakorins (old)	Yukon River	154	6
Novikakat	Yukon River	154	6
Hakorins (new)	Yukon River	154	6
Meloz	do	155	6
Tohnohkalony	do	155	6
Goodpaster	Tanana River	145	6
	do	146	6
	do	147	6
	do	148	- 6
	do	148	6
	do	148	6
	do	148	6
	do	149	6
	do	150	6
Comp	do	151	6
	Fortymile Creek	141	6
Ketchumstock	Fortymne Creek	141	6
Tetling.	Topono Pivor		
Topono Iunation	Tanana Riverdo	142	6
ranana Junetion	ao	143	6

Native villages needing school facilities—Continued.

SOUTHWESTERN SECTION.

[West of longitude 156° W. and south of latitude 63° N.]

Village.	Situated on the—	W. longi- tude.	N. lati- tude.
Anemuk	Yukon Valley	160	6
Kuyikanuipul	Yukon River	160	6
Andreafski	do	163	6
Shagetuk	Shagetuk Slough	159	ě
Kochkomut.	Yukon River	161	6
Yukagamut	do	161	6
	do	161	(
Haikehakamut			. 6
Flakekamat		161	
	do	161	(
Ankochagamut	do	161	(
Village	do	162	6
Do	do	162	(
Redoubt Kohnafoficky	Kuskokwim River	158	(
Kobmakott	do	158	(
Klihmut	do	159	6
Oknagamut	do	160	6
Ogavik (Moravian)	do	160	(
Gavimamut (Moravian)	do	161	(
Frading Post		161	i i
Do	Kuskokwim River	162	
Funumak	Nelson Island	165	į į
ngeramut	Nunivak Island	165	(
Kweeagamut	Nunivak River	166	ě
	Tikchik Lake	158	6
Cikehik		156	
Agivarik	Mulchatna River		
Kakwok	Nushagak River	157	
Kvichak	Kvichak River	156	
Anagnak	Wood River	158	
Mumtrahamut	Coast	161	
Klanangamut	do	161	
Doanik	do	159	
	do	161	
Clarks Point Village	do	158	
	do	158	
Kiniaak	do	157	
ľgagik	do	157	
Koggiung	do	156	
Jgashik	do	157	
	do	160	
	do	163	
Morzovoi Village	do	164	
Promontory	Univak Island	165	
Biorka	Biorka Island	166	
	Unalaska Island	166	
Makushim	Unalaska Island		
Kashega	do	166	
Village	Umnak Island	167	
Do		167	
N1K0ISK1	do	168	

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION.

[East of longitude 156° W. and south of latitude 63° N.]

Cabin	Chisana River	142	62
Do	Copper River	143	62
Batzulneta	do	143	62
	do		62
Chietophine	do	144	62
	do		62
	Tazuna River		62
Taral	Copper River	144	61
Ernestine	Mail Route, Valdez, North	145	61
Tiekel Station	do	145	61
Beaver Dam	do	145	61
	do		61
	do		61
	do		61
Tourses of	3-	140	
Keystone	do	145	61
Knik	Knik River	149	61
Knik Station	Shore, Cook's Inlet	150	61
Ladd's Station	do	150	61
Chuitua	do	151	61
Sushitan Station	Sushitna River	150	61
	Coast		60
Alaganik	do	145	60

Native villages needing school facilities—Continued.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION-Continued.

[East of longitude 156° W. and south of latitude 63° N.]

Village.	Situated on the—	W. longi- tude.	N. lati- tude.
Evak	Coast	145	60
Cabin	do	145	60
Tatitlik		146	60
Nutchek	Hinchinook Island.	146	60
Cheneca		148	60
Skittok		151	60
	do	151	60
	do	151	60
Kustatan	do	151	60
	do	150	59
	do	151	59
Do	do	151	59
	do	151	59
	do .	153	59
	Lake Iliamna.	155	59
	do	155	59
	Shelikof Strait.	153	58
		154	58 58
Katmai			58 58
			58 57
Orlova		152	
Alsentia		153	56
Cold Bay	Shelikof Strait.	155	57
Afognak	Afognak Island	152	58

Inasmuch as it seems to be the plan of Congress to provide for the education of the children of all the natives of Alaska, I submit that the number of native schools should be gradually increased from year to year, until all have an opportunity for learning the English language and such other branches as will make them useful to themselves and to the people of the States who migrate to that distant Territory. Even if Congress should make an appropriation at once large enough to furnish school-teachers for the three or four thousand native children who ought to be in school, it would not be possible for the Bureau of Education to open new schools any faster than the settlements of the natives become accessible by means of lines of water communication, and hence only about one-half of the villages which are named in the above list could be reached by the fiscal year beginning July, 1906. I recommend, therefore, that the appropriation for education in Alaska be increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for that year, being confident that that amount would be needed for the increase which can be made then.

Wherever mines are opened the school for natives should be established in order to prepare the natives by the rudiments of the English language and arithmetic to become of real assistance to the white men.

THE PROPER INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR ALASKA.

We can not separate the question of means of subsistence from that of education in Alaska. The coming of the white man soon makes impossible the tribal life by destroying his occupations of hunting and fishing.

The only course with the natives is to educate them to be useful to the white man, who immigrates from the States for the purpose of mining and the salmon fishery in Alaska. All other courses lead

toward their ultimate extinction by starvation.

For the native to help the white man and become useful to him is to help himself and secure protection and support from the mining and fishing companies. There are two necessities, therefore, in Alaskan education: (1) to teach the English language, spoken and written, and the elements of arithmetic, and (2) to teach some occupation that will provide food, clothing, and transportation for the white man, three things which he needs more in Alaska than he needs anywhere else.

The white man will help and protect the native that supplies him

with food or clothing or transportation.

The native if left to himself without education will soon perish by contact with the white man, who will teach him all his vices and at the same time rob him of his natural means of support. The game will be driven away and the fish will be caught by nets on a large scale at the mouth of the rivers, depriving the inland tribes of their annual supply of fish.

The first question, therefore, is, What are the native resources of Alaska—what can the natives produce in the way of food and clothing? Of course, the white immigrant will go there for gold and for the

salmon catch in the rivers.

Five-sixths of the surface of Alaska is barren so far as agriculture is concerned—that is, such agriculture as we have in the States. Perhaps one-sixth of the territory, or 100,000 square miles, can produce in favored localities such garden crops as will grow and mature in the short summer season of three months.

The sun rises only 9° above the horizon at noon on Christmas Day at Sitka, and on that day at Wales, on Bering Strait, it comes above the horizon just sufficient to show its entire disk. But at Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska, the sun is not seen any part

of the day from November 14 to January 26.

The only vegetable substance in large amount is reindeer moss.^a It is the only vegetable that can conquer the rock surface and draw nutriment from it in an arctic climate. Under favorable circumstances, in river valleys and on southern sea-coasts, it can gradually turn the rock surface into humus or soil that will grow trees and grasses. Then it yields place to plants that belong to agriculture and forestry and ceases to be found in southern Alaska and in the river valleys except on the sides of mountains and on lofty table lands.

One-half to three-fourths of Alaska, say 400,000 square miles out of the 600,000, is a rocky foundation covered with this reindeer moss abounding in sugar and starch, except in mountainous regions, where above a certain height the rocks are entirely bare or covered with

glaciers.

As the question of producing food and clothing is foremost in selecting an industry for the people, the one who has charge of education in Alaska is forced to think first of the means of utilizing the moss. It is not food for man, but it is the best of food for reindeer. According to European writers on the reindeer of Lapland, a square mile will support about 30 reindeer perpetually by the annual growth of moss, which is about 1 inch a year.

If the moss-covered region was small, one could easily leave it out of consideration, but 100,000 square miles of moss would support

a Reindeer moss, Cladonia rangiferina. Its nutritive qualities are due to a starchy substance it contains called lichenine, rich in starch peculiar to lichens. Cladonia contains besides starch a small quantity of sugar or saccharine matter resembling mannite. In Russia and Scandinavia an alcoholic spirit is obtained from reindeer moss.

with its annual growth 3,000,000 reindeer, and 400,000 square miles would support 12,000,000 reindeer. At the rate of 10 reindeer for the support of one inhabitant (man, woman, or child), the limit of support for Alaskan population from moss alone provides for a million and more in the territory where the census of 1900 estimates only 20,000 inhabitants.

There is only one conclusion. If we wish to make the native self-supporting and helpful to the miners and other immigrants from the States, we are forced to resort to reindeer herding and transportation as a school occupation for the natives of all parts of Alaska, leaving out the southern coast region and the Sitkan (Alexander) Archipelago, because of the fact that reindeer moss is the only agricultural product worth naming, and because it is to be found in a supply sufficient for a native population at least fifty times the number at present in Alaska.

The reindeer is the equivalent of the sheep in respect to food and clothing, and is the equivalent of the horse in those northern regions for transportation. The reindeer furnishes from three to four times as much meat as the sheep, and his hide makes the best of arctic clothing. He can travel from 50 to 100 miles a day over a smooth snow track, drawing a man on a sledge. A train of eight or ten reindeer with a good leader, each drawing one sledge and arranged "tandem," will draw a ton of freight 20 or 30 miles a day.

There are no roads and no bridges in summer in Alaska, but in winter the streams are bridged with thick ice and all the level region is one vast snow field, with a hard surface, furnishing roads in any

direction for the reindeer sledge.

Every herd in charge of apprentices, under the direction of a skilled overseer, is an educational institution, giving industrial instruction to the natives, who learn to do by doing. As the English language will be used for intercommunication, there will be a progress, more or less, from year to year in a knowledge of the language which is needed for communication with immigrants from the States who visit that

country for mining purposes or for salmon fisheries.

A string of reindeer posts is now nearly completed, 100 miles apart, from Point Barrow to Kotzebue, from Kotzebue Sound to Wales, from Wales to St. Michael, from St. Michael across the Yukon to Bethel, and from Bethel to Iliamna, on Cooks Inlet, and a string of posts from the mouth of the Yukon River to the mouth of the Tanana, which may be extended eastward to Fort Yukon and along the upper river to Eagle and Dawson, connecting on the west, near the mouth of the Yukon, with the coast-line reindeer posts.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE REINDEER INSTRUCTION.

The following table (Table 1) shows the gradual increase of the reindeer herd since the beginning—the number of old deer brought over from previous year, the number of fawns born in the spring, and the per cent of increase of herds by fawns. The number of fawns born the present year is nearly 3,000; in the past three years it is 7,139, which is almost equal to the number of old deer on hand last spring before the fawning season.

REINDEER STATIONS MARKED ON MAP BY CROSS AND NUMBER

- Barrow.
 Wainwright.
 Kivalina.
- 4. Kotzebue.
- 5. Deering.
- 6. Shishmaref.

- 7. Wales. 8. Teller. 9. Golofnin.
- 10. Eaton.

- 10. Eaton.11. Unalakleet.12. Bethel.13. Iliamna.14. Copper Center.15. Nulato.16. Bettles.

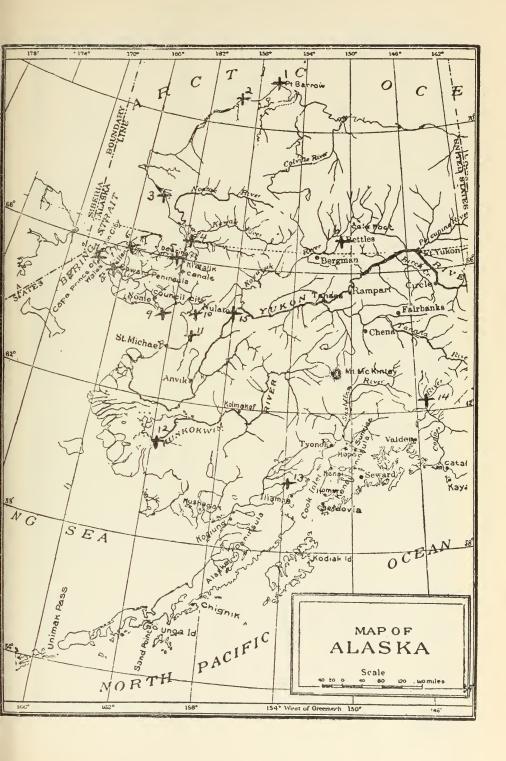


Table 1.—Annual increase of fawns, 1893 to 1905.

Year.	Balance from pre- vious year.	Fawns surviv- ing.	Per cent of in- crease of herds by fawns.	Year.	Balance from pre- vious year.	Fawns surviv- ing.	Per cent of in- crease of herds by fawns.
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898	143 323 492 743 1,000 1,132 1,733	79 145 276 357 466 625 638	55 44 56 49 46 55 37	1900	2, 394 2, 692 3, 464 4, 795 6, 282 7, 263	756 1,110 1,654 1,877 2,284 2,978	32 41 48 40 36 41

Average annual increase of herds by fawns, 1893 to 1905 = 45 per cent.

The number of fawns born in the three years previous, 1900 to 1902, was 3,520, while the number brought over in 1902 from previous year was 3,464. As a safe rule, any three consecutive years doubles the size of the herd. The total at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was 10,241, while the total at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, three years ago, amounted to 4,795, some 300 less than one-half of the total number the present year. It is on the basis of this table that I affirmed in my last year's report the increase of reindeer in Alaska to be such as to double the herd once in three years, and made the following calculations ahead:

	Deer.
1904, the time of my estimate	8, 189
1907, three years later	
1910, the end of the second three-year period	32,000
1913, the end of the third three-year period	64,000
1916, the end of the fourth three-year period.	
1919, the end of the fifth three-year period	256, 000

Taking the experience from 1893 to 1903 in the aggregate, this is a safe estimate. There are some dangers connected with the vicissitudes of the climate; all Alaska on the coast region might be covered with sleet, forming an ice crust so thick that the reindeer could not, with their tough lips or with their sharp hoofs, bore through the snow and reach the moss on which they subsist. This has happened twice, I believe, at Wales, and the only resource was to drive the deer from the pastures near the coast into the interior where the sleet has not been thus far serious. The danger of a sleet period at the fawning season has been realized on St. Lawrence Island the present year. Out of a total of 78 fawns born, only 34 survived. But it is believed that St. Lawrence Island has in the interior of it (it is 90 miles long with an average width of 20 miles) sheltered valleys where the deer can be herded during the fawning season.

It is possible, for all that we know by experience, that there might come an exceptional year, when the sleet storms extended along the entire coast of the mainland and even into the interior, so that there might be a large mortality of deer, but in the course of eight or ten years' time there will be an accumulated experience on the part of herders, which will enable them to meet the emergency by some successful device, such, for instance, as retaining a pasture with the longest moss, say 9 or 10 inches in length, and the breaking up of the crust of the snow by means of spades or snow plows when the sleet

comes.

Table 2.—Increase from 1892 to 1905.

	Year.	Imported from Siberia.	Total in herd.	Year.	Imported from Siberia.	Total in herd.
1893 1894 1895 1896		124 120 123	143 323 492 743 1,000	1900 1901 1902 1903 1904		2,692 3,464 4,795 6,282 8,189
1898		161 322	1,132 1,733 2,394	1905		10, 241

Table 2 shows the number of deer that have been imported from Siberia beginning with 1892. In 1891 there was an experimental vovage made by the Revenue-Cutter Service to ascertain the possibility of purchasing deer, and at that time a small herd of 16 was bought, and a voyage made from the northern shore of Siberia to Unalaska at the outlet of Bering Sea, and the 16 deer turned loose on one of the For several years a fragment of this herd was seen on the summer voyages to the Arctic, but the hunters in Unalaska finally destroyed the herd. This voyage proved that the deer could thrive even under a sea voyage of 800 miles or more. They were fed with bundles of moss that had been gathered for the voyage. total number of deer imported from Siberia in the course of the eleven years in which the importations were made was 1,280, the number for each year averaging a hundred. Table 1 shows that the increase by fawns for the present year is nearly equal to three times the entire importation of herds of deer from Siberia. The Russian Government placed such restrictions upon the purchase of reindeer from the natives that no deer were obtained in 1896 and 1897, and the importation of deer ceased altogether with 1902.

It should be stated that the 171 imported in 1892 and the 16 imported in 1891 (not in the table) were purchased from a fund of \$2,000 (mentioned in my previous annual statement) furnished by friends of the reindeer movement, and from this the first reindeer station was established at Wales under Mr. Lopp, the reindeer in this instance not being loaned but given to the station outright by the action of the United States agent of education in Alaska, under the advice of Captain Healy of the revenue cutter Bear. It must always be remembered, in studying the reindeer introduction in Alaska, that the Treasury Department has cordially cooperated and furnished, without stint, the aid necessary to procure deer from Siberia—aid without which no progress could have been made at all in the movement. The herd of 100 deer intrusted to a skillful apprentice, Antisarlook or "Charlie," who took the herd to Cape Nome, was considered a loan and the 100 deer from his herd were returned to the Bureau after the expedition to Point Barrow conducted by Lieutenant Jarvis, of the revenue service, for the relief of the whalers caught in the ice near Point

Barrow in the fall of 1899.

Table 3.—Number of reindeer sold, butchered, or died, 1892 to 1904.

1892	28	1899	299
1893	23	1900	487
1894	96	1901	538
1895	148	1902	353
1896	100	1903	290
1897	334	1904	377
1898	185	1905	926

Table 3 shows the number of reindeer which for one reason or another perished from the herd year by year during the period from 1892 to 1905. The number of deer sold, butchered, or died during the year ending June 30, 1905, was 926, the same being seen by comparison with Table 1 to be 12 per cent of the balance of old deer brought over from the previous year. The loss for the year 1904 was only 6 per cent; the loss for 1903 was 6 per cent; the loss for 1902 was 10 per cent; the loss for 1901 and 1900, 20 per cent each year; the loss for 1899 was 17 per cent; this loss was as much as 30 per cent in 1895. The per cent has varied from 6 per cent to 30 per cent loss.

According to the conditions of the loan, the male deer may be slaughtered or sold by the apprentices only with the advice and consent of the superintendent at the reindeer station. It has been understood that the superfluous males belonging to the station may be sold.

At the Moravian station at Bethel a recent report shows that 40 male deer were slaughtered and sold to the cannery at the mouth of the Nushagak River, realizing for the entire sale the sum of \$768.68, the meat selling for from 13 to 30 cents a pound.

The Wales station reports for the present year 26 male deer sold to miners at Nome for the sum of \$813, the meat selling for from 25 to 30 cents a pound, the money going to purchase for the apprentices their

supplies of food from San Francisco for the year.

Kotzebue station reports the sale of male deer for the present year to the amount of \$2,000. In Table 4 the ratio of males and females in the herd of old deer brought over from previous year was 181 males, 315 females; the sale of deer from this station (Kotzebue) being to a mining camp at Candle, at a period when that camp ran short of

canned and preserved meat.

When the slaughter of deer is spoken of, as in Table No. 3, it in no case refers to the Government deer, but only to the deer which are in the possession of stations and apprentices, the same being the increase of the herds loaned to them. The Government deer loaned to the missions or to the Lapland herdsmen have to be returned deer for deer as loaned to them, 25 male and 75 female deer not over five years of age, 100 in all, and no one slaughters Government deer nor gives them away.

Reindeer instruction is the sole legitimate object of the Bureau in this matter, and this is kept steadily in mind, but the instruction in herding and training deer to harness would be futile if there were no herds of reindeer obtainable by the natives. While it would be illegal to give away reindeer from our Government herds, the loaning permits the increase of the Government herd to become the property of mission stations and of apprentice herders who have completed their

^a Two hundred and forty-six of these deer were killed in the relief expedition to the whalers at Point Barrow.

five years' service. By this plan the increase of the reindeer in Alaska comes mostly into the hands of thrifty natives, who have proved themselves equal to a five years' course of training. The places on the line of reindeer stations stocked and managed by natives from Point Barrow down to Wales show the trustworthiness and thrift

of the Eskimo reindeer herders.

Wainwright station, at Icy Cape, more than 100 miles to the west of Point Barrow, is the most northern point that can be reached every year by the revenue cutter. Once in three years or so the northern passage is blocked by ice at that point and the revenue cutter can not proceed to Point Barrow. In such cases before the establishment of the winter mail it was impossible to hear from Point Barrow until the following summer—an interval of two years. At Wainwright two thrifty natives. Ahlook and Shoudla, who had served since the beginning of the reindeer experiment and had accumulated small herds in their first five years, had, through the careful preserving of the annual increase, accumulated, the former 196 and the latter 79 deer, making an aggregate of 275 deer. They were transferred last winter and occupied the Government station established the past year at Wainwright. Two other natives, Electoona, with a herd of 172, and Otpelle, with a herd of 148 (320 in the aggregate), established a herd at Kivalina, an important place on the Arctic Ocean southeast of Point Hope.

At Deering, on the south point of Kotzebue Sound, a native, Keok, who had served since 1894 and carefully saved the increase of his herd, was established with his herd of 327 and two apprentices, making the

entire herd 350.

At Shishmaref the past year a branch herd from Wales was established by the removal of six trusted apprentices, headed by Sokweena, a personal owner of 119 deer, assisted by Enungwouk, owning 63 deer, Iyatunguk, with 58 deer, and three other apprentices owning deer sufficient to swell the aggregate to 321 deer. The number of fawns born in the spring was 139, making a total of 460 deer at that station.

These examples show the working of the practical method of stocking the moss regions of Alaska with reindeer and connecting them so as to make a continuous line of herds, which in the winter time, when the hollows are filled up and the rivers are frozen, make possible a neighborly communication during the long winter night. The plan is nearly complete to place stations for each hundred miles along the mail route, extending from the North Pacific at Cook Inlet to Point Barrow, and is realized with the exception of the stretch of coast between Kivalina and Wainwright, a stretch of 250 miles with no intermediate station at present. At the time of the relief expedition to the whalers caught in the ice in 1898, the expedition from Cape Prince of Wales traveled northward 700 miles without a single station in the interval.

Such chains of reindeer stations as have been mentioned from (Cape Prince of) Wales to Point Barrow are provided for from Wales to Nome, from Nome to St. Michael, from St. Michael to points on the lower Yukon and to Bethel, on the Kuskokwim River, and from there to Carmel, on the Nushagak River. It is hoped to establish a school at Iliamna, on Cook Inlet, where the chain of reindeer stations ends at a seaport of the Northern Pacific open all the year round. As arrange-

ments are completed to remove the present herd at Bettles, on the Koyukuk River, to Tanana as a loan to the Episcopal station at the junction of the Yukon and Tanana rivers, there can be communication to the Yukon Valley and all of the Arctic coast in the winter time quite as expeditious as the mail route through the upper Yukon Valley to Dyea and Skagway in the summer.

Table 4 shows returns as regards sex of deer. Subtracting the three stations that are not complete, the total given is 6,616, of which 4,132 are females, the same being 62 per cent, the males being 38 per cent. So far as reports have been received, the male fawns slightly

outnumber the female fawns (1,231 male, 1,192 female).

Table 4.—Sex of deer in herd, 1905.

		Adults.		F			
Station.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Barrow Kivalina	169	298	467 153	72	90	162 67	629 220
Kotzebue Deering Shishmaref	181 106 113	315 225 208	496 331 321	118 69 66	118 79 73	236 148 139	73: 47: 46:
Wales	253 64	416	669 155	135	138 18	273 34	94:
TellerGolofnin	212 297	415 511	649 808	187	169	292 356	94
Jnalakleet	335 343	427 423	762 766	144 127	114 115	$\frac{258}{242}$	1,02 1,00
BethelVulato	280	613	893 194	221	215	436 96	1,32 29
liamna Bettlesa	109	190	299 300	76	63	139 100	43 40
Total	2,462	4, 132	7, 263	1,231	1,192	2,978	10, 24

a No complete report received; number estimated.

Table 5 shows the number of deer that have been loaned from time to time. The station at Wales received 118 deer in August, 1894, the same being deer that were purchased out of a fund of \$2,146, contributed by friends of the experiment in May and June, 1891, before the Congressional appropriations began. (See p. Lx of the report of this

Bureau for 1903.)

In Table 5 five Laplanders are named: Nils Klemetsen, Nils Persen Sara, Per M. Spein, Alfred S. Nilima, Ole O. Bahr. These five Laplanders came over at the instance of the War Department in 1898, when 539 reindeer were purchased in Norway with the intention of using them for the transportation of food from Haines to the upper Yukon Valley for the relief of American miners reported to be short of provisions and in danger of starvation. The War Department had turned over the remnant of the herd, depleted by disease due to the lack of moss, their native food in southeastern Alaska, to the number of 144, to this Bureau, and they were placed under the charge of Mr. Hedley D. Redmyer, employed for the purpose of driving this herd overland to the Yukon Valley and down the Yukon Valley to St. These five Laplanders complained to their home government that they had been promised a herd of reindeer and that this promise had not been fulfilled. It was found, on examining the written agreements, that some mention was made of a possible loan of reindeer at the close of their service on the relief expedition.

This Office, under advice, took into its employ the five Laplanders (named in Table No. 5 and marked with an asterisk), all of whom were well trained in herding reindeer and in teaching their use in harness. A loan to each one of the five was made, with the agreement that they should serve five years in charge of reindeer herds and as teachers of the apprentices at these herds, meanwhile to receive in payment for their services the increase of the herd of 100 from year to year, returning the 100 deer to the Government—75 females and 25 males, not over 6 years nor under 1 year old. The loan of these began in 1901 and closes in the summer of 1906, when 499 will be due from these herdsmen and be returned to the Government.

Table 5.—Reindeer loaned.

Loaned. When loaned. When duction Wales (Congregational) 118 Aug., 1894 Gift.
Golofnin Bay (Swedish Lutheran)
Nulato (Roman Catholic) 100 Mar. 1901 Mar. 1901 Bethel (Moravian) 88 Feb. 26, 1901 Feb. 1 Nils Persen Sara * 100 July 1901 June 30, 1 Carmel (Moravian) 88 Feb. 26, 1901 Feb. 1 June 30, 1 Carmel (Moravian) 88 Feb. 26, 1901 Feb. 1 June 30, 1 Feb. 1 June 30, 1 Feb. 1 July 1901 June 30, 1 Feb. 1 June 30, 1 Feb. 1 June 30, 1 Feb. 1 June 30, 1 Ju

Nils Klemetsen is in charge of the herd at Golofnin Bay; Nils Persen Sara in charge of the first Bethel herd; Per M. Spein in charge of the second Bethel herd; Alfred S. Nilima in charge of the Kotzebue herd; Ole O. Bahr in charge of the Unalakleet herd. The returns of four loans are due at various dates in 1906—Nulato 100, Bethel 88, Carmel (the second Bethel herd) 88, Kotzebue 95; one loan of 100 at Unalakleet due in 1908; one of 100 at Deering due in 1910. The six loans amount to 571, which, added to the number loaned to the Lapland herders (499), gives a total of 1,070 still loaned. (See also Tables 10 and 11, under "Ownership," where this matter will be further illustrated.)

Table 6 shows stations, the year of their establishment, the total number of deer in 1905, and the number of apprentices employed at those stations, together with the number of deer owned by apprentices. Seventy-eight apprentices are accounted for in 13 stations, and their holdings in the aggregate amount to 3,817 deer, leaving 6,424, of which, according to Table 9, 3,073 belong to the Government, 2,127 to the

stations, and 1,224 to the Lapp herders.

Table 6.—Number of apprentices, with their holdings.

Station.	When established.	Total deer, 1905.	Apprentices.	Deer owned by ap- prentices.
Teller Wales Golofnin Unalakleet Barrow Gambell Bethel Kotzebue Nulato Eaton Kivalina Deering Iliamna Bettles Shishmaref	1892 1894 1896 1897 1898 1900 1901 1901 1901 1905 1905 1905 1905	941 942 1,164 1,020 629 189 1,329 732 290 1,008 220 479 438 a 400 460	5 8 12 8 10 3 4 4 4 3 9 2 2 3	434 537 383 309 546 35 64 40 220 351
Total		10,241	78	3,817

a Estimated; no complete report received.

Table 7 shows the annual Congressional appropriations from year to year, beginning with 1894. The sum expended in one year by Congressional appropriation for the relief of the miners in the Yukon Valley, supposed to be in a starving condition, was somewhere near the total expended to date for the introduction of reindeer.

Table 7.—Congressional appropriations for the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska from Siberia.

Year,	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900	\$6,000 7,500 7,500 12,000 12,000 12,500 25,000	1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. Total	\$25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 15,000 222,500

Table 8.—Expenditure for reindeer for Alaska, 1905.

Purpose.	Amount.	Purpose.	Amount.
Salaries, 15 employees Supplies, 8 stations Transfer of 5 herds	3,830,86	Rations to families of 5 herders	\$858, 20 2, 125, 00
Freight	171.60	chase of deer	4, 493. 35
Printing, binding, etc	425. 81	Total	25,000.00

Table 9.—Ownership of reindeer.

Station.	Gov- ern- ment.	Sta- tion.	Apprentices and herders.	Total.	Station.	Gov- ern- ment.	Sta- tion.	Apprentices and herders.	Total.
Barrow	194 100 189 154	215 28 166 216 270 462	546 220 a 323 351 294 537 35 456 570	629 220 732 479 460 942 189 941 1,164	Unalakleet Eaton Bethel Nulato Iliamna Bettles b Total	214 376	189 391 190 2,127	542 605 562 5,041	1, 020 1, 008 1, 329 290 438 400

a Eleven of these are sled deer owned by white miners. b Estimated; no report received.

The number of deer owned by the Government at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was 3,073, of which 2,003 were under direct control and 1,270 loaned. Since that time a loan has been made of the herd in the Koyukuk Valley at Bettles to the station at Tanana in all 300 deer to complete the stocking of the middle and upper Yukon Valley from the station at the mouth of the Tanana River as a center. (See Table 10.)

It is far cheaper and more effective for educational purposes to loan the deer to mission stations than to establish large Government herds with numerous apprentices, because of the expense of food and clothing for the apprentices and the necessity of costly supervision to prevent fraud in the distribution of rations (a whole family living on the food secured by each apprentice) and in the theft of female deer from the herd to stock other herds. Under the loaning system the Government is not responsible for irregularities in these particulars, but can hold the mission to account for compliance with the contract.

Table 10.—Deer belonging to the Government.

Station.	Loaned.	Under direct control.	Total.	Station.	Loaned.	Under direct control.	Total.
Barrow		83	83 194	Bethel Kivalina			376
Wales		189 154	189 154	Deering	100		100
Teller	100	215 32	215 132	Iliamna		438	438 400
Unalakleet Eaton	100	378 114	478 214	Total	1,070	2,003	3,073
Nulato	100		100				

a Estimated; no report received.

In summing up the situation it is found (1) the reindeer herds increase in the aggregate and for the most part in detail at such a rate as to double once in three years; (2) the five years' training of the apprentice for herdsman sifts out the apprentices that lack persistence and trustworthiness and secures native apprentices who are eminent for thrift and ability to resist the encroachments of marauders who attempt to deprive them of their deer either by violence or by fraud; (3) it is perfectly safe to market a number of

males in the herd in any given year equal to one-fourth of the fawns born in that year. The herders within 200 miles of a mining camp realize from \$20 to \$50 apiece for their deer if sold on such advantageous terms as the miners pay for their food; (4) every herd is in the nature of things an industrial school for the training of all assistant herdsmen and apprentices required. It is desirable, therefore, to found new centers of reindeer herds in as many accessible places as possible throughout northern and western Alaska, and it is desirable to bring them into relation by connecting them with the postal routes; (5) some of the stations have been self-supporting for a long time and there is a prospect of all becoming self-supporting; (6) one of the conditions required of a station taking a loan is that there shall be no female deer slaughtered. Owing to the impossibility of organizing a close supervision over stations separated one from another by such distances that they can be visited only once a year, there is danger that this regulation may be violated in many cases. But according to Table 4 the ratio of females to males in the several herds at the close of the fiscal year 1905 was 62 to 38.

RECOMMENDATION.

For the better protection of the reindeer in Alaska there should be a law of Congress prohibiting entirely the slaughter or sale (except to Government) of female deer; also the slaughter of male deer under the age of 2 years, with a sufficient penalty (say \$100 for each animal slaughtered) to make the law effective.

READING MATTER FOR ALASKA.

Second-hand magazines, papers, etc., for distribution in Alaska, have been sent to this Office from the following churches in this city: First Congregational Church, Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Calvary Baptist Church, New York Avenue Presbyterian, Church of the Covenant, Fourth Presbyterian, West Presbyterian, Metropolitan Presbyterian, Epiphany Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase Episcopal Church, Gunton Temple Presbyterian Church, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Luther Place Memorial Lutheran Church, First

Presbyterian Church, and Western Presbyterian Church.

The magazines so received have been distributed to the following places in Alaska: Public schools at Carmel, Bethel, Gambell, Barrow, Cape Prince of Wales, Unalakleet, Kake, Kotzebue, Afognak, Golofnin, Holy Cross Mission, Killisnoo, Hoonah, Yakutat, Wood Island, Unalaska, Haines, Klawock, Jackson, Kasaan, Saxman, Teller, Petersburg, Ikogmute, Deering, Bettles, Wainwright, Kivalina, Shishmaref, St. Michael, Nulato, Council, and Shakan. Also to the following mission stations: Presbyterian, Point Barrow; Congregational, Cape Prince of Wales; Swedish, Unalakleet; Swedish, Golofnin; Moravian, at Quinhagak; Moravian, Bethel; Roman Catholic, Holy Cross Mission; Episcopal, Anvick; Episcopal, Tanana; Congregational, Valdez; Methodist, Unalaska; Friends, Douglas; Presbyterian, Juneau; Moravian, Ougavik, making in all 46 sacks of mail. So large a supply of good reading must of necessity exert a salutary influence in those regions that are so largely cut off from printed mail matter during the winter.

Expenditures for education outside of incorporated towns, 1904-5.

Object.	Amount.	Object.	Amount.
Salaries, 5 officials Salaries, 62 teachers (1904–5). Salaries of teachers from 1908–4 Supplies, 54 schools Repairs, 11 schools. Erection of 10 school buildings Fuel and light, 34 schools. Rents, 5 buildings. Traveling expenses, 30 teachers	44, 450, 41 1, 985, 61 4, 731, 44 2, 937, 30 10, 781, 41 3, 893, 71 239, 00	Traveling expenses, 3 carpenters and 4 officials Freight, 13 schools. Printing of reports, blanks, etc Office supplies. Set apart for buildings by Secretary of the Interior Total expenditures	12, 611. 41 410. 05

DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

The statistical part of the education report for 1904 fills between 800 and 900 pages of the second volume. The work of collecting, tabulating, and summarizing this information is done by the clerks of the statistical division in charge of the statistician. During the scholastic year ending June 30, 1905, over 45,000 forms of inquiry were sent out by this Bureau. The first request for statistics is usually mailed from four to six weeks before the close of the school year and a second request to those failing to respond to the first about the middle of June. A third request is mailed in September, and in hundreds of instances a fourth request is necessary to elicit information from important schools. The table following indicates the 24 different forms of inquiry sent out, the number of items on each, the number of blanks mailed, the number of returns tabulated, and references to the chapters of the annual report where the information is printed for the year ending June, 1904.

List of blank forms of inquiry sent out.

Schedules.	Items.	Schedules tabulated.		Where information is tabulated in report for 1903-4.
State systems City systems City and village systems Public high schools Private high schools Private high schools Normal schools Universities and colleges Colleges for women Schools of technology Agricultural colleges Medical schools. Theological schools Law schools Dental schools Schools of pharmacy. Veterinary schools Schools for nurses Manual training schools Commercial schools Schools for the colored race Institutions for the deaf Institutions for the feeble-minded. Reform schools	220 4646 466277 400 427 405 455 113 116 111 488 333 299	50 588 624 7, 230 1, 606 269 443 121 43 65 152 153 95 54 63 11 724 195 516 259 39 137 42 95	200 2, 000 2, 000 25, 000 6, 000 1, 000 1, 000 150 350 350 250 150 40 1, 500 600 2, 500 700 150 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 3	Volume 1, introduction. Chapter 24, volume 2. Do. Chapter 29, volume 2. Do. Chapter 28, volume 2. Chapter 25, volume 2. Do. Do. Chapter 27, volume 2. Chapter 27, volume 2. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Chapter 32, volume 2. Chapter 32, volume 2. Chapter 31, volume 2. Chapter 33, volume 2. Chapter 33, volume 2. Chapter 35, volume 2. Chapter 35, volume 2. Chapter 36, volume 2. Chapter 37, volume 2. Chapter 38, volume 2. Chapter 38, volume 2. Chapter 37, volume 2. Chapter 38, volume 2. Chapter 38, volume 2. Chapter 37, volume 2. Chapter 38, volume 2.

DIVISION OF LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.	
Books:	
Entered	312
	000
	375
Cards written for card catalogue 19,	343
	470
Books indexed 2,	448
	591
Pamphlets filed 12.	
Periodicals:	
	924
Filed 12,	
Miscellaneous:	200
	253
	603
	980
	220
volumes prepared for billidery	220
résumé.	
Dealer sensor and on wholese	000
Books arranged on shelves. 12,	
Books in library June 30, 1905	
	312
Catalogue cards made	
	000
	000
Pamphlets in library June 30, 1905 97,	000
Periodicals arranged in files. 15,	
Slips addressed 5,8	550
Volumes disposed of, duplicates (educational reports, etc.)	000

CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION.

Mail matter received: Letters, 14,484; documents, 10,155; acknowledgments, 17,658; statistical forms, 16,341; periodicals, 16,874; documents from the Government Printing Office, 121,058.

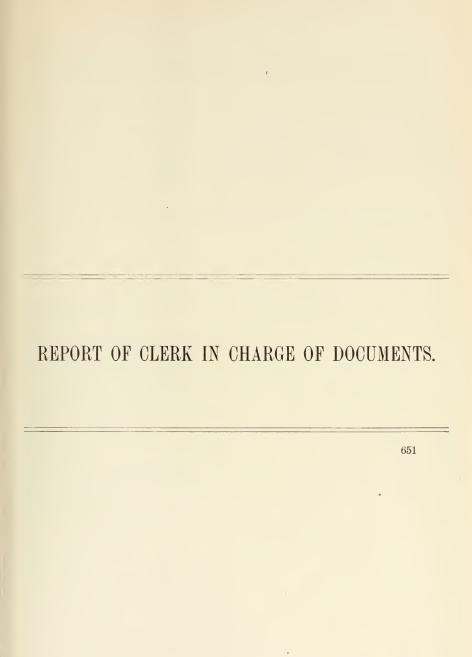
Mail matter sent out: Letters, 16,217; documents, 123,473.

Mail matter missent to this Office and returned to the post-office, 773. Registered mail received: From the Smithsonian Institution, 108 pieces; miscellaneous sources, 151 pieces.

Registered mail sent out, 679 pieces. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. HARRIS, Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.





REPORT OF THE CLERK IN CHARGE OF DOCUMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, November 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for transmission to Congress, in compliance with the provisions of an act approved January 12, 1895, a report of the number of documents received, distributed, and sold by this Department during the year 1904–5.

Publications of the Government received, distributed, and sold by the several offices and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, 1904–5.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Publications.	Received.	Distrib- uted.
Report of the Secretary of the Interior and accompanying documents, bound Reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of subordinate officers of the De-	4,600	2,304
partment, pamphlet Miscellaneous reports of the General Land Office.	48,000 2,820	40,688
Land Decisions, bound	1,818	561
Land Decisions, unbound. Digest of volumes 1 to 30, Land Decisions, part 1		24 13
Digest of volumes 1 to 30, Land Decisions, part 2 Pension Decisions, bound.	674	9 293
Pension Decisions, unbound	200	138
Digest of volumes 1 to 8, Pension Decisions. Digest of Decisions of Indian Affairs, volume 1.		$\frac{4}{28}$
Indian Laws and Treaties, parts 1 and 2. Official Register of the United States	100	7 168
Map of the United States, 1899		1
Map of the United States, 1900 Map of the United States, 1902		50 94
Map of the United States, 1903 Map of the United States, 1904	28, 972	22, 252 22, 521
Maps of States and Territories	4,966	320
Statutes at Large. Revised Statutes of the United States.	50	423 53
Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 1 Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 2	55 50	44 56
Session Laws, Fifty-eighth Congress, Second Session Congressional Directory	250	176
Register of Department of the Interior		844 136
Mineral Resources of the United States. Geology of the Henry Mountains		20 1
Geology of the Uinta Mountains.		1
Geology of the High Plateaus and Atlas. Final Report on Nebraska		$\frac{1}{1}$
North American Pinnipeds Tertiary Insects		$\begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\2\\2\end{array}$
Fresh Water Rhizopods of North America		2
Second Report of the Reclamation Service		21 2
Geology of the Yukon District, Alaska, Spurr Report on Conditions in Alaska, 1903.		2 23
Entomological reports		3
Ethnological reports. Indian Handbook, 1899.		2 23
Indian Contract Tables. Circulars relating to Indian Territory.	1,000 30,200	902 23, 190
Reports of Court of Claims Estimates of Appropriations	23	20
Digest of Appropriations. Comprehensive Index to Government Publications, Ames.	40	40 32
Reports of the Survey of the Territories, Hayden		10 19
Treatise on the Practice of the Pension Bureau		32

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—continued.

Publications.	Received.	Distrib- uted.
Manual of Surveying Instructions. Miscellaneous publications from libraries, etc Transferred to Superintendent of Documents:	2,040	11
Transferred to Superintendent of Documents: Reports of Commissioner of the General Land Office Reports of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Reports of Commissioner of Railroads. Indian Handbook Revision of Indian Treaties Official Register of United States Geology of the Yukon District, Alaska, Spurr Mineral Resources of the United States Tertiary Insects Congressional Directories. Miscellaneous publications, bound and unbound Bulletins of geological and geographical survey of the Territories		2,959
Reports of Commissioner of Indian Affairs		2, 959 2, 680 1, 700
Reports of Commissioner of Railroads		1,700
Revision of Indian Treaties		200 518
Official Register of United States		18
Geology of the Yukon District, Alaska, Spurr		100
Mineral Resources of the United States.		350
Tertiary Insects		50
Missallaneous publications bound and unbound		321 3,578
Bulletins of geological and geographical survey of the Territories		31
Pamphlets		14,61
Pamphetes Transferred to United States Geological Survey: Mineral Resources of the United States Gold Fields of Southern Alaska, Becker Geology of Yukon District, Alaska, Spurr Analysis of Water of Hot Springs of Arkansas Miscellaneous publications of the Survey		
Mineral Resources of the United States		75
Gold Fields of Southern Alaska, Becker		150 300
Analysis of Water of Hot Springs of Arkansas		40
Miscellaneous publications of the Survey		39
Total	152, 634	144,97'
PATENT OFFICE.		
Official Caretta weakly edition namphlet	355, 300	000 001
Official Gazette, weekly edition, pamphlet Official Gazette, bimonthly edition, bound.	600	338, 83 28
Indexes:	000	201
Annual	7,000	90
Quarterly		4
Bimonthly. Index to French Patents	28,000	26, 30
Index to French Patents		
Decisions of the Commissioner and United States Courts		369
Decisions of the Commissioner and United States Courts. Specifications and Drawings of Patents, monthly volumes.		1, 21
Rules of Practice Roster of Registered Attorneys	25,000 1,500	1,214 $22,700$
Roster of Registered Attorneys	1,500	1, 19.
Reports of the Commissioner	2,000	45
Reports of the Commissioner Patent Laws Trade-mark Rules and Laws Trade-mark Supplement. Print and Label Rules and Laws List of Women Inventors and Supplement Plan of Classification Classification of Patented Inventions Classification Supplements	25,000	2, 40 18, 85
Trade-mark Supplement	25,000 18,000	62
Print and Label Rules and Laws	5,000	4,47
List of Women Inventors and Supplement		
Plan of Classification	10.000	2
Classification Cumplements	10,000	1,28
Classification Supplements Classification Bulletins	2,000	1, 44
Total	479, 400	421, 47
Total	479, 400	421, 47
LAND OFFICE.		
Report of the Commissioner and accompanying documents, bound	1,000	837
Circulars and other pamphlets	233,600	242, 590
Manual of Surveying Instructions		20
		3
Forest Reserve Manual		3 15
rorest Reserve Manual Town-site Regulations. Report in Alaska		11 50
Forest Reserve Mahuai Fown-site Regulations. Report on Alaska. Mans and diagrams.	14 000	
Total	14,000 248,600	11, 590 255, 427
Total.	248,600	255, 42'
Total	248, 600	255, 42
Total	248, 600	255, 42° 2, 50° 63°
Total	248, 600	2,50,63 1
	248, 600	

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
Publications.	Received.	Distrib- uted.
Report of the Commissioner, bound Report of the Commissioner, pamphlet Contract Tables Report of Superintendent of Indian Schools Teaching Indian Pupils to Speak English Methods for Bettering Sanitary Conditions in Indian Schools Programme of the Department of Indian Education Rules for Indian School Service Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools Regulations Relating to Various Branches of the Indian Service	323 1,500 900 2,000 1,500 1,000 4,000 3,000 500 35,000	216 1, 475 875 1, 940 900 900 4, 000 2, 200 400 24, 500
Total	49,723	37, 406
BUREAU OF EDUCATION.		
Annual Report for— 1903, volume 1 1903, volume 2. Annual reports for prior years. Annual Statement of the Commissioner, 1904 Annual statements for prior years. Education in Alaska Introduction of Reindeer into Alaska History of Education in— Alabama Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Iowa	1,000 1,000 74 151 98	19, 586 11, 000 577 1, 754 473 750 676 73 444 10 10 50 62 9
Nowate to the control of the control	86 61 37 149 6	20 50 65 6 38 37 15
Texas. West Virginia. Wisconsin. History of College of William and Mary. Education in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines Elementary Education in London. Physical Training Papers prepared for the World's Congress, 1893. Patho-Social Studies. Promotions in Graded Schools. Report on Art and Industry: Part 2 Part 3		49 10 10 56 11 9 134 377 18 87
Part 4 Report on National Schools of Science Report on Legal Education Report on Legal Education Review of Reports of British Royal Commission on Technical Education Rise and Growth of the Normal School Idea Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue National Aid to Education Notes on Exposition, 1893 Consolidation of Schools and Transportation of Pupils Public School Problem in the South Address on National Aid, by General Eaton Synopsis of Courses of Study in Eighteen Manual Training Schools Construction of Library Buildings Coeducation of the Sexes in Public Schools of the United States History of Text-books on Arithmetic Instruction in Chemistry and Physics in United States Outlines for a Museum of Anatomy Biological Teaching in Colleges of the United States Analytical Index to Barnard's Journal of Education Honorary Degrees Conferred in American Colleges. Report on Fourth International Prison Congress.	5,000 1,000 1,000	23 78 20 88 155 98 1,345 75 117 143 200 8 22 14 28 33 7 7 7 214 300 10 6

BUREAU OF EDUCATION—continued.

Publications,	Received.	Distrib- uted.
L. A. Catalogue, 1896-97.		43
echnical Education and Industrial Drawing.		5
echnical Education and Industrial Drawing. Education and Crime Public Schools in District of Columbia.		32
Public Schools in District of Columbia		1
fiscellaneous Topics. ducational Training for Railway Service. 'homas Jefferson and the University of Virginia. lassification of Pupils.		5 10
homas Jefferson and the University of Virginia.		4
Passification of Pupils.		2
antiary Conditions for Schoolnouses	P	4
horthand Instruction and Practice. totes on Education at World's Columbian Exposition roceedings of Department Superintendents N. E. A., 1880. ibrary Report.		6
Rotes on Education at World's Columbian Exposition		$\frac{1}{2}$
ibrary Report		11
chools in British india		
ength of College Course		3
ength of College Course		10
Total	43, 236	40, 49
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
Wenty-fifth Annual Report.	4,000	2,80
fineral Resources, 1903. Separates—		3,77
Abrasive Materials. Aluminum and Bauxite.	900	90 40
Antimony	300	30
Arsenic	300	. 30
Asbestos Asphalt and Bituminous Rock.	550	55
Aspnait and Bituminous Rock	500 450	50 45
Borax	400	40
Cement	1.200	1,20
Clay Industry. Coal	. 10.000 1	10,00
Coal Coke	6,000	6,00
Copper		80
Flint and Feldspar	400	40
Fluorspar and Ćryolite Gas, Coke, Tar, etc. Glass Sand	550	58
Gas, Côke, Tar, etc	1,500	1,50
Glass Sand	400	40
Gold and Silver	6,000	6,00
Graphite Gypsum	400	40
Iron Ores	2,500	$2, \hat{5}$
Lead	. 500	50
Lithium	. 450	4
Magnesite Manganese Ores	300	3 8
Mineral Paint.	800	6
Mineral Water	1,600	1,6
Monazite	. 550	5
Natural Gas	2 600	2,6
Petroleum Phosphate Rock	1,800	1,8
Phosphate Rock Platinum	600	6
Precious Stones	2,300	2,3
Precious Stones Quicksilver	350	3
Salt	. 800	8
Statistics American Iron Trade	. 800	8
Steel-Hardening Metals. Stone Sulphur and Pyrite	. 10,000	10,0
Sulphur and Pyrite	. 400	10,0
Tale and Soapstone	.1 500	5
Tin	. 300	3
Zinc	. 500	5
fineral Resources, 1904: Separates—		
Arsenic	400	3
Asbestos	700	6
Asbestos Barytes	600	5
BISMULD	.1 300 1	2
Elizoweness and Carrolita	. 500	4
Fluorspar and Cryolite		
Lithium Mica Talc and Soapstone	500 700	65

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—continued.

Monographs: Volume XLVII: Status of the Mesozoic Floras of the United States. 222. Catalogue and Index of the Publications of the Hayden, King, Powell, and Wheeler Surveys 224. A Gazetteer of Texas (second edition). 225. Contributions to Economic Geology, 1903. 226. Boundaries of the United States and of the Several States and Territories. 229. The Tin Deposits of the York Region, Alaska 230. Gazetteer of Delaware. 231. Gazetteer of Maryland 232. Gazetteer of West Virginia. 233. Gazetteer of West Virginia. 234. Geographic Tables and Formulas (second edition). 235. A Geological Reconnaissance Across the Cascade Range Near the	3,000 2,500 1,200 2,000	2, 599
Bulletins: 222. Catalogue and Index of the Publications of the Hayden, King, Powell, and Wheeler Surveys		2,000
222. Catalogue and Index of the Publications of the Hayden, King, Powell, and Wheeler Surveys. 224. A Gazetteer of Texas (second edition). 225. Contributions to Economic Geology, 1903.	2,500 1,200	
224. A Gazetteer of Texas (second edition)	1,200	1 200
225. Contributions to Economic Geology, 1903. 226. Boundaries of the United States and of the Several States and Territories.	2,000	1,300 567
226. Boundaries of the United States and of the Several States and Territories	2,000	2,000
	4,000	3,688
229. The Tin Deposits of the York Region, Alaska	4,000 2,500 3,500	3,688 2,088 3,088
230. Gazetteer of Delaware	3,500	9 997
232. Gazetteer of Virginia	3,500	2, 885 2, 802 3, 230
233. Gazetteer of West Virginia	3,500 4,000	2, 802 3, 230
200. Il deological recommende recommended the careful recommended		
Forty-ninth Parallel	3,502 3,500	3,090 3,052
237. Petrography and Geology of the Igneous Rocks of the Highwood		
236. The Porcupine Placer District, Alaska. 237. Petrography and Geology of the Igneous Rocks of the Highwood Mountains, Montana 238. Economic Geology of the Iola Quadrangle, Kansas.	3,000 4,000	2,580 3,110
239. Rock Cleavage	4,000	3, 305
239. Economic Geology of the Iola Quadrangle, Kansas. 239. Rock Cleavage. 240. Bibliography and Index of North American Geology, Paleontology, Petrology, and Mineralogy for 1903. 241. Experiments on Schistosity and Slaty Cleavage. 242. Geology of the Hudson Valley between the Hoosic and the Kinder-	3,000	2 788
241. Experiments on Schistosity and Slaty Cleavage	3, 200	2,788 2,945
242. Geology of the Hudson Valley between the Hoosic and the Kinder-		
hook	3, 303 4, 475	2, 797 2, 336
243. Cement Materials and Industry of the United States 244. Contributions to Devonian Paleontology, 1903.	3,001	2,595
245. Results of Primary Triangulation and Primary Traverse, Fiscal Year 1903-4.	3,001	2,641
246 Zine and Lead Deposits of Northwestern Illinois	4,500	3, 485
248. Gazetteer of Indian Territory	4,500 4,000	3, 121 3, 027
248. Gazetteer of Indian Territory. 249. Limestones of Southwestern Pennsylvania. 250. The Petroleum Fields of the Pacific Coast of Alaska. 252. Preliminary Report on the Geology and Water Resources of Central	4,000 5,500	3,510
252. Preliminary Report on the Geology and Water Resources of Central Oregon.	3,500	2,656
253. Comparison of a Wet and Crucible-fire Methods for the Assay of Gold		
Telluride Ores	4, 503	3, 354
District, Colorado	5,000	3,562
255. The Fluorspar Deposits of Southern Illinois	3,500	3, 190
edition)	5,500	3, 100
259. Report on Progress of Investigations of Mineral Resources of Alaska in 1904.	7 000	5,615
260. Contributions to Economic Geology, 1904.	7,000 6,799	6, 101
261. Preliminary Report on the Operations of the Coal-testing Plant of the		
United States Geological Survey at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition	7,100	6,735
262. Contributions to Mineralogy from the United States Geological Survey. 264. Record of Deep Well Drilling for 1904.	4,975	6,735 3,095 4,301
Professional Papers:	5, 001	4, 501
21. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Bisbee Quadrangle, Arizona	1, 250	460
Arizona	4,100	2,000
23. Forest Conditions in the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona	5 000	2,600 3,030
24. Zinc and Lead Deposits of Northern Arkansas. 25. Copper Deposits of the Encampment District, Wyoming	5,000 3,500 4,000	2,438
26. Economic Resources of the Northern Black Hills	4,000	2,438 2,511
27. A Geological Reconnaissance Across the Bitterroot Range and Clear- water Mountains in Montana and Idaho	4,000	1,550
28. The Superior Analyses of Igneous Rocks from Roth's Tabellen. 29. Forest Conditions in the Absaroka Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana, and the Livingston and Big Timber Quadrangles.	3, 300	1,397
Reserve, Montana, and the Livingston and Big Timber Quadrangles.	4,500	1,283
30. Forest Conditions in the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana,	4 500	1 004
and the Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle 31. Preliminary Report on the Geology of the Arbuckle and Wichita Moun-	4,500	1,384
32. Geology and Underground Water Resources of the Central Great Plains. 33. Forest Conditions in the Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico. 35. The Geology of the Perry Basin in Southeastern Maine 39. Forest Conditions in the Gila River Forest Reserve, New Mexico.	4,000	2,356
33. Forest Conditions in the Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico	2,580 4,000	2,390 1,373
35. The Geology of the Perry Basin in Southeastern Maine	3,500	684
water-supply rapers.	3, 450	1,182
89. Water resources of the Salinas Valley, California	1, 150	950
Proceedings of the First Conference of Engineers of the Reclamation Service	4,000	2,688
95. Accuracy of Stream Measurements (second enlarged edition)	4,000	2,232
96. Destructive Floods in the United States in 1903	4,000	2,160

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY-continued. .

Publications.	Received.	Distrib- uted.
Water-Supply Papers—Continued:		
97. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1903,	4,500	0.050
part 1	4, 500	2,258
part 2. 99. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1903,	4,460	2,004
part 3. 100. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1903, part 5.	4,500	2,059
100. Réport of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1903, part 4.	1	Í
101. Underground Waters of Southern Louisiana.	4,500 4,000	1,926 $1,768$
102. Contributions to the Hydrology of Eastern United States.	5,000	2, 252
103. A Review of the Laws Forbidding Pollution of Inland Waters in the	· ·	_,
United States 104. The Underground Waters of the Gila Valley, Arizona	4,000	
104. The Underground waters of the Glia Valley, Arizona	4,000 4,000	1,857
105. The Water Powers of Texas. 106. Water Resources of the Philadelphia District.	4,000	2,615 1,751
107. Water Powers of Alabama	4,000	2, 166
108. Quality of Water in the Susquehanna River Drainage Basin	4,000	2, 260
109. Hydrography of the Susquehanna River Drainage Basin	4,000	2,011
110. Contributions to the Hydrology of Eastern United States, 1904	5,001	1, 351
ington	4,000	1,308
112. Underflow tests in the Drainage Basin of Los Angeles River	4,000	1,510
113. The disposal of Strawboard and Oil-well Wastes	4,001	1,836
114. Underground Waters of Eastern United States	5,000 4,000	2, 705 1, 960
116. Water Problems of Santa Barbara, California	4,000	2,070
117. The Lignite of North Dakota and Its Relation to Irrigation	4,500	2, 155
118. Geology and Water Resources of a Portion of East-Central Wash-		
ington	4,025	2, 190
Geological Survey, 1888 to 1903. 120. Bibliographic Review and Index of Papers Relating to Underground	3, 975	2,097
120. Bibliographic Review and Index of Papers Relating to Underground	1	ĺ
Waters Published by the United States Geological Survey	4,000	2,004
121. Preliminary Report on the Pollution of Lake Champlain	4,500 4,000	3,478 1,891
122. Relation of the Law to Underground Waters 124. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year	4,000	1,001
1904. Part I	1, 350	1,347
126. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year	4 000	1 005
1904, Part III	4,000	1, 225
1904, Part V	3,975	1,225
Geologic Folios	72, 231	40,779
Clay Product Chart	8,500	8,500
Mineral Product Chart Coal Chart	22,500 5,000	22, 500 5, 000
Reclamation Survey:	5,000	5,000
Second Annual Report	600	575
Third Annual Report	1,000	925
Maps, topographic Volumes received prior to July 1, 1904.	746, 318	579,660
volumes received prior to July 1, 1904	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	33, 127
Total	1, 261, 876	966, 571

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Four hundred and eighty copies each of volumes 194 to 196 of United States Reports were during the fiscal year delivered to the Department by the reporter of the Supreme Court and the publishers of the reports in compliance with the provisions of sections 681 and 683 of the Revised Statutes and the acts of February 12, 1889, and July 1, 1902, which have been distributed to judicial and other officers of the Government entitled to receive them. In addition to these, 3,159 volumes of United States Reports, official edition, published by the Banks Law Publishing Company, and 13 sets of Russell and Winslow's Syllabus Digest of United States Reports, in 4 volumes, published by the same company, together with 16 sets of Digest in 4 volumes, published by the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, were purchased by the Department and distributed under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902.

REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In compliance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 1, 1902, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to distribute to each Senator and Representative who may apply in writing for the same one copy of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the Supplements thereto, 44 copies have to date been delivered to Senators and 259 copies to Representatives.

UNITED STATES MAPS.

During the last fiscal year 7,200 copies of the map of the United States, edition of 1903, and 7,500 copies, edition of 1904, were delivered to the Senate, and 14,400 copies, edition of 1903, and 15,000 copies, edition of 1904, to the House of Representatives. The remaining copies of the edition of 1904 to which Congress is entitled are being delivered as rapidly as they are received from the publisher. All these maps are mounted on rollers before delivery.

SALE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The following statement shows the number and price of the several documents sold under the provisions of a joint resolution approved March 3, 1887, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell at csot any publications of the Government available for this purpose:

Publications. Copper less. Price less. Publications. Copper less. Publications. Copper less. Price les	ıl.
Land Decisions: Pension Decisions:	
Volume— Volume—	
	2, 20
	2.00
3	3.00
	3, 30
5	2, 55
	2.85
	2.20
	2. 10
	1. 20
	4. 20
	5.30
	2.10
	3.15
	. 95
	3.00
	3.05
17	
	5. 60
19	
	1.00
21	
	3, 52
25	5. 02
), 20
27	7. 20
28	2, 40
29 21 1.15 24.15 1903 2,055 1.00 2,056	
	7. 56
31 67 1.00 67.00 Map of Cherokee Nation 1 50	.50
32 299 1.15 343.85 Map of Choctaw Nation 1 .50	.50
33, in sigs., unbound. 176 1.00 176.00 Report of the Governor of—	
Digest of volumes— Alaska, 1903 5 .20	1.00
1 to 22 1 1,25 1,25 Arizona, 1902 1 15	. 15
	2.50
1 to 30, part 2 103 80 82.40 Arizona, 1904 2 .25	. 50

Sale of public documents—Continued.

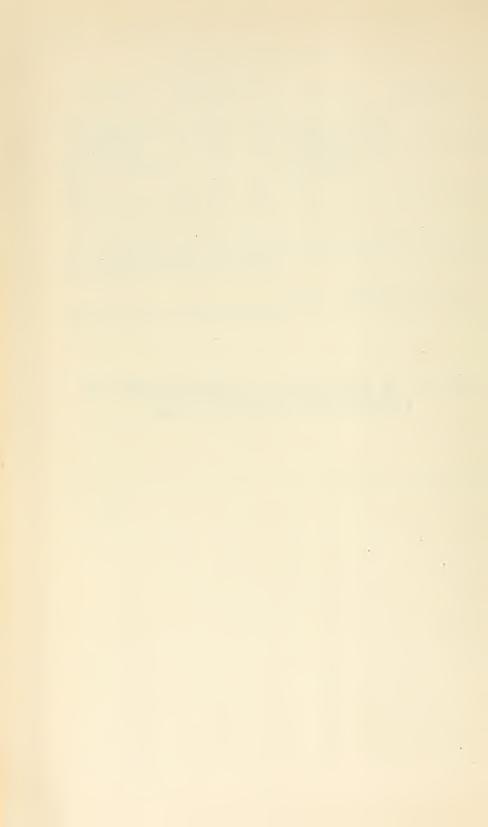
Publications.	Cop- ies.	Price per copy.	Total.	Publications.	Copies.	Price 'per copy.	Total.
Report of the Governor of— New Mexico, 1903 New Mexico, 1904 Oklahoma, 1903 Oklahoma, 1904 Report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes: 1901 1902 1903 1904	9 2 8 2 2 1 20 23	\$0.55 .50 .40 .40	\$4. 95 1. 00 3. 20 . 80 1. 20 . 60 12. 00 13. 80	Comprehensive Index of Government Publications, Ames. Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties, Kappler. Official Register of the United States, 1903: Vol. 1 Vol. 2 Total.	1 3 3 12	\$0.75 3.75 2.40 3.00	\$0.75 11.25 7.20 36.00 $4,661.21$

The sum of \$14,391.31 was received by the Geological Survey from the sale of its reports, and during the calendar year 1904 \$18,814.18 were received by the Patent Office.

JOHN G. AMES, Clerk in Charge of Documents.

The Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.



REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Office of Superintendent, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., October 14, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs in the Yellowstone National Park and its management since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

IMPROVEMENTS ABOUT THE ROOSEVELT ARCH AT NORTH ENTRANCE TO THE PARK.

The alfalfa field which was planted last year on both sides of the road leading through the archway near the town of Gardiner has proved a great success, and during the past summer has yielded about 100 tons of fine hay. This hay has been stacked up near the soldiers' station, and will be fed out during the coming winter to the antelope and other game at such times as they may need it. This will insure these animals having an ample supply of feed during the entire winter and prevent them from leaving the park in search of food. It has also greatly improved the appearance of the grounds near the main entrance to the park, and presents a very pleasing sight to the tourists immediately after they have passed through the archway.

Some time since 12 small Sequoia trees (Sequoia gigantea), from the giant forests in Sequoia National Park, Cal., were, by direction of the Department, shipped to this place with a view to their propagation in the park. Six of these trees have been planted near the Roosevelt Arch and the remainder in suitable places on the plateau at the Mammoth Hot Springs. If we are successful in growing these trees, they will in the future be a matter of great interest to the

tourists.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

As stated in my last report, the entire boundary line of the park has been surveyed, but it has not yet been plainly marked in such a way that a person unfamiliar with the country could cross it without being aware of the fact. I again strongly recommend that an appropriation be obtained from Congress to do this work, and believe that \$2,000 will be sufficient for the purpose.

663

FOREST FIRES.

During the past summer we have again been remarkably free from forest fires in the park. During the early part of the season this was due to frequent rains, but during the latter part it was exceedingly dry and a number of small fires were started, which would have been very serious but for the fact that they were quickly discovered by the patrols and extinguished before they had gotten a good start.

TELEPHONE LINES.

The telephone system throughout the park is not in a satisfactory condition, so far as the administration and police of the park is concerned, and it would greatly facilitate matters in this direction if the Government owned its own line, running directly to all stations throughout the park. We now have on hand 70 miles of telegraph wire, pertaining to the Signal Department, which is intended for use in constructing a line from Fort Yellowstone to Soda Butte station and from the lake to Sylvan Pass station, on the eastern entrance to the park, but on account of the lack of funds and men we have been unable to construct these lines.

The Yellowstone Park Association has placed its lines in excellent condition during the past season by putting up new poles and lines wherever they were needed, and if arrangements could be made with this company to put up cross-arms on their poles and to string a Government wire on them it would greatly improve matters, so far as the park authorities are concerned, and a line such as is needed

could be constructed at a comparatively small cost.

HOTELS.

The unusually heavy tourist travel through the park during the past season has shown the necessity for increased accommodations at the Mammoth Hot Springs and at the Grand Canyon. A new hotel should be built at the Mammoth Hot Springs and the one at the Canyon should be remodeled and enlarged.

The hotels throughout the park have generally been run in a very satisfactory manner, and in spite of the heavy travel there have been

fewer complaints this year than ever before.

PERMANENT CAMPS.

Mr. William W. Wylie, of Bozeman, Mont., is licensed to conduct camping parties through the park, and is authorized to occupy certain parcels of ground as permanent camps.

His services as to transportation and the conduct of his camps have

been entirely satisfactory in every respect.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company has again increased and improved its plant both as to coaches and horses. During the past season they have been called upon to carry nearly double the number of passengers ever carried before in one season in the history of the company, but in spite of this fact there have been no delays

whatever in the transportation of their patrons through the park, and their service has been satisfactory in every respect. Considering the large number transported through the park, they have been remarkably free from serious accidents of all kinds.

The travel over the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company's line has also increased considerably, and its service has been entirely

satisfactory.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE BOAT COMPANY.

The time has arrived when the Department should take some action as to the matter of transportation on the Yellowstone Lake. For several years past every effort has been made to bring about some amicable arrangement by which the tourists who travel by the various stage companies could have the option of going from the Thumb to the lake outlet, either by stage or by boat, without additional charge; but it seems to be impossible to accomplish anything

in this direction.

The Yellowstone Lake Boat Company several years ago, and before any road was constructed from the Upper Geyser Basin to the Thumb, was granted the privilege of placing a small steamboat on the lake, to be run as an excursion boat. After the completion of the road from the Upper Geyser Basin to the Thumb it was permitted to carry such passengers as desired to go from the Thumb to the Lake Hotel, a distance of about 18 miles, for a charge of \$3 per head. Tourists who take this trip over the lake regard the charge as exorbitant, and many complaints have been made concerning it.

Many complaints having been made in the past concerning the excessive charges, etc., for the hire of small boats on the lake, it is therefore recommended that some competition be also introduced in this business and that some other individual or company in addition to the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company be authorized to keep small boats for hire, both at the Lake Hotel and at the Thumb

lunch station.

The introduction of competition in the small boat business will be no violation of the provisions of the lease of the present boat company, for it is distinctly stated therein that no exclusive privilege is granted to this company to carry on a boat business on the lake.

LARGE GAME IN THE PARK.

The summer tourists in the park seldom have an opportunity of seeing much of the large game, which, to the lover of wild animals,

constitutes one of its most interesting features.

The proper time to see and study the wild animals of the park is during the winter, or after the snow has fallen on the mountains to such a depth as to drive them down into the lower country. Up to the present time there have been no proper accommodations in the park during the winter for taking care of those who would like to come in at that season, but in the near future it is probable that this trouble will be remedied by the building of a suitable hotel at Manmoth Hot Springs, within 5 miles of the main entrance of the park. After the snow has fallen it is not necessary to go any farther into the park than this point in order to see all of the wild animals that are to be found within its limits at any season, with the exception of the bear.

It has been only within the last two or three years that these animals could be seen in such close proximity to the Mammoth Hot Springs, and the reasons for this fact are due to a few simple changes

in the park management, as follows:

First. No dogs are allowed to run at large in the park, and when they are brought in by campers or others passing through they must be carried in wagons and kept tied up when in camp. It is a fact that any kind of a dog running at large, while he will probably do no harm to the game, will run it all out of the section where it is

ranging.

Second. A fence about 4 miles long has been built along the northern line of the park, which excludes all stock that for a number of years has grazed within the limits of the park and completely used up the grass, which is now preserved for the wild animals. No stock of any kind is now permitted to run at large in the vicinity of the Mammoth Hot Springs, and where they formerly grazed during the summer elk and deer can now be seen feeding during the winter. In order to be successful in keeping wild game on any reserve it is absolutely necessary either to preserve their natural feed for them or to supply them with hay, etc., and even where the natural supply of feed is preserved it is well to have a supply of hay on hand, in order to help out the weaker animals each spring, for there is always a period when the old grass is nearly all gone and before the new grass is ready for use which is very trying for all wild animals.

It is for this reason that an effort has been made to a limited extent in the park to feed certain kinds of game each spring. The animals so fed are the sheep, the deer, and the antelope, and the results have been remarkable in at least two ways—it has rendered them exceedingly tame and caused them to recognize man as their friend instead of an enemy; and while they will not permit one to touch them, they can be approached within a reasonable distance at any time without their showing the least sign of fear. It has also resulted in a great improvement in their physical condition, and starts them off in the spring, when the females are about to have their young,

in such good shape that few are lost from any cause.

Three years ago a deer was seldom seen anywhere about the Mammoth Hot Springs, and only occasionally a few tracks could be seen in the snow showing where they had crossed over the parade ground of Fort Yellowstone during the night. As a matter of experiment, and with a hope that some of these animals which passed through the post might be induced to come around where they could be seen, a few bales of alfalfa hay were scattered about the parade ground. The result was remarkable, for on the second day after the hay had been put out about a dozen blacktail deer appeared. The next day this number was doubled, and from day to day the number increased, until finally they numbered considerably over 100.

It was extremely interesting to see how quickly these animals lost all fear of human beings, and even when the evening gun is fired within 100 yards of them they pay little or no attention to it, but show much more interest in the lowering of the flag from the staff,

which is located in the center of their feeding ground.

The mountain sheep, which are supposed to be the wildest of all of our western animals, have also shown the same friendly disposition under the same conditions, and have become even tamer and more fearless than the deer. These animals are becoming very rare, and are difficult to find in any section of the country. It is therefore desirable that the few we have in the park should be carefully preserved and their number increased as rapidly as possible. There are now about 100 of these animals that make their home at all

times entirely within the limits of the park.

Next to the mountain sheep the antelope are probably the most interesting and attractive animals that we have in the park, and, like the sheep, they are rapidly disappearing throughout the West. The park herd consists of about 1,500 animals, and seems to be increasing in numbers quite rapidly. This increase is due to the fact that they are protected not only in the park, but throughout the State of Montana. The summer range for the antelope is well up on the Yellowstone River and entirely within the park, and in old days their winter range extended far down the Yellowstone and they seldom remained in this section after the first heavy fall of The valley of the Yellowstone north of the park is now completely taken up by ranchers, and their wire fences running in every direction have completely shut off the old winter range of the antelope, and they are now compelled to remain at all times entirely within the limits of the park or very close to its borders. Last fall 800 antelope were counted upon the alfalfa field near Gardiner, and at the same time a number of smaller bands could be seen in the foothills above the field and on the slopes of Mount Everts, on the opposite side of the Gardiner River.

The elk are by far the most numerous of all the large game which we have in the park, and it is a very difficult matter to determine exactly, or even approximately, how many there are. During the summer nearly all of the elk pertaining to the neighboring sections of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana range entirely within the limits of the park, but during the winter it is probable that at least one-half of this entire number goes out into the neighboring States, but, owing to the rapid settlement of the country and the consequent decrease in the amount of feed, their outside or winter range is decreasing from year to year, and each year they show a greater

inclination to remain within or near the borders of the park.

Few people know or realize that each year the bull elk shed their wonderful antlers. Many of these shed antlers have been collected from time to time and are used as fences for protecting the lawns about the Mammoth Hot Springs, but their use for such purposes has been discouraged for the reason that the average tourist, seeing them lying about in such numbers, imagines that there has been a terrible slaughter of elk in the park. The bull elk begin shedding their horns usually about the 1st of March, but sometimes they lose them much earlier, and others carry them until sometime in May. During the period when they are shedding and while the new horns are growing, the bulls are usually found in bands of various sizes, separated entirely from the cows, and living peaceably among themselves. Later on, when their horns become fully developed, which is about the last of September, a change comes over their peaceful natures; they separate and are ready for a fight at any time. This is the beginning of the rutting season, and each bull makes an effort to gather into a herd all of the cows that he can persuade to stay with him, and it is the most interesting period dur-

ing which to study the habits of the elk. The bulls are easily located at this season by their whistling. This is a peculiarly weird sound, which commences with a high, shrill whistle and ends with a roar. It is apparently used as a call for his band of cows or a challenge to other bulls. It is frequently answered by the younger bulls, which roam about some distance away from the herd of cows, but the chal-

lenge to fight is seldom accepted.

When President Roosevelt and Mr. John Burroughs were in the park, about two years ago, they climbed to the top of a hill which overlooked a part of the valley of the Yellowstone, near the point where the Lamar River flows into it, and by the aid of powerful field glasses they counted the elk in view, and as a result of their count they concluded that there were 3,000 elk in sight. A number of other bands were seen by the President, but no effort was made to count them. The President's trip, while quite an extensive one, did not cover all of the winter range of the elk, but the number seen by him gave him a very fair idea of what he could find if he wished to do so. As none of these elk ever leave the park and but few of them have died or been killed by mountain lions, it is evident that we still have a goodly number of them in the park, and quite enough to stock it well, even if there were no more.

A large band of elk, some 400 or 500 in number, makes its winter home close to the Mammoth Hot Springs. As long as the condition of the snow will permit, they remain on the south side of the ridge just back of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, but occasionally they can be seen trooping down from this ridge, passing within a few hundred yards of the hotel, on their way to a lower feeding ground, and whenever this happens, it is said, you can look out for a

big snowstorm.

In passing from one feeding ground to another the elk frequently encounter very deep snow, and this they pass through in single file, the strongest of the bulls taking the lead so as to break the trail, the leaders falling out one after another as they become

exhausted.

There are a number of moose in the park, but they are seldom seen, as they range chiefly along the Upper Yellowstone River and in the southeastern corner of the park, which is a very inaccessible country at present, owing to the lack of roads or trails. The killing of these animals is now prohibited in the State of Wyoming, and it is hoped that they will rapidly increase in numbers, and also move

farther up into the park.

When the park was first set aside as a Government reserve, there was quite a large herd of buffalo within its limits, but as there was no law or regulation prohibiting hunting for a number of years after its establishment, this herd was soon reduced to a very small one, and what was left of it was driven back into the most inaccessible part of the park, and into an exceedingly unfavorable country for buffalo to winter in. There are now about 30 of these animals left, and they have been located for a number of years on the head of Pelican Creek. The only way that they can keep alive during the winter is by grazing on the few places kept open by the hot springs, for their range is very high and snow falls there very deep and remains until late in the spring. They could be driven out of that locality and possibly a few of them caught up, but it is more

than likely that a greater part of them would be killed in the attempt. Instead of attempting to catch up the old ones, men are sent out early in the spring for the purpose of capturing the young calves, which are brought in to the Mammoth Hot Springs, raised by a domestic cow, and then turned out in an inclosure with the tame herd.

With a view to preventing the buffalo from becoming extinct, in the year 1902 Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose of starting a new herd in the park. With this fund a herd of 21 animals was purchased and the necessary inclosures in which to keep them were constructed. The herd purchased consisted of 3 bulls from the Goodnight herd of Texas and 18 cows from the Allard herd of Montana. One of the bulls was turned out with the wild herd on Pelican Creek with a view to introducing new blood in that herd, but he wandered away from them last winter and died on the edge of Yellowstone Lake near the Thumb station. The increase in this new herd has been exceedingly encouraging, and, including the 3 calves which have been caught up from the wild herd, it now consists of 44 animals, which is more than double the number with which we started.

The beaver are certainly increasing rapidly throughout the park, and to-day the signs of their work can be seen along every stream, These exceedingly interesting and valuable little fur-bearing animals have become almost extinct in the greater part of the United States, and should it ever become desirable to restock any section a sufficient number of these animals can, with the permission of the

Interior Department, be provided for the purpose.

The bear are about the only animals that the summer tourists can not fail to see, and they are always a great source of amusement and interest to them. It is a difficult matter to make some of the tourists realize that the bear in the park are wild, and that it is a dangerous matter to trifle with them. The black and the brown bear are exceedingly afraid of the grizzly, and with good cause, for they will kill and eat the young of the black and the brown whenever they can get hold of them. It is said the grizzly will also eat its own cubs, and for this reason the females always desert the males when they have their young, and keep away until the cubs are large enough to take care of themselves.

In addition to the above-named animals mountain lions, lynx, and coyotes are also to be found within the limits of the park. As the lions and coyotes are somewhat destructive to other game, such as elk, deer, and sheep, and also a pest to stockmen of the surrounding country, they are destroyed whenever the opportunity affords. The killing of these animals is, however, made a matter of business and not of sport, and only a few persons are permitted to do this killing, and they are scouts and certain good shots among the soldiers. A general permit to kill these animals would result in endless

trouble in the matter of protection of other game.

At the last session of the legislature of the State of Wyoming a tract of land extending for a distance of about 25 miles south of the Yellowstone Park and along nearly its entire southern border was set aside and designated as a game preserve. This was an exceedingly wise provision on the part of this State, as it will not only tend to preserve the large game of the State of Wyoming, but will also

assist greatly in the protection of game pertaining to the park along its southern border. In spite of reports to the contrary, large numbers of elk which spend the summer in the Yellowstone Park now winter in this preserve.

FISH AND FISH HATCHERY.

The following report from the United States Bureau of Fisheries shows what work has been done in the park during the past season by the Fish Commission:

> DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, BUREAU OF FISHERIES, Spearfish, S. Dak., September 28, 1905.

SIR: Your letter of September 24, with reference to the work of the Bureau of Fisheries at Yellowstone National Park during the present calendar year, was received upon my return from Hill City to-day.

The following plants of brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis) were made:

The following plants of brook troat (cartetinas jointinates) were made.	
May 25, 1905: Ice Lake	
Ice Lake	11,000
Gibbon River, above Virginia Cascade	17,000
May 26, 1905:	
Swan Lake.	10,000
Indian Creek and headwaters of Gardiner River	
May 27, 1905, Willow Creek	40,000
The Description of Eight wine an art of the betch are at West Through from May 20 antil	

The Bureau of Fisheries operated the hatchery at West Thumb from May 29 until August 1, collecting during that time 5,100,000 black-spotted trout eggs (Salmo clarkii). Of these eggs 200,000 were shipped to the Government fisheries exhibit, Portland, Oreg.; 50,000 to C. H. Townsend, director New York Aquarium, New York; 565,000 to the Bureau of Fisheries station, Bozeman, Mont.; 91,000 to the Bureau of Fisheries station, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The following plants of fry were made:

July 26, 1905:	
July 26, 1905: Duck Lake	200,000
Fisheries Creek, West Thumb.	127,600
July 31, 1905, Ice Lake, between Fountain Hotel and Excelsior Geyser.	47,000

During the period of incubation 450,000 were lost from imperfect fertilization and other causes, and the balance, 3,369,400, were shipped to Spearfish, S. Dak., for hatching.

All the shipments were received in excellent condition, and the fish were unusually

vigorous.

Yours, very truly,

D. C. BOOTH, Superintendent Fisheries Station.

Maj. John Pitcher,

Acting Superintendent Yellowstone National Park.

ENLARGEMENT OF FORT YELLOWSTONE.

My recommendation of last year that this post be increased to a four-troop, or squadron, post is renewed, and it is earnestly hoped that the necessary buildings for the two more troops required may be soon provided. The need of this enlargement is now urgent. At present the buildings and equipment accommodate only two troops of cavalry, which was a sufficient force for the protection of the park at the time the post was built, in 1892, but it is now far from adequate. In the thirteen years that have elapsed since then the game in the park has multiplied almost beyond belief, and there has also been an enormous increase in the number of visitors, the number during the season just ended being 26,188, whereas in 1892 it was only about 4,000.

There has likewise been a steady growth in population around the park, making necessary greater vigilance in guarding the park boundaries throughout the year, and all these elements of growth have

more than doubled the duties and labors of the troops.

During the summer season this post and its garrison are constantly under the critical observation of visitors from all over the world, and it should therefore be made in all respects a model post.

With the enlargement of the post and its garrison it will be possible to carry on much military training, drill, and other instruction so neccessary to the efficiency of troops, but now impracticable.

The Board of General Officers of the Army that considered and reported on the permanency of army posts in, I think, 1903 recommended that Fort Yellowstone be made a squadron post; a similar recommendation has been made by the commanding general of this department in his report for this year, and an enlargement of the post was recommended by the Chief of the General Staff in 1904.

In my opinion there will be no difficulty in getting the two additional troops as soon as accommodations are provided for them at this post, for the reason that at present there are not sufficient barracks and quarters in this department to accommodate all of the

cavalry troops belonging to it.

TOURIST TRAVEL THROUGH THE PARK.

The aggregate number of persons carried through the park over the regular route during the season of 1905 is as follows:

Carried by Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, entering via north-

	0,881	
Carried by Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, entering via western entrance of park.	2,654	
Others at hotels, traveling with private transportation, bicyclers, etc	1,279	
Total. Carried by William W. Wylie and accommodated at his permanent camps. Carried by other licensees of personally conducted camping parties.	3,668	14,814
Total number camping, traveling with licensed transportation Total number of tourists traveling through the park with private transportati	ion og	5, 387
"camping parties"		5, 987
Grand total of all visitors to the park, season 1905		26, 188

During the season 7,362 tourists took the trip across the Yellowstone Lake with the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company. Of this number 3,092 entered the park with the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, 552 with the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 3,510 with William W. Wylie, and the balance, 208 people, were campers.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

The following statement, furnished by Maj. H. M. Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who is in charge of improvement work in the park, shows what has been done in the way of building and repairing roads and bridges and other improvements in the park, under the appropriations made by Congress for this purpose. It also gives an estimate of what should be appropriated for future work along the same lines.

IMPROVEMENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The work which has been done during the past fiscal year, and which will be practically completed by the close of the present season, has been carried on under the appropriation of April 28, 1904, and that of March 3, 1905. The following are the main features of this work:

RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING ROADS.

Beginning at about the eleventh mile post from Mammoth Hot Springs on the road to Norris, the road was practically reconstructed by correction of grades and thorough resurfacing with a foundation of broken rock over all soft ground. The same character of work was carried on from Norris Geyser Basin to Gibbon Canyon, and was particularly thorough over the marshy tracts known as Elk Park and the Gibbon Meadows.

From Excelsior Geyser to the Upper Geyser Basin similar work was done, all the sharp

pitches being cut out and evened up so as to reduce them to an easy gradient.

From the Upper Geyser Basin to the head of Spring Creek Canyon on the Continental Divide much work of a similar character was done.

A large portion of the road along the Yellowstone River between the lake and the Grand Canyon has been resurfaced with a foundation of rock and a wearing surface of gravel.

The road from Norris to the Grand Canyon, which is the most unsatisfactory location in the park, never having been laid out on any rational system, was largely improved by cutting down the hills and filling the hollows, widening and surfacing and otherwise compensating as far as possible for the defects of the original location. In particular the road down the high hill at the Grand Canyon was relocated so as to give an easy gradient. This stretch of road lies entirely in heavy clay deposits and is exceedingly hard to maintain during the periods of wet weather. It was heavily paved with broken rock which was covered with gravel, and it is believed that it will stand in good shape.

The road from Thumb Station to Lake Outlet, by way of Natural Bridge, was completed by grading to full width and surfacing with the best material available. Along the lake shore at the Thumb the alignment was in many places corrected so as to shorten the

distance and even up the gradients.

The road across the summit of Mount Washburn was practically completed, including both the low line through Dunraven Pass and the high line passing over the summit of the mountain. There remains about a half mile on the low line that will require further widening. This road has been one of great difficulty of construction, not only because of the general presence of solid rock in all portions, but particularly because of the shortness of season and the very wet condition of the ground until late in the summer. The road over the summit has been made 18 to 20 feet wide instead of 12 feet as contemplated in the original estimate. This road, it is fully believed, will meet all the expectations of those who have favored its construction and will form one of the finest attractions in the tour of the park.

From Tower Falls to Mammoth Hot Springs the road has been entirely opened and completed as a permanent part of the system, thus completing the belt line or general circuit.

Much work was done on the Cooke City road from Yellowstone River to the northeast boundary of the park. An entirely new alignment was made from the Yellowstone River to near Soda Butte, the road crossing the Lamar River near the mouth of Slough Creek instead of near the mouth of Soda Butte Creek as formerly, and the greater part of it has been opened to travel. The very dangerous piece of road near Soda Butte, known as the Jackson Grade, has been cut out by new road 4,000 feet long on the immediate bank of the Lamar River.

The road from the Grand Canyon to Inspiration Point, which serves to give a fine view of the Grand Canyon, has been largely widened and otherwise improved near its terminus

at Inspiration Point.

The road opened early last season from the steel-concrete bridge over the Yellowstone

to Artist Point has been completed.

On the east road a large amount of work has been done from Sylvan Pass 12 miles east where it was too narrow for safe travel.

Considerable work has also been done on the west road in the matter of widening it in narrow places and resurfacing and otherwise improving its condition.

BRIDGES

The following bridges have been built during the period above mentioned:

The 5-span steel arch bridge over the Middle Gardiner River which was in progress of erection at the date of the last annual report was duly completed.

The steel truss over the same river at the 7-mile post between Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris was also constructed.

Steel truss bridges were built over Nez Perce Creek near the Fountain Hotel and over the Firehole River above Excelsior Geyser.

A fine steel arch bridge was erected over Tower Creek where the road crosses a short

distance above Tower Falls.

A number of wooden bridges were also built, the principal ones being the following: A large crib structure without trusses over the Lamar River on the Cooke City road. Bridges over the Big and Little Blacktail creeks on the road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Tower Falls.

Reconstruction of the bridge over the Gibbon River at Norris.

Reconstruction of two bridges over the Firehole River; one on the old road from the Lower Basin to Excelsior Geyser, and the other just above the Upper Geyser Basin.

Relocation and reconstruction of bridges over Trout and Antelope creeks.

Construction of a new bridge over Grinnell Creek on the east road, and the construction of a viaduct by which the road down the mountain on the east side of Sylvan Pass is made to pass over itself in order to secure the necessary reduction of gradient.

Numerous small bridges have been built or reconstructed and most of the existing wooden

bridges have been redecked.

CULVERTS.

The policy of the replacing of wooden culverts with vitrified clay pipe has been steadily continued until this work now extends over a greater part of the system.

SPRINKLING.

The sprinkling system heretofore inaugurated has been extended until it now covers 100 miles of road, in accordance with the existing project. The system has given very general satisfaction and works in admirably with the maintenance and repair of the roads.

STATION HOUSES.

Three station houses were built at different points in the park for the use of the superintendent, and small quarters for officers' use were erected at 11 of the stations.

GUARD RAILS, ETC.

A new platform and guard rail was built at the brink of the Lower Fall of the Yellowstone and an inclined stairway built for the convenience of tourists in descending the Canyon on the right bank a short distance below the falls. Guard rails have also been built around the Paintpots at the Fountain and around Mud Geyser.

SIGNS.

The mile posts and sign boards at the road junctions and some other signs have all been repainted.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

The grounds at Mammoth Hot Springs have been maintained and the effort to improve conditions at this point has been highly successful: in fact, the improvements amount to a complete revolution of the former unsatisfactory state of things.

GARDINER ENTRANCE.

The improvements at the north entrance to the park have also been maintained and are in satisfactory condition. The Northern Pacific has recently done considerable work at the point under the supervision of this office.

The alfalfa field, which was established for the use of the superintendent in the maintdin ance of game in the northern part of the park, has proven very successful and has improves the appearance of the roadway for three-fourths of a mile from the north entrance.

PLANT.

The plant pertaining to the work has been brought to a satisfactory state of completeness, and, together with the buildings at Manmoth Hot Springs, forms an ample provision for any future work that is likely to be required.

ESTIMATES.

The work which was undertaken under the continuing appropriation four years ago has been practically completed, and there has also been done considerable work not contemplated in the original estimates. All the roads which it has ever been proposed to build are now open to travel. The road over the summit of Mount Washburn, from Dunraven Pass to the north side of the mountain, 7 miles, has been made an 18 to 20 foot road nearly all the way, instead of a 12-foot road as at first planned. Only a few minor changes of location in some of the older roads remain to be made, and the eastern and southern approaches will not require general enlargement until railway facilities in those directions are materially advanced beyond their present condition. The sprinkling system has been developed to the full extent contemplated and has largely mitigated the dust annoyance on the main circuit. There are but few portions of the roads that can not now be traveled with speed, safety, and comfort equal to what it was hoped to obtain with the funds granted by Congress.

The estimate herewith submitted is therefore for maintenance only, no additional work having been authorized by Congress. It is based upon careful records of the cost of similar work during the past fiscal year, taking into account also the considerable expansion of the system due to the completion of the road from the canyon to Mammoth Hot Springs via

Mount Washburn and Tower Falls. It is made up as follows:

General work. Sprinkling (an average of 30 sprinklers for 80 days per season)	
Total	75 000

This figure must be considered a minimum. It should be granted in a lump sum under the general head of maintenance.

FUTURE WORK.

Having complied with official requirements in regard to estimates for the maintenance of a completed project, I desire now to submit a statement as to the future needs of this work. While the park is now provided with a thoroughly good road system, the traffic upon it is continually increasing and has in fact practically doubled since the work began four years ago. It has completely outrun the expectations upon which the original estimate was based. If this increase is to continue, and the managers of the park business believe it is, a new situation is created which must be met in the near future.

Main circuit.—There will be first considered the main circuit or belt line which all tourists travel, and also the northern and western approaches which are the only ones that now have important railroad connections. The mileage is about 180 miles, including some

extra roads at Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner.

Width.—The standard width of 18 feet for the road surface must be widened to at least

25 feet

Guard walls.—Owing to the more frequent meeting of vehicles and the necessity of turning out where the road is on steep side hill slopes, guard walls will have to be built in all these places. Such walls should be built in mortar and the existing retaining walls should be rebuilt in the same manner.

Fallen timber.—The dead and down timber should be cleared up for a width of 100 feet along each side of the roads as a precaution against forest fires and as a general improve-

ment to the appearance of the roads.

Bridges and culverts.—It has been the policy during the past four years to replace wornout bridges with concrete or steel, and culverts with vitrified clay pipe. This policy should

be continued until all the old structures are so replaced.

Ditches, etc.—As a result of the increase in travel, there has developed a strong demand on the part of the stage companies that the road grade and the ditches be so modified, wherever at all practicable, that teams may be driven off the road on one side or the other in case of meeting runaways. To carry out this requirement generally in a country like this will be an expensive matter, but when the stage companies declare it to be essential to the safety of their passengers it is difficult to resist the demand.

Western approach.—The great development of business on the western approach and the decision of the Union Pacific lines to build to the west boundary make necessary the imme-

diate enlargement of that approach to the full standard of the main circuit.

Sprinkling.—The sprinkling system will have to be somewhat extended, although I do not think that sprinklers will be found necessary on the greater portion of the Mount Washburn division. There should be added 2 sprinklers for the road from Norris to the canyon, 4 for the western approach, and 6 for the road between the canyon and Mammoth Hot Springs via Tower Falls—12 sprinklers in all.

The widening of the roads and making them so that teams can drive out of them, the erection of guard walls where necessary, the reconstruction of the western approach, extension of the sprinkling system, the clearing up of dead and down timber, the replacing of existing wooden bridges and culverts with steel and concrete or vitrified clay pipe, will cost

on an average for the 180 miles, \$3,000 per mile, or \$540,000.

The road surface.—The great problem to be solved is the road-surface problem. During the past four years probably nine-tenths of the main circuit has been surfaced with one kind of material or another. In some places machine-crushed rock has been used, in others hand-broken stone in large pieces for a foundation, with some other material for a surface. Gravel has been used wherever it could be found, and where neither rock nor gravel has been available resort has been had to such local material as actual experience has shown to wear best. The results have been on the whole good, but not sufficient for present needs; and

the greater part of the system must be redealt with in a more thorough manner.

There is a dearth of good material nearly everywhere and an entire absence of it in many places. Wherever the cost will not be prohibitory, crushed rock should be used for both foundation and surface, and should be put in by the most approved method and with subdrainage wherever necessary. In some few places a fine quality of natural crushed rock is found. Where rock can not be found that will stand wear and exposure, inferior rock may be used for a foundation, to be covered with the best surfacing material available. Wherever good gravel can be found it should of course be utilized to the utmost. It makes an easier road for horses than rock does and is, altogether, an excellent material. But after all these resources are exhausted there will still remain many miles where there is none of the above material within practicable distance and where it will be necessary to rely upon a well-built dirt road. While it is not possible to make a precise division of the mileage to which these different grades of surfacing will apply, I would roughly estimate that of the 180 miles here considered, about 75 miles can be treated entirely with crushed rock; about 40 miles with rock foundation and gravel or earth surface, and about 40 miles with gravel alone. For the remaining 25 miles, where neither rock nor gravel can be had, recourse must be had to the best natural material that can be found within economical distances. Estimating a width of surfacing of 25 feet and an average depth of 8 inches, the quantity of material required will be about 3,260 cubic yards per mile. The cost of this material in place, including preparation of road bed, rolling, and finishing, and taking an average for all localities near and remote, will be not less than \$2.50 per cubic yard for crushed rock, \$2 for mixed rock and gravel, \$1.50 for gravel, and \$1 for selected earth. Applying these figures to the above mileage gives the following results:

60, 800 95, 600

Less important roads.—The 170 miles of the park road system not included in the above embraces the eastern and southern approaches, the road from near Tower Falls to Soda Butte and Cooke City and the various short side roads throughout the park. Until railroads come much nearer the park boundaries on the east and south than at present, these approaches will not need material enlargement beyond their actual condition. The same is true of the Cooke City road. The side roads, where they are constantly in use, should be developed to keep pace with the rest of the system. From the present outlook I believe that the development work necessary on these roads in the next ten years ought not to exceed in cost \$150,000.

Summary.—The total cost, therefore, of developing the 350 miles of roads in the park system as outlined above will be:

Widening, guard walls, etc.	
Surfacing Less important roads.	150,000
Add for contingencies, etc., 10 per cent.	183, 915
Total	2,023,065

Lest the above cost, with what has already been expended on the roads, may appear excessive, I would invite attention to the fact that the cost of good macadamized roads in eastern sections of the country, where economy of construction is at a maximum, ranges from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per mile. The Government roads in Porto Rico cost about \$12,000 per mile. The total cost to date of actual construction of the 350 miles of roadway in the park is only a little over \$3,000 per mile, while the average cost of the completed system

as recommended above will be about \$8,700. The cost per mile on the main circuit is of course much greater than this and will probably average \$12,000 per mile. But considering the remoteness of the work, the fact that all supplies have to be hauled on an average 40 miles from the railroad, the shortness of the season, which limits general work to about four months, and, lastly, the fact that the work is all in a mountainous country, where conditions are particularly unfavorable, the above cost must, I think, be considered very reasonable. I submit, for the consideration of the Department and of Congress, the foregoing estimate

I submit, for the consideration of the Department and of Congress, the foregoing estimate of the probable cost of perfecting the present system of roads in the park and of bringing them up to the standard of the best European roads. Without making any definite recommendation in the premises, I believe that it would be a measure of sound economy to adopt a new project looking to the accomplishment of this work within a limited time—say ten years. It is a work which can not be indefinitely postponed. The park is growing in importance year by year and the demands upon the roads are increasing. It will be better to recognize and anticipate these needs and provide for them by a regular annual allowance than to wait until necessity compels much larger appropriations.

Very respectfully,

JNO. PITCHER, Major, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1904.

Date.	Maximum.	mperat 	mean.	Precipitation.	Character of day.	Date.	Ten .mumixeM	nperat 	Mean.	Precipitation.	Character of day.
1	°F. 68 66 65 60 54 62 52 56 49 48 58 50 57 60 63 43 35	°F, 45 42 46 36 29 33 38 36 36 33 32 4 34 33 33 32 4	°F. 56 54 56 48 42 45 46 42 46 42 46 48 38 30	Tr. Tr. 0.01 .14 .01 .09 .03 Tr14 .25	Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Do. Cloudy.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 Mean .	°F. 36 46 53 59 60 61 45 55 65 65 64 61 58 56	°F. 17 29 30 37 32 35 27 21 29 30 29 27 30 30 30 32.3	$^{\circ}F.$	Inch.	Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 20.10; highest, 20.56, on 18th; lowest, 29.66, on 15th.

Temperature.—Highest, 68°, on 1st; lowest, 17°, on 18th; greatest daily range, 36°, on 26th; least daily range, 10°, on 16th. Mean for this month in 1904, 44°.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, southwest; total movement, 5,284 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 32 miles per hour, from west, on 18th.

Precipitation.2—Total this month in—

					nches.
	1.32				
					. 67
1892.		1899	2.02		
1893.		1900	1.22	Average of this month	
1894.		1901		for 16 years	1.09
1895.				,	

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of sixteen years, 0.42 inch. Sunshine and cloudiness.—Number of clear days, 15; partly cloudy, 10; cloudy, 6; on which 0.01 inch or more of rain fell, 7.

Frosts.—Dates of light, 11th, 14th, 15th; dates of heavy, none; date of killing, 17th.

Total snowfall, 2.8 inches.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

110 1 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2											
	Date. Temperature. Winimum Waximum Gharacter of day.		Temperature.				Ten	nperat	ure.	n.	
Date.			Mean.	Precipitation	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation	Character of day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 15 16 17 18 16 17 18 1	° F	°F. 25 30 22 25 26 24 25 29 33 15 19 21 20 24 29 28	°F. 41 43 38 42 40 38 40 40 30 36 38 36 36 38 32	Tr. 0.01	Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy.	17	°F. 444 422 30 388 466 455 51 438 445 522 511 388 344 45	°F. 32 29 14 25 33 33 30 22 17 25 33 25 18 25	°F. 388 36 222 32 40 39 40 322 31 38 42 26 35	Inch. 0.03 .02 Tr12	Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Cloudy. Pactly cloudy. Pactly cloudy. Pactly cloudy. Pactly cloudy. Pactly cloudy. Partly cloudy.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.23; highest, 30.55, on 10th; lowest, 29.85, on 30th.

Temperature.—Highest, 58°, on 4th; lowest, 14°, on 19th; greatest daily range, 34°, on 12th; least daily range, 9°, on 16th. Mean for this month in 1904, 36°.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, southwest; total movement, 5,749 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 32 miles per hour, from southwest, on 20th.

Preveilingties a. Total this month in—

Precipitation.a—'I	otal this	month in—
--------------------	-----------	-----------

Inches. Inches. Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1889 2 19 1896 3.92 1902 2.33 1890 49 1897 2.98 1903 1.40 1891 2.00 1898 1.55 1904 18 1892 1.90 1899 0.3 3 1893 2.51 1900 1.17 Average of this month for 16 years 1.58 1894 15 1901 1.25 for 16 years 1.58 1895 1.30 1.50 1.50 1.58	896 3.92 1902 897 2.98 1903 898 1.55 1904 899 .03 990 1.17 Average of	2.35

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of sixteen years, 1.41 inches. Sunshine and cloudiness.—Number of clear days, 9; partly cloudy, 16; cloudy, 5; on which 0.01 inch or more of rain fell, 4.

Total snowfall, 1.6 inches.

DECEMBER, 1904.

Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Character of day.	Date.	Ten	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Character of day.
1	°F. 38 29 22 26 34 42 37 35 33 28 27 26 27 32 24 29	°F. 20 11 1 7 8 18 22 25 20 11 10 13 16 22 15 18	°F. 29 20 12 14 20 21 30 30 30 26 20 18 20 22 27 20 24	1nch. 0.02	Cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do	18	°F. 35 36 37 40 36 26 27 23 10 17 26 37 38 35	°F. 26 30 28 32 12 9 21 4 9 10 3 20 32 25	°F. 30 33 32 36 24 18 24 14 14 28 35 30 22.7	Inch. Tr. Tr	Partly cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.17; highest 30.67, on 27th; lowest, 29.50, on 22d.

Temperature.a—Highest, 42°, on 7th; lowest, 10°, on 27th; greatest daily range, 27°, on 27th; least daily range, 6°, on 19th. Mean for this month in—

	°F.		°F.		°F.
1887	21	1894	20	1901	22
1888	22	1895	19	1902	23
				1903	
				1904	23
		1898			
		1899			
1893	24	1900	24	18 years	22

Average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of 18 years, 1°.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, south; total movement, 6,111 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 30 miles per hour, from northwest, on 15th.

*Precipitation.4—Total this month in—

Total snowfall (unmelted), 15.1 inches.

2 reorphiantoni 2 otal tillo moli	VAL 244		
	Inches.		
1887			
1889 8.89			
1890	1897	1904	1.19
1891	1898		
1892	1899 1.90	Average of this	month
1893	1900 1.18	for 17 years	1.86
1894	1901		

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of seventeen years, 0.67 inch. Sunshine and cloudiness.—Number of clear days, 7; partly cloudy, 8; cloudy, 16; on which 0.01 inch or more of rain fell, 12.

JANUARY, 1905.

	Ten	npera	ture.	n.				Ter	npera	ture.	n.		
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Snowfall.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Snowfall.	Character of day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	°F. 244 27 322 28 24 26 20 22 21 12 2 9 23 31 39 42 40	${}^{\circ}F.$ 3 8 15 12 6 3 1 ${}^{-2}$ ${}^{-4}$ ${}^{-6}$ ${}^{-12}$ ${}^{-10}$ 9 17 26 30 30	°F. 14 18 24 20 15 14 10 10 8 3 -5 16 24 32 36 35	Tr	In. 0.5	Clear. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Clear. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	°F. 37 34 32 32 33 38 42 43 38 36 33 20 20 4	°F. 24 27 19 11 26 27 31 27 30 27 4 6 -16 11.9	°F. 30 30 26 22 30 32 36 35 34 32 26 8 7 -6	Tr. Tr. 01 Tr. 01 Tr. 12	Tr. Tr. 1.1 Tr. 1.8	Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.28; highest, 30.75, on 2d; lowest, 29.98, on 16th. Temperature.—Highest, 43°, on 25th; lowest, -16° , on 31st; greatest daily range, 26° , on 30th; least daily range, 7° , on 22d. Mean for this month in—

	°F.		°F.		°F.
1887	19	1895	19	1903	23
1888	11	1896	26	1904	19
1889	15	1897	16	1905	20
1890	10	1898	15	_	
1891					
1892	16	1900	22	for 19 years	18
1893					
1894	17	1902	17		

Absolute maximum for this month for nineteen years, 49°; absolute minimum for this month for nineteen years, -41°; average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of nineteen years, 1.8°; accumulated excess since January 1, 50°; average daily excess since January 1, 1.8°. Precipitation.4—Total this month, 0.25 inch; snowfall, 3.9 inches; greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, 0.12 inch, on 29th; snow on the ground at end of month, 2.6 inches. Total precipitation this

month in-

Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1887 7.70	1895 4.76	1903 0.60
1888	1896	1904
		1905
1890 6, 70	1898	
1891	1899 4. 21	Average of this
	1900	
1893	1901	<i>y</i>
1894 1.82	1902 96	

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of nineteen years, 2.03 inches; accumulated defi-

ciency since January 1, 2.03 inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, south; total movement, 4,389 miles; average hourly velocity, 5.9; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 26 miles per hour, from southwest, on 25th.

Weather.—Number of clear days, 2; partly cloudy, 13; cloudy, 16; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 6.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

FEBRUARY, 1905.

	Ten	npera	ture.	n.				Ten	npera	ture.	n.		
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	°F. 3 5 29 30 31 35 27 21 18 8 -11 13 24 35	${}^{\circ}F.$ -21 -10 -10 8 1 4 14 8 3 -20 -32 -5 -6 -1	${}^{\circ}F. \\ -{}^{9} \\ -{}^{2} \\ 10 \\ 19 \\ 16 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ -{}^{6} \\ -{}^{22} \\ -{}^{18} \\ \frac{4}{9} \\ 17$	0.01 .02 .16	P. ct. 100 23 87 71 100 100 73 37 58 30 100 80 40 100 100	Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Do. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do.	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 Mean	°F. 24 30 39 40 39 45 50 43 46 47 43 50 50 29.1	-8 2 27 30 28 20 22 29 2.8 24 18 16	°F. 12 11 20 34 34 36 35 32 38 38 34 34 37 17.0	Inch. Tr.	P.ct. 86 100 80 57 31 69 100 60 36 98 100 100	Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Clear. Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Po. Clear. Do. Do. Do. Do.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.24; highest, 30.69, on 14th; lowest, 29.77, on 8th.

Temperature.a—Highest, 50°, on 22d; lowest, —36°, on 12th; greatest daily range, 39°, on 3d; least daily range, 9° on 20th. Mean for this month in—

	°F.		°F.		°F.
1887	14	1894	12	1902	27
				1903	
1889	20	1896	25	1904	21
				1905	17
		1898			
				Mean of this month	
1893	16	1901	18	for 18 years	19

Absolute maximum for this month for eighteen years, 50°; absolute minimum for this month for nineteen years, -30°; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of eighteen years, 2° Precipitation.4—Total this month, 0.60 inch; snowfall, 7.5 inches; greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, 0.33 inch, on 20th; snow on the ground at end of month, 0.2 inch. Total precipitation this month in-

	•	
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1887 4.65	1895 0.34	1903 0. 25
1888	1896	1904
1889	1897	1905
1890	1898	
1891	1899 3. 40	Average of this
1892	1900	month for 19 years. 1.85
1893	1901	
1894	1902	

Descioncy of this month as compared with average of nineteen years, 1.25 inches; accumulated defi-

Wind.—Prevailing direction, south; total movement, 4,746 miles; average hourly velocity, 7.1; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 27 miles per hour, from northwest, on 8th.

Weather.—Number of clear days, 16; partly cloudy, 11; cloudy, 1; on which 0.01 inch or more of

precipitation occurred, 6

Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of) .- Auroras, 3d.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

MARCH, 1905.

	Ten	npera	ture.	n.				Ten	ipera	ture.	'n.		
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation	Sunshine.	Character of day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	°F. 53 60 57 58 54 44 40 55 44 36 18 25 44 50 51 52 54	°F. 20 22 24 26 25 27 18 22 26 18 5 12 30 26 25 28	°F. 36 41 40 42 40 36 29 38 35 27 12 15 28 40 38 38 41	Tr01 .28 .02 .07	100 86 100 78 72 9 100 100	Clear. Do. Do. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 31 Mean	°F. 47 38 45 42 37 36 37 42 34 32 37 40 39 43.3	°F. 29 27 28 27 222 18 20 20 25 18 11 23 21 13	°F. 38 32 36 34 30 27 28 31 34 26 22 30 30 26	Inch. Tr. .03 .17 Tr04 .17 .01 .32 .04 .21 .02	P.ct. 19 24 50 22 38 26 10 38 56 43 1 26 100	Cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Do. Cloudy.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.99: highest, 30.46, on 2d; lowest, 29.44, on 29th.

Temperature.—Highest, 60°, on 2d; lowest, 5°, on 11th; greatest daily range, 38°, on 2d; least daily range, 11°, on 19th. Mean for this month in—

	°F	°F.	°F.
1887	36	1894 27 1902	25
1888	23	1896	29
1889	36	1897	26
1890	26	1898	32
1891	22	1899	
1892	28	1900 Mean of this month	
1893	24	1901 27 for 18 years	27

Absolute maximum for this month for eighteen years, 60°; absolute minimum for this month for nineteen years, -22°; average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of eighteen years, 5.4°; accumulated excess since January 1, 1.67°; average daily excess since January 1, 1.9°. Precipitation.e—Total this month, 1.41 inches; snowfall, 17.1 inches; greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, 0.32 inch, on 26th; snow on the ground at end of month. 0.2 inch. Total precipitation this month in—

CIIIO III												
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.									
1888	3.12	1895 2.79	1902									
1889		1896	1903									
1890	4.92	1897	1904									
1891	2. 41	1898	1905 1. 41									
		1899										
1893	.96	1900	Average of this									
1894	2.30	1901	month for 18 years. 2.08									

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of eighteen years, 0.67 inch; accu nulated deficiency since January 1, 3.95 inches.

Wind .- Prevailing direction, south; total movement, 5,623 miles; average hourly velocity, 7.6; maxi-

mum velocity (for five minutes), 32 miles per hour, from northwest, on 26th.

Weather.—Number of clear days, 6; partly cloudy, 12; cloudy, 13; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 14.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

APRIL, 1905.

	Ten	pera	ture.	j.				Ten	apera	ture.	'n.		
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.
1	°F. 47 46 35 53 57 60 61 56 33 32 50 50 44 46 39 27	°F. 14 19 19 12 22 27 30 31 19 16 7 25 23 19 23	°F. 30 32 27 32 40 44 46 44 28 38 38 32 31 23	0.05 	P.ct. 100 76 85 100 100 100 87 41 13 83 100 81 57 58 40 23	Clear. Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Do. Do. Cloudy.	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 Mean	°F. 45 58 47 50 55 59 57 60 61 55 45 50 60 49.9	°F. 18 26 33 30 33 29 35 29 37 29 28 27 29 33 24.7	°F. 32 42 40 40 44 44 49 42 36 38 40 46	Tr. 0.04 Tr. 30 Tr02 Tr02 Tr04	P.ct. 79 64 8 49 40 61 47 58 69 62 31 66 27 38	Partly cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Do.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.95; highest, 30.46, on 4th; lowest, 29.43, on 12th.

Temperature.—Highest, 61°, on 25th; lowest, 7°, on 11th; greatest daily range, 43°, on 11th; least daily range, 8°, on 16th. Mean for this month in—

	°F.		°F.		°F.
1887	39	1894	38	1902	37
1888	43	1896	34	1903	37
1889	43	1897	38	1904	39
1890	39	1898	40	1905	37
1891	41	1899	36	-	
1892	32	1900	42	Mean of this month	
1893	31	1901	36	for 18 years	38

Absolute maximum for this month for eighteen years, 77°; absolute minimum for this month for nineteen years, zero; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of eighteen years, 0.6°; accumulated excess since January 1, 1.49°; average daily excess since January 1, 1.2°. Precipitation.«—Total this month, 1.52 inches; snowfall, 11.9 inches; greatest precipitation in twenty four hours, 0.59 inch, on 8th and 9th. Total precipitation this month in—

Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	1895 0.61	
	1896 1.29	
	1897 1.21	
	1898	
	1899 2.30	
	1900 1.93	
1894 1.87	1901 1.08	for 18 years 1.25

Excess of this month as compared with average of eighteen years, 0.27 inch; accumulated deficiency

since January 1, 3.68 inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, southwest; total movement, 5 182 miles; average hourly velocity, 7.2; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 38 miles per hour, from south, on 26th.

Weather.—Number of clear days, 6; partly cloudy, 17; cloudy, 7; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 10.

Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).—Solar halos, 12th, 13th, and 24th.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

MAY, 1905.

	Ten	npera	ture.	ų.				Ten	npera	ture.	'n.		
Date	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	°F. 500 444 388 444 522 544 622 47 37 40 455 48 51 566 57 68 68	°F. 366 322 300 288 211 300 344 299 27 266 299 322 388 355 288 37	°F. 43 38 34 36 36 42 46 40 33 34 36 38 42 47 46 48 52	Tr	P.ct. 14 18 60 74 42 83 10	Cloudy. Do. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Partly cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Clear. Partly cloudy.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	°F. 45 60 65 44 53 49 56 55 44 49 52 60 64 71 52.5	°F. 28 24 33 30 25 35 34 32 35 38 38 38 38 31.6	°F. 36 42 49 37 39 42 45 44 40 41 44 50 51 54	Inch. 0.24 .15 .18 .10 Tr03 .40 .40 .04 .01 .01	P.ct. 19 100 49 40 56 14 30 49	Cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do. Do. Po. Po. Po. Do. Portly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Partly cloudy.

Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths. Mean, 29.88; highest, 30.28, Atmospheric pressure .on 16th; lowest, 29.32, on 9th.

Temperature.a—Highest, 71°, on 31st; lowest, 21°, on 5th; greatest daily range, 40°, on 16th; least

daily range, 8°, on 3d. Mean for this month in-

	°F.		°F.		°F.
1887	. 49	1895	46	1903	45
1888	. 46	1896	41	1904	45
1889	. 47	1897	54	1905	42
1890	. 50	1898	45	_	
1891	. 50	1899	42	Mean of this month	
1892	. 42	1900	50	for 19 years	47
1893	. 43	1901	52	· ·	
1894	50	1902	48		

Absolute maximum for this month for eighteen years, 89°; absolute minimum for this month for nineteen years, 15°; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of nineteen years, 4.7°; accumulated excess since January 1, 3°.

Precipitation.—Total this month, 2.46 inches; snowfall, 6.7 inches; greatest precipitation in twenty-

four hours, 0.48 inch, on 8th and 9th. Total precipitation this month in-

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Inches.	
		1903 0.65
1890 2.00	1897 1.55	1904 1.31
1891 2. 12	1898 1.95	1905 2.46
1892 2.06	1899	
1893 1.01	1900	Average of this month
1894	1901	for 17 years 1.97
1895		•

Excess of this month as compared with average of seventeen years, 0.49 inch; accumulated deficiency

since January 1, 3.19 inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, northwest; total movement, 5,722 miles; average hourly velocity, 7.7; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 40 miles per hour, from west, on 20th.

Weather—Number of clear days, 2; partly cloudy, 15; cloudy, 14; on which 0.01 inch or more of pre-

cipitation occurred, 18.

Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).—Thunderstorms, 8th, 17th, 27th. Frost: Light, 6th, 7th, 11th, 16th, 25th; heavy, 5th, 19th.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

JUNE, 1905.

	Ten	Temperature.					Ten	perat	ure.	'n.	
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Character of day.
1	°F. 75 73 74 70 55 67 77 70 49 58 68 65 64 67 55 55	°F. 39 44 44 42 40 44 36 42 40 39 42 40 35 37 37 31	°F. 57 58 59 56 48 56 56 44 48 55 52 46 43	Tr. 0.01 41 43 11 25 .04 .13	Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Partly cloudy. Partly cloudy.	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 Mean .	°F. 40 52 59 62 67 62 41 48 56 64 71 65 71 73	°F. 29 28 33 38 34 38 34 39 43 40 36 37 39	°F. 34 40 46 50 50 50 50 41 48 54 56 50 54 56	.04 .31 .08 .20	Cloudy Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Dc. Cloudy. Do. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Do. Po. Po. Partly cloudy.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.84; highest, 30.07, on 11th; lowest, 29.60, on 4th.

Temperature.4—Highest, 77°, on 7th; lowest, 28°, on 18th; greatest daily range, 41°, on 7th; least daily range, 7°, on 23d. Mean for this month in—

	°F.		°F.		°F.
1887	57	1895	51	1903	57
1888	55	1896	56	1904	52
1889	57	1897	54	1905	50
1890	54	1898	55	_	
1891	51	1899	53	Mean of this month	
1892	52	1900	52	for 19 years	54
1893	55	1901	50	•	
1894	58	1902	54		

Absolute maximum for this month for nincteen years, 92°; absolute minimum for this month for nineteen years, 20°; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of nineteen years, 3.7°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 1.08°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.6°. *Precipitation.e—*Total this month, 3.05 inches; snowfall, 8 inches; greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, 1.04 inches, on 17th. Total precipitation this month in—

Inches.	• Inches.	Inches.
1889 0.66	1896 0.73	1903 0.90
1890	1897	1904 1.03
1891	1898	1905
1892 1.46	1899	
1893	1900	Average of this month
1894	1901	for 17 years 1.73
1895		,

Excess of this month as compared with average of seventeen years, 1.32; accumulated deficiency

since January 1, 1.87 inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, southwest; total movement, 5,006 miles; average hourly velocity. 7; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 37 miles per hour, from southwest, on 27th.

Weather.—Number of clear days, 7; partly cloudy, 15; cloudy, 8; on which 0.01 inch or more of pre-

cipitation occurred, 12. Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).—Solar halos, 1st, 2d; hail, 8th; thunderstorms, 4th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 24th. Frost: Light, 13th, 16th, 19th; heavy, 18th.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

JULY, 1905.

	Ten	apera	ture.	'n.				Ten	npera	ture.	'n.		
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation	Sunshine.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation	Sunshine.	Character of day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	°F. 61 62 71 69 73 74 71 70 82 84 81 80 80 76 70 72 69	°F. 411 38 36 43 37 40 42 40 48 48 44 48 52 46 42 47	°F. 51 50 54 56 55 57 56 61 66 64 62 64 64 58 57	Inch. 0.13 Tr	P.ct. 17 38 90 79 100 78 90 100 100 86 65 94 100 44 42 95 96	Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Do. Po. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Po. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Clear. Do. Clear. Do. Clear. Do. Clear. Do. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Do.	29 30	°F. 79 75 81 82 82 84 78 73 73 73 75 75.2	°F. 40 50 47 45 48 47 48 50 49 43 46 43 49 44.5	°F. 60 62 64 64 65 64 66 64 62 58 60 62 59.8	Tr05 Tr18 Tr09 Tr07	P. ct. 100 71 100 100 97 93 77 65 40 50 84 84 72 49	Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Do. Do. Partly cloudy Do. Do. Do. Clear. Partly cloudy

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.99; highest, 30.27, on 8th; lowest, 29.71, on 11th.

Temperature.a—Highest, 84°, on 10th; lowest, 36°, on 3d; greatest daily range, 42°, on 9th; least daily range, 20°, on 1st. Mean for this month in—

	°F.		°F.		°F.
1887	64	1895	60	1902	58
1888					
1889					
1890					60
1891					
1892					
1894	66	1901	67	18 years	62

Absolute maximum for this month for eighteen years, 90°: absolute minimum for this month for eighteen years, 30°; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of eighteen years, 2.1°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 1.73°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.8°.

Precipitation.a—Total this month, 1.38 inches; greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, 0.75 inch, on 15th. Total precipitation this month in—

on 15th. Total precipitation this	s 111011 th 111—	
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1890 .99 1891 3.15 1892 .98 1893 .99	1897 1.11 1898 1.15 1899 1.42 1900 .80 1901 .92	1903. 0.55 1904 1.11 1905. 1.38 Average of this month for 17 years. 1.24

Excess of this month as compared with average of seventeen years, 0.14 inch; accumulated deficiency

since January 1, 1.73 inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, southwest: total movement, 4,742 miles; average hourly velocity, 6; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 33 miles per hour, from northwest, on 23d.

Weather.—Number of clear days, 16; partly cloudy, 14; cloudy, 1; on which 0.01 inch or more of pre-

cipitation occurred, 9. Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).—Hail, 11th, 31st; thunderstorms, 1st, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 31st. Frost: Light, 3d.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

AUGUST, 1905.

-	Ten	ipera	ture.	ņ.			1	Ter	npera	ture.	ij		
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	°F. 76 81 77 78 71 81 84 85 79 70 78 76 80 78 69 63 62	°F. 44 45 53 45 48 40 46 49 47 46 41 44 47 44 41 36 45	°F. 60 63 65 62 60 60 65 67 63 58 60 64 61 55 50	Tr. 0.03 Tr. 01 .01 .08	P.ct. 80 74 51 81 59 96 81 100 43 20 69 49 53 92 82 46 21	Clear. Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Do. Clear Do. Cloudy. Do. Cloudy. Do.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	°F. 71 79 82 79 77 75 83 72 76 80 79 80 76 68	°F. 38 41 50 46 52 51 46 57 52 49 54 -52 56 46 46.8	°F. 54 60 66 62 64 63 64 64 66 66 66 57	1nch. 0.05 .14 Tr. Tr.	P. ct. 78 99 65 88 40 73 90 24 62 61 100 96 68 100	Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Clear. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Do. Clear. Do. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. Cloudy. Clear.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.97; highest, 30.27, on 6th; lowest, 29.65, on 15th.

Temperature. a—Highest, 85°, on 8th; lowest, 36°, on 16th; greatest daily range, 41°, on 6th; least daily range, 15°, on 25th. Mean for this month in—

	۰F.		°F.		°F.
1887	61	1895	62	1902	59
1888	61	1896	60	1903	61
1889	64	1897	62	1904	60
1890	61	1898	63	1905	62
1891	62	1899	57	-	
1892	61	1900	61	Mean of this month for	
1894	68	1901	63	18 years	62

Absolute maximum for this month for nineteen years, 93°; absolute minimum for this month for eighteen years, 30°; average daily excess or deficiency of this month as compared with mean of eighteen years, 0.0°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 1.73°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.7°. Precipitation a.—Total this month, 0.32 inch; greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, 0.19 inch, on 22d and 23d. Total precipitation this month in—

Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1889	1896	1903
1890	1897	1904
1891	1898	1905
189264	1899	
1893		
1894	1901	for 17 years 1.03
1895		,

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of seventeen years, 0.71 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 2.44 inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, southwest; total movement, 5,247 miles; average hourly velocity, 7; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 33 miles per hour, from west, on 9th.

Weather.—Number of clear days, 12; partly cloudy, 15; cloudy, 4; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation security.

cipitation occurred, 6.

Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).—Halos: Solar, 16th, 24th; lunar, 11th. Thunderstorms, 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 22d, 27th, 29th. Frost: Light, 16th.

a Records prior to 1904 by post surgeon, United States Army.

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

	Ten	emperature.		ji.				Temperature.		'n.			
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Precipitation.	Sunshine.	Character of day.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	°F. 666 744 755 677 699 72 75 744 75 74 68 64 66 69	°F. 35 34 40 47 42 36 37 41 41 44 48 45 41 36 34 32	°F. 50 54 58 57 56 54 56 58 58 60 61 60 54 50 50	7r02	P. ct. 100 86 36 20 30 85 100 62 78 73 44 80 70 92 74 77	Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Cloudy. Partly cloudy. Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Clear. Partly cloudy. Clear. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Clear. Partly cloudy.	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 Mean	°F. 56 58 66 70 76 79 83 71 61 65 73 68 41 44	°F. 32 25 34 49 46 43 42 46 43 47 41 41 30 29 39.4	°F. 44 42 50 60 61 61 62 58 52 56 57 54 36 36	Tr	P. ct. 44 90 100 63 74 100 100 28 69 72 68 56	Partly cloudy Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Clear. Do. Partly cloudy. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Cloudy. Partly cloudy.

Atmospheric pressure.—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.93; highest, 30.28, on 26; lowest, 29.45, on 28th.

Temperature.—Highest, 83°, on 23d; lowest, 25°, on 18th; greatest daily range, 41°, on 23d; least daily range, 11°, on 29th. Mean for this month in—

	°F.		°F.		°F.
1887	56	1895	50	1902	51
1888	59	1896	49	1903	49
				1904	
				1905	54
1891					
1892	55	1900	50	Mean of this month for	
1894	54	1901	48	18 years	52

Absolute maximum for this month for nineteen years, 85°; absolute minimum for this month for eighteen years, 0°; average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of eighteen years, 1.4°;

accumulated deficiency since January 1, 1.31°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.5°.

Precipitation.a—Total this month, 1.17 inches; snowfall, 7.1 inches; greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours, 0.98 inch, on 28th and 29th; snow on the ground at end of month, trace. Total precipitation this month in-

	Inches.	In	ches.	In	ches.
				1903	
1890	19	1897	. 31	1904	. 73
1891	1.74	1898	.90	1905	1.17
		1899			
1893	1.44	1900	. 87	Average of this month	
1894	71	1901	2.85	for 17 years	1.00
1895	43	1902	00		

Excess of this month as compared with average of seventien years, 0.17 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 2.27 inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction, southwest; total movement, 6,034 miles; average hourly velocity, 8; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 37 miles per hour, from southwest, on 28th.

Weather.—Number of clear days, 10; partly cloudy, 18; cloudy, 2; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation secured.

cipitation occurred, 8.

Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).—Halos: Solar, 9th. Thunderstorms, 4th, 5th. Frost: Light, 1st, 2d, 15th, 16th, 19th, 30th; heavy, 18th.

a Records prior to 1904 by the post surgeon, United States Army



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND PART OF ABUTTING FOREST RESERVE

FROM MAPS BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



The forest reservation on the south and east is only partially shown

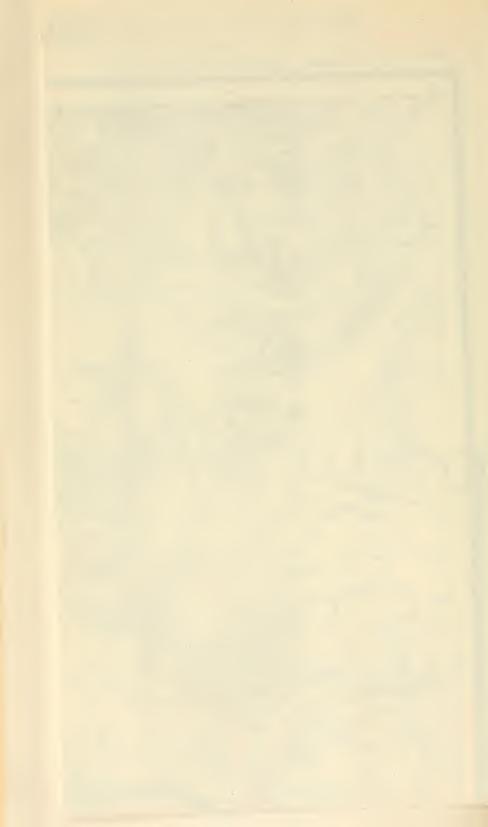
Roads completed:

Roads available but not now used by Park Transportation Companies —. Scale 210,000

Contour luterval 100 feet.

Trails

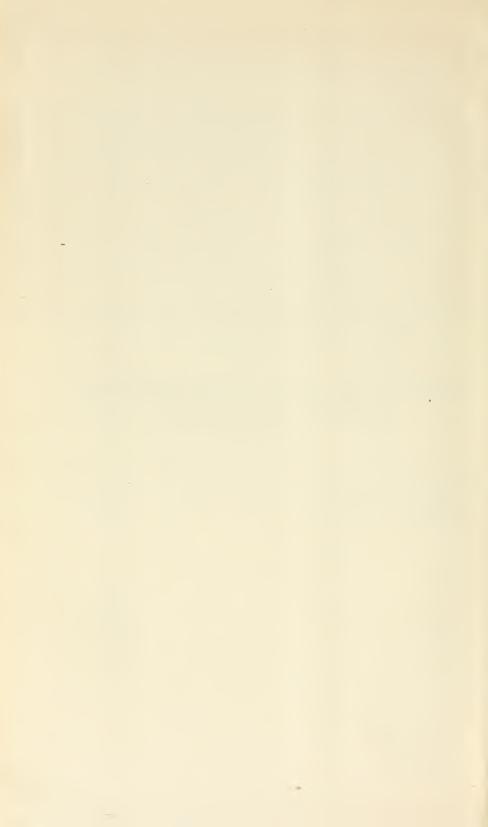
Snowshoe Cabins Stations



REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

INT 1905-VOL 1-44

689



REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Office of the Superintendent, Wawona, Cal., October 10, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report and condition of affairs in the Yosemite National Park and its management since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

RECESSION OF YOSEMITE VALLEY AND MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE.

The act of June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 325), granted the State of California a tract of land therein described and known as the "Yosemite Valley" and the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove," on the conditions "that the said State shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation." Since this time the lands described in said act have been held for public use by the State of California, and the expenses of their care and maintenance and improvement have been paid by the said State.

The State of California, by an act approved March 2, 1905, receded to the United States said lands, providing by said act that:

This act shall take effect from and after acceptance by the United States of America of the recession and regrants herein made (thereby forever releasing the State of California from further cost of maintaining the said premises), the same to be held for all time by the United States of America for public use, resort, and recreation, and imposing on the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park: Provided, however, That the recession and regrant hereby made shall not affect vested rights and interests of third persons.

This recession had been violently opposed by certain members of the State legislature, and by others who had acquired certain rights in the valley, which would of necessity lapse should the Government be in control. One of their main contentions was that the Government might not accept the recession, and in order to quiet this objection the provision above mentioned was inserted. This provision was immediately used as a means to defeat the transfer after the bill had passed. The act of the State legislature was approved by the governor at 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, March 3, 1905. Immediately this information was telegraphed on to Washington, but as there are three hours difference in the time between San Francisco and Washington this news was not, of course, received at Washington until after 2 o'clock p. m., March 3, 1905. A bill was immediately introduced in the Senate by Senator Perkins providing for the acceptance of the recession and for a suitable appropriation for the care of the valley, which was immediately passed. It was then sent to the House, but Mr. Hemenway called the Senator's attention to the fact that the rules forbade the introduction of new legislation on the last day of Congress, and it was then agreed that a joint resolution should be pre-

pared in order to obviate the difficulty. This was done and it passed the Senate, and later the House, in the following form:

Joint Resolution accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove in the Yosemite National Park.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the management, protection, and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. (Public Resolution No. 29, March 3, 1905.)

Thus it will be seen that it was clearly the intention of Congress to accept the recession of the Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa big trees in the Yosemite National Park, and application was made by the Secretary of the Interior to the governor of the State of California to turn over the property to the representative of the Interior Department—the acting superintendent of the park. Some of the State commissioners, however, who had been opposed to the recession, declined to accede to the request, holding that the valley had been intrusted to their care by the State of California, and that as, in their opinion, the recession had not been accepted by the National Government, they would be failing in their duty to the State if they surrendered the property. The matter was referred by them to the State attorney-general for decision, and no decision has yet been rendered. It will be noted that the original act did not cede this property to the State of California, except in trust. The State, having grown tired of the trust, determined to give it up, and passed a resolution to that effect, which was approved by the governor of the State. Neither the State of California nor the governor opposed the turning over of the property on the ground that the recession had not been accepted by the Government, but this contention was made by a body who had been created by the State legislature, who had, in fact, by the act of recession, been legislated out of office. It is a matter of fact, however, that they succeeded in holding on to the property, and preventing its being turned over to the Federal Government and put in charge of the Federal authorities.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

By an act of Congress, approved February 7, 1905, the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park were materially changed, a large tract on the western and southwestern and on the southeastern part of the park being excluded, while a section to the north was taken in. By this act 542.88 square miles of the old park are excluded from the present one, while 113.62 square miles previously outside the park have now been included, making a total diminution of an area of 429.26 square miles. By this reduction, practically all mineral lands were excluded, as well as a great portion of the private timber claims. The western boundary runs mainly along section lines, while the northern and eastern boundary follows the watershed, making a natural boundary, easily distinguishable. A survey of the boundaries was immediately ordered, and, fortunately, this survey was intrusted to the Geological Survey of the United States, and the survey was promptly begun in May of this year under the

direction of Mr. John P. Walker, and was successfully carried forward until it was interrupted by the recalling of Mr. Walker to survey some Government land, upon which an outpost had been stationed, and which was claimed by private parties, and suit entered by these parties against the acting superintendent for establishing military posts upon leased lands. This man's contention that his land had been seized unlawfully for military purposes, it is needless to say, was disproven. He had had made a so-called "survey" of this land by a man whom he said had made the original surveys in this part of the country, and yet this same man wrote him a letter on June 27, 1905, in which he stated that he was unable to locate the corners, either section corners or quarter-section corners, and requested further instructions. The value of surveys made by such a man is apparent. The boundaries of the park are now so plainly marked that it is absolutely impossible for anyone to enter the park without being perfectly well aware of the fact, and there can be absolutely no excuse for trespassing upon the park on the ground that the limits thereof were not known.

PRIVATE LANDS.

By the change in the boundaries of the park, practically all private lands were excluded, but sufficient remain to cause considerable embarrassment to the Government. None of these private claims are of any value, with the exception of one or two. No person lives on any of these lands, with the exception of one family—that of Mr. Albert Bruce, near Wawona, Cal. All their claims are either timber claims or simply small meadows, which latter are used as a pretext for driving thousands of head of cattle upon the park, with the avowed intention of pasturing them there in violation of law. There is but one person, one J. B. Curtin, of Sonora, Cal., who continues to be and who has been for years a persistent trespasser upon the park in this regard. He has fenced in, about the land which he claims, hundreds of acres of Government land. He then pretends to desire to drive cattle to his own holdings (which he claims to be that which is under fence), and when the cattle are turned loose upon this land they immediately leave it and stray upon tens of thousands of acres of Government land. There are but three of such claims within the limits of the park. Their purchase by the Government should be made without delay, in order that all possible friction may be This same J. B. Curtin claims that the rules and regulations as made by the Secretary of the Interior are "null and void," and he has brought suit against the Department for enforcing same. These rules require that before any person shall drive stock upon land claimed by him within the park they shall cause the land to be surveyed and the metes and bounds thereof pointed out satisfactorily to the acting superintendent. This Mr. Curtin was called upon to do in the early nineties, and failing to do it, his cattle were ejected.

During recent years, however, the rules have not been strictly enforced, and he has been a persistent trespasser for years. The records of this office show that there has been ten times the correspondence with this man on the subject of his trespassing that there has been with all other private parties in the park put together. He

pretended to be surprised that he should be called upon to point out the metes and bounds of his land, stating that he never heard of such a thing, forgetting, apparently, that there were records in this office which would show differently. His attention was invited to letters written to him by acting superintendents of 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. He finally agreed to survey his lands and point out the metes and bounds, but on making such surveys he found that the land he claimed was Government land, and that his own land was absolutely valueless, and that by pointing out the metes and bounds he would simply show that the fences constructed by him inclosed Government land. He therefore decided to test the question as to whether the Secretary could legally require him to point out the metes and bounds of his land before he drove stock within the park limits.

The Government should have absolute control of all land within the park limits. There would be absolutely no hardship to any person whatever, no injustice, no unfairness, nor would it in any way affect any persons interested, with the exception of the one family above mentioned, if the Government condemned and took possession of all private claims within the park, and this should be done without delay, and could be done at very little expense, as most of the claims are of no greater value than they were when originally purchased. Most of the claims are timber claims, which were taken up at the time that the rush was made to obtain possession of the timber within these limits when it was first proposed to make a park in this region.

As before stated, there are no homes, no mineral lands, nor any farming lands within the limits, with the exception above mentioned

and that of Mr. H. M. Kibbe at Lake Eleanor.

TRESPASSERS.

Due to the fact that each year there is a new acting superintendent, who is not familiar with the habits of the sheep men and certain cattle men, and also due to the lack of means of punishing trespassers, and the ever-changing policy in their treatment, trespassing upon the park limits still continues. Under the policy adopted by Captain Rodgers in 1895, when I had the good fortune to be here serving under him, which was continued in 1896 and 1897, he being in the park each of these three years, trespassing was not profitable and was reduced to a minimum. Sheep men were afraid to have their herds caught, as it resulted in a dispersing of the herd, the removal of the herders in one direction, their pack-animals in another, and their dogs in another. Of recent years, however, their removal has been of no inconvenience to them, and they have immediately returned, to be again removed. Last season, by the report of the acting superintendent. 70,000 sheep were removed, many bands having been removed as often as three or four times. They were thus enabled to pasture the entire summer upon park limits.

This year the policy adopted in 1895, 1896, and 1897, inclusive, has been followed, with the result that trespassing was soon brought to an end. The troops were placed on outpost, three or four men under a noncommissioned officer constituting an outpost, and three or four outposts placed under the charge of an officer. Unfortunately, this command had but few officers with it who were available for this

duty, there being but two who were available. The northeast section I put in charge of Second Lieut. W. S. Martin, to whom great credit is due for the efficient and energetic manner in which he performed his duties. He captured a band of sheep containing about 3,000 head on July 5, and then, following another trail which led into a different section, captured a second band. The acting superintendent subsequently went out in person with a considerable detail, and the entire country was gone over; it was found that the energetic means taken by Lieutenant Martin to disperse the herds, which in one case caused a loss of more than 400 head to the owners, the sheep being separated into smaller bands and scattered in every direction beyond the limits of the park, while the herders were sent to be conducted out at the other extreme end, had resulted in deterring other people from

trespassing.

Owners of patented lands near Lake Vernon, who had holdings of some 300 acres, but had been in the habit of pasturing upon 45,000 acres, were refused permission to drive in until their own 300 acres had been surveyed and the metes and bounds pointed out, which of course they would not do, as their own 300 acres were practically valueless and would not have maintained five head of cattle during the summer, and on account of the certainty of having their cattle taken up and impounded if found off their own 300 acres. This trespassing upon this portion of the park was eliminated. One Curtin, of Sonora, who owned or leased 640 acres, inquired what the conditions were in regard to driving in cattle, and was fully informed as to the rules and regulations, as previously mentioned in this report. He had some 500 cattle turned loose upon the forest reserve immediately without the bounds of the park, which land had previously been within the limits of the park. These cattle, of course, immediately proceeded to their old feeding grounds, which consisted of some 90,000 acres within the limits of the park, being land lying upon Tamarack Creek, Cascade Creek, and Yosemite Creek included between the Big Oak Flat road and the Tioga road. These cattle were taken up by the details and were impounded at Wawona, and in order to prevent their being driven off this Government land Mr. Curtin sought to secure an injunction in the State courts by bringing suit against the acting superintendent on the ground that the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior were null and void. In order to secure himself against loss he raised a subscription among the cattlemen on the ground that by winning the suit the park would be thrown open to them all for free grazing, and, as is always the case, he found some gullible people who furnished him with funds on this supposition. The case, however, was removed to the Federal courts, and has not yet gone up for trial, but as the decisions previously made in the courts that the rules made by heads of Departments in conformity with acts of Congress are legal have not been reversed it is thought that Curtin will not win his suit and that the Secretary of the Interior will still be empowered to drive his cattle off the park lands.

At the end of the season of 1897 everyone had accepted the inevitable, and there was practically no trespassing during that year under the efficient management of Capt. Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry (now lieutenant-colonel of cavalry). It took at least one season

to become at all acquainted with the conditions, and it was not until the acting superintendent had been on duty in the park for more than one year that the rules and regulations could be successfully enforced. Since 1897 there has been a new acting superintendent each year. In one or two years there have been as many as three different acting superintendents in a single year. This has of necessity resulted in a change of policy, not through a disinclination to enforce the rules, but through an inadequate knowledge that the rules were violated. Through this there resulted a lax enforcement of the rules, which, when a return was made to the rigid enforcement carried out during 1896 and 1897, necessarily caused great discontent on the part of those who had for years been violating the rules with impunity.

If the Government would extinguish all private claims within the park and adopt some definite policy in regard thereto, similar to that followed in the Yellowstone National Park, all such friction

could be removed.

FOREST FIRES.

Extreme drought has prevailed during the entire summer over this portion of the country, there having been no rain from May 10 to September 28, so that extensive forest fires have taken place throughout the forest reserve and the adjoining country. Fortunately there has been but one of any extent in the park, the other fires having been successfully put out before any great extent had been burned over.

On July 8 fires broke out on both sides of the Yosemite stage and turnpike toll road, about 5 miles from camp. Details of soldiers were immediately sent to the scene of the fires, and after two days of hard work the fires were completely extinguished. Two days later fires again broke out on both sides of the road, about 2 miles farther on. These were again extinguished, when, later, fresh fires started along the toll road. Later on it was discovered that the employees of the stage company were setting fire on both sides of the road at the rate of about a mile to a mile and a half a day, stating that they were "back-firing." This was ordered discontinued, and a large detail sent out to extinguish the fires. This detail remained out until August 21. All fires had been extinguished by August 16, but in order to insure the impossibility of fires again breaking out the detail was kept out to patrol the fire limits until it was positively known that there was no further danger. On August 23, two days after the return of the detail, fires again broke out on both sides of the stage road, a mile beyond where any other fires had previously been, proving conclusively that some one had deliberately started the fire.

There are those who have urged for years that the woods be burned over every year or two, holding that the fires are beneficial rather than otherwise, and they have impressed their idea so firmly on some previous acting superintendents that recommendations to this effect have been made by them. This plan, not finding favor with the Department, has not been adopted, and it is possible that, giving up hope of the Department's action, they determined to act for themselves. The result has been that a large tract of country adjoining

the toll roads has been burned over, and while there has been some damage done necessarily, it must be confessed that no material damage has been done. The principle is a bad one, however, and some action ought to be possible to prevent a like occurrence.

GAME.

Game has greatly decreased in the park during the past ten years. This is, of course, largely due to the fact that game is not protected during the winter months, when it becomes an easy prey to the many hunters who hurry to the park immediately upon the withdrawal of the troops. It is also to be accounted for by the destruction of game in and out of season by those who carry guns for "protection." There is absolutely no more reason for carrying arms in the Yosemite National Park than there is for carrying them on Pennsylvania ayenue in Washington.

PERMITS TO CARRY ARMS.

Numerous letters have been prepared at the instance of one Congressman, requesting that a number of parties who are desirous of making trips through the park be permitted to carry firearms for their protection, promising to conform to all the regulations. Regulations positively prohibit the killing of game. The carrying of firearms in the Yosemite National Park, or any national park, means that the person so carrying them is on a hunting trip; and it is so recognized throughout this part of the country. These letters were never presented, as stated in the body of the letter, but were always mailed to the acting superintendent by the party desiring a permit, with the request that the permit be forwarded to him, saying nothing, however, about his intention of conforming to the rules and regulations. Letters were therefore addressed to these people, requesting that they inform the acting superintendent of the date when they expected to reach the park, where they expected to enter, what places they expected to visit, and how long they expected to remain, requesting also a statement from each member of the party that the arms would not be used for the killing of game. In no instance whatever have these questions been answered. In some cases the letters were not answered at all, while in other instances their reply simply was that the party had changed his mind and would not visit the Yosemite, and others, again, stated that they had decided not to go on a camping trip this year. The spectacle of from five to seven men arriving on the park limits on the first day of the "open" season, each man provided with a rifle, and the majority of them with shotguns also, all for the purpose of "protection," would be an amusing one were it not for the fact that it meant the slaughter of game within the park. Under the circumstances, but one such permit was granted. Permits were given for the carrying of revolvers by men when they were accompanied by women, but in no other cases.

It was positively known to the acting superintendent that the sealing of arms in previous years was but a farce, as the seals were

broken immediately upon leaving the detachments, in many cases, and that when the next detachment was encountered the statement was made that the guns had not been previously sealed. As there was nothing to disprove this statement, the guns would be again sealed to be again broken and used in violation of park regulations. For this

reason, arms have not been sealed this season.

The protection of game is a very difficult matter, due to the fact that entrance can be had to the park at almost any point whatever, and to the fact that all of the inhabitants of this region believe that the game in the mountains belongs to them. With the withdrawal of the troops, there is absolutely nothing to prevent the annual influx of hunters. The game having been driven from the higher mountains by the snow and having grown quite tame during the summer from not being interfered with or frightened, fall easy prey to the unscrupulous.

FISH IN THE FISH HATCHERY.

The Wawona Hotel Company built a fish hatchery on patented land, just within the limits of the national park, in 1894. The California State fish commission operates this hatchery, annually hatching from 300,000 to 500,000 eggs. The troops have always more or less assisted in the distribution of the fish here hatched, though of recent years they have not been carried farther than the Yosemite Valley. This year they were personally distributed by the acting superintendent, and were carried from 70 to 100 miles before being liberated. Sixty thousand were placed in Washburn Lake on the Merced River, 60,000 in the Middle Fork and South Fork of the Tuolumne, 30,000 in Ostrander Lake and Bridal Veil Creek, and 30,000 in Rush Creek. In addition to this, the acting superintendent personally netted fish in Lake Eleanor and transported them to Jack Main's Canyon; netted fish at Till Till Valley and transported them to Tilden Lake and Twin Lakes; netted fish in Benson Lake and transported them to the head of Kerrick Canyon; netted eastern brook trout at the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne and transported them to Virginia Creek, Spiller Canyon, Matterhorn Canyon, and Smedberg The fish in all of these places where netted, with the exception of Lake Eleanor, were originally planted by the acting superintendent when he was a subaltern during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897 while on duty here.

The park is becoming probably the finest fishing grounds in the world, as there are numerous very large and deep lakes and many deep mountain streams in which the fish have multiplied rapidly and have grown to a very large size. Two hundred and seventy eastern brook trout were put in the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne, which is fed by the Lyell Glacier, in October of 1897. No finer fishing can be found in the world than is had in this stream, 9 miles in length, which runs through a continuous meadow and whose banks are clear of all growth. The depth of the stream varies from 2 to 6 feet, with

many pools 20 feet in depth.

Great credit is due to First Sergt. Joseph Fernandez for the assistance rendered by him in netting the fish, and to Packer H. H. Hill for the care and efficient work done by him in transporting the same.

HETCH HETCHY VALLEY.

It is not generally known that there is in the park a valley similar to the Yosemite Valley, which is scarcely if at all inferior in grandeur to the Yosemite, and which by some is considered more attractive; but in the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, near the northwestern limits of the park, lies the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was first surveyed by Col. M. M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, General Staff, when he was a first lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, surveying with the Wheeler Survey in 1879. This valley is reached by trail from Crocker's (Sequoia), on the Big Oak Flat road, or from Hazel Green, via Crocker's, on the Coulterville road. This year a hotel camp was conducted by some Stanford students, under the auspices of the Santa Fe Railroad. The formation of this camp hotel made it possible for a number of people to visit this valley, and it is hoped that it will lead many more to do so. This valley is about 31 miles long and has an altitude of about 3,500 feet lower than the Yosemite. The two most striking features are the great dome on the south side of the valley, rising 2,500 feet above the river, and the magnificent falls These falls, which have been called "Macomb Falls," pour over the northern wall of the valley about its middle point, near the great buttress, which resembles the El Capitan in the Yosemite. the water which forms this fall comes from a much larger drainage basin, which contains some very large lakes, the volume and constancy of the water in this fall are vastly superior to those of any fall in the Yosemite. The glacial polish is plain in the granite rocks forming the bed of this valley, and the rocks on the east side of the wall show well-marked horizontal grooves. This valley is one of the most interesting features of the park, and it is hoped that it may in the near future be made accessible by the construction of a wagon road leading thereto.

HOTELS.

There are no hotels within the limits of the park proper. There is but one in the Yosemite Valley State grant, and this is entirely inadequate for the accommodation of the visitors who annually arrive at the valley. It has been found necessary to put up tents, and thus has been formed two "camp hotels," one under the charge of the management of the Sentinel Hotel, the other under the charge of Mr. D. A. Curry. The sanitation of these camps is not good, and new hotels are much needed in the valley. There is an excellent hotel, with camp accommodations, at Wawona, which is one of the stations on the stage road from Raymond to the Yosemite Valley. This hotel accommodates all of the visitors who visit the valley by this stage route, in addition to numerous others.

CAMP A. E. WOOD.

After the passage of the act by the State of California receding the Yosemite Valley to the United States, it was the desire of the Secretary of the Interior, as well as the military authorities, to establish the military camp in the valley, since, this being a much more central point, the work of patrolling the park and the obtain-

ing of supplies would be much facilitated.

Camp Wood is located near the southwestern extremity of the park, and has but one road leading thereto; whereas, if the camp were established in the Yosemite Valley, the location would be much more central, and there are three wagon roads leading thereto, which would have rendered the cost of transportation of supplies much less. The acting superintendent was directed to proceed to the valley and to select a suitable location for a camp, after consultation with Governor Pardee. This was done, and a site selected; but he was then informed by the Yosemite State Commission that the right to establish a camp was not recognized by them, that the troops would be treated as any other campers, and that the location of the camp would be designated by the guardian, and the location designated was a small meadow, suitable for a camp of a detachment of about ten people. Under the circumstances, it was not deemed wise to change the camp from its original position. The division commander, General MacArthur, had secured an appropriation of \$3,000 for the improving of the camp site, which was therefore expended at Camp A. E. Wood. Previous to this time the camp had been poorly supplied, and was more or less uncomfortable during the summer months. This appropriation provided for an excellent water supply, for the building of kitchens and mess halls for two troops, for a commissary storehouse and quartermaster storehouse, an extension to the stables, and a bath house. The lumber for the sides and roofing only were purchased, all timbers in the construction being obtained from the woods by the labor of troops.

Second Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., Fourth Cavalry, was the camp quartermaster, and has shown himself to be a most efficient officer in every respect and one well adapted to take charge of construction. Through his efficient care, and through the securing of some 20,000 shakes which had been illegally cut on Government land and which were seized and confiscated by the acting superintendent, there have been built, in addition to the buildings above mentioned, a stable for

the pack train, a wagon shed, and a laundry.

The department commander, Gen. Francis Moore, and the chief quartermaster of the department, Col. W. S. Patten, deemed the camp where the troops were stationed seven months out of the twelve each year to be more than a temporary field camp, and thoughtfully supplied the camp with army ranges and such other material as was necessary to make the troops comfortable during their stay.

The troops are quartered in Sibley tents-eight to a troop-and

tent floors are provided.

An ample supply of water is obtained from springs in the mountains, rendering it possible to keep down the dust during the summer months, so that the camp is now an attractive place to inhabit.

TELEPHONES.

There are no telephone lines in the park, which renders the transmission of information very difficult. Several of the patrol posts are four days' march from the main camp, and as the size of the patrols does not permit of many persons being detached therefrom for courier purposes, information reaches headquarters very slowly; and

also the noncommissioned officers are often at a loss to know what to do, and the occasion for action would have passed by the time that

instructions could be received from the main camp.

Were the outposts supplied with telephones connecting with the main camp, the control of the park would be much facilitated and many misunderstandings avoided; for often people bent on creating trouble visit the patrol posts with a view of coming into conflict with the enlisted men stationed at these points for the purpose of making claims against the department. Were these posts in telephonic communication with headquarters these matters could readily be adjusted.

FENCING.

It is urgently recommended that the western boundary of the park, from the point where it starts north from the Merced River into Merced Canyon, be fenced—barbed wire and international steel posts

to be used.

This western boundary lies along patented land throughout its entire extent, the country immediately to the west being mainly patented land lying in the forest reserve, and this land is used as a range for stock, upon which the stock is turned loose. The stock strays upon the national park and must be removed. While it is possible for owners to hold their stock back if they desire to do so, as has been shown during the present summer, as practically the only cattle that have strayed upon the park have belonged to one man who was a persistent trespasser knowingly, if the fence were constructed there would be no possible chance for trespassing and an immense amount of friction could be avoided. The cost of this fence to the Government would be light, comparatively speaking, and the amount of trouble saved would many times compensate for this cost. If properly built, with the steel posts referred to (a very inexpensive fence, much used throughout the East), it would last for many years.

It is believed that no expenditure could be made with better results

than this.

TIOGA ROAD.

This road is officially known as the Great Sierra road, and is claimed as a toll road. It was constructed in 1882 by the Tioga Mining Company, with the supposed object of carrying out the ore from their mine. The mine was salted and sold, and the entire mining company collapsed. No toll gates were ever erected on this road, nor were tolls collected, nor were repairs made upon the road during many years. The troops annually opened up the road sufficiently to permit the details to pass over it, but no other work was done on it until 1899. In this year a Congressional commission was sent out to look up the subject of toll roads, and the commission was obliged, in July of that year, to clear the entire road in order to get over it. At this time most of the culverts were still in existence and all of the bridges, except the one over Yosemite Creek, which had been swept away in 1895, was replaced by the troops in 1896, but was again partly washed out in 1899. At the present time nearly all of the bridges on the road and nearly all the culverts have been swept away, and all the surface of the road has been washed off, so that no road exists at present, and in many places scarcely a trail exists.

This road passes through one of the most beautiful parts of the park, and would be useful in the supplying of the troops were it possible to put it in repair. Under the conditions, however, the appropriation, which provides that none of the funds are to be expended upon toll roads, no expenditures can be made on this road, unless it is held that the franchise has lapsed, which it undoubtedly has, as none of the conditions for a toll road were complied with for many years, and none now are, except the mere fact of sending a man or two over the road during each summer, carrying a pick and shovel.

CONSTRUCTION OF TRAILS.

The following trails have been constructed this season, all the work being done in a satisfactory manner by the contractor, Thomas H. Carter, of Wawona, Cal.:

(1) From a point on the Lake Vernon-Hay Stack Peak trail eastward into Jack Mains Canyon, thence up the canyon and out from Till Till Mountain to Till Till Valley, 15 miles, more or less, \$1,100.

(2) A trail from a point near Breeze Lakes, via Fernandez Pass, headwaters of Granite Creek, Post Peak, Isberg Pass, down the east bank of the Merced River to Merced Lake, about 25 miles, more or less.

(3) From a point on this trail in the McClure Fork Canyon, northeastwardly via Vogelsang Peak, Fletcher Lake, Tuolumne Pass to the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne at the point where Ireland Creek empties into the Lyell Fork, about 14 miles, more or less; value of the two trails, \$2,775.

(4) A trail from a point in Jack Mains Canyon, where the trail from Till Till

Mountain reaches the floor of the canyon, thence northeast on the east bank of Fall River, up Jack Mains Canyon for a distance of 5 miles, more or less.

Constructing a bridge across the Rancheria at the point where the Till Till Valley and Rancheria touch opposite banks of the Rancheria River, \$550.

Funds for the construction and repair of trails were first available in 1899, and there has been an annual appropriation each year since. Col. Joseph Garrard, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, was the first acting superintendent, apparently, who gave the matter of trail construction his personal supervision. Most of the trails that had been constructed had very little work done on them, and the trails in no manner improved. Two or three excellent trails were constructed under Colonel Garrard's supervision, but it is to be noted that the trail from the Hetch Hetchy over Rancheria Mountain to the "Sink," thence via Pleasant Valley to Rodgers Lake, though constructed under Colonel Garrard's supervision, was so poorly built as to cause the acting superintendent in his report of 1904, page 24, to recommend the immediate repair of this trail from funds available in 1905. The work on this trail was done by Newton J. Phillips and D. A. Lumsdon, at a total cost of \$1,850. A portion of this trail was in such condition that it was absolutely impossible to use it this year. Contracts should not be awarded these men in future under any conditions, as they do not understand the first principles of road construction and are totally unqualified to perform such work.

The work done last year by Frank Grosjean and W. Rosebury was rejected by the acting superintendent (Major Bigelow), but was later accepted by Captain Mc Cornack, though the work was very

poor and fell far short of the requirements of the contract.

The trails constructed this year by Mr. Carter have been relocated, for the most part, on ground over which trails have not previously passed, so that the amount of work per mile has greatly exceeded that in any previous trail construction. Actual trails, and

not mere footpaths, have been built, in many cases the construction requiring considerable engineering ability. The trails being in the higher mountains, some of them passing over points 10,500 feet in altitude, furnished some of the most magnificent views in the world; and as they are constructed on comparatively easy grades people can ride the entire length without dismounting and with perfect ease to the animals. Of necessity there are a few places where the grade is fairly steep for short distances, say 25 or 30 feet, but even here the animals will experience no trouble in passing over them.

Estimates for the repair and construction of trails, etc., in the park for the fiscal ending June 30, 1907.

(1)	To repair trail from Hetch Hetchy Valley to Till Till Valley, about 6 miles	\$500
	To repair trail from Rancheria crossing, where upper bridge is located, to a	4.000
	point about 5 miles up Rancheria Mountain, toward the "Sink"	400
(3)		200
(4)		= 00
(=)	mouth of Lake Vernon To build a bridge over Fall River below Lake Vernon	500
	To build a bridge over Fall River, in Hetch Hetchy Valley	$\frac{400}{200}$
(7)		200
(•)	bank of said lake to east side, thence north to Kerrick Canyon, 10 miles	1, 200
(8)	To construct a trail in Kerrick Canyon from the point where the trail from	1, =00
(-/	Benson Lake enters canyon to the point where the trail to Stubblefield	
	leaves canyon, thence via Thompson Canyon and Stubblefield to Tilden	
	Canyon, 14 miles	1,000
(9)	To construct a trail from head of Kerrick Canyon to head of Matterhorn Can-	4 000
/10	yon, 10 miles	1, 000
(10) 'To construct and repair trail from Benson Lake to a point on Rodgers Lake- Matterhorn Canyon trail, 5 miles	600
(11	Telephone system connecting main camp and patrol posts, 200 miles	2,000
(12	For fencing western boundary of park from a point where it crosses Merced	2, 000
(River to a point where it reaches south wall of Tuolumne River, 38 miles	
	(barbed wire and international steel posts)	15, 200
	Clerk hire	400
(14) Rangers	2, 000
(15)	Foot bridge across South Fork of the Merced River at Fish Hatchery	150
(16) Labor to blast out rock below mouth of Ostrander Lake, to permit fish from lake to reach spawning grounds	200
(17	Purchase of 10 burros for use as pack animals for men scouting on foot	100
	Purchase of 10 pack saddles for burros	50
(10	,	
	Total	26, 100

Estimates for the work in the park next year have been submitted. It is earnestly requested that the bridge over Eleanor Creek be constructed this fall, if possible, as all trails coming from the west and northwest enter this part of the park on the north side of Eleanor Creek. In the spring Eleanor Creek has a depth of from 10 to 15 feet, rendering it impossible to cross it until much later in the season. As there are bridges over Cherry Creek, a great many trespassers enter this portion of the park, knowing that it is impossible for the troops to reach them. They enter as early as the last week in February or the first week in March, and remained undisturbed until Eleanor Creek subsides sufficiently to enable people on horseback to swim over. At this season of the year Eleanor Creek contains about 6 inches of water only, and is only about 6 feet wide, whereas in the spring it is a mountain torrent.

The trail from Hetch Hetchy to Till Till Valley should also be reconstructed with the least practicable delay. This should have been a good trail, as the ground is suitable for the easy construction of an excellent one, but at present the grade is so steep as to render it almost impossible to pass over it with loaded pack animals; and it is absolutely impossible to ride over it, the rider being obliged to dis-

mount and scramble with difficulty up it, dragging his riding animal behind him.

ARBORETUM.

Last year an arboretum was started by the then acting superin-

tendent, Maj. John Bigelow, now retired.

Unfortunately the location selected for the arboretum was on patented land on the south side of the river. This land has, by the act of February 7, been thrown out of the park, and it will soon be the site of the tracks of an electric road which is to come up the South Fork.

Surveyors in passing through knocked down and destroyed some of the signs, but as many as possible have been gathered up and safely stored for future use on land within the park.

VISITORS.

The number of people who have visited the park is shown in the following communications:

Yosemite Valley, California, October 4, 1905.

Capt. H. C. Benson,

Acting Superintendent Yosemite National Park, Wawona, Cal.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your communication of the 1st asking the number of people who have been accommodated at the Sentinel Hotel and Camp Yosemite during this season to date, will say: At the hotel we have had 2,600; to the same date last season, 2,922, showing a decrease this season of 322.

At the camp we had something over 800, but I am not able to give you the

exact figures at the present time, having misplaced them. When the camp was closed we had 52 less this season than last.

Yours, truly,

J. B. Cook.

Capt. H. C. Benson,

Sir: I entertained approximately 1,000 people at Camp Curry, Yosemite Valley, this season * * * *.

Very truly,

DAVID A. CURRY.

OCTOBER 13, 1905.

Yosemite Valley, California, October 15, 1905.

Capt. H. C. Benson, Wawona, Cal.

SIR: Replying to your request of recent date, asking for the number of tourists and campers visiting the Yosemite Valley this year, up to the present time, I take pleasure in giving you the numbers: Tourists, 4,968; campers, 5,135; total, 10,103.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE T. HARLOW,

Guardian of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is earnestly recommended—

First. That the Government terminate the trust which was created in 1864, granting the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees to the State of California in trust for certain purposes, which trust the State has, by act of March 3, 1905, requested the Government to dissolve.

Second. That all patented lands lying within the present limits of the Yosemite National Park be condemned and purchased by the

Government.

Third. That the western boundary of the park be fenced.

Fourth. That the Government take control of the roads within the park, and do away with the tolls which are imposed upon all those who desire to visit the park.

Fifth. That a road be constructed from Hog Ranch to Hetch

Hetchy Valley.

Sixth. That Congress enact a law defining what is prohibited in the national parks, and fixing a penalty for the violation of the same.

At the present time there is no penalty fixed for the violations of any rules or regulations as promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior; and it is held by many that the law does not permit the imposing of any penalty, as there is no statute covering the case. Some competent person, living within the park limits, should be appointed deputy United States commissioner, with power to act on all cases arising within the park limits. If the statute above referred to were enacted and such a commissioner appointed, trespassing upon the park could be rapidly brought to an end without causing the ill feeling and friction which necessarily arise from enforcing the rules and regulations with the means at hand, namely, the arrest and ejection of the trespassers at one point, the ejection of their stock at another, and the ejection of their personal effects at still another. The present method, if rigorously carried out, puts a stop to the trespassing, but causes much complaint and many false accusations.

Seventh. That the acting superintendent be detailed for a period

of four years.

In this connection I quote from the report of Colonel Garrard (1903, p. 9):

The nature and importance of the duties of the acting superintendent make it most desirable that an officer who takes an interest in the work should serve at least three years in that capacity. No officer can become well acquainted with the park and all its needs in one season. Lack of continuity of policy, difference in interpretation of the rules, and the fact that each superintendent only begins to learn what his duties are by the time he is relieved, are all very objectionable features in the present system of management.

It is urgently recommended that hereafter the officer who is appointed acting superintendent be given the position for three years, if the exigencies of the

military service permit.

Also from the report of the inspector-general, Department of California, 1903, as follows:

It would be to the interest of the park if the park superintendent were detailed for a term of four years regardless of what troops are doing police work in the park. It is not at all necessary that he should belong to the command stationed in the park—probably better if he did not. For several years the park superintendent has been changed each year. It takes about one year's work at the park for an officer to understand the situation and know what disposition of the troops should be made.

Eighth. That when the Yosemite Valley is taken charge of by the General Government a permanent military post be established therein.

Very respectfully,

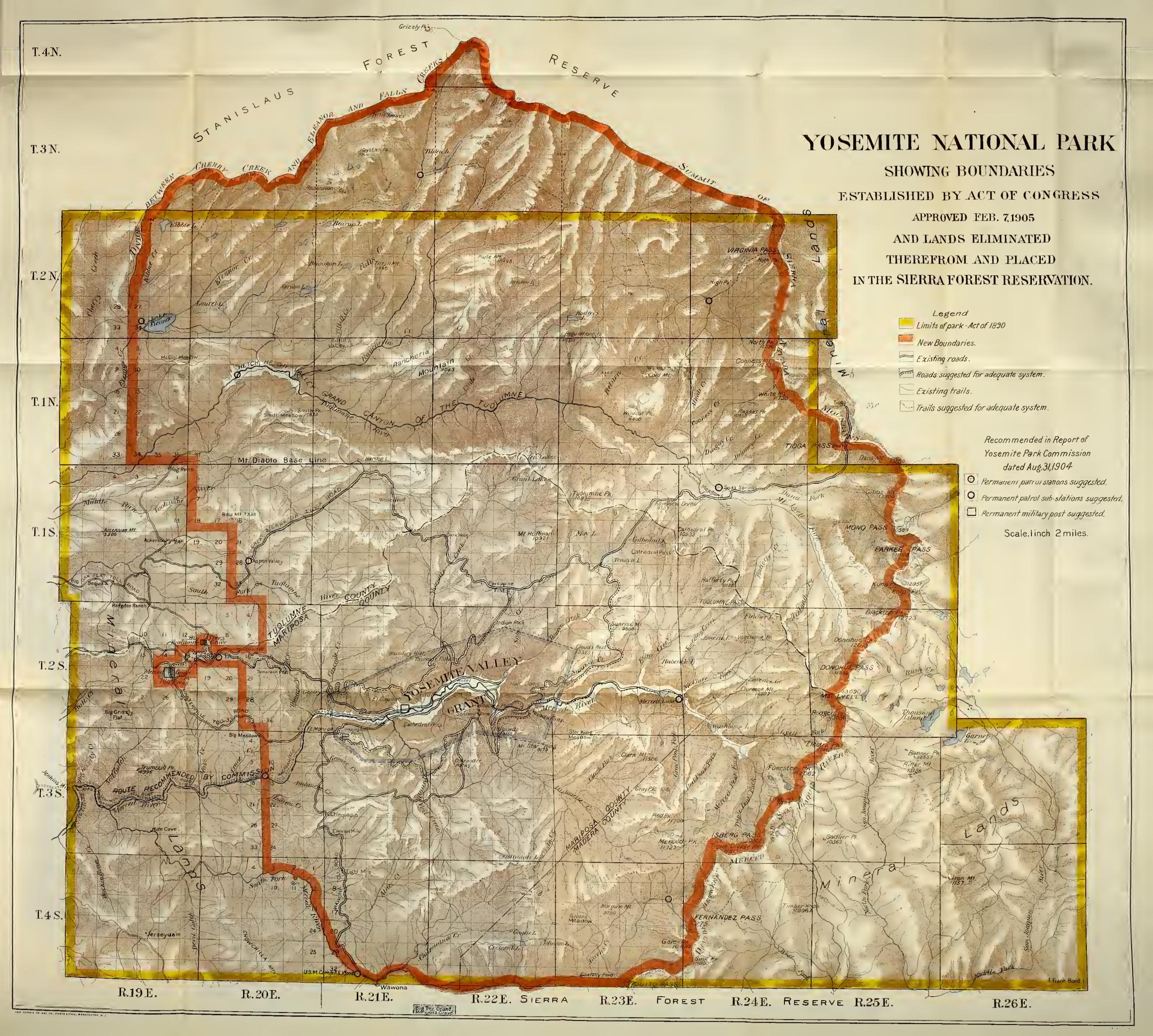
H. C. Benson,

Captain, Fourth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The Secretary of the Interior,

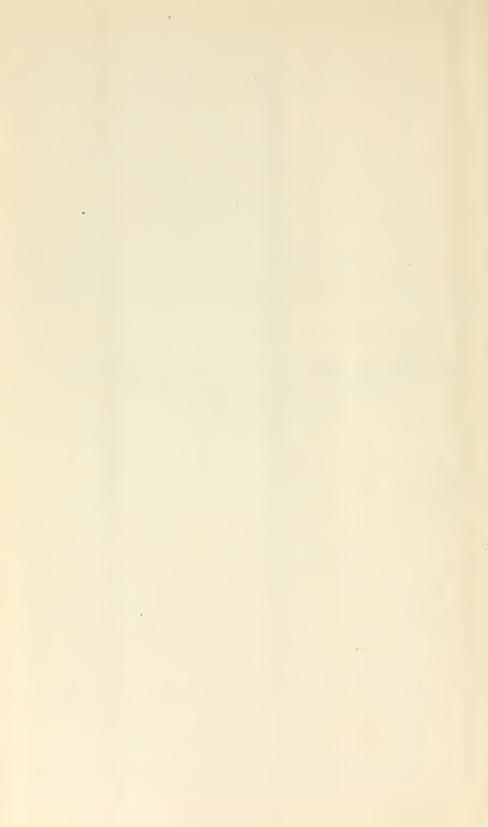
Washington, D. C.







REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.



REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Office of the Acting Superintendent, Three Rivers, Cal., September 25, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of my duty as acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant National

Parks, California.

I was ordered to this park in the early part of April to look over camp sites. I then traveled over as much of the park as weather and time permitted, and had particularly an opportunity to observe the condition of the road to Colony Mill and part of the way to Giant Forest. I then returned to my post at the Presidio of Monterey, California, and marched here, arriving at the camp, near the ford of the North Fork of the Kaweah River, on May 3. During the month of May and a part of June the park was guarded by patrols sent out from this camp, the weather being inclement and snow in the mountains preventing detachments from being sent out and located permanently or of the camp being moved into the park.

The headquarters camp was moved about June 19 to the camp near Giant Forest, on Sequoia Creek, occupied last year by Captain Hamilton. The quartermaster department built tent floors and tent frames at that camp this year, and these floors and frames, being in sections, are stored under cover at the camp near Giant Forest for the benefit of the troop which may come here next season. During the summer months the weather in this valley gets very hot, while at the camp near Giant Forest the weather is cool and healthful, and the water in Sequoia Creek is always cool and of excellent and healthy quality, as shown by the excellent physical condition and good health of the men camped there this year. The water commences to run low in Sequoia Creek about the end of September.

For the benefit of those who may succeed me in this park, I would suggest that no campers be allowed on the upstream side of Sequoia Creek at any time. This precaution will always keep the water pure and healthy for the benefit of the troops, and the presence of campers

might have a different effect, and sickness might result.

DETACHMENTS.

On June 1 a detachment of one noncommissioned officer and three men was sent to the General Grant Park. At first there did not appear to be any necessity for this detachment, but after consideration it was deemed prudent to send the detachment. At one time during the summer Ranger Davis, who was alone in the park, was seriously hurt by being thrown from his horse. The advantage of sending the detachment to the park was then apparent, as Ranger Davis was injured during the tourist season, and the park was well guarded by this detachment during his absence. A detachment was also established at Cloughs Cave, on the South Fork of the Kaweah River; at Cold Springs, on the Mineral King road; at Cedar Creek, on the Colony Mill road, and at the camp at Giant Forest. The detachment at Cloughs Cave watched the entrance to the park on the west and patrolled over to Hockett Meadows, down to Quinn's horse camp, and to the Little Kern River. This side of the park was also well protected by Ranger Blossom, who was in charge of the trail work.

The detachment at Cold Springs patrolled along the Mineral King road and that part of the park adjoining.

The detachment at Cedar Creek examined all parties entering the park along the Giant Forest road, and patrols were sent out from the detachment at Giant Forest to patrol in all directions east and north of that place. This, together with patrols made by Ranger Fry himself, and some special patrols under my direction, in my opinion kept the park well guarded and the regulations well enforced this year, although my troop was materially reduced in strength by the discharge of men for the convenience of the Government preparatory to its departure for the Philippine Islands early in November.

The soldiers on the detachments were permitted to carry their carbines this year, with instructions to use them only in killing mountain lions and covotes, and so far I have been unable to learn of any soldier using his carbine for any other purpose. Two mountain lions were killed by Sergeant Lucier, of the Cold Springs detachment, and one

wild cat by Sergeant Eckley, of the Cedar Creek detachment.

PARK RANGERS.

Rangers Britten and Blossom for the Sequoia Park, and Ranger Davis for the General Grant National Park, reported soon after my arrival at the camp at Kaweah. Ranger Blossom was assigned to the duty of patrolling in the southern part of the park and given supervision of the construction of trails in that vicinity. Ranger Britten was placed on duty in the north part of the park, and his experience and knowledge of the park was a great aid to me. I believe him to be a reliable and trustworthy man, who has the interest of the Government and this park at heart. During the season he went for service in the forest reserve, and Mr. Walter Fry was appointed ranger in his place and assigned to duty in the northern part of the

The rangers now on duty in these parks I consider men of excellent character, and in the performance of their duties reliable. I would recommend that the pay of the rangers be increased at least \$200 per year, as, for the proper and efficient performance of their duties, I do not think their present pay is sufficient. They are required to keep a horse, but, under the present conditions in this park, to properly patrol, a ranger must have two horses and three pack mules; otherwise the ranger can only leave his home to patrol so far into the park as will enable him to return by night, so that if he goes to the east boundary of the park or to any special point in it he must always take along pack mules.

There is a cabin at Colony Mill and one at Rocky Gulch, the only cabins within the park affording shelter for a ranger and his horse in inclement weather. Ranger Fry has informed me that hay costs

him \$30 per ton at Colony Mill.

In this connection I would recommend that cabins be built within the park—one to the east of Giant Forest, one in the Black Oak country, one at Hockett Meadows, and one at Cloughs Cave. These cabins would afford shelter for the rangers and a storage place for supplies and would do away with the necessity of being driven from the mountains by storms, as is the case now, there being no shelter.

The duties of the rangers in this park are lonely and dangerous and are performed far removed from the haunts of men, and their pay should be such as to enable them, in addition to reasonably meeting the expenses which their duties demand, to make some provision for the possibility of their being disabled in the performance of their duties, a contingency which, I understand, the Government does not provide for in their case. The cabins are a necessity.

DEPUTY PARK RANGERS.

Mr. Ralph Hopping was appointed deputy ranger, without pay, to assist in enforcing the park regulations during the tourist season. Broder and Hopping were authorized to transport tourists through the park and to establish the Sierra Camp for their accommodation, and they were permitted to drive cattle into the vicinity of the Sierra Camp and the Giant Forest for the purpose of supplying milk and beef to tourists in the Sierra Camp, to the soldiers in camp at Giant Forest, and to workmen employed in the park.

GRAZING IN THE PARK.

Cattle were discovered grazing near the north line of the park and some near the southeast corner. The owners were notified and the cattle driven out, it appearing that the cattle strayed in during the absence of the owners, and that there was at no time any intention to trespass. Early in the season a number of sheep were grazed up the South Fork of the Kaweah River until they got close to the park line and then returned without having trespassed on the park land. I have known of no sheep being within the limits of the park this season.

There was one small fire discovered in the park this season near Giant Forest, supposed to be due to a spark from some camp fire which smoldered for several days. The fire was discovered and

extinguished before it spread or any damage was done.

GUNS.

Guns found in the possession of persons entering the park were sealed and permits given to take the guns through the park without breaking the seals. I have heard of no violation of the regulations in regard to the use of guns in the park until September 19, when a man (Arnet Stephens), mentioned in my letter of September 6, who, I was informed postponed a hunting trip until after the departure of the troop from the park, thinking it would be easier to encroach on the park limits, was found in company with another with their guns unsealed in the Hockett Meadows. This man, I was informed, went about three weeks ago to Atwells Mill, having the guns sealed at Cold Springs en route. Ranger Blossom, who was superintending the work on the Tar Gap trail, completed the work on the 18th and withdrew with the workmen down the South Fork trail. On that date I arrived at Hockett Meadows on a tour of inspection and was informed that Stephens and his companion had on that day come in over the trail through the park and camped on a corner of the Reserve, close to the boundary, while Ranger Blossom was temporarily absent. Stephens probably concluding that Ranger Blossom had gone down the South Fork trail, and that it would take a day at least to perform that journey and another day to return, left his camp on the reserve early on the morning of the 19th, and not suspecting my presence in that part of the country, marched directly into my camp en route to Cahoon Meadows, a good game country, where he could have two days good hunting before Ranger Blossom or a detail could return, and from which he could go out over the Salt Creek trail to the reserve, without being observed. I had Ranger Fry, who was with me, take one gun and Ranger Blossom take the other and receipt for them. I then directed Stephens and his companion to proceed down the South Fork trail and out of the park. I informed Mr. Stephens of what I had heard in regard to his intention to hunt, and also of his movements during the past three weeks. I think this, together with the fact of his being found in the park with the evident intention to hunt, will have a good effect upon others who might intend to violate the regulations, and that they will not feel so safe when they fear that their intentions and movements will be reported to the authorities.

In my opinion, tourists entering this park have no use for guns. Hunting is at no time permitted, and the game is not threatening or dangerous. The excuse might be offered that the tourists were en route to the forest reserve and were simply taking their guns through. I would therefore recommend that the carrying of guns through the park be permitted only on the Mineral King road, which is a county road, and that it be made generally known that no gun will be permitted within the park at any other place without first obtaining the permission of the acting superintendent, and that this permission be generally denied, except to those for whom the acting superintendent himself could be individually responsible. The sealing of guns would soon lead to the belief that the general right to carry guns in the park exists, and that the absence of one authorized to seal the gun at the point where the park was entered was sufficient justification for entering the park with an unsealed gun. Notices and regulations are

soon ignored and lose their effect when privileges begin to be considered as rights, and the work of the rangers and guards is increased, as a practice once tolerated, because of a misunderstanding or mistaken belief, grows into an ungovernable nuisance and a source of never-ending trouble. I therefore consider it best to have it generally known that no persons will be permitted to carry guns in the park, except over the Mineral King road, above mentioned. There would then be no excuse for a man being found in the park with an unsealed gun. Rangers and guards can not be at all points, especially along the reserve, at which people enter.

GAME AND FISH.

No hunting should be permitted at any time or under any circumstances in this park, except to the rangers, for mountain lion, covotes, and wild-cats. I found one dead deer near the General Sherman tree, on which a bear was feeding and which appeared to have been killed by a lion, as an examination did not show any indication of its having been shot. It was reported that the "lone elk" on the Middle Fork was seen once and his tracks several times. Elk should be put inside the wire fence in the valley of the Middle and Marble forks. Large elk can not be transported, as they are strong, nervous, and aggressive, and will fight, kick, and worry themselves to death, but young elk can be captured, and the problem of transportation should be easy enough of solution; this I understand is all that prevents elk in numbers being in the park now. The valley of the Middle and Marble forks is one of the best places for the increase, protection, feed, and shelter of game. It should be preserved without interference, and any suggestion of encroachment should be met with a prompt and decided refusal.

This park should be a great game preserve, for while permission to hunt can not but cause the numbers to become less outside, here there should be no open season, and the game should be secure in life, liberty, and against molestation. Its preservation is a duty to the

future as well as to the present.

Fishing was found to be fairly good in the principal streams of the park, but the absence of large trout caused me to prohibit fishing in all the streams except the Marble Fork, where the trout were found to be large and numerous. This can be accounted for by the fact that, except in the vicinity of the bridge, those who desire the pleasure of fishing in this stream must be good mountaineers, as they must go some two or three thousand feet down the side of a steep mountain to reach the river, and then their difficulties are only partly overcome, because the general course of the river is precipitous and dangerous. He who ventures can have pains for his trouble and fish for his pains. Those who come to these mountains should disregard trouble, pains, and danger; they are part of the pleasures of this place, and those who do will always find good fishing in the Marble Fork. I would suggest that the streams of this park be stocked with fish. A history of the result of stocking can be given by Rangers Blossom and Fry, and they can probably explain why in some parts of a stream fish thrive while they disappear from other parts of the same stream.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

The road from the park line to the Old Colony Mill was widened, except where the solid rock on the upper side of the road prevented; rocks were blasted out of the roadbed, and it was reduced to a smooth surface and even grade; sharp convex points were cut away, making the road straighter and wider, and concave places were widened so that teams could swing around without danger and with ease. At a point between Cedar Creek and the Old Colony Mill, where the road was narrow and on the side of a steep grade, holes were drilled in the side of the sloping rock, steel bars inserted therein, and the retaining wall built against these bars; the rock on the upper side of the road was blasted out, and an inclosed drain put on the inner side to convey away the water which, until the dry season, pours over the rocks and at which animals shy. The road at this place was made wide enough for wagons to pass, in order to make as safe as practicable a particularly dangerous place. I would request the notice of the next acting superintendent to this place in the road to observe the effect of the winter storms upon it. It looks well now, but might not stand the effect of storms so well, and something useful in mountain-road building might be learned from its condition next summer. Landslides which obstructed the road on the steep grade near Colony Mill were removed, and the road to Giant Forest, which was badly washed and cut by winter rains and storms, repaired.

The reservoir at Watsons Springs, on the Park road, was completed. The construction was delayed until the surface water, running in the depression down the mountain side, dried up; then the rock was blasted until the spring was found, a reservoir was put in and closely cemented to prevent surface water from entering. The water was then conveyed by a buried pipe to the roadside. There a nice cool stream of water runs constantly, a refreshing source of relief

for weary, warm travelers from the hot valley.

The road within the park limits is now in a good general condition, and beyond the money retained from this year's appropriation, which should be sufficient to put road and trails in a good condition for next season, I would recommend no expenditure for repairs for next year. I would recommend that Ranger Fry be authorized to spend \$150 to hire a man for three months to aid him in making turnouts and ditching where necessary to guard against the destructive effects of rain and floods on the steep grades, and in taking up the flooring of the Marble Fork Bridge after the tourist season closes. This is necessary to let the snow fall into the river, as its weight endangers the bridge. The roads are in good condition, and their condition next season will be a good indication of the interest of the park employees, and I see no reason why the opening of next season should not find the road and trails in nearly as good condition as at present, without drawing upon the next appropriation for repairs.

A judicious use of retained money will leave the next appropriation for original work of a permanent nature. There is one place, near the Colony Mill, where the road is narrow and dangerous. This should be widened, and as the work would require the removal of about 2,000 cubic yards of granite rock, it is expensive, but I believe it should be done for the safety of the traveling public. Ranger Fry

knows the location and will point it out to the next acting superintendent for his judgment. This is the only work I would recommend to have done on the road from the next appropriation. Much more could be indicated, but it is left for my successors to take up gradually such parts of progressive improvement as the development of the park demands. I only ask to have a necessary piece of work done, which, by the careful expenditure of a reasonable appropriation, can be finished next season.

I am of the opinion that by the end of this month nearly 30 miles of new trail will have been constructed in this park this year. The new trail up the South Fork of the Kaweah to Hockett Meadows was completed. A trail from Hockett Meadows to Little Kern River and from Hockett Meadows around the mountain near Tar Gap has been completed, with the exception of about 1 mile, which runs through the reserve. I would recommend that Ranger Blossom be authorized to complete the trail through the reserve, as it is the connecting link between the trail in the park at this place. A trail was constructed on the north side of the park from beyond Old Colony Mill to Admiration Point near the falls of the Marble Fork. About 2\frac{3}{4} miles of trail was constructed between Seven Mile Hill and Sugar Bowl, and work is progressing now on the Black Oak trail.

The old trails along the South Fork and through Tar Gap were rough, steep, and discouraging, and in the language of the place, "had a bad name." The new trail has a good name, and one can ride from one end to the other without dismounting and without fear. Seven Mile Hill trail should be completed next year; the necessity will be self-evident when seen. The Black Oak trail should be completed. It shortens the distance to the General Grant Park about 10 miles and enables patrols to be made in a part of the park which can

not be guarded now.

As an acting superintendent can not be present while work is going on in different parts of the park, he should have some idea of the amount of labor required for a specific piece of work; otherwise he is in the hands of others, and lack of information is soon taken advantage of by employees who are ever ready with excuses, reasons, and delays; public employment is then looked upon as a private "snap." Results for the expenditure of public money should be looked for and required, and anything showing a tendency to distribution under the guise of employment without compensatory results should receive a speedy check. In order to be able to have a check on the work done in the park, I would suggest the following as part of a guiding line, which can be departed from as conditions require:

Two men and two horses, with a plow, should loosen 40 yards of earth per hour. One man with a pick should loosen 40 yards per day. One man should load 2 yards of earth per hour in a wagon. A drag scraper should haul, at 40, 50, and 75 feet, 22, 14, and 10 yards of earth per hour at the respective distances. At 100 feet a cart should haul 12, a wheel scraper 6, and a drag scraper 8 yards per hour. feet, 10, 5, and 4 yards, as above. A wagon should be loaded in four minutes and a cart in two. There should be 6 shovelers for each wagon at loading point, and 3 for each cart. A gang should not be required to load more than 10 wagons or carts per hour. One man should spread 10 yards per hour. In rock, drilling should be done at

about 8 inches per hour, and three-fourths pound of explosive used

for each cubic foot of rock removed.

The above gives the foundation points of the very practical part and no more; just such points as would have been useful to me when I came to this park, so briefly it may be stated that earth costs 25 cents, shale \$1.25, and rock \$3 per yard. I consider this as above the average, but if accepted as a basis by one new to the park the Government may be certain of definite results for money expended.

Trails are good in this park wherever built, and they should be systematically continued until the park is well cut with them. They

are a protection against fire, and make guarding easier.

MORO ROCK.

This rock is large and precipitous. From the top a view of the valley of the Middle Fork, about 4,000 feet down, and across the canyon to the Castle rock is one of the finest views in the park. The climb to the top is difficult and dangerous, but people will risk anything for sensation and scenery, and as people will take the risk, I would recommend that crude steps be cut to the top and a hand rail put in to enable all who wish to climb to be able to do so with safety.

A recommendation for safety will probably be made at some future time, in regard to Admiration Point, to which a trail was built this year, but the place is not yet sufficiently known or visited, although here one can look down a perpendicular distance of 1,500 feet or more, get a complete view of the falls of the Marble Fork, about 2,000 feet high, and have the same scene along the valley of the Marble Fork that is had along the Middle Fork from Moro rock.

SEQUOIA TREES.

These trees are among the natural wonders of this park, and every effort should be made toward their preservation and propagation.

When a tree is seen with the stamp of two or three thousand years upon it, with no surroundings to indicate that it ever had an ancestor, the mind soon finds itself at the end of its questioning in contemplation of the great age of the tree and wonder from whence it sprung. If for no other reason than the preservation of these trees, no encroachment should on any pretext be permitted on a foot of this park. If a plausible pretext can be advanced for an encroachment on the park, one just as plausible can be advanced at a later date for attacking these trees. No opening should be given that could possibly lead to a suggestion of destroying in a year trees that took three thousand years to grow. Sequoia trees that have been shedding seed for one thousand years are seen standing alone with no young trees in their vicinity. The ground near these trees is generally covered by withered needles, leaves, etc., which fall, and as the seed of the Sequoia is very small, light, and delicate it never reaches the ground through the covering mass, and so for centuries these seeds have been falling and dying, leaving the old tree to stand and reign alone in its grandeur and glory. This seems to be a wise provision of nature to keep these trees in check, for once a young Sequoia starts it will fight for existence against everything, and death is a stranger to it so

long as it can keep a root in the earth, get a ray of sunlight, and keep a connecting strip of bark from the ground to a live branch. If the covering mass of needles is burnt and the seed falls in the ashes, they then reach the soil and young seedlings spring up by thousands. Ranger Davis, of the General Grant Park, is an authority on this, and I would suggest that he be directed and encouraged to raise young Sequoia seedlings, and an assistant be given him for that purpose if he deems it necessary.

On the 10th of this month I shipped by express to the Yellowstone National Park about a dozen young Sequoias to be transplanted there. Should these thrive the gradual scattering of these trees through the country can be slowly made. When it is considered that the young trees shipped were taken from the ground in this park in September, not the month in which shipment and transplanting should take place, it will be seen, if they take root and grow, that young Sequoias

can be shipped at any time.

Trees transplanted under my direction in this park last July are doing well, and so transplanting can take place in this park at any

time during the season when the sap is running.

I believe these trees, if properly handled, will grow in any place and in any climate. They grow in the valley and in Visalia, where the temperature often stands at from 100 to 110° in summer. They grow at a height of about 7,000 feet. They grow where the soil is a rich loam and thrive on the barren side of a rocky mountain. Underbrush and opposing trees have been cleaned away from around more than 1,000 young Sequoia trees near the Giant Forest this year. They seem to do very well, but it would be advisable to observe the effect of the winter storms and snows upon them. If they are found to thrive next summer I would recommend that a systematic search be made of the forest to discover young trees and that clearing be made around them, such as I made this year, and that where numerous they be thinned out and transplanted.

Around the Giant Forest there seems to be a fight going on between the Sequoias and the other trees of the forest, while in the grove up the South Fork, near Hockett Meadows, where the Sequoias seem to have gotten the upper hand, this opposition does not seem to exist. Young trees are there growing in forests by the thousand. It is there that I noticed them growing on the side of a barren, rocky mountain, young trees being very numerous. I thought once that I understood the nature of these trees rather well, but I find contradiction, and have concluded that what one learns in a season is limited. Mr. Fry knows what was done this year, and can observe for next season and

report results.

Live trees should be protected and the growth of young ones encouraged. Fallen trees should not be disturbed, but should be left as natural wonders. Sequoias are slow to decay, and are not attacked by insects. There is some substance in the wood which is poison to

them and guards the down timber from decay for years.

To permit the cutting down of trees for commercial purposes would encourage a desire to cut standing trees, and I would venture the opinion that if only limited permission were granted the Sequoia big trees would disappear from the park in twenty years.

TIMBER.

At the rate at which forests are becoming denuded by the operation of private lumber companies it is probable that there will be little timber left in twenty-five years, except what is owned by the Government. Any suggestion to cut ripe and mature timber in the park should therefore be discountenanced. The cutting of ripe and mature timber would be a temptation to prey upon unripe and immature timber, and the felling and removal would result in the destruction of young trees, making destruction many times more destructive. Again the question would arise, What is ripe and mature timber? Sugar and yellow pines may be ripe and mature, having reached the limit of their growth, while Sequoias, many times larger, would not be ripe and mature for 2,000 years to come. What then would be considered? The size of the trees and their lumber value, or their ripeness and maturity? I fear the commercial instinct would decide

that size and value constituted maturity.

Systematic forestry, or the planting of a young tree for every large one cut, may at first look well, but in practice it would be but the planting of only one young tree for each large one and for dozens of young ones destroyed by felling and hauling. Systematic forestry should not be permitted to exercise its misleading influence to the extent of encouraging the hope that the live or dead timber of this park will at any time be placed on the market, but its beneficial influence should always be sought by encouraging and seeking the best methods for promoting the growth of young trees and the protection of the old ones. The advantage of removing down timber, both as a commercial venture and as a protection to the park against fires, may be represented. I would consider such a representation as only a desire to get a foothold in the park. There is not sufficient down timber (except Sequoias) of commercial value in the park to justify any permission to work or haul it. The down timber consists of dead firs and pines, which are pretty well decayed before they fall. In a few years these dead trees decay and return to dust, thus aiding to replace on the steep mountain sides the soil washed down by the rains These dead trees are of as much commercial value and as great a benefit decaying on the mountain sides of this park as they would be in the sawmills of a lumber company. Thick undergrowth springs up around them; they aid in preserving the forest; the preserved forest prevents destructive floods and burning drought. far as I can observe the life and welfare of Tulare County depends upon the preservation of the forests in this park and upon the preservation of the park itself against encroachment.

The Kaweah River is the main artery of the county, carrying water for irrigation purposes. It is water that keeps this valley, with its tropical summer heat, from becoming a desert. It is water that causes its fruit orchards and agricultural industries to bloom and prosper, and the main source of this water supply is the Kaweah River. The Kaweah River receives its water mainly from the rain, snows, and springs of this park. A glance at the map will show the Kaweah River dividing into the South Fork, which, with its tributaries, runs entirely within the park; the East Fork, which rises in the reserve and flows through the park, near the Mineral King road; the Middle Fork, with its branch; the Marble Fork, running past

Moro rock, and the North Fork, draining part of the reserve and a large part of this park. This park, with the sides of the mountains covered with forest and undergrowth, sloping at a steep grade down to the beds of these rivers a depth of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, seems destined by nature to be the reservoir to supply the water needed for the valley, and this should never be lost sight of.

WATER POWER.

The water power to be derived from the four rivers of the park the South, East, Middle, and North forks of the Kaweah—very soon attracts the notice of visitors. The water is used to generate electricity by tapping the river at a high point, then running the water in a ditch along the side of the mountain until a fall of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet is obtained. From this height the water is run through a pipe to the motors which generate electricity. When the power is exhausted the water is returned to the river to flow on its course to the valley. There is now a ditch running from outside the park line on the East Fork to the power house with a capacity for generating 3,000 horsepower of electricity. I understand this power company is building dams to confine the water in lakes on the reserve, so as to have sufficient for power purposes during the year. This park has one interest in this reserve water, and that is the right to have at all times sufficient water running in that part of the East Fork within the park to preserve the fish therein. The residents of the valley have even a greater interest, because, as I understand, undisputed possession of water for five years gives a property right in it. So if this company retains possession of this reserve water for five years those who live in the valley and who need it for irrigation purposes can get no water except they buy it from the power company.

I was informed that the company has been promising, but failing, to sign an agreement with the Tulare County Water Association to turn this reserve water loose when needed for irrigation purposes. It can thus be seen how, under guise of power generation, its advantages to the community, and the necessity for storing water for power purposes, a property right in and a monopoly of nearly all the water which flows in these mountains could cunningly be acquired by a company or corporation to the detriment of the settlers of the valley, for I think that control of the life of the valley depends on control of the mountain water. There is another ditch running up to the park line on the Middle Fork, across which there is a dam. I was informed that at this time of the year, when the water is low, the quantity of water running in the ditch is not sufficient to generate the calculated power and that it is desired to be permitted to encroach on the park to build a dam to store water for power purposes. If this ditch does not meet expectations, the company should bear its disappointment, as it is not the province of the United States to make good the business blunders of companies or corporations or aid in correcting the professional errors of their engineers. No permission to use one foot

of the park should be granted.

Should permission to use the park be granted, conflicts in administration would soon arise. So it is natural to suppose that following in the wake of permision to build a ditch or dam would soon come the

suggestion to cut off half a township in one or more ranges, so as

to place that ditch and dam outside the park. Control of the North and South forks is all that is then necessary, and the people of Tulare County could only live by the good will and sufferance of the power company. The valley of the Middle and Marble forks would form a natural reservoir 3,000 feet deep. A dam of no great size near the Barnafee flats would control the water from the forests and mountains. There would be no further use for forests to preserve the water—dams would do that—and then would come an attack on the forests and the final destruction of the park. Looking at the park as I do, I would recommend with all available force that no permission or right be granted to anyone in this park which can not be immediately vacated after twenty-four hours' notice from the Department. I am in favor of having every available unit of power generated from the water. I would favor the power companies getting the use of the water, if they are prepared to use it, and then when it is used to be delivered in the river, to proceed free on its natural course. I do not object to the use, but I do object to the injurious ownership.

I would respectfully suggest that the water question in the park be inquired into, and that if the storage of the water is found necessary or beneficial the Government build the dams, and then let the power companies use it as it passes out of the park. Irrigation and power should grow together. Irrigation should not be sacrificed, limited, or governed in order that the profits of the power companies may increase; neither should power be prevented, so long as the right use of the water is not interfered with. They can thrive and aid each other for the general good so long as the Government permits no encroachment on the park and retains control of the water, and by permitting it to run free across the park lines into the rivers of the State in such quantities as may be needed and providing for retaining the surplus water, which may be running to waste, until such time as it can be useful, even justice will be done to the people and to the power company. One foot of water concession within the park lines should never be granted to any person, company, corporation, or private concern.

PATENTED LANDS.

The Giant Forest road is stopped at the patented lands. If the Government acquired ownership of the land, the road should be extended around to the Sherman tree and thence to Alta Peak; as it now stands, the road can not be extended. The present title to patented lands should be extinguished. It is beyond my understanding how much of the land in the Giant Forest known as "swamp and overflow" can be classed as such. If the intention of such a classification is the reclamation of the "swamp and overflow" part, I am of the opinion that no reclamation of this land could at any time be effected and have been unable to see where any effort to reclaim has been made. Those who know more about the matter may offer a satisfactory explanation, but I can not. It looks to me as if the value of the timber on the dry land governs in declaring it "swamp and overflow," because of the existence of a small meadow in the vicinity, and it would appear that the title purchase was made at its value as

"swamp and overflow," and when sale is to be made to the Government the fixing of value is governed by its value as timber land and

not by its quality as "swamp and overflow."

The case presents some doubts to my mind. I would therefore recommend an investigation. If, as a result of an investigation, it should be found that a fraud has been perpetrated on the Government and the owners were in any way a party to the fraud, they should be entitled to no consideration and the Government should take the land. If fraud was perpetrated and the owners were not parties to it, they should be paid their purchase price, together with all expenses for taxes, etc., with a reasonable rate of interest on their investment. That would be justice to them, as the Government should not be powerless to correct frauds and should not suffer from the dishonesty of its employees. If the lands are found to be honestly as represented, then the owners should be paid the actual value of the land, and the Government should get possession of the land for the benefit of the park and the protection of the big trees; then the Government and the owners get a full measure of justice. I would like to see the patented lands owned by the Government, for then a source of much annoyance would be removed. I would recommend that the Atwell Mill property be purchased. The large sequoias are nearly all cut off that land, but the young trees are so numerous that for their preservation and growth it would be well to get possession of the land. All this land borders on the Mineral King road, and all the patented lands in that vicinity should belong to the

I would suggest that the State of California cede to the Government the swamp and overflow lands in township 18 south, range 30, known as the "Cahoon meadows," or "Milk ranch." I understand there is litigation going on now between the Cahoon heirs and a Doctor Pettit, of Visalia, for a title to this land. I have directed that no one be permitted to settle on this land, as no one can vet claim ownership, and to enter the land it is necessary to trespass on the park. Cahoon's lawver has directed him to enter and settle on the land regardless of orders to keep out, and this has been done. As Cahoon could not show title or point out the metes and bounds. I had him put out of the park, but I understand he is about to return (after I depart), acting on the advice of his lawyer. I am of the opinion that there is a speculation at the bottom of this litigation, in expectation that the Government will purchase the lands within the park, and that whoever gets title can get a good price for the land. I am further of the opinion that if the Cahoons get the title, their lawyer, and not they, will profit by the transaction. I was informed that Cahoon was being paid for settlement. Claim to this land has lain dormant for eighteen years. The Cahoon meadows are one of the best game and fishing places in the park, and there is also valuable timber. Whoever gains possession of the meadows can do great damage to game, and it would be necessary to keep a ranger there permanently to keep the owners within proper limits. As I understand the State of California now owns the land, a great deal of trouble could be avoided and a great benefit done to the park by ceding the land to the Government.

BOUNDARY OF THE PARK.

The limits of the park should be extended to include all the country east to the summit of the Kaweah Range and Sawtooth. The tops of these mountains are barren, while farther down toward the park is a good game country on the reserve. Hunters from the reserve can now enter the park, while if the park extended to the barren summit of the mountains the game could be easily protected, and this park would then be in fact a great game preserve, and there could be no excuse for hunters appearing in the game part of the park, while now they are only a short distance away on the reserve. Place these barren mountain sides as a barrier between the game country on one side and the game country on the other and the park game is safe. This extension would also bring the whole watershed of the rivers running through the park within the park limits. It would make the progressive development of the park easier and

would make park protection easier.

There are several good reasons why the park should be enlarged, but not one, which would stand the searchlight of analysis, why one foot should be taken from it. I heard it intimated that the park should be transferred to the reserve, and that troops should be kept away from the park and the management left to civil employees. believe neither of these views should for a moment receive a serious thought, and I am inclined to suspect that he who advances them has, either for himself, for his friends, or acting under a one-sided influence, "an ax to grind." The park should not be transferred, and troops should be sent here for several years to come. The effect would be good, as soldiers are not liable to be influenced by favor or intimidated by the effect of any intimations of the power of local interests or influence. They have no interest in the place or the community, and their only interest is to do impartial justice to the Government and to the individual, and to the best of their ability direct their thoughts and acts to the public interest. The sending of troops here is expensive, but in my judgment the expense is incurred for a good purpose which reaches beyond the immediate present.

Now that there is a good trail along the South Fork much travel through the park will be directed that way. A road should be constructed along this trail to Hockett meadows, but I would recommend no expenditure for that purpose until the county builds a road to the park line. When the county builds this road, then the park road should be pushed through. The question of water power will arise here also. Its reasonings and contentions should be halted at the park line. A road should be built to the Barnafee Flats, the only place within the park where a permanent camp throughout the year could be established for troops, but the road leading to the park line is owned by private concerns. I would not recommend any expenditure until the county declares the road running to the park line a county road. The road should then be constructed. Should a power company succeed in getting into the park on the Middle Fork, and having a part of the park cut off, the Barnafee Flats would be a part of the land then put outside the park limits and the Government would find itself without a place to camp troops if needed here. Camping is now done on private grounds until the melting of the

snow permits the camp in Giant Forest, in June. Let the privilege of camping on private lands be denied, and let the Barnafee Flats be cut out of the park, cunning would have accomplished its purpose, the exclusion of troops would be nearly an accomplished fact, and the park, maintained at public expense, would be in a fair way to become the private watershed and reservoir of a corporation. At the park line commercial contentions should cease, and within there should be equal rights for all. If benefits springing from within the park can be increased, their direction should be by the Government. No favor should be shown within, but a strict neutrality maintained between all interests which conflict on the outside.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that another ranger be appointed to guard the south line of the park. That part is difficult for Ranger Blossom to reach, and it should be guarded. I visited the General Grant Park early in the season and was pleased with the work of Ranger Davis. I have intrusted the work in the park to him. He should be encouraged to study and grow Sequoias. He is interested in this work, and good

results can be looked for from him.

It would be for the interest of the park to have an inspector visit it each year. The great heights, deep caverns, and steep grades of the mountain sides must be seen to be understood, and no description can convey the meaning or the mental picture of the writer. The visit of an inspector who could see conditions, note improvements, and see that results were given for money expended, would be a satisfaction to an acting superintendent and a benefit to the park. His expenses, if paid from the park appropriation, would be money well spent. I think the advantage is clear.

As there are few subjects on which opinions and conclusions agree, it is to be expected that many would differ from the views expressed in this report. They are, however, the result of such careful thoughts as I could give to the interests of the park within the limits of time and opportunity, and as such the report is respectfully submitted.

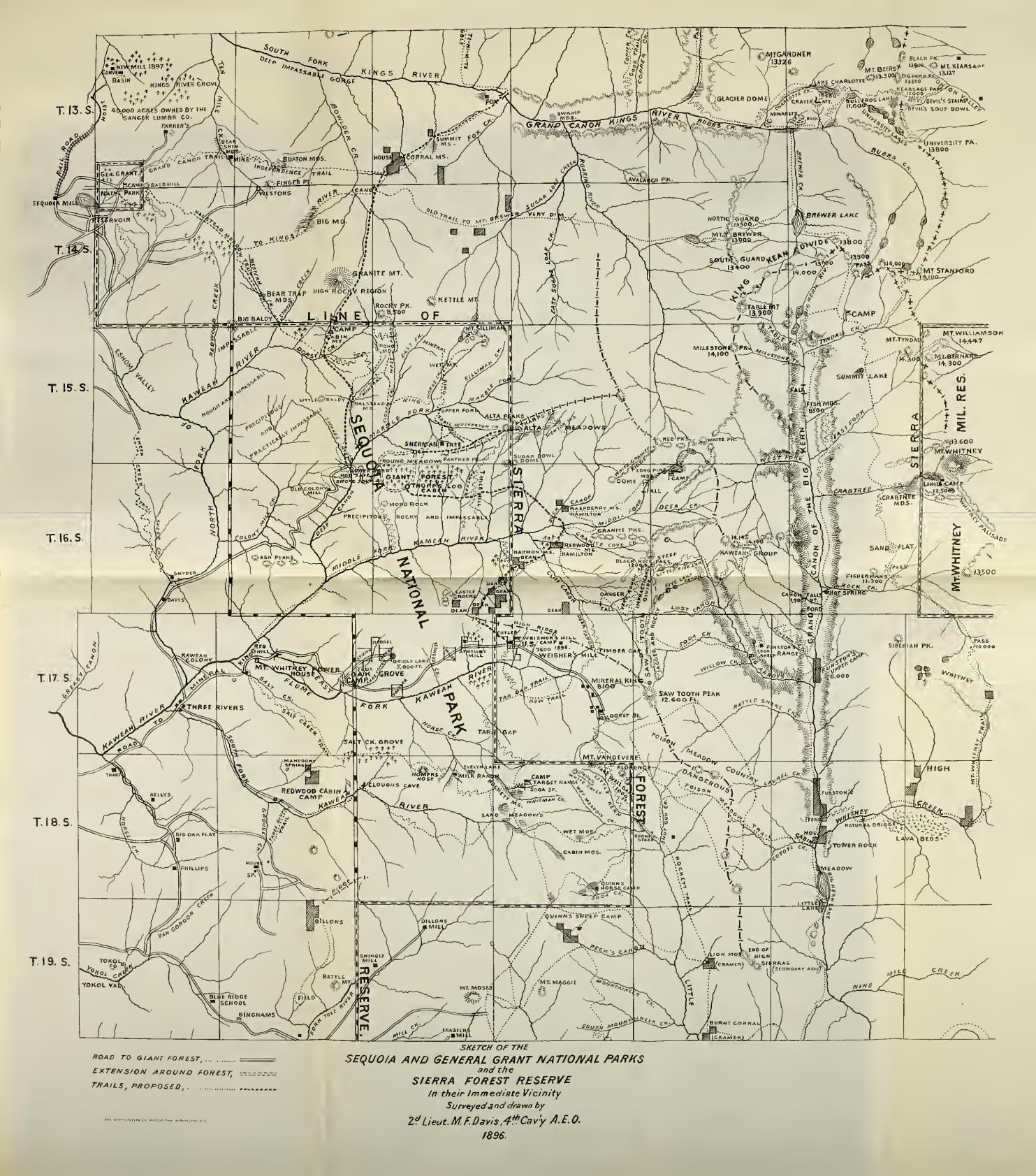
Very respectfully,

JOHN O'SHEA,

Captain, Fourth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

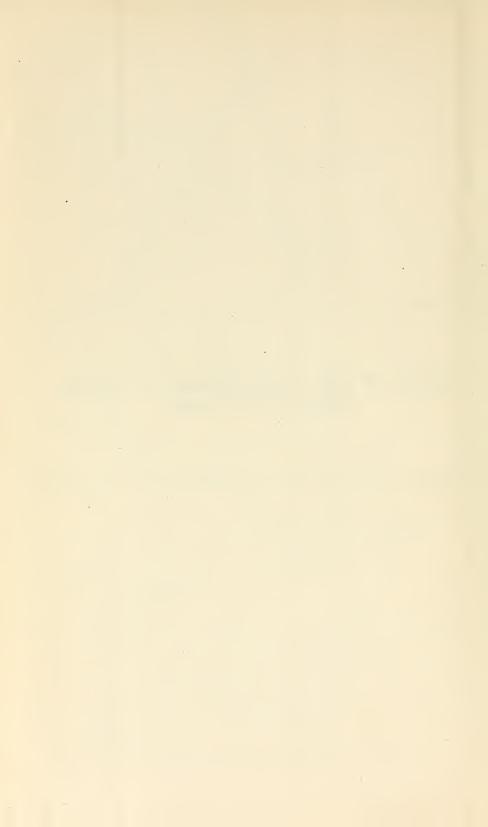
The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.







REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.



REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

Crater Lake National Park, Office of Superintendent, Crater Lake, Oreg., October 1, 1905.

Sir: In response to your instructions by letter of June 7, 1905, directing me to forward to your office at the earliest practicable date, not later than October 1, 1905, a report of the condition of affairs in and the management of the Crater Lake National Park since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, to the close of the tourist season of the present year in the park, and the further instructions by wire of September 30, 1905, to immediately forward such report, I therefore submit the following:

For information as to the conditions in and the management of the affairs of the park, together with the nature and extent of the improvements made therein up to and including September 20, 1904, reference

is had to my last annual report.

From the 20th of September, 1904, road work continued, with a temporary suspension from the 5th to the 10th of October, owing to the existence of a severe snowstorm that was raging during that time, up to the 31st day of October, 1904, when the active working season closed.

After discontinuance of the improvement work, the repairing of roads and bridges, the construction of as much of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of projected new road as practicable, and the housing of the boat for the winter, the flooring from all of the bridges in the park was taken up. This latter action was taken to let the snow fall through the bridge frames to the ground, thereby preventing the bridges from being broken down by the weight of the snow. All of the tools and implements were collected and hauled to a safe place 14 miles from the park and securely housed for the winter.

After discontinuing for the season of 1904 the improvement work in the park, patrol in the reservation was continued until the 20th of November, at which time the snow became so deep on the mountain roads that all travel was entirely cut off from any portion of the park

lands.

During the latter winter months, February and March, and continuing through April, May, and June. frequent trips were made to and as far into the park as was practicable.

On the 1st day of July, 1905, on request of the Department, a postoffice was established in the park, at the head of Anna Creek, the

name of which is Crater Lake.

On the 1st day of July, 1905, residence in the park for the season was established, and having been authorized by wire of date of July 1, 1905, to expend \$300 in the completion of the road from the head

of Anna Creek to the rim of the crater, work on the same was commenced on the 7th day of July and completed on the 19th of August.

The road as completed is a comfortable one to travel over, being of easy grade, the steepest of which is 10 per cent, smooth and as straight as it was practicable to make it. There is very little, if any, travel over the old road to the lake.

Authority was granted by Department letter of July 26, 1905, to expend the sum of \$500 on the construction of the road from Whitehorse to Anna Creek bridge, and immediately upon the completion of the new road above mentioned, work on the road from Whitehorse was started and has been prosecuted continuously to the present time.

On June 12, 1905, authority was granted to purchase a surveyor's compass and a level for laying out and grading the roads in the park, and accordingly said instruments were purchased, and have been used to good advantage in the location and grading of the last-mentioned new road, that from Whitehorse to the Anna Creek bridge, the main portions of the steeper parts of this road being run on a grade which is 12 inches to the rod, only one place being as steep as a 10 per cent grade or 19.8 inches to the rod, while there are parts of the old road over the steep summit which this new road eliminates that are from 3 feet to 3 feet 10 inches to the rod, ascertained by actual measurement.

About 1 mile of this new road has been opened, though not completed. Having been authorized by Department letter of date of July 26, 1905, to expend the sum of \$550, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the purchase of lumber, building material, and shingles, including the hauling of the same, to be used in the construction of an office and residence building, and to store the same in a safe and suitable place during the winter, in accordance with instructions, there has been purchased for the said office and residence building 22,509 feet of lumber and 16,000 chingles.

feet of lumber and 16,000 shingles.

At the beginning of the present season all of the property belonging to the park, consisting of the tools and implements, a small amount of bridge lumber which was left over from last year, the wagon, and the boat, were found to be in a reasonably good state of preservation and in fairly good condition for use, though the boathouse, as during the preceding winter, was wrecked and the boat slightly, though not materially, injured.

The tools for road work having now been used three seasons, are practically worn out; 4 crowbars and 2 sledge hammers are all there

are now of any value.

There have been no applications for permits for transporting loose stock over the reserve during the season. No stock has been found trespassing upon the park lands excepting one small flock of sheep, which was immediately removed.

No stock has been brought in upon the park lands excepting such as was necessary for use by those coming into or passing through the

park.

The season has been one of unusual dryness and a considerable number of almost uncontrollable forest fires have broken out in the park during the summer, but by the utmost vigilance and hard work they have been prevented from doing any considerable damage to the growing timber. A portion of the time during the latter part of July and through August, to prevent these fires from spreading to uncontrollable proportions, it was necessary to fight them during the nighttime

as well as the day with all the force available. These fires have not been, as might be supposed, the result of carelessness of campers, but have been caused by lightning striking the trees and running down the

trunks into the collection of débris at the roots of the same.

On the afternoon of the 20th of July, by an electrical storm which passed over the park on that day, there were no less than eight forest fires started in a period of time not exceeding twenty minutes. However, there are at this date no fires in the park. Having had, during the latter part of September, a considerable amount of rain and some snow, the fires have been completely extinguished.

As there has to this time been no register provided in which visitors and tourists could register their names, it is impossible to give, only approximately, the number of visitors to the park during the season, but from the information I have been able to obtain I should estimate the number at 1,200 to 1,400 coming into and passing through the park during the season, and parties of visitors and campers are still

at this time coming and going.

In the last annual report estimates were submitted of the cost of the necessary improvements for the fiscal year 1906 aggregating \$7.918, but as for the preceding year, only \$3,000 was appropriated to cover the expense of every kind in the administration of the affairs of the park. This amount, as has been previously reported, is inadequate to a good administration, and wholly insufficient for making the improve-

ments that should be made during any one year.

It should be borne in mind that the territory embraced within the boundaries of the Crater Lake National Park, owing to its high and mountainous character, and its distance from the settled valleys and the consequent lack of any improvements prior to its being made a national park, and in view of the very small appropriations which have been made for its protection and improvement, is still in a very primitive condition, and that if more liberal appropriations were made in the beginning, to the end that we might be able to make the most absolutely necessary improvements, then smaller appropriations would be sufficient to make the necessary repairs and maintain a good administration of the affairs of the reserve.

We have, as has been stated in this report, some unfinished improvements that should be carried on to completion, and in order that this may be done it will be absolutely necessary that a better appropria-

tion should be made for the fiscal year 1907.

Following your instructions in letter of July 7, 1905, and again by wire of September 30, to immediately forward estimates of the amount of the appropriations necessary to be made by Congress for the protection and improvement of the park during the fiscal year 1907, the

following is respectfully submitted, to wit:

First. A suitable residence and office is an imperative necessity in the proper management of the affairs of the park, and the estimated cost of such building being \$1,200, and authority having been granted for the expenditure of \$550 in the purchase of lumber, building material, and shingles, to be used in the construction of an office and residence in the park, and said materials having been purchased according to instructions, it will require a further outlay of \$650 for the completion of said building.

The equipments of an office, such as tables, desk, chairs, and other

necessary furniture, will cost \$100.

The construction of a suitable barn in the park is an absolute necessity. At this high altitude, during the months of September and October, cold and storms are usually frequent and severe, and it is only reasonable that sufficient protection be given the teams kept for the work in the reserve.

In this connection, and as indicating the existing conditions, it is only proper to state that at this time there is and has been continuously for the past forty-eight hours a heavy, cold rain falling. No provision having been made for sheltering the horses and teams, they are turned out to shelter as best they can under the trees in the mountains. A suitable barn and stable to obviate this, to say the least, very uncomfortable condition could be built for \$400.

A small tool house for storing the tools kept for use in the park during the winter and at other times when not in use is greatly needed. Without a suitable place provided for this purpose as we are now situated, I am compelled to find a place in which to store the tools and implements during the winter. In the past this plan has proved unsafe and unsatisfactory. It is therefore recommended that

\$100 be expended for the erection of a tool house in the park.

As a suitable and necessary protection to the buildings which are, as above stated, an imperative necessity, and owing to the location which I believe would be proper for the Government buildings, the same being on the road leading through the park from one section of the State to another, a fence for inclosing a tract of land, including the buildings, 30 by 40 rods, would also be an indispensable improvement. Two hundred and forty dollars would be required for this improvement.

In regard to the matter of the repairing and improvement of the several roads in the park, it is proper to state that owing to the fact that in the spring of each year the roads are found to be washed out in many places by the rains of winter and spring, and obstructed by logs, fallen trees, and from other causes in consequence of the heavy snows and rains, a considerable amount of repairing and improvement work is found to be necessary at the beginning of each season.

Therefore, for the necessary improvements in the spring for that portion of road from the south line of the park and along the summit of the Anna Creek canyon, almost the entire distance through heavy timber to the head of Anna Creek, a distance of 8 miles, I have inserted

an estimate of \$400.

The new road to the lake completed this summer will also require a considerable amount of repairing at the beginning of next season. To make these necessary repairs and improvements at the beginning of the

season of 1907 will cost \$400.

On the road between Whitehorse and the lake is a piece of road extending a distance of about 60 rods that passes over ground that is wet and swampy and in some places boggy. This piece of road is located at the base of the summit ridge, and its wet and swampy character is caused by the springs that rise at the base of this same mountain along and over the road which it is impossible to avoid by changing the road, and which should be improved by grading up in the center and cutting ditches and drains and by building small bridges over them. This is now one of the worst pieces of road in the park and should be repaired. It will cost \$250 to do the necessary amount of improvement work at this place.

The road from the west line of the park to Whitehorse has not since the creation of the park had any improvement work done upon it, and is very much in need of repairs. The road between these two points, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is washed out in many places, is steep, rough, and crooked. There should be \$400 expended in the proper improvement thereof.

One thousand dollars represents the amount that will be required to complete the road now under course of construction from Whitehorse to Anna Creek bridge. The completion of this piece of road is a very necessary improvement in the roads of the park, as it eliminates both the very high and steep hill over the summit of the mountain and the almost impassable old road up the mountain to the lake. It will also bring all the travel by the new road completed this summer, to the rim of the crater, and to the point on the road leading through the park, which I think is the proper location for the Government buildings.

As has been previously stated and described in my annual reports of October 14, 1903, and September 20, 1904, the banks inside the crater are very precipitous, the vertical height above the water being 1,000 feet where the trail leads down. This route is the only one by which the water of the lake is accessible. It leads from the summit to the water's edge, is very steep and crooked, and in many places dangerous, so much so that it is only the stronger individuals who are able to make the descent and ascent. A trip down into the crater to the water is one of the chief attractions of a visit to the park, and it is urgently necessary that better facilities for making this trip be provided. A considerable amount of work will be required to put this trail in even fairly good and safe condition. It should be widened out and straightened, and in many places steps should be cut in the rocks and hard earth, and a small cable stretched along the trail on the lower side to make it less dangerous and to assist in climbing down and up the bluff. It is estimated that \$600 will be required to make the much needed improvement.

Eight or 10 rods below and inside the crater is a promontory of rock called Victor Rock, where nearly every visitor to the reserve goes for a good view of the lake and surrounding country. At the summit of this rock, where a great many people congregate, it is rough and uneven and in places slopes toward the lake. Below it is vertical—in fact, it hangs over for almost a thousand feet above the water. This is one of the most prominent, and probably the most frequented point on the rim of the crater. Owing to the character of this rock, there is more or less danger of accident, or even loss of life, and it is earnestly recommended that a strong iron railing be placed along the outer edge of this rock as a protection against accident to those who congregate at this dangerous point. One hundred and fifty dollars

will be required to make this much needed improvement.

As stated in previous reports on this subject, there exists great necessity for assistance in the patroling of the reservation. During the summer months almost all if not the entire time of the superintendent is required in superintending the improvement work and other affairs of the park. As a precautionary measure against the trespassing of loose stock upon the park lands, for the prevention of the cutting of any of the green and growing timber at the camping places or other portions of the reserve, and to prevent the violation of any of

the rules of the park, and especially for the extinguishment and suppression of forest fires in the reserve, it is of the utmost importance that at least two patrolmen be provided, whose duty it would be to act in a similar capacity to that of the forest rangers in the forest reserves, to maintain a constant patrol in the park from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of October. Sixty dollars per month would be a reasonable compensation for such service, and I have therefore placed in the list of estimates the item of \$480 as the amount that will be required to pay for the services of these greatly needed assistants.

No provision has yet been made by which it may be ascertained how many people visit the park during the tourist season. As it is desirable that the number of people visiting in the reserve be known as nearly as practicable, I would recommend that registers, with the necessary supplies, such as pens, ink, blotters, desks, etc., be provided for this purpose, especially near the rim of the crater near Victor Rock, one of the most frequented places in the park. A small house could be built in which to keep a register and the necessary supplies for the

sum of \$150.

For the building of bridges on new roads, the road now under course of construction, and repairs on the present existing roads in the park there will be needed 12,000 feet of bridge lumber, which will cost, together with transportation for same a distance of 20 miles, \$208.

For the said bridges on the several roads in the reserve there will be needed nails, spikes, bolts, and other hardware to the amount of \$75.

The tools and implements purchased for the road work and road building now on hand, having been used for three seasons, are practically worn out, and new tools for the next season's work will have to be provided. The necessary cost on this account will be \$150.

The salary of the superintendent is \$1,000, and the allowance for keeping one horse for use in the park is \$365, which, together with the foregoing estimates for the necessary improvements during the

fiscal year of 1907, amounts in the aggregate to \$7,118.

Having personally superintended each and every item relative to the protection and improvement of the park, including all improvement work of every kind, the regulation of all the travel in and through the reserve, the camping, prevention of hunting or shooting in the reserve, regulation of fishing in any of the waters of the park, and the observance of the rules and regulations, and believing that each and every item contained in the accompanying list of estimates for improvements for the next fiscal year are actually necessary, and that every improvement enumerated in the list should be made during the season of 1907, and that, if made, the same would add very materially to the convenience and pleasure of those visiting the park, as well as adding greatly to the facilities for managing, protecting, and improving the park, I earnestly recommend the appropriation of the sum of \$7,118 for the management, protection, and improvement of the Crater Lake National Park during the year 1907.

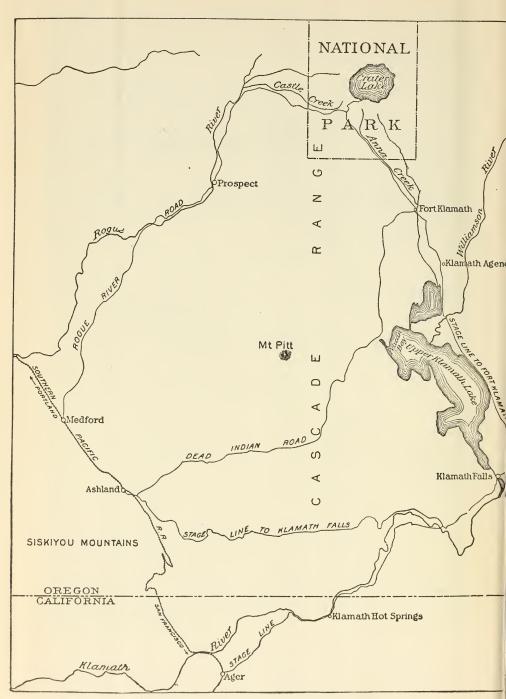
Estimates of appropriations required for the Crater Lake National Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Erection of office and residence in park	\$650
Furniture and fixtures for office in park	100
Barn and stable in park	400
Tool house in park	100
Tour in also in a huildings	
Fence inclosing buildings	240
Improvement of road from south line of park to head of Anna Creek, general repairs	
repairs	400
General improvements and repairs on the new road to the lake	400
Improvement of swampy road at Whitehorse.	250
Improvement of road from west line of park, general improvement and repairs.	
Completion of new road from Whitehorse to Anna Creek bridge.	
Improvement of trail incide exeter	600
Improvement of trail inside crater. Safety railing on Victor Rock.	150
Safety railing on Victor Rock.	
For two patrolmen in park.	480
Register house, register and necessary supplies for same.	150
Lumber for bridges in park	208
Necessary hardware for bridges in park	75
For new tools for road work	150
Salary of superintendent of park.	
Allowance for keeping one horse for use in park.	
Anowance for keeping one noise for use in park	365
m . 1	
Total	7.118

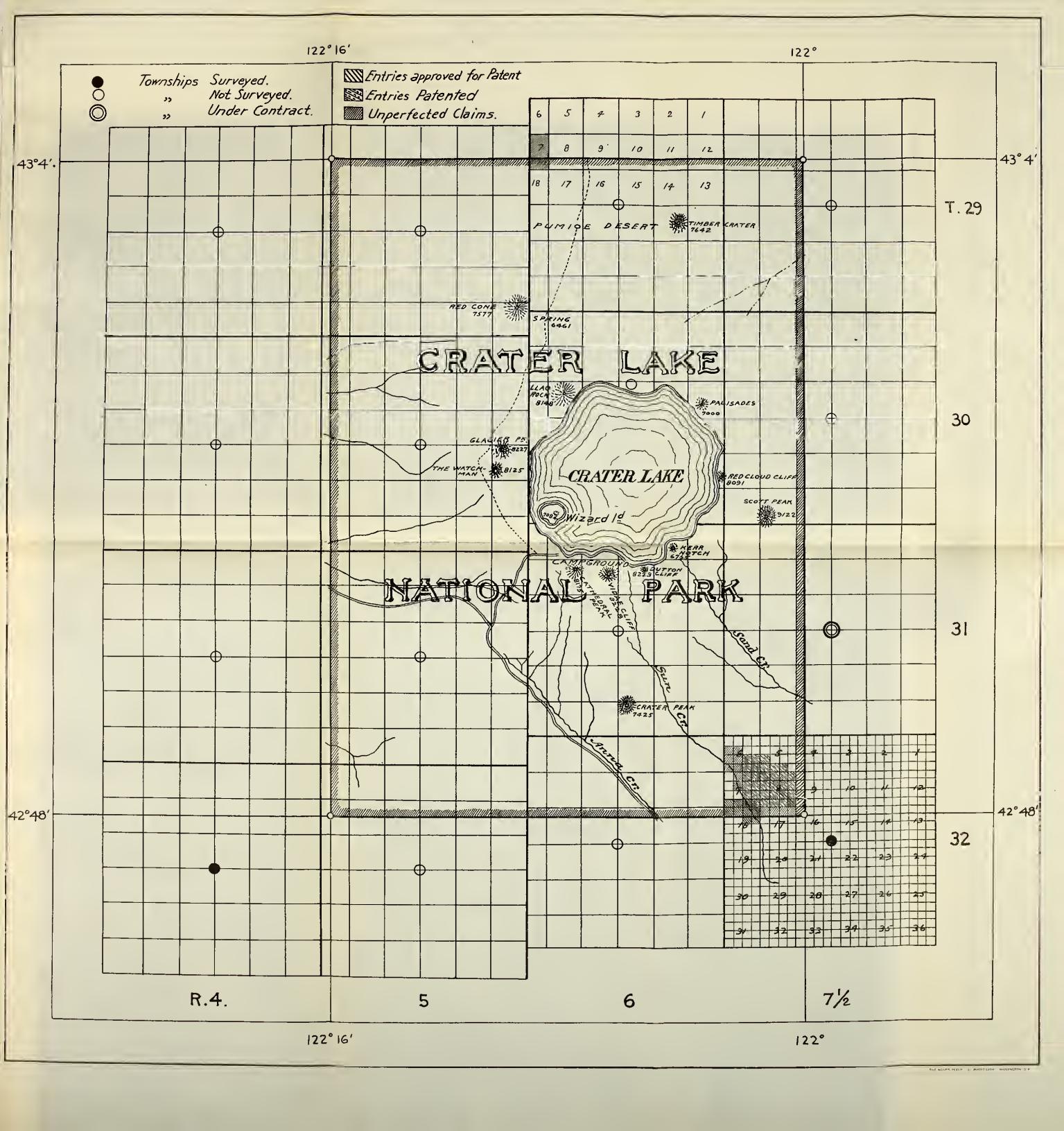
Respectfully submitted.

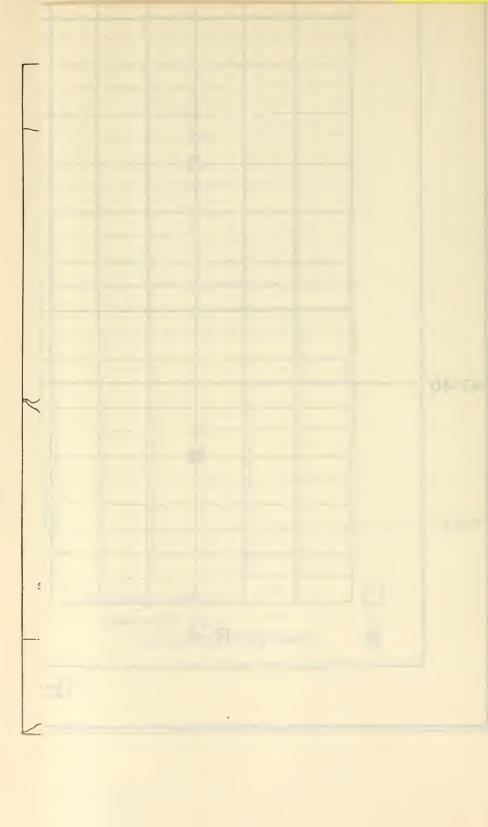
W. F. Arant, Superintendent Crater Lake National Park.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

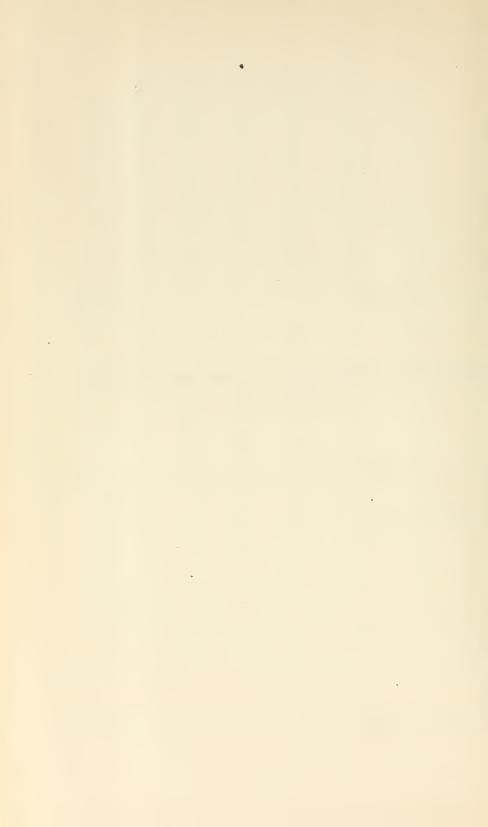


Map showing routes to Crater Lake National Park.





REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.



REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Hot Springs Reservation, Office of the Superintendent, Hot Springs, Ark., July 31, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

The year just ended has added its testimonial to those that have preceded it in the substantial gain in the patronage of this resort, which is all the more remarkable when considered in connection with adverse local conditions which operated to the detriment of this place, viz., severe weather conditions and the disastrous conflagration which destroyed a large territorial area of the improved section of the city, February 25, 1905. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the patronage for the fiscal year is estimated from reliable data to be 109,000. The growth of Hot Springs as a health and pleasure resort may be considered to have attained its present popularity through sheer merit of the healing waters and their supervision by the National Government, rather than through any organized, moral, or material coopera-

tion or support from the municipal government.

With wisdom born of inspiration, the lands embracing these wonderful healing springs were set apart as a reservation for the future disposal of the United States as early as 1832 (act of Congress approved April 20, 1832), although no active assumption of supervision was exercised until 1878. Reviewing the record of Government supervision since that date it is fair to claim substantial progress in its general management and exploitation as a national health resort, and the development and extension of the system of improvements made thereon, and the general methods of administration and operation. That there have been mistakes in some of these methods is not to be denied, but having passed through the experimental stage, and profiting by the knowledge acquired by experience, the time has arrived when the General Government, acting for the best interest of the people who come here for relief, should adopt measures for the administration of this reservation which will guarantee protection to its patrons, perfect the efficiency of the service, and furnish an equipment commensurate with present and future demands.

In my opinion, experience has demonstrated that the present system of operating the baths through the medium of private lessees is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions, and that the Government should, as soon as practicable, consistent with existing conditions, assume absolute and complete control of this reservation and operate the bathing interests under Government supervision and control, thereby eliminating the spirit of commercialism which is manifest under present conditions, and through scientific equipment, perfection of system, order, discipline, and intelligent direction extend the benefits to be derived from the healing waters, with rates adjusted to cover prudent operating expenses and necessary

improvements.

The present system, if it ever had any meritorious features worthy of consideration, has outlived its usefulness and should be supplanted by full Government control in the management, operation, and supervision of the baths. The present bath houses should be replaced with substantial, extensive houses, built upon approved plans with perfected detail as regards system of bathing under proper medical direction, trained service, with modern equipment and furnishings, preserving all sanitary and hygienic features of light and ventilation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The year just ended has marked a decided advance movement on the part of the Department in the enforcement of its rules and regulations for the better government of this reservation and in the methods adopted for the protection of its patrons. Aside from the loyal support of the Business Men's League (the principal commercial organization of the city), the organization known as the Visitors' Protective Association, and a few private citizens, the Department has battled almost single handed and alone for the elevation of this resort and protection for the sick and afflicted who come here for relief, while the municipality, the greatest beneficiary of the successful operation of this property by the National Government, sits idly by, engrossed in a

masterly inactivity.

This lack of active aid from the city proper is not so much due to disinclination of officials or want of sympathy with or appreciation of the general objects aimed at by the Government as it is to the adverse influence of municipal politics, which is largely controlled by the corrupt, demoralizing, and nefarious drumming system which has flourished here for years—a vicious practice whose ramifications have insidiously permeated and corrupted the morals, integrity, and honor of the community; a vicious monster who fattens and feasts on the sick and afflicted; the creation of a propaganda of professional brigands who solicit patients through the medium of paid solicitors called drummers, who, after gaining the confidence of the sick visitor, sell him to some incompetent, conscienceless doctor, who charges an exorbitant fee, which fee is divided with the drummer. The easy and successful accomplishment of this end by the drummer is best understood when considered that the victims are sick and debilitated in body, their minds enfeebled in sympathy with their physical infirmities, rendering them an easy prey for these vultures in human form.

For years this Department has been engaged in a laudable effort to destroy this hydra-headed monster, through its rules and regulations, with varying degrees of success. Under the rules and regulations approved June 6, 1903, provision was made that a board of medical commissioners should pass upon the qualifications and character of physicians who desired to prescribe the baths, and prohibiting the patients of drumming doctors from bathing in the various bath houses having franchises from the Government, establishing a registered list of those found competent, which list was filed in this office for the guidance of the superintendent in the enforcement of the rules. Under that registration 94 names were certified to the superintendent as qualified, while 25 were finally rejected. From this registration an appeal was taken to the United States circuit court, eastern district of Arkansas, by the nonregistered doctors, who prayed an injunction

against the superintendent restraining him from enforcing the rules and regulations, which cause was sustained by the court and decided against the Government, on the grounds that the law of Congress approved March 3, 1891, known as the Hot Springs Act, did not explicitly confer power and authority upon the Secretary of the Interior to make rules governing the prescribing of the baths. In conformity with this decision Congress passed an act, approved April 20, 1904, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon United States commissioners over offenses committed in a portion of the Permanent Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas," in which, among other provisions, the powers and authority of the Secretary of the Interior are enlarged, and full power is vested in him to make all needful rules and regulations for governing this reservation, the uses of the water, and prescribing the baths by physicians and others, and prescribing penalties for violations of said rules.

In accordance with the provisions of this act, under date of October 31, 1904, the Secretary of the Interior appointed a board of commissioners, consisting of William H. Barry, M. D., Capt. Samuel L. Steer, U. S. Army, and Hon. Charles D. Greaves, to pass upon the qualifications and character of physicians desiring to prescribe the waters from the Hot Springs Reservation, and also approved an amended series of rules and regulations for the guidance of the board and the superintendent. The board to date has registered 128 physicians and rejected 7, in addition to 3 whose names have been eliminated from the register for violation of the rules since the original registration. In this registration the board gave a wide latitude to the construction placed upon the rules by them, avoiding all retroactive spirit, and throwing the mantle of charity over the past unprofessional acts of some who were placed upon the registered list, thus

allowing them an opportunity to do right.

Following the registration of January 25, suit was again brought by S. C. Van Leer in the United States circuit court against the superintendent and the medical board, attacking the constitutionality of the act of Congress and validity of rules and regulations, praying for an injunction against the superintendent and the board restraining them from carrying into force and effect the rules and regulations and the orders of the Secretary of the Interior, and asking for damages in the sum of \$10,000. Upon trial of the case the court held that the United States by virtue of its ownership of the reservation has plenary power to control the same; that Congress had full power to pass the act of April 20, 1904, conferring authority on the Secretary of the Interior to make the rules and regulations; that they are valid and have the force of law; that the medical board was duly created and exercises quasi judicial power; that their action can not be inquired into except for malice or fraud. An amended bill was immediately filed charging the defendants with malice and fraud, which allegations are questions of proof, and after taking testimony the case has been submitted to the court sitting in chancery and is now pending final decision.

Other cases have been filed against the superintendent and medical board in both the Federal and State courts, and also against the Visitors' Protective Association, all of which are pending, except one, which has been decided in the Garland chancery court, in which a perpetual injunction has been granted restraining the Visitors' Protective Association from interfering in any manner with the business of non-

registered physicians, holding that drumming for doctors was legal, and holding as invalid the act of Congress, and also the State law, known as the Gantt law, which seeks to prohibit physicians from employing drummers, and also the State law ceding jurisdiction to the General Government over a part of this reservation. Appeal from this decision has been taken to the supreme court of the State of Arkansas and is now pending. Suits for damages have also been filed against bath houses for carrying out the rules and regulations of the Government, all of which is very annoying and vexatious to the various defendants involved, but will be vigorously defended, with serene confidence in ultimate victory for right and justice.

The following are the rules and regulations now in force and under

which the reservation is now operated:

Rules and regulations for the government of all bath houses receiving hot water from the United States reservation at Hot Springs, Ark.

[Promulgated October 31, 1904.]

The superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation is directed to enforce a prompt

and faithful compliance with the following rules:

RULE 1. No bath house or hotel shall be supplied with more than enough water for forty tubs of the usual size, and vapor baths when especially agreed upon, and then only for so much hot water as said vapor baths absolutely require when used economically.

Rule 2. The constant flow of hot water for vapor or other baths, even during business hours, or the unnecessary waste of water in any manner, is strictly pro-hibited, and will, if continued after written notice from the superintendent to stop such waste of water, be considered by the Department sufficient grounds for the cancellation of the lease of such offending lessee.

RULE 3. Rentals shall be paid quarterly in advance, at the office of the superintendent, and if not paid within five days from the beginning of each quarter, the supply of water will be cut off.

RULE 4. The charge for baths at the different bath houses shall be at the rates fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and no bath tickets shall be sold for more than said rate, and then only to such persons as intend to actually use them for bathing. No bath or bath ticket shall be sold except at the office of the bath house where the same is to be given or used and tickets must show the date when issued the sorial same is to be given or used, and tickets must show the date when issued, the serial number, the number of baths for which issued, the full name of the purchaser, and the amount paid therefor. Bath tickets shall be redeemable for the same proportionate price for which they were sold, when presented by the original purchaser, provided that when less than seven baths have been taken on any ticket presented for redemption, the bath house may charge the rate for single baths for the number of baths taken on said ticket. No bath ticket or parts of tickets shall be reissued after being redeemed. The issue of complimentary bath tickets must not exceed 5 per cent of the number of tickets sold by the bath house during the last fiscal year. The renting and selling of bath robes, towels, soap, toilet articles, or articles of merchandise in bath houses is prohibited.

Rule 5. The owners or managers of bath houses receiving water from the Hot Springs Reservation, or the employees of any such bath house, are absolutely prohibited from either directly or indirectly reflecting on or questioning the integrity of the hot-water supply of any other bath house, or of claiming superiority of its own supply of hot water over that furnished from the springs on the reservation to other bath houses. Upon evidence of violation of such rule the superintendent shall report the facts, with his recommendation, to the Secretary of the Interior, looking to the shutting off of the water from any bath house or canceling the lease, as the Depart-

ment may determine.

Rule 6. Bath-house attendants shall be allowed to charge not exceeding 15 cents for a single bath, \$1 per week, or \$3 per course of twenty-one baths; to be collected for the attendant by the bath-house manager and properly accounted for by him to the attendant. The services of the attendant shall include all the necessities of the bath, except furnishing of towels and bath robes, laundering bath robes, rubbing mercury, and handling helpless invalids. They shall be required to keep themselves in a neat and cleanly condition, both in person and in dress, and may be required to make good any damage accruing from breakage or neglect of duty. It shall be optional with the bather whether he employ attendants or not. Attendants removed

for cause from one bath house by the manager thereof shall not be reemployed therein or be permitted to render service in another bath house without the approval

of the superintendent of the reservation.

RULE 7. The payment of any sum of money, or anything of value, either directly or indirectly, by any bath-house owner, manager, clerk, or attendant, as compensation for drumming customers to any bath house, or allowing public drummers, drumming doctors, hotel or boarding-house proprietors who are drummers, or persons who work with them as inside men, to bring persons or show them through, or to loiter in or about any bath house, is positively forbidden. Upon evidence of violation of this rule the superintendent shall report the facts, with his recommendation, to the Secretary of the Interior, looking to the shutting off of the water from any bath house or canceling the lease, as the Department may determine.

or canceling the lease, as the Department may determine.

RULE 8. The lessee of each bath house shall cause to be kept a full and correct register of each single bath given; the number and kind of bath tickets sold, the number of complimentary tickets issued each day, and shall make a full and complete written report of the same to the superintendent on the first day of each month, together with any information he may have showing a violation of the bath-house

rules and regulations which may be susceptible of proof.

RULE 9. All bath houses receiving deposits of jewelry, money, or other valuables from bathers must provide means satisfactory to the superintendent of the reservation for the safe-keeping thereof; it is to be understood, however, that the Government assumes no responsibility in the premises. All losses must be promptly reported

to the superintendent.

Rule 10. No bath house supplied with hot water from the Hot Springs Reservation shall permit any person to bathe therein who is under medical treatment, unless the applicant for baths presents satisfactory evidence that he or she is the patient of a physician duly registered at the office of the superintendent of the reservation as one qualified to prescribe the waters from the hot springs, and who is known not to engage in drumming for custom.

The violation of this rule by the owner, manager, or any employee of bath houses receiving hot water from the reservation will result in the cutting off of the water from the bath house or the canceling of the lease, as the Department may determine.

Rule 11. Physicians desiring to prescribe the waters of the hot springs, either internally or through the medium of the baths, must first be registered at the office of the superintendent of the reservation. Registration will only be accorded such physicians as are found, by a board designated by the Secretary of the Interior, to have proper professional qualifications and character, and who do not engage in drumming for custom. No physician who shall engage in the solicitation of patronage through the medium of drummers, or otherwise, shall be or remain registered. In case any person who, in violation of these regulations, bathes or attempts to bathe, or enters or attempts to enter upon the Hot Springs Reservation to bathe, shall have the permit of a physician therefor, such physician shall be liable to the penalties provided in the act of April 20, 1904, unless he is regularly registered, but the bather or the person attempting to bathe shall not be liable to the penalties of said act unless it shall be made to appear that he knew or had reason to believe that the physician giving him the permit to bathe was not regularly registered.

RULE 12. Persons violating any of the foregoing regulations within the purview of the act of April 20, 1904, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon United States commissioners over offenses committed in a portion of the permanent Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, Arkansas," will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subjected on conviction to the payment of a fine, as provided in said act of April 20, 1904, of not exceeding \$100, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceeding.

Rule 13. All bath houses shall be kept in a neat, cleanly, and sanitary condition, and all sewage and waste water properly conducted away, and all under drainage kept in perfect order. The water-closets shall have sufficient and free connection with the public sewers and be kept in the best order and with the best plumbing furnishings and appliances. Lessees of bath houses on the permanent reservation shall, under direction of the superintendent, cultivate and maintain a part of the bath-house park in front of their respective bath houses, the space for each to cultivate to be allotted by the superintendent.

Rule 14. Each bath-house manager, clerk, and attendant shall be required to have a full and complete understanding of the bath-house rules and regulations before entering upon his duties. The superintendent is authorized to require the discharge of any bath-house manager, clerk, or attendant for bath-house drumming or refusing or neglecting to carry out the bath-house rules and regulations according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and when so discharged shall not be employed again by the same or any other bath house without the written consent of the superintendent.

A neatly framed copy of the rules and regulations now in force, together with the

prices of baths and attendant's fees, both separately and combined, printed in large black type on white cardboard, shall be conspicuously posted in the office of each bath house.

Martin A. Eisele, Superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, October 31, 1904.

Approved.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

BATH HOUSES.

There are 24 leases of hot-water franchises now in operation under the law which pay water rents to the Government. Of these, 11 are located upon the permanent reservation, and 13 are located off the reservation proper, being fairly well distributed geographically to serve the public demand. During the year the Arlington Hotel Company, operating the Arlington Hotel, and the New York Hotel Company, operating the Eastman Hotel, have installed 18 and 23 tubs, respectively, under the act of Congress approved April 21, 1904, which provides for installation of baths in guest rooms of hotels having bath houses attached at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. These private baths furnish the medium of luxurious bathing privately, thus avoiding the necessity of going to the bath house proper, and supplies a demand which has been growing for years. Other applications from the various hotels having leases are expected to follow in order to comply with the demand of guests.

The total tubbage of the various houses now numbers 588. The total volume of business for the year as evidenced by the monthly

reports to this office is as follows:

Total number of paid baths	600, 133
Total number of complimentary baths	11,635
Total number of baths given at Government free bath house	158, 045
Grand total	769, 813

Total amount received for paid baths \$185, 303. 90

During the year some minor repairs and improvements have been added but no improvements of an extended character have been made. Relative to this subject I had the honor to refer to this matter in my report of 1904, in the following language:

While the bath houses, in so far as general arrangements and plans are concerned, furnish the medium of obtaining the full measure of benefits from the baths, under properly executed medical direction, I am aware that there pervades the public mind an impression that the various houses are not elaborate enough, either in size, equipment, and cost of construction, and that they expect the Government to require more extensive as well as more expensive and ornate designs of bath houses, coupled with details of equipment and furnishings and trained service with facilities for giving baths of luxurious splendor. There is also adverse comment on the spirit of commercialism which is apparent in the present system of baths at this place; that the rivalry for patronage among bath houses is in conflict with the ideas of the public regarding Government control. I am convinced that this adverse criticism will always exist under the present plan of having private lessees of these public utilities, and that this condition must continue as long as the present system exists. The ideal condition will never be realized or obtained until such time as the Government assumes entire control and operation of the bathing interests here, under strict rules as regards discipline and competent medical direction.

If it is the policy of the Department to continue the present system of operating the bathing interests, then it is proper to demand better bath houses with improved equipment, covering all the necessities of modern appliances, with a service based on experience and in accord with the study of the various scientific application of the principles of hydrotherapy.

The method of bathing in vogue here is of the same old stereotyped routine which has existed from the first use of the baths, with some slight variation and some advancement in equipment. There is not the attention paid to details for proper bathing that there should be. Most bath houses are owned by wealthy men engaged in other pursuits, and some are nonresidents. The houses as a rule are managed by young men, principally upon salary, whose principal occupation is selling tickets in main office, the details of baths being left to colored bath attendants, who are as a rule of average intelligence but with no special training or skill beyond that acquired by experience, who take the bather through the routine of immersion in bath of required time and temperature with the accompanying rubbing-down process with friction towels, with no knowledge of the physiological action of the waters

or their therapeutic effects.

I have the honor to respectfully recommend that a white man and white woman, of special educational skill in the administration of the baths, be employed to operate the male and female departments of the various bath houses as special bath directors, who shall supervise and direct the proper execution of bathing directions when furnished by physicians to their patients, or when the applicant is without medical direction, to properly direct the bath best adapted for the bather, and that these directors' experience should embrace a knowledge and training comparable to trained nurses who are skilled in the uses of thermometers, temperatures, normal respiration, pulsation, etc. Under present conditions there is no one to whom the patient can appeal concerning the baths except the bath attendant. Especially is this true in the female department as a manager can not invade the privacy of this department, and if he did he has no special qualification to properly direct the various forms of the baths required under competent medical direction. In view of the importance and growing demand for more intelligent administration of the baths, I respectfully urge that this recommendation be given careful consideration.

The different individuals and corporations now holding leases for hot water from the Government reservation, together with the date

and expiration of said leases, is given in the following table:

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Name of bath house.	Lessee.	Tubs.	Date of lease.	Expiration of lease.
Alhambra	Alhambra Bath House Co	24	Feb. 28, 1894	Feb. 28, 1914
Arlington	Arlington Hotel Co	58	Mar. 3, 1892	Mar. 2, 1912
Majestic	Avenue Hotel Co	20	Jan. 1,1903	Dec. 31, 1912
Ozark Sanitarium	Butterick Publishing Co	8	May 16, 1898	Sept. 16, 1905
Eastman	New York Hotel Co	63	May 12, 1892	May 12, 1912
Great Northern	Fannie G. Williamson	19	May 25, 1897	May 15, 1912
Hale	Roots & Eastman		Jan. 1,1893	Dec. 31, 1907
Horse Shee	D. Fellows Platt	30	Jan. 1,1895	Dec. 31, 1909
Hot Springs	C. H. V. & G. M. Smith	16	Jan. 1,1903	Dec. 31, 1912
Imperial	Fred N. Rix and Mary E. Barnes	25	Jan. 1,1902	Dec. 31, 1906
Lamar			Jan. 1,1897	Dec. 31, 1916
Magnesia		30	Jan. 1,1895	Dec. 31, 1909
Maurice			Jan. 1,1897	Dec. 31, 1916
Ozark	F. B. Latta and F. B. Sorrells		Jan. 1,1904	Jan. 1,1914
Palace			Jan. 12, 1893	Dec. 31, 1906
Park			May 12, 1892	May 12, 1912
Rector			(a)	Apr. 16, 1904
Rockafellow	Mahala J. Rockafellow		July 1, 1901	June 30, 1916
St. Joseph's Infirmary	Sister Scholastica		Feb. 1,1904	Feb. 1,1914
Superior			Sept. 15, 1896	Sept. 14, 1906
Waverly		20	Mar. 24, 1893	Mar. 24, 1913
Rammelsberg	Jeanette Hogaboom, Aaron H. and Milo R. Buckstaff.	18	Jan. 1,1899	Jan. 1,1909
Moody	Nicholas M. Moody	10	July 1,1900	June 30, 1910
Crystal	M. H. Jodd and A. P. Aldrich	12	Aug. 1,1903	Aug. 1, 1913

The following table of rates for course of 21 baths and for single baths are the rates at present in force:

Name of bath house.	Course of 21 baths.	Single baths.	Name of bath house.	Course of 21 baths.	Single baths.
Arlington Alhambra Majestic Eastman Great Northern Hale Horse Shoe Hot Springs Imperial Lamar Magnesia Maurice	5.00 7.00 10.00 7.00 7.00 5.00 7.00 8.00 7.00 5.00	\$0.50 .30 .40 .50 .40 .30 .40 .30 .45 .40	Ozark	3.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 8.00	\$0. 25 . 35 . 50 . 40 . 35 . 20 . 35 . 35 . 35 . 35

The above rates are fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, who also fixes the rate charged by the attendants, which is \$3 per course of 21 baths or 15 cents for a single bath in all bath houses, regardless of their rate. These rates are intended to be adjusted according to accommodations and furnishings.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

By the terms of the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1877, and June 16, 1880, all revenues derived from sale of Government lots, as well as all moneys received on account of water and ground rents, are set apart and held as a special fund for the operation, improvement, and maintenance of the permanent reservation under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The revenue which the Government receives from the reservation at this time is from water and ground rents, and is collected quarterly in advance and deposited with the Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., to be credited to the fund for the "Protection and improvement of the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas."

There are 24 lessees operating 588 tubs, at \$30 per annum, together with one ground rental lease to the Arlington Hotel Company, at \$2,500 per annum, as shown in the following table:

Name of bath house.	Tubs.	Amount.	Name of bath house.	Tubs.	Amount.
Alhambra	24	\$540	Park	40	\$1,200
Arlington	58	1,470	Rammelsberg	18	540
Majestic	20	600	Rector	12	360
Eastman	63	1,545	Rockafellow	18	540
Great Northern	19	570	St. Joseph's Infirmary	10	300
Hale	26	780	Superior	16	480
Horse Shoe	30	900	Waverly	20	600
Imperial	25	750	Crystal	12	360
Hot Springs	16	480	Hot Springs Medical Co		30
Lamar	40	1,200	New York Hotel Co. (extra		
Magnesia		900	water)		30
Maurice	24	720	Arlington Hotel Co. (ground		0.
Moody	10	225	rent)		2,500
Ozark	26	780			2,000
Ozark Sanatorium (Cheshire)	8	240	Total		19, 330
Palace	23	690	2000		20,000

Two bath houses were consumed in the great fire of February 25, 1905, and by special dispensation from the Department water rents

were remitted pending rebuilding of said houses, which are now in process of construction, viz, Alhambra and Moody.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements covering all amounts paid on account of salaries, incidental expenses, improvements, regular and fixed charges, together with the amounts disbursed by the Department, as evidenced by vouchers and pay rolls, have been as follows:

Salaries paid during the year:	
Superintendent	
Clerk to superintendent	
Messenger at superintendent's office	
Manager at the free bath house. 1,020.00	\$3,880.00
Head male attendant at free bath house 660.00	
Male attendant at free bath house 360,00	
Male attendant at free bath house 360.00	
Female attendant at free bath house 360.00	
Female attendant at free bath house 360.00	
Tenare attendant at the batti flouse	3, 120. 00
Reservation waterman 900.00	
Assistant waterman (4 months) 200.00	
Policeman on the reservation 600.00	
Policeman on the reservation 600.00	
	2, 300. 00
Salary of 8 foresters and gardeners, 3 months, at \$480 per annum. 960.00	
Salary of 7 foresters and gardeners, 9 months, at \$540 per annum. 2, 835.00	
Salary of 1 forester and gardener, 5 months, at \$540 per annum. 225.00	
	4, 020. 00
Amount disbursed on account of incidental expenses, such as repairs to	
buildings, springs, fountains, fuel, lights, city water for buildings, sprink-	
ling, etc., garden hose, lawn mowers, ice, horse feed, shoeing and bed-	
ding, tools, sand, cement, plumbers' supplies, etc	2, 818. 23
Total amount disbursed from this office.	16 138 23
Total amount dispursed from this office	10, 100. 20
Amount disbursed by the Department for improvements on account of ap-	
propriations by act of Congress	7, 999, 58
Amount disbursed by the Department for improvements from the Hot	,
Springs reservation fund	773.92
Amount disbursed by the superintendent	16, 138. 23
M-4-1	04 011 70
Total amount disbursed	,
Balance to the credit of the Hot Springs Reservation fund, June 30, 1905.	6, 388, 21

FREE BATH HOUSE.

The successful operation of this institution is an annoying and perplexing problem. In my annual report of last year I had the honor to refer to this matter as follows:

The act of Congress approved December 16, 1878, provides "that the superintendent shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of free baths for the use of the indigent, and the expense thereof shall be defrayed out of the rentals hereinbefore provided for." Under this brief authority a free bath house has been maintained here in varying degrees of equipment and accommodations down to the present time.

The first house was a plain wooden structure built over pools made in the tufa rock, with mud bottoms, and became famous as the "mudhole." This was replaced in 1890 with a new, and as then supposed, commodious brick house. This was still further improved in 1891, 1893, 1898, and 1900 by the addition of annexes to provide additional pools for the accommodation of the greatly increased demands made upon

it. Realizing the necessity for increased accommodations and to keep pace with the constantly increasing patronage of this house, and recognizing the potency of the claims made by the public that this charity was not dispensed in a manner befitting the dignity of a Government institution, I had the honor to recommend in my annual report of 1901 an appropriation by Congress of an amount sufficient to erect a new house to be built upon lines entirely different from the old pool system and install individual tubs combining perfected equipment with improved hygienic conditions, light, ventilation, etc. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and by the provisions of the sundry civil act approved June 28, 1902, the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for "remodeling, enlarging, and equipping complete" the free bath house at this place.

Under this appropriation substantially a new bath house has been constructed, retaining the original two-story front as the administration part of the building. New bathing departments have been constructed and equipped with porcelain-lined bath tubs, built on the Roman system of placing the tubs on a level with the floor. This new house has modern equipments, with commodious cooling and dressing rooms, with private lockers for clothing; has cement floors throughout; is heated by steam and is well lighted and ventilated, and occupies about all the available space

of this site.

This new house was completed and opened to the public in January of this year and was supposed to be adequate to meet all demands made upon it by the indigent class for whose benefit it was inaugurated, but with the advent of the new house came an avalanche of applications for the privilege of baths, with which we can hardly cope, either in capacity, service, or volume of water. The fame of the free bath house seems to have been heralded far and wide with the effect of overwhelming this house, and to successfully meet the demands upon it requires patience, forbearance, and hard work on the part of the management and attendants. It is apparent to my mind that the applications for these free baths are going to increase to such an extent as to far exceed the capacity of the house. The house is furnished with water both by gravity flow and by pumping, and the large pump is kept going almost constantly night and day, and yet we can hardly meet the demand.

The conditions enumerated in the above continue and are intensified; the applications continue to increase, but by severe methods the crowd has been held down to the capacity of the house, which is the best we can do. Taking into consideration the character of most of the applicants, the operation of the house from a strictly sanitary standpoint is a problem; the majority are from the lower walks of life and present themselves in all conditions of personal attire and physical condition, many of them so revolting and offensive from neglect and lack of treatment as to shock the senses of the observer. Many are so helpless that they must be assisted by the attendants, and many are so filthy as to be offensive. The bathing of from 500 to 600 of these people daily in the crowded condition of the house creates a natural destruction and wear and tear which materially affects the sanitary appearance of the plant. The intense and constant usage of the tubs and other appliances has already affected their appearance and usefulness; the constant scouring of the tubs has worn off the enamel in places so as to render them unsightly. The constant saturation of the walls and woodwork by the vaporization from the baths works destruction and decay unless they are kept well painted. This is urgently necessary at this time, and I respectfully recommend the allot-ment asked for this purpose under the head of recommendations. The operation of this house, even under the difficulties encountered, is a great boon to suffering humanity, a great charity which has ministered to the relief of thousands of indigent sufferers, and a benevolence by the Government which is greatly appreciated.

The following table is given showing the results accomplished at the free bath house for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Applications for free baths	3, 259
Applications refused.	372
Tickets issued on original application	1,513
Tickets issued and reissued.	4, 400
White males	2,939
White females	413
Colored males	613
Colored females	435
Persons benefited (89 per cent)	2,569
Persons cured and discharged	609
Average number of persons bathed daily	433
Number bathed on temporary tickets	65,645
Total number single baths during the year	185, 045
Net cost per bath 2.38 cents.	

The expense to the Government incurred in operating this house during the past year has been as follows:

O I	
Salary of manager	\$1,020.00
Salary of head male attendant	660.00
Salary of 2 male attendants	720.00
Salary of 2 female attendants.	720.00
Expense for fuel, lights, supplies, etc	651.90
Total	3, 771, 90

PERSONNEL OF RESERVATION FORCE.

The number of persons regularly employed on the Hot Springs Reservation is 20, and all are carefully selected with reference to their fitness and qualifications for the several positions filled by them. These appointments are made by the Secretary of the Interior on recommendation of the superintendent.

The personnel of the reservation force as at present constituted, together with the compensation, duties, and Congressional district

from which appointed, is as follows:

Name, occupation, and duties.	Salary per year.	Congressional district.
Martin A. Eisele, superintendent. B. Frank Bayley, clerk and assistant to the superintendent James Hutchinson, messenger at superintendent's office. Duties are to act as messenger to the superintendent and have charge of the furnace and lights at the office and residence buildings, and of the barms.	\$2,500.00 1,200.00 180.00	Sixth Arkansas. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Luther S. Allard, manager free bath house. Duties are to have general charge of the free bath house, receive applications for free baths, collect tickets, and see that the rules and regulations are carried out together with such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the superintendent.	1,020.00	Do.
A. E. Torrence, male attendant at free bath house. Duties are to have charge of bath tubs, pools, dressing rooms, etc and see that the same are kept in a cleanly condition; also to have charge of heating plant, electric motor and pump which furnishes water supply, and to act as manager in his absence.	660, 00	Do.
Martin Winn, male attendant at free bath house. Duties are to have charge of the white men's bathing department, and to keep the tubs, pools and dressing rooms in a cleanly and sanitary condition.	360.00	Do.
Samuel Clark, male attendent at free bath house. Duties are to have charge of the colored men's bathing department and, to keep the tubs, pools and dressing rooms in a cleanly and sanitary condition.	360.00	Do.
Sallie Buford, female attendant at free bath house. Duties are to have charge of the white women's bathing department, and to keep the tubs and dressing rooms in a cleanly and sanitary condition.	360, 00	Do.

Name, occupation, and duties.	Salary per year.	Congressional dis
Mattie Fielding, female attendant at free bath house Duties are to have charge of the colored women's bathing department and to keep the tubs and dressing rooms in a cleanly and santary condition.	\$360.00	Sixth Arkansas.
Christopher C. Cooper, policeman. Duties are to have general supervision over all Government property, see that no stock or persons commit depredations on the reservation, observe and report all violations of Department rules and regulations, give general information to strangers concerning the reservation, make arrests when necessity requires, and alternate the night and day watch with the other policeman.	600.00	Do.
George Burrough, policeman. Duties same as other policeman.	600.00	Do.
Jonathan A. Jordan, waterman on the reservation Duties are to have charge of the distribution of the hot water and see that each bath house gets the amount allotted to it, and act as foreman of foresters and gardeners.	900.00	Do.
Patrick J. Dugan, forester and gardener	540.00	Do.
Charles Schmike, forester and gardener	540.00	Do.
Peter Nelson, forester and gardener	540.00 540.00	Do. Do.
Curry Suddeth, forester and gardener.	540.00	Do.
Joseph N. Cooper, forester and gardener	540.00	Do.
Philander H. Bump, forester and gardener	540.00	Do.
Benjamin F. Rogers, forester and gardener Duties of foresters and gardeners are to cultivate and care for shrubbery and flowers, keep up roads, drives, and walks, and make	540.00	Do.
and maintain other improvements on the reservation under direction of the superintendent.		

DISEASES CURED AND BENEFITED.

Observation and experience have demonstrated that these waters are proving beneficial in a wide range of diseases. They are administered in the treatment of diseases both internally and by immersion in the various forms of the bath and are indicated in rheumatism, gout, stiff joints, skin diseases, scrofula, syphilis, nervous affections, paralysis, spinal diseases, sciatica, catarrh, specific locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, uterine diseases—especially sterility—leucorrhea, malaria, blood disorders of a chronic character, and alcoholism.

The effects of the bath may be described as possessing remarkably great alterative action—stimulating, exhilarating, and eliminating; equalizing and moderating nervous excitability and increasing the action of the absorbent system, assimilation and excretory organs, and relaxation of muscular and ligamentary contraction. Diseases wherein the action of the waters are contraindicated are pulmonary affections, valvular heart affections, paralysis from softening of the brain or spinal cord.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS—DEMONSTRATION OF RADIO-ACTIVITY.

Under authority of this Department a complete analysis of all the springs on this reservation was made by the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, and published in 1902, together with geological data. The analyses, while valuable as a work of reference and authority as to the chemical constituents of the waters, do not reveal the presence of any healing agent in chemical combination in quantities sufficient to which great cures may be accredited, and while the curative effects of the waters were beyond doubt, the findings of the physicist and the chemist do not afford a satisfactory hypothesis in regard to the therapeutic value of the waters; this was still a hidden mystery and since the discovery of the wonderful element, radium,

and the demonstration of its power of imparting its activity and potency to contiguous substances, and its display of the forces, heat, electricity, and light in various peculiar forms of chemico-actinic force, and a capability of increasing as well as destroying vital activities, the suggestion naturally followed that the wonderful curative properties of these celebrated springs would, upon proper investigation, be found to be due to the presence of radium, or its emanations in some form of radio-activity. Responding to this suggestion, this Department employed Profs. B. B. Boltwood and Joseph Hyde Pratt, chemists, of New Haven, Conn., to make exhaustive tests of the waters for this element. These scientific experts have concluded their report to the Department, which has not as yet been published in detail, but an abstract of this report has been made public by the Department, as follows:

HOT SPRINGS ARE RADIO-ACTIVE TO A MARKED DEGREE.

The following is taken from the report of Doctor Boltwood, who made the analysis

of the hot water for the Government:

Dr. Bertram B. Boltwood, of New Haven, Conn., who was authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to examine into the radio-active properties of the waters of the Hot Springs Reservation, at Hot Springs, Ark., has submitted his report, and the Secretary now has it under consideration. The Hot Springs Reservation, comprising about 911 acres, belongs to the United States and is under the control of the Secretary of the Interior. There are about 48 springs issuing from the base of Hot Springs Mountain, of varying degrees of temperature, and having a combined flow of about \$50,000 gallons daily. There are 23 bath houses receiving water under lease from the United States, besides the Government free bath house, for indigent persons, and the Army and Navy Hospital, the latter being under the supervision of the Secretary of War. The reservation is managed by a superintendent, who maintains order and sees that the bath houses are conducted in a proper manner. Many thousands of persons visit Hot Springs every year for the purpose of taking the baths, and the Government is spending large sums of money in improving and beautifying the reservation.

In the introduction of his report, Doctor Boltwood gives a lucid and interesting account of the present state of our knowledge concerning the radio-activity of matter and a brief résumé of the history of discoveries relating to this phenomenon. He states that the phenomenon of radio-activity exhibited by certain substances consists in the spontaneous emission of radiant energy and was first observed by Becquerel in the case of the salts of the element uranium. The phenomenon was later noted by Schmidt in the case of the salts of the element thorium. Then followed the striking investigations of M. and Mme. Curie, which led to the discovery of two new elements, polonium and radium, which possess the property of radio-activity to a marked degree. A third element, discovered by Debierne, is also strongly radio-active. The existence of another radio-active element is claimed by Hofman, but very little is known at present of the properties of this substance. A very considerable number of ordinary substances (rocks and metals) have also been found to be very slightly radio-active; but it is as yet doubtful whether this is due to the properties of the simple substances or to the presence of minute traces of the strongly radio-active elements. The rays sent out by radio-active substances are known as "Becquerel rays" and have been shown to be complex in character. In the case of the radiations of radium salts the rays have been found to consist of three different types, differing in the readiness with which they are absorbed by the matter and the extent to which they are deflected in a magnetic field.

When solutions of radium salt are allowed to stand in a closed vessel it is found that an extremely minute quantity of a highly radio-active gas gradually accumulates. This gas is known as the "radium emanation," its radio-active power falling to about one-half after four days. The walls of a vessel which has contained this radium emanation also become radio-active, by what is called "induced" or "excited" activity, and the theory is that by the radio-active disintegration of the radium emanation a solid has been deposited on the surface of the wall which is itself radio-active. This solid is called "emanation X," and its rate of decay is very rapid. The emanation contained in any solid salt of radium can be entirely removed by dissolving the salt in water and boiling the solution. If the solution is evaporated to dryness, the solid

salt will again be formed. This freshly prepared salt is found to be only about 25 per cent as radio-active as the same salt before the removal of the gas emanation. Its radio-activity, however, will gradually increase on standing until at the end of about one month its activity will have reached a maximum beyond which no further change will take place. This increase in the radio-activity of the salt is due to the production of fresh quantities of emanation within it. The action of the Becquerel rays may be divided into two general classes. They produce a latent image on a photographic plate, and they cause gases through which they pass to become conductors of electricity. The water supply of New Haven, Conn., was also found to contain a radio-active gas resembling the radium emanation. Curie and Laborde have recently examined the gases given off at certain European mineral springs and also by the waters of the springs on boiling. They found that the gas obtained from the Gratenbucker Spring, at Bad Gastein, Austria, was by far the most highly radio-active of any examined by them. Very little, if any, radio-active gas was obtained from water which had stood in flasks for a couple of months, thus showing that the radio-activity was not due to radium salts dissolved in the waters, but to the absorption by the waters

of radium emanation which had been formed elsewhere.

In making an examination of the waters of the Hot Springs Reservation, the samples were collected at the springs and placed in sealed glass receptacles. These were shipped to New Haven, Conn., where the tests were conducted. The method of examination used by Doctor Boltwood was to separate the gases and emanations from the water by boiling the water in an apparatus which is a modification of that described by Reichardt, after which the emanation was measured by an electroscope somewhat similar to that used by Wilson. In expressing the results of his experiments, Doctor Boltwood found it necessary to devise a new system of standardization, which will permit the direct comparison of the results obtained with the different waters and by different experimenters. Curie in his investigations of European mineral springs used a standard of quantity of emanation produced by a known weight of pure radium bromide. The objection to this is that it is impossible for others to obtain at present even small quantities of radium bromide of known and established purity. The plan used by other investigators, of expressing the result in the number of ions produced, involves a standard which is uncertain and difficult to determine. The standard originated by Doctor Boltwood, and for which he is entitled to great credit, is the quantity of radium emanation set free when a known weight of uranium contained in a natural mineral is dissolved in a suitable reagent. This standard can be readily reproduced, and will permit the reduction of the results to terms of pure radium if that becomes the future basis of expression. used by Doctor Boltwood was pure uranite from Spruce Pine, N. C.

Doctor Boltwood describes in detail the methods pursued by him in his investigations, which were very exhaustive and covered a period of several months. The results of the electroscopic tests of the gases obtained by boiling the waters were very satisfactory, as they showed that the waters at Hot Springs are radio-active to a marked degree; and from other tests taken to determine the properties of the emanation from the waters, it was found that the properties of these radio-active gases

were identical with those of the radium enumeration.

On the other hand, when water from which the gas had once been taken was boiled a second time, after being allowed to stand, no radio-activity was detected in the gas obtained from the second boiling; and it was therefore concluded that little or no radium salts existed in the waters. This conclusion was strengthened by the fact that a test of the residue of the waters which had been left by evaporation also failed to disclose any sign of radio-activity of this solid substance. A sample of the tufa deposit formed by some of the springs on issuing from the ground was also tested, and it was found that the amount of radium contained in 100 grams of the tufa was less than one one-millionth of the quantity of radium associated with an equal weight of uranium in pitch blende. Samples of the gas which rose from the springs were also tested, and its radio-activity was found to be less than that of an equal volume of gas obtained by boiling the waters from the springs. The following conclusions are reached by Doctor Boltwood as the results of his investigations:

(1) The waters of the springs on the Hot Springs Reservation are all radio-active

to a marked degree.

(2) The radio-activity of the waters is due to dissolved radium emanation (a gas) and not to the presence of salts of radium or other radio-active solids.

(3) The tufa deposited by the springs does not contain appreciable traces of radium.

To what degree the curative agent may be ascribed to the above demonstration is as yet not definitely determined, but it is confidently asserted by students of this interesting subject that when the researches of science shall be further made and the therapeutic application thoroughly understood this will prove to be the answer to the old query, What is it that cures?

The part that radium is to play as a medicinal agent is now passing through the experimental stage; but the consensus of expert opinion seems to be that there is no doubt of it being an agent for destruction of bacteria; that by its radiations it has positive influence on diseased tissues, and that it may be indicated in certain forms of blood and skin diseases, such as lupus, rodent ulcer, superficial cancer, atrophy of the optic nerve, and through the exercise of its germicidal power over diseased tissue it will be potent in the treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal improvement made during the year, in addition to incidental repairs and minor improvements by the regular force of foresters and gardeners, has been the guttering of mountain roads made under the appropriation in sundry civil bill for the year ending June 30, 1905, viz, "For construction of gutters for completed mountain roads," \$8,000.

Under this appropriation all roads, walks, and footpaths on Hot Springs Mountain have been protected with cement gutters, except a portion of the road on the northern slope of the mountain where the rock bottoms rendered the gutters unnecessary; also that portion of the roads on West Mountain that has been subjected to heavy wash

has been similarly protected.

The plan followed in the prosecution of this work has been to prepare the gutters on roads as to form and grade and cover the entire form with a preliminary layer of cobblestone; this was followed with a coat of grout composed of 6 parts gravel and 1 part cement, and this was followed with a coating of cement mortar composed of 3 parts sand and 1 part Portland cement, and troweled to smooth finish. The gutter for the drainage of the walks and footpaths was laid with brick first instead of cobblestone, and smooth plastered. Following this plan a most excellent system of gutters has been established which will afford protection to the roads and walks from the severe washing of the mountain streams which has wrought such havoc with the gutters heretofore, creating deep gulleys, dangerous and unsightly ravines along the roads, washing and tearing the edges, causing loss of labor, and in addition to protection, the completion of the gutters gives the roads a finish which adds much to their general appearance.

Under authority of Department letter of September 23, 1904, the roofs of the superintendent's residence and office buildings have been covered with asbestos roofing material and painted with cement paint;

also some repairs to interior woodwork.

No other improvements of importance have been made during the year, but many minor repairs to roads, drives, walks, pipe lines, and other equipment necessary have been made by our regular force.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The importance of this reservation is constantly increasing; the extension of the system of general improvements increases the necessity for constant repairs. The natural growth and expansion of the

patronage of this resort create constant demand for improvements of various kinds. If the present system of operating the reservation is to continue, it is but fair to assume that a natural increase in the fixed charges for operating same must ensue in order to keep pace with demands. To meet these increased expenses necessitates some increase in the revenues. The total income from water and ground rents is now practically consumed by the expense of operating the reservation and making some minor repairs, leaving only a small balance, which precludes any improvements of an extended character. I therefore recommend for the consideration of the Department the advisability of increasing the water rents from \$30 to \$35 per tub per annum. This is a conservative increase fully justified by present conditions. I am satisfied that the Government is not receiving its just proportion of the income from the reservation, and that this or more increase should be made.

I respectfully recommend an immediate allotment for painting Government property. The destructive effects of this climate to exposed surfaces renders repeated painting a constant necessity if complete protection is desired as well as ornamentation. This painting should be done in a systematic manner, and on account of the conspicuous positions occupied I recommend that the exterior walls of the superintendent's residence, as well as the office building, be painted in some durable and ornamental colors. These buildings were left with natural brick surface, the appearance of which would be greatly enhanced by painting. The woodwork of all the buildings, pavilions, fences, etc., needs painting, and I respectfully recommend an allotment of \$2,000 for this purpose.

There are further repairs necessary at the superintendent's residence which should receive attention, especially the repairs necessary to woodwork on verandas and general front entrance. Parts have decayed and much general deterioration has followed; therefore I recommend immediate attention and an allotment of \$175 for this

purpose.

The removal of the machinery originally installed at this office building for use in the original pumping plant, leaves another large room available for additional office work. The boilers, pumps, and other machinery sold have all been removed by the purchasers; the large brick smokestack was removed by our own force and the room cleaned up. This room is 30 by 32 feet, is left with bare walls, and without ceiling or floors. I respectfully recommend that the room be completed to correspond with the balance of the building by plastering the side walls, putting in a hardwood floor and metal ceiling, and painted in harmony with the other rooms of the office building, and made a part of the general offices of the superintendent, and respectfully recommend that the sum of \$250 be set apart for this purpose.

The carpets originally placed upon the floor of the superintendent's office proper have become worn, faded, and unsightly as well as insanitary, and I respectfully recommend that they be replaced with linoleum, 65 yards of which will be necessary, requiring an allotment of

\$100.

I beg to respectfully renew my several previous recommendations for a sale of the remaining unsold Government lots. Under date of December 15, 1904, advertisement was made under authority of the Department for a sale of a portion of these lots to take place March

Maps, circulars, and other advertisements were posted and distributed, but the Department, yielding to petition of citizens in burnt district, made an indefinite postponement of the sale. In my opinion this was an error and the sale should have taken place as advertised. The interests of the Government as well as the city proper would be best subserved by a sale of all the lots, which, including the subdivision of block 114, now number 166 lots, and, according to the appraisal of July 19, 1904, was appraised at \$82,125. Having previously sold all the other property (exclusive of the permanent reservation), the retention of these lots longer is somewhat of an injustice to the city of Hot Springs, as they are unimproved, do not bear any of the burden of taxation, obstruct the building of sidewalks, and retard the building of homes. If this is not deemed advisable or expedient at this time, I respectfully suggest the importance of at least causing a sale of the lots fronting Prospect avenue in block 114. think an exception, at least of these lots, should be made in the interest of that part of the city, and the six front lots of the block be offered for sale at an early date in order that the property may be improved and sidewalks built for the comfort and convenience of the residents of that important street and section.

Some repairs to pavilions, keeper's house, carriage and foot bridges are necessary at Whittington Lake Park, and I respectfully recom-

mend an allotment of \$275 for this purpose.

CREEK ARCH.

This improvement was authorized by the Department, August 3, 1883, and completed in 1884; extends from the junction of Whittington avenue on the north to Malvern avenue on the south, 3,500 linear feet, 17 feet wide and 10 feet in depth at crown of arch; carries the water of Hot Springs Creek as well as the surface drainage of the city. No repairs of an extended character have been necessary since date of construction, and recent inspection has demonstrated it to be in good condition, and no repairs are necessary at this time.

WHITTINGTON LAKE PARK.

This park has now assumed the general characteristics of a modern city park, contains 11 acres, and, barring the necessity of some minor repairs necessary to improvements, needs no special attention at this time, except the feature known as the lakes, which have proven a failure as such, owing to lack of sufficient water at dry seasons of the year to supply them and prevent stagnation, which it is claimed by adjacent residents produce malarial conditions, and on this account have been condemned by action of the board of health. Responding to this sentiment the Department recommended an appropriation sufficient to fill them up and convert them into a part of the park proper, and in response to this recommendation provision was made for this purpose in sundry civil bill approved March 3, 1905, by the appropriation of \$6,000 for this purpose, which appropriation is now available, and plans will be submitted in due time for the execution of the work. It is not deemed advisable to begin the prosecution of this work during the heated term.

CONDENSED GENERAL INFORMATION.

The permanent reservation now contains 911.63 acres, apportioned as follows:

	Acres.
Hot Springs Mountain Reservation West Mountain Reservation	264. 93
West Mountain Reservation.	281.94
North Mountain Reservation	
Sugar Loaf Mountain Reservation	129, 02
Whittington Lake Reserve	11.00
m - 1	011 00
Total	911.63

There are $9\frac{7}{8}$ miles of completed mountain roads, apportioned as follows:

Hot Springs Mountain road North Mountain road West Mountain road	diles. $\frac{4}{1\frac{7}{8}}$
Total	$9\frac{7}{8}$

The city of Hot Springs now has a population of approximately 15,000, and has all the equipment and appurtenances of modern metropolitan cities. The climate is moderate, the city being advantageously located in a latitude wherein the extremes of heat and cold are avoided, thus making this place ideal for a health and pleasure resort. The elevation of the city above sea level is approximately 650 feet. The elevation of the mountain tops above city averages from 400 to 700 feet. There are 47 hot springs and 2 cold springs on the reservation, with a total flow of approximately 1,000,000 gallons daily, with a temperature from 115 to 150°.

SUPERVISION.

The duties of the superintendent are constantly increasing; the general duties of supervision of the reservation involving the care, cultivation, improvements, repairs, collections, disbursements, bath inspections, collection and distribution of hot water, and supervisory control and direction of all employees, are sufficient in themselves to occupy the time of the superintendent; yet, considered in connection with the application of the new rules and regulations which refer specially to the operation of the baths and the regulation of the drumming evil, they become prodigious. In fact so much of his time is taken up in investigating complaints and violations of the rules as to seriously hamper his efficiency in matters of necessary supervision. Generally, however, the results accomplished for the year show a satisfactory advance. Satisfactory progress has been made in the care and cultivation of the grounds, which has caused them to present an unusually attractive appearance. Some substantial progress can be reported in the enforcement of the rules, and while some punishments were inflicted on some lessees, they were necessary and salutary in effect. The increase in the patronage of this resort and the gradual increase in population, and improvements of the city proper, all reflect

a growing interest and portends a future rich in the possibilities of achievement which will follow a well formulated and perfected plan of administration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN A. EISELE,

Superintendent.

The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.



REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Board of Visitors.

F. M. GUNNELL, M. D., U. S. N.,

President of the Board.

JOHN MOORE, M. D., U. S. A.

Mrs. A. M. Gangewer.

Mrs. G. Gardiner Hubbard.

Hon. WILLIAM A. MAURY.

WALTER WYMAN, M. D.,

Supervising Surgeon-General,

P. H. and M. H. S.

SAMUEL H. KAUFFMANN.

Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D.

G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D.

Executive Committee of the Board.

Messrs. Gunnell, Maury, and Moore.

Chaplains.

Rev. Emerson W. Bliss. Rev. W. G. Davenport. Rev. C. M. Bart.

Rev. W. E. Parson, D. D.

Rev. John Chester, D. D.

Superintendent.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, M. D.

First Assistant Physician.

M. J. STACK, M. D.

Second Assistant Physician. C. H. Clark, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.

B. R. Logie, M. D.

J. E. Toner, M. D.

A. C. FITCH, M. D.

W. F. Hemler, M. D.

Junior Assistant Physicians.

HARRY R. HUMMER, M. D.

ALFRED GLASCOCK, M. D.

Night Medical Officer.

GEORGE H. SCHWINN, M. D.

Medical Internes.

W. H. HOUGH, M. D. H. R. NICHOLS, M. D.

Pathologist.

I. W. Blackburn, M. D.

Dentist.

A. D. Weakley, D. D. S.

Ophthalmologist.

ARTHUR H. KIMBALL.

Veterinarian.

JOHN P. TURNER, V. M. D.

Purchasing Agent.

A. E. Offut.

Acting Chief of Training School.

HELENE TANQUARY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1905.

Sir: The Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane have the honor to submit herewith the fiftieth annual report of that hospital. The said report consists of the report of the superintendent of the operations of the hospital, together with his recommendations, which are herewith annexed. Following the custom of recent years the report will include a statement of the principal events in the history of the hospital up to September 15, the date of its presentation, except that all statistical tables and tabulated reports from different departments will be only for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The board are highly gratified to be able to report that all of the fifteen buildings constituting the hospital extension are occupied and in operation, and that all of the main problems connected with placing this large addition to the institution in commission have met with satisfactory solution. The grounds about these buildings are being rapidly graded and laid out with walks, roadways, and lawns, and many improvements to the old buildings are being pushed forward as

rapidly as circumstances permit.

F. M. Gunnell,
President of Board of Visitors.
Wm. A. White,
Secretary.

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The unusual activity in the operations of the hospital chronicled in the last annual report has continued throughout the past fiscal year and up to the present time. At the time the last annual report was presented only a portion of the new buildings of the hospital extension had been occupied. Since that time all the remaining buildings have been placed in commission, and not only has the work necessarily connected therewith had to be pushed to a successful issue, but the older portions of the hospital plant as they were rendered accessible by removing patients to their new quarters have been subjected to careful inspection and so far as circumstances permitted they have been repaired and remodeled. At the time of writing the last annual report buildings Q, E, P, and R, and the new power house had been occupied.

OCCUPATION OF BUILDINGS.

On October 13, 1904, and following, building A (the new administration building), was occuped by the business offices of the hospital and subsequently the quarters upstairs were moved into by the senior members of the medical staff.

On October 3 an additional 36 patients were placed in building R.

On October 13 and 14 the larger of the two Oaks Buildings was opened and occupied by colored women. This building contains three wards; wards B and E are small wards containing 11 single rooms each, and are fitted up as receiving wards for colored women and for

the treatment of the acute cases of this class.

On October 13 building I was occupied by 62 white male patients, and on the 27th building N was occupied by 41 white male patients. This completed the occupation of the buildings on the east side of Nichols avenue, comprising R, I, N, and P, to which has been given the name of "The Richardson Group," upon the approval of your honorable board, it being deemed that this was the best way in which the name of the late superintendent could be perpetuated in connection with the hospital extension, which he was so largely instrumental in obtaining an appropriation from Congress for, and the superintendency of the construction of which he continued up to the time of his decease.

On November 7 building L was opened and occupied by the better class of white female patients. On January 20 building M was occupied by the white epileptic women. On February 6 and 7 the four wards in the hospital building C were occupied, wards 1 and 2 being made the receiving wards for the acute cases and ward 4 the surgical ward for operative cases.

On March 31 and following, the four wards of hospital building B

were occupied by the acute class of white male patients.

On April 24 and 26 the first floor of the Toner Building, comprising wards 1 and 2, were opened for the reception of the old, feeble, and bedridden white women. On June 22 and 28 cottages J and K were occupied by the chronic class of white women, and on the 30th of June the second floor of the Toner Building was opened for the same class

of patients.

Previous to the occupation of the Toner Building it was completely replumbed and painted, and the dining room, which had been located upon the first floor, was turned into a dormitory, thus adding to the capacity of the building 12 beds. A dining room for the patients in this building was constructed in the basement, a cement floor being laid in one of the rooms which was large enough for this purpose, and a serving room being provided in connection therewith. This dining

room was placed in commission on the 13th of July.

Oaks A Building, which had heretofore been used practically entirely for employees, with the exception of the first floor, which was utilized as a dining room for both patients and employees, has been somewhat remodeled and placed in commission for the use of colored female patients. The first floor, comprising two rooms, which were used as dining rooms, has been painted, the floors varnished, and placed in commission as dormitories for the bedridden class of colored women. A dining room for the accommodation of these patients has been constructed in the basement of Oaks B Building, a serving room also

having been constructed in connection therewith, and a dumb-waiter installed running from the first floor of the porch to the basement, thus allowing the food to be brought in a truck from the Toner kitchen along the porches of Oaks A and B to the dumb-waiter, which takes it to the dining room. This dining room was placed in commission July 12. The second floor of the Oaks A Building, which was previously occupied solely by employees, has been set aside for use as a ward for tubercular white women. Eight patients now occupy this ward, and the wide, generous porches connected therewith have been temporarily inclosed with wire netting to make their use safe while the work of making windows for the purpose of inclosing these porches in glass, to form a solarium similar to the tubercular wards on the male side of the house, is in progress. This ward was put in commission for the use of patients on the 24th of July.

The new Toner kitchen building has been equipped throughout with ranges, kettles, etc., and was placed in commission July 10. It provides food for the Toner group of buildings, including the Toner Building. Oaks A, Oaks B, and cottages J, K, and L. On the first floor a dining room has been equipped for the use of the employees who work

in this department.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The two iron stairways in the Relief Building inclosed in a fireproof well, the construction of which was under way at the time the last annual report was written, have been completed, as well as the four outside fire escapes on the laundry, the east wing of the main building, East Lodge and Atkins Hall. The old stairs in Garfield and Dawes buildings, and two sets of wooden stairs in the east wing, have been torn out and replaced with iron stairs and platforms and inclosed in a fireproof well. All of the old floors in the West Lodge have been torn out and replaced with cement, reenforced with expanded metal, and a new southern-pine top floor laid thereon. The building has been newly plastered and painted inside, making it practically fireproof throughout.

A 6-inch water main has been extended across Nichols avenue to the new stable, and additional fire hydrants connected with it so as to give better fire protection to the stable and adjoining buildings east of

Nichols avenue.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The work of removing and rebuilding the pathological laboratory, with an entire rearrangement of the inside fixtures, shelving, etc., has been completed, thus providing a thoroughly well-equipped building for the purposes for which this building is intended. A chemical laboratory is located in the basement, together with a room where the gas engine for providing gas for the laboratory is installed, and a fireproof room for the storage of alcohol and liquors, which only has connection with outdoors. The first floor contains the histological and bacteriological laboratory and an autopsy room provided with an ampitheater which will seat about 40 people. We have located here a revolving autopsy table and an arc light, so that work can be done readily at night. The refrigerator for the cooling of bodies is cooled by a brine pipe direct from the cold-storage plant, so that the desired temperature can

be readily obtained. The top floor of the laboratory contains the director's office, the museum, which is becoming quite extensive, and

the photographic department.

The fire-engine house has been removed from its former location to a position about 200 feet southeast, on a line with the storehouse. The building is now being fitted up for the reception of fire apparatus. This building previously stood in a position exactly midway between the old hospital and the new buildings of the hospital extension. By removing it to its present position the two portions of the hospital plant were made continuous, and at the same time some of the older buildings, in connection with the laundry plant, which are somewhat unsightly, have been partially hidden from view. The engine house, together with the pathological laboratory, occupy a large plateau of ground, which is now in process of being graded, with a view to parking, and which will ultimately form a very pleasing feature of the hospital grounds.

Two additional wings to the laundry, each one story high, have been completed. One is for use as a mangle room and the other as a wash room. They are ready now for the installation of the new machinery, which has been contracted for, and most of it is at present on the grounds. This will increase the capacity of the laundry plant very materially and give much needed additional room on the lower floor, so that it will be possible to remodel the upper floor and utilize the space

therein to better advantage than at present.

The old smokestack on the old laundry building, which has been out of use for some years, has been torn down, thus making additional space for sleeping rooms for employees, and also giving additional storage room in the basement. The brick from this stack has been utilized for general use, such as the building of sewer manholes, etc.

The old Toner kitchen, which was vacated when the new one was occupied on the 10th of July, has been dismantled and will shortly be torn down. Portions of the tunnel connecting this kitchen with the Toner and Oaks buildings will have to be removed and this whole

region where the kitchen now stands graded.

The Retreat Building has been entirely repainted inside and new plumbing has been installed in the hospital section of each of its two

wards.

Four hundred feet of 10-inch sewer pipe have been laid to the ravine east of Nichols avenue to take the surface water from the buildings at

the south end of the "Richardson group."

Seven hundred cross-ties have been put in on the railroad track, which is still, however, causing much trouble by slipping and settling, due to unstable conditions of the soil on which it is built and also due probably to the deflection of certain surface drainage into this fill, which will have to be corrected.

About 1,500 linear feet of macadam has been laid as driveways to the new buildings, also about 2,000 feet of granolithic sidewalk. This work is still going on, and it is hoped that by fall the major part of it

will be completed.

Nine hundred and twenty-five feet of 8-inch sewer pipe has been laid across the detached buildings inclosure connecting with the sewer line from the new buildings to drain two new public-comfort stations and closets for greenbouse and gatehouse, located at the north entrance of the grounds. These stations have long been needed, but their

installation has been rather a difficult problem, owing to the length of sewer pipe required and the low elevation of the grounds. The two stations are now under construction, and it is expected that the plumb-

ing fixtures will be installed and ready for use shortly.

The work of rebuilding the battlements of the old main building has been continued and at the present writing nearly all of the east side has been repaired. The brickwork on these battlements was in a very dilapidated and somewhat dangerous condition, the mortar having lost its life and the vines in many places having grown nearly through the wall. Where this had occurred it was necessary to take down and rebuild the battlements entire. The old timber and tin coping has been replaced with cement. There remains to be done the balance of the east end, a portion of the center building, and the west end.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The pumping station has been thoroughly overhauled and the two pumps have been remodeled and thoroughly repaired, thereby increasing their efficiency materially. The three old air compressors have also been thoroughly repaired and the new No. 19 Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor purchased and set up last year has now been continuously in operation for some months. The exhaust from all of the air compressors has been gathered into one main exhaust line running into the condensers formerly used when the electric plant was located in the old power house, so that all these compressors are now being run condensing. A 7-inch high pressure steam main has been run connecting the old and new boiler houses, so that the laundry, ice plant, and general kitchen can now be supplied from the new power house, thus permitting of the shutting down of the old boiler house during the summer months. A 6-inch line has been run connecting the heating system of the Oaks buildings with the exhaust lines run to J and K buildings, so that these buildings are now heated with exhaust steam from the new power house in place of live steam from the old boiler house as heretofore.

A 6-inch blow-off line has been run at the new power house to carry the steam and water away from the foundations of the building and discharge it into the ravine. Work has been begun on a 6-inch main to connect the pond back of the main building with the power house, to be used in connection with the condensers which are now being installed there.

The Pasteurizing apparatus purchased last year has been installed and piped with steam, brine, hot and cold water, and is in daily use.

A 20-ton cold-storage and ice-making machine has been contracted for with the York Manufacturing Company, and is in process of installation. This machinery is being installed in the basement of the Center Lodge Building, in rooms which were formerly used as shops and storage rooms connected with the plumbing and engineering department. These rooms are much larger and have higher ceilings than the quarters now occupied by the present cold-storage machinery, and the brine pipes can be carried to the cold-storage rooms with very little loss. This new machinery will practically double the capacity of our ice plant and we expect it to be shortly in operation. As soon as it is, the old machinery now in the basement of the storehouse will be removed and set up in connection with the new, thus concentrating

all the cold-storage machinery at one place, and also permitting the remodeling of the rooms where the old machinery is now located for use as additional cold-storage rooms. These are much needed, as increased capacity of the storehouse has been highly desirable for some time.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

In addition to a large quantity of general repair work and overhauling of lines which has been done by this department, the old junction board, from which the east side of the old main building was fed, has had to be replaced by more modern construction, as it was in dangerous condition because of the fact of its being too small for the numbers of wires radiating from it. It has been replaced by an 11-switch, independent, sectional control board of slate. The old board will be placed in commission as a distributing board for the laundry, pathological laboratory, engine house and new ice plant.

In the last annual report attention was called to the fact that a system of lighting the grounds by arc lights had been projected and at that time 6 lights were in operation. Since then this system has been extended and the grounds are now lighted by 22 arc lights. One or two more are needed in dark places and will probably be installed

during the current year.

The staircases in Relief, Dawes, and Garfield buildings and Elm ward have been rewired in iron armored conduit. The new slate fuse board at the chapel has been completed and a new underground feed system installed at the gatehouse and Borrows Cottage, while West Lodge and the pathological laboratory have been rewired.

A lathe and drill press have been purchased for the use of this department, and during the current year it is expected to gradually replace all of the open fuse blocks throughout the old section of the institution with modern and safe fuse and panel board equipment.

VETERINARIAN.

During the year the hospital veterinarian has made regular semiweekly inspection of the horses, mules, cows, and hogs belonging to the hospital and has answered many calls in cases of illness during this period. The following is a synopsis of the work done in his department:

Horses examined for soundness		8
Horses inspected and condemned as unserviceable		4
Mules examined for soundness		2
Mules inspected and condemned as unserviceable.		3
Cows inspected and condemned as unserviceable		11
Surgical cases, horses		35
Corns (neck)	1	
Lameness	22	
Punctured nail wound	2	
Quarter crack	1	
Shoe boil	1	
Spavin	1	
Thrush	2	
Traumatism	5	
Medical cases, horses		12
Acute indigestion	9	
Activity	1	
Azoturia	Т	

Medical cases, horses—Continued.		
Catarrh.	1	
Distemper	2	
Exantheura	1	
Indigestion	1	
Laryngitis	3	
Staggers	1	
Surgical cases, cows.		24
Dehorned	12	2 1
Lameness	2	
Nail wound of foot	1	
Occlusion of milk ducts	1	
0.00	6	
Retained placenta	2	
Traumatism	_	34
Medical cases, cows		54
Foot rot	2	
Indigestion	15	
Hecatitis	1	
Mastitis	11	
Milk fever	2	
Paralysis	1	
Peritonitis	1	
Rheumatism	1	
Tuberculin tests of cows prior to purchase.		4
Number of cows tuberculin tested prior to purchase		30
Number of bulls tuberculin tested prior to purchase.		2
Tuberculin test of the hospital herd, February 18–19, 1905:		
Cows tested		140
Bulls tested		
Cows reacting (tuberculosis)		4
Surgical cases, pigs		31
Medical cases, pigs		9

The most serious occurrence in this Department during the fiscal year was an outbreak of hog cholera between February 6 and 13, 1905. Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Division of Pathology, Department of Agriculture, was called in consultation, and at his suggestion all the marketable hogs were slaughtered for meat. One hundred and fortyfive hogs were slaughtered under municipal inspection, 136 being passed for food purposes. This resulted in saving approximately \$1,500 worth of good pork for use in the hospital, as undoubtedly the majority of these hogs would have become infected. The hog pens and yards after this move were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as far as possible, and 30 young pigs were retained under quarantine. No further outbreak of the disease has occurred since the 15th of February. Four cows died during the year from the following causes, respectively: Peritonitis, milk fever, acute indigestion, and decubitus following rheumatism. Eleven cows were condemned and sold as not being profitable for dairy purposes. Four cows were condemned as having tuberculosis out of 140 cows tested at the annual tuberculin test of the herd, making a percentage of 2.8, as against 3.5 in 1904 and 5.5 in 1903. There were 154 cows and 3 bulls in the hospital herd that were in good condition at the close of the fiscal year. There were 47 horses belonging to the hospital at the close of the year, of which 30 were in good condition, 12 fair, and 5 poor. Of the 15 mules on the farms 11 are in good condition, 3 fair, and 1 poor.

TAILOR AND MATTRESS SHOPS.

The following list of articles were manufactured in the tailor and mattress shops during the year.

Aprons: Barbers'	2	Dress skirts	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 12 \end{array}$
D. R.	48	Jackets:	12
Gingham	348	Pneumonia	12
	. 581	Mats:	12
Bags:	,	Cloth	271
Clothes	55	Husk	101
Jelly	2	Mattresses	295
Bibs	60	Pants:	
Blouses, soldier	703	Citizen	385
Bolster cases	9	Overall	475
Camisoles	45	Soldier	1,060
Cases, pillow 3	,873	Pillows:	
Coats:		Couch	52
Overall	355	Bed	406
Citizen	323	Petticoats	1, 361
	, 271	Shades, window	1, 152
Cloths, table	521	Shams, pillow	14
Covers:		Sheets:	
Car	102	Double	146
Couch	4	Single	5, 307
Screen	298	Shirts:	0 880
Stand and bureau	822	Check	2,773
Table, T. R	41	Night	762
Corner pieces	$\begin{vmatrix} 11 \\ 27 \end{vmatrix}$	C. F. under	1, 882
Cloth strainers	21	Red flannel	100
Sash	38	Cotton, under	16
Swiss	40	Ticks:	10
Drawers:	10	Mattress	678
	. 142	Pillow	492
	, 085	Towels:	102
Men's R. F	, 003	Bath	3, 119
Dresses:		Roller	1, 739
	, 267	Tea	2, 982
Percale	154	Underhandkerchiefs	96
Night	950	Underwaists	22
Woolen	1	Vests, men's	397
	, 402	Wrappers	10
•		•	

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

The following is a list of the products of the farm and garden for the fiscal year which has been turned in to the storehouse for general use:

Applesbarrel	s., 35	Carrotsbunches	3,643
Apples, crabbushel		Cauliflowerheads	115
Apricotsdo.		Cucumbers	11,003
Beetsbunche	s 4,716	Chickenspounds	1,091
Baconpound	s 565	Ducksdo	569
Beans:		Eggsdozen	5, 974
Stringbarrel	s 142	Eggplant	647
Limabushel	s 82	Figsbushels	9
Beef, freshpound	s 4,987	Gooseberriesquarts	15
Corn:		Grapespounds	14, 387
Greenear	s 15, 318	Honeydo	226
Earbarrel	s 230	Kalebarrels	501
Celeryhead	s 18, 468	Lettuceheads	17,673
Currantsquart	s 350	Liverpounds	37
Cherriesdo.	540	Milkgallons	92, 436
Cabbagebarrel	s 1, 316	Onionsbunches	23,969
Canteloupes	7, 288	Onionsbarrels	12

Oyster plantbunches		Peasbarrels	40
Potatoes, sweetbushels	48	Potatoes, Irishbushels	480
Pearsdo	209	Watermelons	595
Plumsdo	7	Parsleybunches.	11, 161
Peachesdo	184	Clover hay, greentons	82
Peppersdo	42	Fodder:	
Parsnipsbarrels	180	Greendo	77
Pork, freshpounds	52,555	Drydo	34
Radishesbunches	15,682	Ensilage, corn, greendo	479
Rhubarbdo	2,441	Oats, greendo	60
Squash	23, 236	Peas, cow, greendo	30
Spinach barrels.	101	Rye:	
Strawberriesquarts	3,000	Dry do	20
Tomatoes bushels		Greendo	64
Turnipsdo	788	Timothy haydo	262
Tongues	6	Wheat, greendo	20

MEDICAL WORK.

Movement of patients.—There were remaining in the hospital June 30, 1904, 2,492 patients. During the year ended June 30, 1905, there were admitted 667 patients. Of this number 241 were from the Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service and 426 were from civil life, making a total of 3,159 patients under treatment in the hospital during the fiscal year.

The total number of discharges during the same period was 608, classified as follows: Recovered, 204; improved, 143; unimproved, 21;

not insane, 4; died, 236.

There were remaining in the hospital on June 30, 1905, 2,551 patients, an increase of 59 during the fiscal year. These figures show a decrease in the number of admissions of 99 from the number admitted during the previous fiscal year. The reason for this decrease is not apparent, except that we have received somewhat fewer patients from the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and I have been under the impression that the reason for this was owing to the advanced age of the civil-war veterans, and the fact that a large number of the immates of these Homes are old and feeble and not in physical condition to travel.

The above figures, calculated upon a basis of the total admissions, give the following percentages: Recovered, 32.39; improved, 16.32;

unimproved, 2.81; died, 32.06.

Classification of patients.—Two years ago a more approved system of classification of patients was inaugurated by segregating the white tubercular males in Allison C 2. The porch connected with this ward was inclosed in glass, making a solarium, with a southern exposure. The beds of the patients were placed on the porch and they remained there during the twenty-four hours, the windows being kept freely open during good weather, and supplied with screens, awnings, and electric fans. Radiators were also installed so that the patients could have the benefit of the solarium during the winter months. Since this was done, with the opening of the buildings of the hospital extension, further progress in classification has been made. Allison C1 has been set aside as a ward for white male tubercular suspects. Patients are kept here who present physical signs of tuberculosis, but in whose cases the bacilli have not been found in the sputum and who therefore are not considered as dangerous sources of infection. The porch of the second floor of Oaks A having a southern exposure and a portion of that having a western exposure has been temporarily inclosed and the female white tubercular patients have been transferred thereto. Building M has been set aside for the white epileptic females and Relief 2 and 4 for the white epileptic males, while such white males who are totally or partially blind and who are not on hospital wards have been transferred to Home 1, which is a ward on the ground floor having no stairs leading from it or dangerous features in its construction which would render accidents to these helpless patients probable. A dining room is also in service in this ward so that the patients may be fed without having to leave the ward. A number of patients who were in Howard Hall and who had no criminal charges against them, now that there is more room, have been transferred to other wards. It is the intention to devote this building entirely to caring for patients under criminal charge or under sentence.

Training school.—During the past year the training school has been kept in operation and is still considered an important feature. With the opening of the new operating room facilities have been given to a number of the nurses for practical experience in dealing with operative procedures and surgical cases. The past year the school graduated 18

pupils.

Hydrotherapeutics.—On October 1 last the hydrotherapeutic room in the basement of Oaks B was put in operation for the treatment of colored women. Treatments are given daily there during the afternoons from 1 o'clock to 4.30. On May 1, 1905, the newly installed hydrotherapeutic room in the basement of building C was put in operation for the treatment of acute cases of white women patients. Treatments are given daily there from 9 until 12. The hydrotherapeutic room in the basement of building B is being equipped and will shortly be placed in commission for white male patients.

Operating room.—On May 21, 1905, the operating room in building C was placed in commission. This has been fully equipped with a dressing sterilizer, an instrument sterilizer, and water sterilizers for hot and cold water, an instrument case, operating table, instrument stands and jars, and all the various accessories necessary in a wellequipped operating room. Since it was opened a number of capital

operations have been performed therein.

Surgical dressings.—Since the operating room has been in commission the different departments of the hospital send regularly thereto dressings for sterilization. These are sterilized and returned to the various departments, where they are used for general purposes as surgical dressings, and are ready for application to wounds in case of accident.

Classification of insanity.—The old classification of insanity which has been used in this hospital for a number of years was considered to be quite inadequate and as failing to express modern conceptions in regard to mental diseases. The following classification has therefore been projected, which will be used during the current year:

1. Infection-exhaustion psychoses (febrile delirium, post-febrile psychoses, collapse delirium).

2. Toxic psychoses.

(a) Endogenous (uremia, diabetes, myxœdema, cachexia strumipriva).

(b) Exogenous.

- Alcohol.
 Opium.
- 3. Cocaine.
- 4. Mixed cases.
- 5. Miscellaneous intoxicants.

3. Paranoia and paranoid states (not otherwise classified).

4. Manic-depressive psychoses.5. Dementia præcox.6. Paresis.

7. Psychoses associated with other diseases.

(a) The neuroses.

- 1. Hysteria. 2. Neurasthenia. 3. Epilepsy.
- (b) Other nervous diseases (polyneuritis, chorea, exophthalmia, goiter, paralysis agitans, multiple sclerosis).

(c) Organic diseases and injury of the brain (tumor, syphilis, softening, arterio-sclerosis, traumatism, meningitis, involution).

(d) Diseases other than nervous (cardiopathies and visceral diseases not producing infection or exhaustion).

8. Involution melancholia.

9. Senile psychoses.

- 10. Constitutional psychopathic states (obsessions, impulsions, compulsions, mental state of ticquers, sexual inversions).
- 11. Imbecility (teachable). 12. Idiocy (unteachable).13. Unclassified.14. Not insane.

This classification is not offered as final, its defects being fully appreciated. The subject of mental diseases is still in the early stages of its development and our knowledge of them is altogether too inadequate to warrant anything but a tentative attempt at their classification. The classification offered is merely an attempt to combine the good features and eliminate the undesirable features of classifications now in use and at the same time to make such an arrangement as will be of practical utility, capable of being put to ready use by the members of the medical staff.

Woman physician.—It has been thought desirable for some time to have a woman physician connected with the hospital. We have now upward of 600 female patients and in the neighborhood of 300 female employees, many of whom prefer to consult a woman physician. could also, as an officer of the institution, inspect the bathing of female patients and look after sick employees when they are off duty for minor ailments. The Civil Service Commission was asked to hold an examination for this position, which they did, and made certification of eligibles from their register. Dr. Mary O'Malley, who had already had six years experience in the Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y., was appointed, to begin her duties September 1.

Classification of causes of death.—Heretofore causes of death tabulated in the annual report have been arranged alphabetically. this report it will be noted that they have been arranged in accordance with the systems of organs. In other words, an attempt has been made to formulate a natural classification of causes of death as opposed

to the artificial one heretofore in use.

Pathological department.—During the year the continuance of the repairs and extension of the pathological building interfered greatly with our work in special lines and at the same time gave much additional labor in the way of rearrangement of apparatus, moving of the clinico-pathological department, and readjustment of our museum specimens. This work is now about completed, and with the addition of some instruments already ordered our laboratory will be complete and in every way satisfactory.

The post-mortem work has been kept up, and by the removal of his apparatus to rooms in the engine house Doctor DeWeese has been enabled to keep abreast of the work in the clinico-pathological branch until his resignation, since which this branch has been conducted by Doctor Nichols.

One hundred and fourteen autopsies have been held during the year, and owing to the more careful clinical histories now required many of them have been of extreme interest. The pathologist has been assisted by members of the staff and the interne force at these operations. A large number of new specimens have been added to the museum, and the pathologist has in many instances presented these specimens at staff meetings.

Our photographic collection has been enriched by at least 30 new pathological pictures, and 20 of these have been enlarged for our collection of bromide pictures, now numbering at least 50 subjects.

A feature of this year's work has been the preparation of a number of dissections of the brain, showing normal as well as pathological conditions. After being photographed the specimen is permanently preserved in the museum. The special object of this work is the preparation of a large number of anotomico-pathological plates, which are kept as a hospital collection and may at any time be published with description if desirable. The method of procedure in this work is as follows: The specimen is at first carefully hardened in formaline solutions, care being taken to prevent distortion; it is then dissected to show the particular features desired, and afterwards photographed. If the picture is satisfactory, a bromide enlargement is made, and on this details and elaborations are made with crayons. The plate is then ready for reproduction for publication by any of the mechanical processes, the best of which is photolithography. The collection of these plates is already quite large, and more are in course of preparation. It is hoped that illustrations of this kind may find a place in medicine, as the subject of gross cerebral morbid anatomy has received meager attention in our text-books.

The mental diseases studied in our autopsies for the year comprise 36 cases of chronic dementia, 31 of senile dementia, 10 of paresis, 8 of acute mania, 7 of chronic melancholia, 5 of chronic mania, 5 of chronic epileptic dementia, 3 of chronic epileptic mania, 2 of acute melancholia, 2 of organic dementia, and 1 case each of alcoholic dementia, dementia

præcox, syphilitic dementia, and manic-depressive insanity.

As many of these cases were of long standing and arterio-sclerosis common in the aged, cerebral softenings were found in 18 cases, in all cases dependent upon arterial disease. Cerebral atrophy was very common, but existed to an extreme degree in 6 cases. Hemorrhagic internal pachymeningitis was found in 6 cases. The usual meningeal changes were found in all cases of paresis, though adhesions to the cortex were variable and in a few scarcely demonstrable. One case of brain tumor was found, and 1 of the early development of a dural endothelioma. One case of cerebral softening and abscess secondary to disease of the frontal sinus was found in a syphilitic subject, and 2 cases of cerebral syphilis with gummata of the liver. We had 1 case of thrombosis of the superior longitudinal sinus causing death, and 1 of intracerebral hemorrhage.

An unusual number of tumor cases occurred during the year. Cancer of the stomach, 2 cases; of gall bladder and liver, 2 cases; of

uterus, 2 cases; rectum, 2 cases; and 1 case of epithelioma of lip and face. One case of unusual interest was melanotic sarcoma, affecting both adrenals with metastasis to lungs, liver, spleen, and pancreas.

While minor degrees of chronic valvular endocarditis are extremely common in the aged, noteworthy cases of the disease were found in 12 autopsies. Other cardiac affections were of interest; chronic interstitial myocarditis in 3 cases; rupture of the heart, 1 case; bullet in heart, 1 case; purulent pericarditis, 1; acute fibrinous pericarditis, 1; chronic calcific pericarditis, 1; hemopericardium from rupture of aorta, 1. Two aortic aneurisms were studied, one of which had a marked extrathoracic protrusion.

Tuberculosis of the lungs was present in 18 cases; pneumonia, 1;

and pulmonary gangrene, 2.

Two cases of gumma of the liver, 2 of common cirrhosis, and 1 of dropsy of the gall bladder were the most interesting primary diseases

of this organ.

Intestinal auto-infection occurred in 6 of our cases of pulmonary tuberculosis; 1 case of proctitis, 1 of perforation of the rectum by fecal ulcer, and 1 case of strangulation of a large portion of the small bowel by adherent loop of omentum were the most important lesions of the intestines.

Interstitial nephritis of various degrees is one of the most common conditions found in our autopsies; but, being so frequently associated with arterio-sclerosis and other degenerative conditions of the aged, and so often existing as a complication to other more important diseases, it has perhaps not received the attention it merits in our autopsy records. I think the disease and its clinical and pathological correla-

tions worthy of careful study.

Doctor Nichols reports that during the fiscal year 567 urinalyses were made, among which were 3 cases of diabetes; 76 sputum examinations for tuberculosis, with positive results in 12; 36 blood examinations were made with the discovery of the malarial parasite in but 1 case. Seventeen examinations of feces resulted in the finding of 1 case of uncinariasis. Stomach contents were examined in 10 cases; pus examinations in 9 cases; histological diagnosis of tumors, etc., in 15 cases. Special work in clinical diagnosis has been done in certain lines, viz, use of tuberculin; relation of the diazo-reaction to diagnosis and prognosis; work on parasitic skin diseases; carcinoma of stomach; chylous ascites, etc.

Contagious and infectious diseases.—During the fiscal year there was but 1 case of malaria in the hospital and no cases of typhoid. This gives us a record of two years without a case of typhoid fever in the hospital, and speaks well for our water supply, especially considering the fact that typhoid fever has been epidemic in the District during both years. Since the close of the year, however, there have been 2 cases of typhoid fever developed in employees, both of whom were undoubtedly infected outside the hospital. There were also during the year 5 cases of measles, all of whom, however, were

employees.

The following table gives an analysis of the deaths from tuberculosis which occurred in the hospital during the year and for the previous twenty years:

Analysis of deaths due to tuberculosis for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1885-1905.

Date.	Deaths.	Post-mortem examina-tions.	Cases not examined, post-mortem.	Deaths due to pulmon- ary tuberculosis.	Well-marked tubercular cases, post-mortem.	Cases of latent or limited pulmonarytuber- culosis found in autopsies.	Total of pulmonary tu- bercular cases exam- ined, post-mortem.	Cases of tuberculosis among those not examined by autopsy; based upon clinical diagnosis.	Totalofallcases ofdeath with pulmonary tu- berculosis, clinical and post-mortem.	Percentage of tubercular cases among those that died; recognized clinically and at autopsy.	Percentage of those examined, post-mortem, which showed tubercular lesions.	Caseswhich died of other diseases than tuberculosis.
1885	105 102 92 120 114 140 128 153 181 167 179 187 162 197 193 184 226 117 258 243 236	69 72 49 79 67 108 79 96 117 115 125 119 90 85 81 94 109 92 125 103 114	36 30 43 41 47 32 49 57 64 52 54 68 72 112 90 117 25 133 140	13 24 13 14 23 20 21 13 22 28 18 21 13 19 31 25 31 19 36 28 28	18 26 9 14 19 22 13 34 27 20 23 15 17 22 17 22 17 22 18	3 1 1 1 1 6 3 10 0 5 9 9 13 6 6 6 11 4 7 7 188 5 6 6	21 27 10 20 22 32 18 22 43 40 26 34 19 20 25 23 41 27 43 20 24	2 8 9 8 10 6 13 9 8 13 11 12 9 14 20 10 16 7 15 13	23 35 19 28 32 38 38 31 31 51 53 37 46 28 34 45 33 35 37 36	21. 9 34. 3 20. 6 23. 3 28. 0 27. 1 24. 2 20. 2 28. 1 31. 7 20. 6 24. 6 17. 6 23. 3 17. 9 25. 0 29. 0 + 22. 5 13. 6 15. 2	19. 4 21. 0	92 78 79 106 91 120 107 140 159 139 161 166 149 178 162 159 195 98 222 215 208
Total.	3,484	1,988	1,496	460	414	143	557	225	782	19.0	27.8	3,024

The percentage of tubercular cases among those who died will be seen to be slightly larger than last year, being 15.2 per cent, but materially less than the number for twenty years, from 1885 to 1905, which is 19 per cent. It is hoped to keep this percentage at a minimum by the segregation of tubercular patients, the careful inspection

of the hospital herd, and the pasteurizing of the milk.

Staff meetings.—During the year the practice of holding weekly staff meetings has been continued. At these meetings most of the prominent medical journals, especially those dealing with insanity, have been regularly reviewed, as have also a number of works which were added to the medical library. Important cases have been reported and freely discussed, and a considerable amount of benefit it is believed has been derived by the individual members of the staff as a result. Several subjects of a scientific nature have been brought up at these meetings and have subsequently been prepared for publication, and have either been published or are in preparation at the present writing.

Scientific publications.—Since my appointment as superintendent of this hospital it has been my object as far as possible to encourage the medical staff to do scientific work and to bring their work to the attention of the medical public by introducing the results thereof into

the medical journals.

Since May, 1903, the following scientific publications have issued from the hospital or are in preparation:

By the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, Treasury Department, Hygienic Laboratory: Bulletin No. 13: A Statistical Study of the Intestinal Parasites of 500 White Male Patients at the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (Through Philip Garrison, Brayton H. Ransom, and Earle C. Stevenson, May, 1903.)

By the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations: Bulletin No. 150: Dietary Studies at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (Through H. A. Pratt and R. D. Milner; A. C. True, director, Sep-

tember, 1904.)

By William A. White, M. D., superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane:

The Geographical Distribution of Insanity in the United States. (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, May, 1903; also National Geographic Magazine, October, 1903.)

The Early Diagnosis of General Paresis. (Medical News, New York, April, 1904.) Hallucinations. (Proceedings of American Medico-Psychological Association, St. Louis, May, 1904; also Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, November, 1904.)

Mental Diseases Section of new edition of Butler's Diagnostics of Internal Medicine. (In press, August, 1905.)

Dubois' Psychiatric Treatment of Nervous Disorders. (From the French.) (Associate editor with Smith Ely Jelliffe, M. D., July, 1905.)

By I. W. Blackburn, pathologist, Government Hospital for the Insane:

Pachymeningitis Interna and Dural Hematoma. (In preparation, August, 1905.) Some Points on the Localization of Intra-Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc. (In preparation, August, 1905.) A Case of Sarcoma of the Adrenals with General Metastasis. (In preparation,

August, 1905.)

Report of Case of Rare Anastomosis of the Internal Carotid Artery with the Basilar Arteries. (In preparation, August, 1905.)

The Gross Morbid Anatomy of Cerebral Arterio-Sclerosis. (In preparation, August, 1905.)

By William H. Hough, interne, Government Hospital for the Insane: A Case of Unusually Large Aortic Aneurism. (Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, October, 1905.)

By Henry J. Nichols, interne, Government Hospital for the Insane: Tinea Versicolor in an Institution. (American Journal of the Medical Sciences, August, 1905.)

The Antagonism Between Anthracosis and Tuberculosis. (In collaboration with J. M. Wainwright, M. D., American Journal of the Medical Sciences, September, 1905.)

Thrombosis of the Receptaculum Chyli and Chylous Ascites as a Complication of Cirrhosis of the Liver. (Medical News, September, 1905.)

Dentist.—The dentist has visited the hospital once each week during the year, and the following is a tabulated statement of the work he has done:

Teeth extracted	
Silver fillings	. 64
Cement fillings	. 27
Gutta-percha fillings	. 96
Gold fillings	. 6
Sets of teeth cleaned.	. 41
Artificial dentures	. 10
Repaired artificial dentures	. 3
Nerve cases cured and filled	. 10
Crowns .	. 2
Teeth and mouth treated in separate cases.	256
Number of patients treated in all	
*	

Ophthalmologist.—Doctor Kimball reports that he has made 59 visits to the hospital during the fiscal year. The following is the list of the examinations and treatments which he has given:

Eye	249
Ear	41
Total	630
Refractions	. 87
Operations	. 24

LEGISLATION.

During the past year several laws have been enacted which affect the hospital.

Pension legislation.—In the annual report of the hospital for 1902

occurs the following paragraph:

Your attention is also respectfully called to the necessity for amending the law relating to the disposition of pensions of patients who have been admitted to the hospital from the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who have no dependent relatives. The law now provides that in all such cases the pension shall be paid to the superintendent for the support of the patient and be credited to the general support appropriation, without regard to the amount. When these pensions are credited to the general fund of the hospital they can not be used for the special benefit of the patient, and as the regular charge for board is \$5 per week the pension in some instances exceeds this amount. In all cases it is desirable that at least a portion of the pension should be available for special use of the patient for small purchases which the hospital can not ordinarily supply. It is therefore recommended that the law be so amended as to permit all pensions of patients to be paid to the superintendent while the pensioners are inmates of the hospital, and that he be anthorized to use the pension, under regulations established by yourself, for the benefit, first, of any dependent relatives under the law, and second, for the patient himself, the regular charge for board alone being credited to the general fund of the hospital in such cases as may be determined to be proper. The law should also authorize the disposition of such funds accruing from this source in case of deceased pensioners which are unclaimed, and of which a considerable amount is now accumulated.

Since this was written the Department has been continuously endeavoring to secure legislation along these lines, and finally at the last session of Congress a bill was passed (see appendix, Exhibit A) and approved February 20, 1905, and intended to meet the conditions set forth. Heretofore, in accordance with the act of Congress of August 7, 1882, the pensions of pensioners who had neither wife, dependent parent, or minor child was made payable to the superintendent, irrespective of its amount, and the pensioner derived no special benefit therefrom.

Under the new act the pensions of all pensioners who are patients in the hospital are made payable to the superintendent, to be disbursed by him under regulations to be prescribed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. These regulations have not as yet been promulgated, because of the necessity of obtaining decisions from the Attorney-General and the Comptroller touching certain specific points in the statute. In the meantime in cases of pensioners who have dependent relatives, who heretofore have been receiving the benefits of their pension, the honorable Secretary of the Interior has, upon certification from the honorable Commissioner of Pensions of the identity of the claimant, issued a special order directing the superintendent of the hospital to make payments to said relatives for the purpose of relieving any distress they might be in as the result of not receiving the pension money as usual.

Lunacy legislation.—Up to a few months ago the method of procedure in the commitment of insane persons from the District was to try them before a marshal's jury. In regard to this practice I would call attention to the following quotation from the last annual report of the hospital.

More specific legislation, particularly as to the commitment of the insane from the District, is to be desired. This should be along lines already followed out in many of the States, and, on general principles, fairly well established. The most crying defect in the method now in vogue is the necessity of trying each case in open court. There is absolutely no reason or necessity for this, and it can only have the effect of humiliating both the patient and the patient's relatives. It is time that in this community, at least, insanity should be appreciated for what it is—a form of illness—and legal requirements that place a sick man on the same level as a common criminal have no place in an enlightened community.

As a partial correction of the defects of commitment by marshal's jury, Congress passed an act last winter which was approved February 23, 1905 (see appendix, Exhibit B), which provides that the trial of lunacy cases shall be presided over by a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. This is a considerable improvement over the old method as some dignity is given to the proceedings, which are conducted in an orderly and decent manner. This same act also provides for the restoration of the civil rights of the patients who have been discharged from the hospital as recovered, directing that the court, upon certification from the superintendent that the patient has been so discharged, may proceed immediately to issue an order restoring said patients to their former legal status. A further improvement in lunacy conditions was also made by the passage of an act approved April 27, 1905 (see appendix, Exhibit C), which provides for the temporary detention in the hospital for a period not to exceed thirty days of an alleged insane person pending issuing by the proper authorities of a formal commitment. Previous to the passage of this act insane persons had to be kept in local lockups, associated with all sorts of undesirable persons, and frequently without the care which their condition called for.

This legislation, however, is only a tithe of what is really needed. To my mind the crying defect in the present method of commitment to this hospital is the fact that commitment has to be had in open court by inquisition before a jury. This, as I have said repeatedly, results oftentimes in great hardship, both to the patient and to his immediate relatives. It is humiliating to both, and can not possibly do any good and tends to place the unfortunate person afflicted with insanity in the same category as one accused of crime. If one were only to attend these hearings and see the method of commitment in operation he would be impressed constantly with the fact that both by method of procedure and terminology employed the alleged insane person is placed on a par, legally at least, with the criminal. He is cited into court, accused of insanity upon an affidavit of lunancy signed by two citizens, in which they state that if the insane person

be permitted to remain at liberty in said District, the rights of persons and of property therein will be jeopardized, the preservation of the public peace imperiled and the commission of crime rendered probable.

Nothing appears to indicate that the unfortunate insane person is committed to the institution for his welfare, to be treated for disease and if possible restored to sanity and useful citizenship, the implication being that he is removed from the community because he is a dangerous element thereof. The question of insanity is solely and absolutely a medical question to be solved by medical men, and there is no more sense in submitting such a question to a jury of 12 laymen than there is in submitting any other medical question, such, for

example, as the existence of typhoid fever, to such a jury.

The unfortunate part of it all is, too, that not only does this method of procedure bring shame and humiliation upon the patient and the patient's friends and relatives, but it does actual harm by oftimes frightening and disturbing the patient to such an extent as to interfere with his recovery, and further than that, by making patients and friends and relatives of patients loath to seek the relief of an institution which can only be extended under such circumstances. for the insane should be made easy of access to the afflicted, because here as in other departments of medicine it is often of the highest importance that the patient be received for treatment during the early stages of the disease, for then if ever the outlook for recovery is favorable. If admission to a hospital is delayed because of the necessity of appearing in open court and detailing all the particulars of the mental illness of the patient to the public, then it is that only when the patient has done some overt act of violence, perhaps, or committed some depredation upon person or property, that they are haled before a justice for commitment, perhaps too late to avail anything toward the patient's recovery, and certainly too late to undo the damage that the patient has done under the visitation of insanity.

Many of the States in the Union that have enlightened lunacy legislation have all long since done away with the inquisition by jury, and so also have many of the European countries. The District of Columbia dates its method of procedure back for over a hundred years. Surely it is time that it awoke to the fact that the world has gone on and left it behind in this matter. In New York State, the lunacy legislation of which I am most familiar with, the patient upon a petition to the court is examined by two physicians appointed by the judge, notice meanwhile being served upon him that application is to be made for his commitment to an institution for the care, custody, and treatment of the insane. He may then, if he makes the request, or if a friend or relative on his behalf makes the request, be tried before a jury, or the presiding justice may, upon his own motion, direct that such case be tried before a jury; but in the absence of such request or direction the justice before whom the case is brought, if he is satisfied upon the certification of the examining physicians that he is in fact insane and a proper subject for care, custody, and treatment in an institution for the insane, proceeds forthwith to commit. In other words, it would seem that the absence of a demand for a jury trial constitutes a waiver, and in my own experience, comprising hundreds of cases, I may say that as a very liberal estimate not 1 per cent of the cases go before a jury, and that this method works admirably and results in the benefits of the institution being extended to those who need them at an early period in their mental affliction, when such benefits may be supposed to result in recovery from the attack of insanity.

The modern hospital for the insane is suffering to-day from the same sort of lack of public confidence which the general hospital suffered from twenty-five to fifty years ago. I can well remember when patients feared to avail themselves of the advantages of general hospitals in the belief that patients therein were subjected to experimental operations and were quietly put out of the way when they did not get well. The general hospital has gone on in its great humanitarian work and lived down these superstitions, and it is rare indeed that the patient picked up by an ambulance in a great city does not welcome the benefits it extends to him. The public is still, however, of the belief, which is unfortunately fostered by the modern methods of journalism, that institutions for the insane incarcerate people for ulterior motives who are perfectly well and capable of caring for themselves. experience of over thirteen years, during which thousands of cases have passed me in review, I have never known a single instance of any such case, and I believe my experience is in no wise unusual. my mind, a further argument for the abolition of the jury trial is the fact that as long as it exists lunacy cases are constantly being brought to the attention of the public in a manner more or less sensational, thus catering to the feeling of public prejudice against the hospital for the insane, and such feeling results not only in the embarrassment of the management of such hospitals, but must in its ultimate effects be detrimental to the institution as a whole, and therefore detrimental

to the patients.

Habeas corpus.—During the past year a number of writs of habeas corpus have been sued out in the local courts. In most instances the petitioner has maintained that he was illegally confined, and the question before the court has been one solely of law. In several such instances the presiding justice remanded the patient to the care of the hospital for a stated period of time, at the end of which he was to be discharged unless proceedings were brought to establish his lunacy, in accordance with the legal requirements of the District. In such instances I have notified the local authorities that the patient was to be discharged at the time specified unless such proceedings were brought, and several times they have themselves, rather than have an insane person turned loose in the community, instituted proceedings for the determination of his sanity. This same condition of affairs arose a short time since in connection with a patient, one Willis, and I made the usual notification to the local authorities as above. Willis was committed to the hospital by the president of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under authority given by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882. The corporation counsel for the District held in reviewing the case that, Willis being a Federal and not a District patient, it was not incumbent upon the District to institute inquiries into his sanity, and suggested that the superintendent of the hospital be the petitioner. To this I demurred, not believing it to be my province to have anything to do with the commitment of patients to this hospital, neither believing that I had authority to make expenditure from the fund appropriated by Congress for the support of the hospital for the purpose of securing such commitment. As a result of this difference of opinion between the hospital and the District authorities no proceedings were instituted, and the patient was discharged.

The ruling of the court in this case, and in fact in several similar cases, has been in effect that the patient, having been discharged from the service and therefore no longer subject to its discipline, but by

such discharge being returned to the status of a civilian, was illegally held in the hospital, not being detained there in accordance with "due process of law." "Due process of law" being held to mean, in accordance with the ruling of the court in the case of "Bryant (3 Mackay, 489)," trial by jury. Inasmuch as heretofore these cases had been handled by the local authorities and had been cited into court for inquiry into their mental condition, the rights of both patient and public were conceived to be fairly well protected, but in this particufar instance the District refusing to take action resulted in the turning loose of a man incompetent to care for himself, enfectled in both body and mind as the result of extreme age. Further than that it would seem that if the various statutes providing for the commitment of insane persons to the hospital in various ways and by various authorities without trial by jury are all to be ruled upon as illegal, that the hospital, unless it took some active steps toward correcting this condition of affairs, would stand as an invitation to any unprincipled person who might desire the release of an insane person so committed, and who might be possessed of certain moneys or property, and that after having been so released such a patient would easily become the prey of designing persons who might shortly relieve him of his possessions and leave him unprotected and without proper care.

The hospital therefore decided to take an appeal upon the Willis case and in all such cases coming under the various statutes which may be passed upon by the local courts as unconstitutional, and thereby protecting both the patient and the public, and relieving the hospital from the unfortunate results which accrue from litigation of this sort.

DISBURSING OFFICER.

Attention is called to the paragraph in the last annual report which reads as follows:

For several years back an attempt has been make to have a disbursing officer for the hospital appointed. The bills introduced, however, have provided such an officer who is removed absolutely from the control of the superintendent. The board of visitors and the superintendent have always opposed this arrangement solely from the standpoint of the best interests of the hospital and what they believed to be sound administrative policy. It is not thought wise to create an office which derives its source of authority from without the hospital. This is a step toward creating separate centers of authority which sooner or later must clash. The board and the superintendent think, however, that the increased size to which the institution has grown warrants such an officer to relieve the superintendent of the burdens of the fiscal responsibility. He should be appointed by the superintendent, derive his authority from him, and act under his instructions.

My opinion in regard to this matter continues the same as expressed above, except that it has been materially strengthened in the past few months. When the large appropriations were made by Congress for the hospital extension the Department undertook the disbursing of the moneys under the several separate appropriations. The contracts under these appropriations were completed as follows: The contract for the eleven buildings for the accommodation of patients was completed January 9, 1904; the contract for the new administration building was completed April 25, 1904; and the final contract on the power, heating, and lighting plant was completed July 26, 1904. At present writing the hospital has been unable to find out, although it has been making repeated and continuous endeavors to that end, what the several balances are remaining in these different appropriations, although more

than a year has elapsed since the completion of the last contract thereunder. It is obvious that it would be quite impossible to administer the affairs of this institution if it were necessary to enter into official correspondence for a period of upward of a year every time it was desired to find out the balance on an appropriation. It ought not to take over two minutes to discover what a balance is, and in actual practice in this office that is about the length of time required. I trust the Department will see the necessity of my recommendation as expressed in the above-quoted paragraph from the last annual report.

NAME OF HOSPITAL

I am still of the opinion that the word "insane" should be left out of the official designation of the hospital for the reasons set forth in the last annual report, as follows:

The superintendent suggests * * * that the name "Government Hospital for the Insane" have the objectionable word "insane" left off, and that the institution be called merely the "Government Hospital." The official stationery of the hospital goes all over the United States and into thousands of homes, and contains printed thereon reference to the one disease in the whole category of human ailments about which people are most sensitive. It is unnecessary that this should be so, and it could easily be remedied.

The desirability and importance of this change is being constantly forced upon our attention by receiving letters from patients' relatives inquiring about them which inclose stamped, addressed envelope, with the request that it be used in reply and not the official stationery, because the relatives do not desire it to be generally known that the patient is in a hospital for the insane, and in small country villages, where many of these letters go, the receipt of letters with the official name of the hospital stamped thereon is tantamount to making that fact public.

TRANSFER OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

No provision has ever been made by the local authorities to send a woman with female patients when they are transferred to this hospital. When patients who are sent here upon temporary orders are cited into court for formal commitment it has been the habit of the hospital to send them in its own conveyance, accompanied by a female nurse. This of course the hospital is not obliged to do, but as a matter of ordinary decency it has been the custom. Patients, however, are constantly received at the hospital in an ordinary public conveyance, usually an ambulance, accompanied by police officers and without a female attendant. For obvious reasons the provision of a female attendant is considered not only desirable but practically essential, and to that end I wrote to the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the purpose of seeing whether some provision could not be made to provide for this contingency. Through the courtesy of the Commissioners such provision has been made possible in a certain number of cases.

(For the correspondence covering this matter, together with an order of the Commissioners addressed to the major and superintendent

of police, see appendix, Exhibit D.)

In the event of the question of the revision of the lunacy laws of the District coming up, a provision such as indicated above should be incorporated therein. Several States of the Union already have provisions of this sort, and it is eminently proper that it be rendered

obligatory in each instance when a woman patient supposed to be insane is sent to this hospital that a woman attendant or nurse should accompany her.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The appropriations recommended for the fiscal year 1906–7 are as follows: For the support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane for the insane of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, inmates of the national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crime against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military service of the United States who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, for the indigent insane admitted from the District of Columbia, and nonresident insane persons under temporary care, the sum of \$585,200. amount is based on a daily average of 2,660 patients at \$220 per capita. This daily average is arrived at by estimating the probable increase on the basis of what the increase has been in past years. Pursuing the same method of calculation for the District of Columbia patients, their share is \$279,400, leaving \$305,800 to be provided for in the sundry civil bill.

The increase in the population last year was 123 patients. During the past fiscal year there were 99 less admissions than in the previous year, with, however, 35 less discharges. This falling off has been particularly in the number of admissions from the National Soldiers' Homes, and is probably due to the fact that the Homes have made more ample provisions for patients who otherwise would have been sent to this hospital, although a letter addressed to the president of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under a recent date elicited the information in response that the number of admissions for the coming year would probably be larger. Still, however, the conservative plan has been followed and an estimate based on a population of 2,660 patients, which, considering that there were remaining under treatment in the hospital, June 30, 1905, 2,551 patients, is an increase for the year of 109.

For expenses in returning escaped patients to the hospital the sum of \$1,500 is asked to be set apart. A decision of the Comptroller prevents the payment of these expenses out of the support fund of the hospital and makes it necessary that a special appropriation be made

for this purpose.

The usual authority should be given in the sundry civil bill to use \$1,500 in defraying the expense of removal of patients to their friends on leaving the hospital.

A further provision in the same bill is necessary, authorizing the sum of \$1,000 to be used in the purchase of books, periodicals, and papers for the use of the hospital and for the medical library.

For roadways, walks, and grading \$15,000 is required. necessary to continue the work of grading the grounds and providing roadways, walks, and gutters in connection with the new extension.

For general repairs and improvements the sum of \$45,000 is asked. The increase asked for under this heading is due to the fact that the hospital contemplates a number of extraordinary repairs during the year, among which are the following, the approximate estimated cost of which is given in each instance: The renewal of plumbing in the old buildings, \$4,800; railroad trestle, with car for rubbish dump, \$3,000; remodeling Atkins Hall for use as a nurses' home for male employees, \$4,500; addition to present house and repairs at Godding Croft to provide for additional patients, \$3,000; change of location of part of railroad switch to overcome the present difficulty with settling and sliding, \$4,000.

For new entrance and gatehouse, \$8,600. The building of the hospital extension, with the location of the offices in the new administration building, has removed the center of the institution from the old main building to the present administration building, and makes it desirable to provide a new main entrance at the northern extremity of the

administration group.

For building new cow stables, silos, piggery, and hennery on new site, and for layout of roads with the extension of water main and electric current the sum of \$51,080 is asked. The present buildings, comprising the barns, piggery, and hennery, are located on the east side of Nichols avenue and immediately fronting upon it. They are gradually getting to be more and more of a nuisance to the citizens in the neighborhood, especially owing to the disagreeable odors which emanate from the piggery and from the swill; they also have become more or less of a nuisance to the hospital itself, as it has grown out and surrounded these buildings. In addition to this, many of the buildings, particularly one of the barns and the piggery and hennery, are in poor condition; the barn in question requires constant repairs, and is a continual source of expense. New buildings are needed, and in erecting them it is thought best to place them on a new site, well removed from the public highway and from the possibility of being a

nuisance either to the citizens or to the hospital.

For an assembly hall for use as a place of assembly for the patients for entertainments and for religious purposes, the sum of \$90,000 is asked, which will include provision for heating, lighting, and plumbing, but which is exclusive of furnishing. Five thousand dollars of this sum is asked to be set aside for immediate use for the preparation of plans, securing of bids, etc. This building is desired in order to provide a proper place for patients to assemble for religious worship and for amusement. The present amusement hall is in the old main building, which is now at the farther extremity of the hospital group and approximately three-fourths of a mile from the farthest building occupied by patients. Manifestly an assembly hall should be located at a point much more central than this, so as to make it available for the entire hospital population. Further than this, the present amusement hall, aside from being inadequate for the purpose to which it is put, is located on the third floor of the old main building, requiring the patients to climb two long flights of stairs in order to reach it. This makes it impossible for the older and feebler class of patients to avail themselves of its use, and in building a new assembly hall it is contemplated having the main assembly room where the patients will congregate on the ground floor immediately off the sidewalk, requiring no stairs to get in or out. In addition to this, the present assembly hall is illy provided with means of exit in case of accident or fire, and should such an unfortunate event as fire occur, or should any cause give rise to a general panic of the patients there assembled, the results could not

be other than most serious. With an assembly hall such as is contemplated, with the assembly room on the first floor, many means of exit could be provided, which would as fully as possible guard against such accidents.

For centralizing the steam heating and power plant the sum of \$49,000 is asked, to be expended as follows: For five 300-horsepower water-tube boilers and setting for same, \$25,000; for additional boiler house, \$15,000; for additional coal storage, \$6,000; for new trunk line and connections, \$3,000. There are at present two centers for heating the hospital buildings; one, the old boiler house, which was and still is used for the old hospital buildings; the other the new power, heating, and lighting plant which furnishes heat to the hospital extension. more economic operation of the heating system would result from centralizing these two power houses. The coal would not require as much handling and a less force of firemen would have to be employed, while at the same time the heating system could be operated to better advantage and at greater efficiency. The old boiler house is a very old building and many of the boilers in it at present are pretty well worn, so that in the course of a comparatively short time they will in any case have to be replaced. At the same time the boiler capacity of the new power, heating and lighting plant is already hardly equal to supplying the buildings of the hospital extension with sufficient heat during the coldest part of winter, so that additional capacity here is already required. It would seem therefore that the rational thing to do would be to centralize all the heating apparatus in one building. At the time the new power, heating, and lighting plant was constructed the desirability of this centralization was foreseen, and the stack has been made large enough for double the boiler capacity now installed there, and it has also been so constructed that an extension can be added on to the other side of the stack. It is this extension which is contemplated, and the centralizing of the entire steam heating and power plant as a result.

For supplying mechanical stoker at the central power, heating, and lighting plant, the old power house and the pumping plant at the river, and in the event of being allowed the above appropriation for centralizing the power, heating, and lighting plant, the supplying of mechanical stokers to boilers therein located, and also the boilers at the pumping station, the sum of \$17,000 is asked. This sum is asked in the main to comply with the local District smoke law. The hospital has upon several occasions lately received notices from the smoke inspector, who has made observations on the issuing of smoke from our stacks, to the effect that the hospital was violating the smoke law. The provision of mechanical stokers would enable us to comply with this law, although it is but fair to consider in connection with this question that the smoke emitted from the hospital stacks can not by any possibility do any harm to anyone, either directly or indirectly, by polluting the atmosphere. The stacks of the hospital are located practically on the banks of the Anacostia River, far removed from the residential portion of the District or even from the nearest adjoining dwellings, and further, are so high that the smoke can not by any

possibility pollute the atmosphere even of the hospital itself.

For an iron fence to be placed along the frontage of the hospital grounds on the east side of Nichols avenue, the sum of \$14,900 is asked. This portion of the hospital grounds is occupied by four

buildings of the hospital extension which contain approximately 350 patients. There is now along the thoroughfare a dilapidated, unsightly wooden fence. It is desired to replace this with a substantial iron construction.

construction.	
SUMMARY.	AFOF 000
Support Roadways, walks, and grading	\$585, 200
Roadways, walks, and grading	15,000
General repairs and improvements	45,000
New entrance and gatehouse Building cow stable, piggery, hennery, etc.	8, 600 51, 080
Accombly Hall	90,000
Assembly Hall Centralizing the steam-heating and power plant Supplying mechanical stokers	49,000
Supplying mechanical stokers	17,000
Iron fence on east side of Nichols avenue	14,900
Total	875, 780
Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended	June 30, 1905.
RECEIPTS.	
Appropriated for—	
Support	\$296, 120, 00
District of Columbia patients.	258, 500.00
District of Columbia patients Marine-Hospital Service patients' board	8, 265. 93
Miscellaneous receipts	50, 659. 09
Reimbursement	53.75
Disallowances	
Repairs	30,000.00
Buildings and grounds On hand, buildings and grounds	36, 648. 10
On nand, buildings and grounds.	168, 321. 79
	9.19 629 26
EXPENDITURES.	848, 638. 36
Subsistence:	
Flour, meal, crackers, etc	95
Butterine, milk, cheese, and eggs	
Fresh meats	
Salt and smoked meats 20,784.	71
Fish and poultry	
Tea and coffee	
Sugar, molasses, etc 14, 907. Lard 4, 330.	94
Lard 4, 330.	
Fruits and vegetables 13, 259. Other groceries 23, 132.	51
House furnishings, fuel, lights, etc.:	— \$180, 382. 70
Furniture, fixtures, etc	
Bedding	
Table and towel linen 2,077.	
Utensils, crockery, etc	
Kitchen fittings, etc	
Laundry supplies 6, 478.	
Carpets, etc. 2, 711.	
Hard coal 5, 799.	
Soft coal. 46, 922. Charcoal 24.	
Charcoal. 24. Dry goods, clothing, books, stationery, etc.:	97, 688. 37
Boots, shoes, and slippers	
New clothing	
Clothing material 13, 236.	20
Hats	67
Notions	
Books and periodicals 345.	
Stationery, postage, etc. 3, 845. Freight and hauling 1, 247.	
Freight and hauling	
Incidental work, etc. 442. Photographic instruments, etc. 378	

Photographic instruments, etc

378.31

34, 581, 16

Medical supplies, expended for amusement of patients, etc.		
Drugs, medicines, etc	\$5, 765. 32	
Alcoholic stimulants	204. 53	
Instruments, etc	539. 59	
Returning eloped patients	450. 56	
Amusement of patients	1, 904. 22	
Sending to their homes	308.00	
Pathological supplies	94. 30	
Dental supplies	45.08	
Musical instruments, etc	35.23	
Farm, garden, and stable:		\$9, 346. 83
Feed	12, 204. 00	
Implements, horseshoes, etc	742.45	
Plants and seeds	1, 158. 87	
Manures	496.65	
Live stock	2,600.00	
Harness and repairs	360. 60	
Vehicles and repairs	690. 42	
Hay and straw	8, 866. 71 167. 31	
Incidental expenses Repairs and improvements:	107. 31	27, 287. 01
Lumber, doors, etc	5, 586, 06	21, 201.01
Hardware, etc	6, 639. 74	
Engineers' and plumbers' supplies	1, 190. 64	
Paints, oils, glass, etc	4,029.38	
Roofing	155. 00	
Ironwork, etc	9, 300. 51	
Plastering, etc	39.05	
Sundry small repairs	675.45	
Masons' supplies	2, 814. 90	
Electrical supplies	5, 247. 71	
Building	36, 012. 69	
Gravel	2,036.37	
Salaries and wages:	04 740 04	83, 627. 50
Superintendent, physicians, and general office	34, 748. 84	
Ward service	100, 984. 46	
Inside domestic department	37, 446. 86	
Engineers' department Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers, etc	21, 278. 22 46, 529. 08	
Mechanics and helpers	40, 525. 08	
Laundry.	11, 833. 32	
Sunday service.	547. 28	
On hand:		296, 959, 45
Support	1,792.54	300.000.10
Repairs.	161.56	
Buildings and grounds	114, 540. 24	
Amount carried from buildings and grounds to support,	,	
1904	2, 271.00	
		118, 765. 34
m)	-	0.10, 0.20, 0.2
Total		848, 638. 36
Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal y additional.	ear ended Ju	ine 30, 1904,
RECEIPTS.		
On hand:		

1 114114.	
Support (deficiency)	\$36, 164. 52
Disallowance, support	206. 13
Disallowance, buildings and grounds	2,271.00
Repairs (deficiency)	5, 216. 90
Appropriation repairs (deficiency)	1, 983. 95
** *	

EXPENDITURES.

House furnishings, fuel, lights, etc.:		
Furniture, fixtures, etc	\$458, 45	
Kitchen fittings	477.86	
Utensils, crockery, etc.	58, 50	
Laundry supplies.	490, 00	
Carpets, etc	830. 80	
Soft coal		
Dry goods, clothing, books, stationery, and miscellaneous:	100.00	3, 112. 21
Boots, shoes, and slippers	274, 00	0, 112. 21
Books and periodicals	64. 46	
Stationery, postage, etc	67. 81	
Freight and hauling	07.01	1 000 01
Medical supplies, expended for amusement of patients, etc.:	2 060 00	1, 288. 01
Instruments, etc.		
Musical instruments, etc	25.00	0.005.00
Farm, garden, and stable:	0.07 0.0	2, 985. 00
Implements, horseshoes, etc	867. 00	
Live stock		
Vehicles and repairs	2,579.00	
Repairs and improvements:		3, 946. 00
Lumber, doors, etc	833. 40	
Hardware, etc	18.88	
Engineers' and plumbers' supplies	9, 099. 68	
Electrical supplies	3,628.47	
Salaries and wages:		13, 580. 43
Ward service	44.55	
Domestic department	. 66	
		45. 21
Balance in United States Treasury		20, 885. 64
v v	-	
Total		45, 842. 50

$Itemized\ receipts.$

Date.	Item.	Amount.	Date.	Item.	Amount.
patien 222dodo 265dodo 28do 30 Sale of si Aug. 8 Cash rec patien 13 Sale of si Sept. 1 Cash rec patien 10do 15do 30 Sale of si Cash rec patien 10do 11do 30 Sale of si Cash rec patien 10do 4do 12do 31do 31do 31do 31do 31do 31do 30do 31do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 39do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 39do 39do 30do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 38do 39do 39do 30do 30do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 39do 30do 30do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 39do 39do 30do 30do 31do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 39do 39do 30do 30do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 38do 39do 39do 39do 30do 31do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 38do 39do 39do 39do 39do 30do 31do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34do 35do 36do 37do 38do 38do 39do 39do 30do 31do 31do 31do 31do 31do 31do 32do 33do 34	ceived for board of ts	\$8, 512. 61 602. 21 510. 00 90. 00 1, 304. 71 123. 84 65. 00 2, 669. 93 896. 78 226. 00 6, 651. 00 445. 25 159. 57 167. 50 2, 437. 14 65. 00 1, 9771. 57 65. 00 108. 00 160. 89 516. 07 125. 00 6, 340. 57 20. 00 435. 00 710. 36	1905. Jan. 23 25 Feb. 4 7 8 16 17 20 Mar. 3 25 31 Apr. 13 17 24 26 27 28 29 May 11 13 15 27 June 3 30 30	Cash received for board of patients	\$2, 953. 29 440.07 237.86 1, 101.69 1, 610.00 82.14 27.00 211.43 125.96 59.29 670.78 2, 504. 93 65.00 39.00 130.00 637.13 384.00 91.00 175.00 91.00 175.00 90.00 97.86 64.28 1, 746. 23

$Admissions \ and \ discharges.$

		Males.	fales.		Females.			Totals.	
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1904.									
Army	881 28								
Navy	143 4	909					909		
Marine-Hospital Service	29 7	147 36					36		
Civil life	551 224	775		408 217	625		1,400		
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1904.			1,867			625		2, 492	
Army	167 9	176			,		176		
Navy	60 2	62					62		
Marine-Hospital Service	3				1				
Civil life	170 82	3 252		105 69	174		426		
UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.			493			174		667	
Army	1, 048 37	1 005					1 005		
Navy	203 6	1,085					1,085		
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	32 7	39					39		
Civil life {White {Colored	721 306	1,027		513 286	799		1,826		
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—RECOVERED.		-,021	2,360			799		3, 159	
Army	61 4	65					65		
Navy	19 1	20					20		
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	1	1					1		
Civil life	49 16	65		36 17	53		1		
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—IMPROVED.			151			53	118	204	
Army (White	17								
(White	8	18					18		
Marine-Hospital Service. (Colored. (White (Colored.)	-	8							
Civil life \{\text{White}\}\{\text{Colored.}\}	60			29 13					
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR-UNIMPROVED,		75	101		42	42		143	
Army White Colored.	2	2				2			

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—UNIMPROVED— continued. Navy. {White {Colored.} Marine-Hospital Service. {White {Colored.} Civil life , {White {Colored.} DECEASED DURING THE YEAR.	10	8 1 9	
Army	14 2 43 31 74 181	28 27 ——————————————————————————————————	91
Army \text{\text{White}} \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ \hline & 881 \\ & 27 \\ \hline & 162 \\ & 5 \\ \hline & 29 \\ & 7 \\ \hline & 36 \end{array} $	411 228 639	908 167 36

SUMMARY.

	Male.				Aggre-		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	gate.
Remaining June 30, 1904 Admitted during the year.	1,604 402	263 91	1,867 493	408 105	217 69	625 174	2, 492 667
Total number under treatment during the year ended June 30, 1905.	2,006	354	2,360	513	286	799	3,159
Discharged: Died. Recovered Improved Unimproved Not insane	145 129 86 12 1	36 22 15	181 151 101 12 3	28 36 29 8 1	27 17 13 1	55 53 42 9	
Total	373	75	448	102	58	160	608
Remaining June 30, 1905	1,633	279	1,912	411	228	639	2,551

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Percentage of cases— Recovered Improved Unimproved. Died Remaining	34. 49 15. 02 2. 41 32. 37 15. 71	25. 03 19. 93 4. 24 31. 29 19. 51	32. 39 16. 32 2. 81 32. 06 16. 42
Total	100,00	100.00	100.00

Monthly changes of population.

	A	dmitte	d.	Dis	Discharged. Died			Died.		dis- g e d ied.
Date.		Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total d
1904. July August September October November December	59 49 31 48 30 35	13 12 17 10 18 11	72 61 48 58 48 46	51 23 21 27 21 16	36 6 9 8 1	87 29 30 35 22 25	14 17 10 18 15 16	4 3 6 7 6 2	18 20 16 25 21 18	105 49 46 60 43 43
January. February March April May June	35 49 28 27 38 64	6 8 19 20 23 17	41 57 47 47 61 81	14 5 17 33 18 21	4 1 8 11 7 5	18 6 25 44 25 26	12 21 21 18 7 12	8 6 4 1 2 6	20 27 25 19 9 18	38 33 50 63 34 44
Total	493	4.74	667	267	105	372	181	55	236	608

Admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries, per cent of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.

Jo of	otal	To- tal.	$\begin{array}{c} 1.128767799747998888888888888888888888888888$
ntage	number,	표.	ਫ਼ੑੑਸ਼ਖ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਜ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਲ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ੑਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਲ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ੑਜ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ ਫ਼ਸ਼ਲ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਸ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼ਲ਼
Percentage of	deaths on total number.	М.	318483883388348388838888388888888888888
J. J.	s		. U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U
Percentage of	age numbers.	To- tal.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
cent	na o	- F.	288292828282828282828282828282828282828
		M.	් ද්යේදීවේවීව්වීට්ට්වෙවැල්වූවුරුදාවූරුවුනුවුවට වෙවෙනුවුවන විනුවුඩි
of	stb t	To- tal.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
Percentage of	veries or charges.	굔.	86-8-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9-9
erce	che		00000000000000000000000000000000000000
-	Je-	M.	
		Total	40,000 195,755 170,183 195,755 1159,675 1174,676
8	Dally average.		28. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25
	11у а	E-i	82 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
É	Da	M.	19 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
	i.	To- tal.	66 66 67 71110 88 71110 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Remaining	June 30 each year.	F.	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
Rema	oac eac	M. 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
_	ii		85259999944488898888889999944488888989999999
	Died.	To- tal.	:xxa4.qr.04xx314qox11x811x81x918181715128388888888
	Ü	M. F.	<u> </u>
	ed.	To- tal.	1000 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2
	prov	F.	
ged.	Unimproved	M.	:
Discharged		To- tal.	
Di	Improved.	F	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
	Imp	M.	
	ed.	To- tal.	2884288828888442286632266388888888888888
	overed.	Fi	894666180000000000000000000000000000000000
	Rec	M.	788888879888878888888888888888888888888
-	ġġ.	To- tal.	\$25.00
:	Admitted.	Fi	212121222222222222222222222222222222222
-	Ad	M.	880 830 847 847 850 867 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 8
,	Year.		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	7		1855-6 1855-6 1855-6 1855-6 1857-6 1869-6 1869-6 1867-6 1872-7 1872-7 1872-7 1872-7 1872-7 1872-7 1872-7 1872-7 1872-7 1873-8 18

Admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries, per cent of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital—Continued.

e of		To- tal.	88.27 87.22 87.22 87.23 87.24 87.27 87.24 87.27 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87
ntage on to	number	표	6.5.8.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
Percentage of Percentage of Peaths on aver-deaths on fota.	nuı	M.	66.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.
f P			252727452322
ge o	bers.	To- tal.	0.01.6.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
enta	age numi	Ŧ.	2.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
Percentage of Percentage of deaths on aver- deaths on tota	age	M.	20. 66 11. 31 26. 40 11. 15 26. 40 11. 16 27. 48 10 18 27. 48 10 98 36. 56 10. 19 45. 22 19 45. 22 19 45. 22 10 86. 36 10. 10 88. 32 10. 88 1 38. 32 10. 60
		To- tal.	3. 06 1. 3. 40 1. 40
age	ges.		22222222222222222222222222222222222222
Percentage of	charges	E.	22. 41 20. 61 20. 61 19. 27 19. 35 34. 02 33. 51 29. 16 33. 12 33. 12
Percentage of		M.	1, 248. 16 369. 91 1, 618. 07 20. 24 22 1, 280. 91 386. 161 1, 667. 07 26. 98 31 1, 290. 608 382. 25 1, 290. 91 388. 25 479. 751, 798. 00 20. 65 11, 488. 32 478. 84 40. 27 1, 498. 32 478. 84 40. 42 11, 504. 00 441. 641, 641, 648. 54 38. 37 28 40. 38. 37 28 40. 38. 38. 206. 66 44. 10 38. 588. 38 2, 666. 66 44. 10 38. 588. 38 2, 290. 16 38. 38 37 38 1, 788. 86 58. 86 2, 294. 10 38. 77 38 38. 38 2, 292. 10 39. 78 38 1, 788. 86 58. 86 2, 294. 16 39. 78 38 1, 788. 86 577. 00 2, 390. 08 38. 87 28 1, 788. 86 577. 00 2, 390. 08 38. 87 28 1, 788. 86 577. 00 2, 390. 08 38. 87 28 1, 848. 50 598. 00 2, 446. 50 38. 70
		Total.	8.077 9.99.90 1.84 6.66 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.0
906	0	Tot	1,1,1,1,1,2,3,3,2,5,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6
Oaily average		Ŀ.	86.91 83.25 83.25 83.35 83.55
viie	6		116 36 005 37 005 37 005 37 005 57 005 57 00
1	4	M.	248. 280. 280. 280. 326. 583. 675. 848.
5.0	ar.	To- tal.	281 702 735 735 767 767 767 767 767 767 767 767 767 76
emainin	h year	F. tt	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Remaining	in each	M. F	1671, 277 40 1871, 330 46 1871, 330 46 1621, 387 44 19871, 455 44 1881, 599 47 1771, 759 55 1771, 759 55 1781, 867 65 2251, 660 51 1771, 759 55 2251, 867 65
	ii	1	2,1,2,2,2,2,2,3,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,
	ġ.	To- tal.	
	Died	压.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Ä	138 146 130 130 152 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158
	ved.	To- tal.	6 8 8 8 17 17 17 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
_;	Unimproved	댠	10 10 11 11 11 11 9
rrge	Unir	M.	66 27 77 77 77 77 77 71 19 19 19 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Discharged	ed.	To- tal.	65 27 27 28 88 88 77 77 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Ω	Improved	F	16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
	Im	M.	469 400 440 330 330 330 330 330 330 330 330
	ed.	To- tal.	62 848 848 151 151 235 235 248 261 261 261 261
	Recovered.	Ē.	2450 2450 2550 2550 2550 2550 2550 2550
	Rec	M.	49 68 68 67 74 1173 118 2202 2203 2203 1194 1151
,	Ġ.	To- tal.	361 371 371 371 603 655 686 734 766 667
	Admitted.	FL,	88 88 105 1117 1136 1136 1136 1147
	Adı	M.	273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273
	Year		1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1895-97 1897-98 1899-1900 1900-1901 1901-2 1902-3 1903-4

Nativity, as far as could be ascertained, of the 15,434 cases treated.

Nativity, as far as could be ascertained,	, of the 15,434 cases treated.
Native born: District of Columbia 1,988 New York 1,034 Maryland 1,187 Virginia 1,580 Pennsylvania 811 Ohio 530 Massachusetts 504 Maine 131 Illinois 213 Connecticut 112 New Hampshire 83 Indiana 190 Kentucky 198 Michigan 96 New Jersey 146 Tennessee 111 Wisconsin 67 Vermont 69 Missouri 109 Rhode Island 47 Delaware 34 North Carolina 125 Alabama 48 South Carolina 46 Iowa 38 Georgia 92 Mississippi 51 Louisiana 46 West Virginia 65 Kansas 37 Florida 18 Texas 43 Colorado 7 Colorado 7 Native born—Continue Montana 00 Minnesota Utah Moergon Minnesota Utah New Mexico United States Total Foreign born: Ireland Germany England Foreign born: Ireland Germany Canada Scotland Switzerland Italy Delaware 34 Norway Alabama 48 South Carolina 125 Norway Alabama 48 South Carolina 46 West Virginia 65 Kansas 37 Florida 18 Texas 48 Callifornia 21 Arkansas 26 Indian Territory 13 Mexico Minnesota Wyoming New Mexico United States United States Total Foreign born: Ireland Germany Scotland Switzerland Italy Delaware Norway New Mexico United States Vermonic Foreign born: Ireland Germany Resida New Mexico United States Vyoming New Mexico United States United States Vermonic Scotland Prussia Portugal Hungary Indian Portugal Hungary Indian Russia Colorado Texas California Colorado Saxony	Toreign born—Continued. Malta 3
Comment land I will a second to second	d man 200 man
Causes of death during the pas	v
Infectious diseases. " Erysipelas	
Influenza	2
Pneumonia Septicæmia	2
Tuberculosis of lungs Intoxications and heat stroke: Heat exhaustion	
Constitutional diseases	
Diabetes (gangrene)	3 1
Old age. Diseases of the circulatory system and blood-ma	aking organs
Aneurism of aorta	
Aneurism of aorta. Interstitial myocarditis Atrophy of heart	1
Rupture of heart Valvular disease of heart.	
Diseases of the digestive system	
Gastritis and enterocolitis Intestinal obstruction	
Ulcer of stomach Ulcer of rectum	
Cirrhosis of liver	
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	
Nephritis	9
Pyelo-nephritis	4 98
Exhaustion from mental disease	5
Paresis Organic disease of the brain—	
Arterio sclerosis and softening Cerebral hemorrhage	
Other organic diseases	
Diseases of the meninges	7

Diseases of the meninges.

Bronchitis 1 Aspiration pneumonia 1 Hypostatic pneumonia 1 Gangrene of lung 3 Pleurisy 1 Diseases of the ductless glands: Exophthalmic goiter	7 1 6
Of brain1	
Duration of mental disease of those who died.	
One month 8 Nine years 1 Twenty-three years Two months 17 Ten years 4 Twenty-four years Four months 11 Eleven years 1 Twenty-seven years Six months 11 Twelve years 2 Thirty-four years Nine months 10 Thirteen years 5 Thirty-eight years One year 41 Fourteen years 2 Forty-one years	_
Duration of mental disease of those who recovered.	
Between: Between: Over 2 years. 1 10 and 20 days. 7 4 and 6 months. 31 Unknown. 1 20 and 30 days. 6 6 and 8 months. 21 1 and 2 months. 26 8 and 12 months. 29 Total. 20 2 and 4 months. 32 1 and 2 years. 24	1

History of the unnual admissions since the opening of the hospital, with discharges and deaths, and number for each year remaining June 30, 1905.

g of	r's ns 905.	To- tal.	1 1111111111111111111111111111111111111
inin	yea issio 30, 1	E,	
Remaining of	each year's admissions June 30, 1905.	М.	
		To- tal.	
ssions.	Died.	표.	842841236668866886688888888888888888888888888
admi		M.	181289888888888888888888888888888888888
ear's	. 	To- tal.	
ch y	Unim- proved.	<u>æ</u> ;	4 4-51- 4 SOSSICE-S SOSS446- SOSS 400-0
of ea	Pā	M.	wowwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
Total discharged and died of each year's admissions.	ed.	To- tal.	000001110011588888888888888888888888888
and	Improved.	F.	1118 03810774800008311400000015871314399181315
narged	Im	M.	
l disel	.ed.	To- tal.	47122188888212508656888888888888888888888888888888888
Tota	Recovered.	표.	8994585468546855151515151886685555555555555
	Rec	M.	**************************************
iled.	Died.	To- tal.	121 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2
and d		M. F.	
Of each year's admissions, discharged and died	- Gd.	To- tal.	
dise	Unim- proved.	М. F.	
sions,	ed.	To-lati	
dmis	Improved.	压	
r's a		M.	
г уев	Recovered.	To- tal.	
eack	over	표.	
Of	Rec	M.	
	Total	1 Ocal.	245 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
		F	388644473348668599454844415587
Admitted.	Relapsed cases.	M.	
Adı		F	88538888888888888888888888888888888888
	New cases.	M.	28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.2
	Years.		1855-56 1855-56 1855-56 1855-56 1858-69 1800-61 1801-62 1803-64 1803-64 1803-64 1803-64 1803-64 1803-64 1803-64 1803-69 1803-80 1803-8

History of the annual admissions since the opening of the hospital, with discharges and deaths, and number for each year remaining June 30, 1905—Con.

g of	ns 905.	To- tal.	70 73 70 70 70 193 193 166 215 287 418	2, 551
Remaining o cach year's admissions June 30, 1905		댠	114 125 125 125 125 138 138 106 106	639
		M.	55 55 61 115 1115 1115 1128 1128 1128 1136 1136 1136	1,912
		To- tal.	153 118 118 151 167 163 152 129 70	4,950 1
sions.	Died.	뇬	138888888888888888888888888888888888888	1,025
admis		M.	129 93 128 154 138 138 112 112 110	3,925
sar's		To- tal.	60 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	435
ch ye	Unim- proved.	F	н п40г4гг∞∞	139
f ea	D Id	M.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	296
died o	ed.	To- tal.	65 65 65 109 104 64	2,480
and	Improved	됴	18 22 23 24 25 25 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	653
arged	Imj	M.	2381337823	1,827
Total discharged and died of each year's admissions.	red.	To- tal.	90 88 80 168 207 219 237 237 206 100	5,012
Tota	Recovered	[L	21 10 10 10 10 27 27 44 44 48 23 23 23 24 24 25 25 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	819
	Rec	M.	69 170 180 185 185 190 190 158	4, 193
òd.		To- tal.	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 10 10 12 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	236
d die	Died.	Ħ.	1987-861	55
d an		M.	20 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	181
arge	ğ.	To- tal.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21
lisch	Unim-	표.		6
on, ċ		1. M.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12
Of each year's admission, discharged and died	ved.	To- tal.	100100100100100100100100100100100100100	2 143
s adn	Improved	<u> </u>	2002418	1 42
'car's		o- 1. M.	2210211994 9491199119911991	101
sch y	rerec	To- tal.	35 21 12 8 8 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	3 204
Of ea	Recovered.	I. F.	25.55 25.55	1 53
	4	M M		151
	E	TOIS	871 871 871 885 886 687 687 687 687 687 687	15, 434
proj.	pased Ss.	F.	741141 61120 7020 71120 7120 7120 7120 7120 7120	482
Admitted	Relapsed cases.	M.	22 23 23 23 24 24 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	
M		돠	7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5	2, 794
	New cases.	M.	281 246 261 308 308 405 475 475 489 513 513 526 489	10,948
	Years		1894-95 1895-96 1897-97 1897-98 1898-99 1898-99 1900-1901 1902-3 1902-3 1903-4	Total., 10, 948 2, 794 1, 210

Form of disease of those admitted.

	Total past years.	Admitted during year.	Total.
Mania:	39	82 9 130 170 81 3 28 14 4 9 8 5 5	4, 811 1, 596 3, 911 3, 483 810 10 00 529 29 28 2 2 18 8 35 5 5 1 1 15 79 90 90 355 34 7 7 7 7 7 7 2 2 1 1 4 5 5 3 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Total	14, 767	667	15, 434

Duration of disease on admission.

	Males.			Females.			Totals.	
LESS THAN SIX MONTHS. Army. {White Colored White Colored {White Colored {White Colored {White {Colored {Colored {White {Colored {White {Colored {Col	71 41 20 5	94 42 2 112 20 5	250	33 34	67	67	94 42 2 179 20 5	317
Civil life. SWhite ONE OR TWO YEARS. Army. White Colored White Colored White Colored	18 13 28 1	29	56	15 5	20	20	29	76

Duration of disease on admission—Continued.

	Males.			Females.			Tot	Totals.	
ONE OR TWO YEARS—continued.		35		8 6	14		49		
OVER TWO YEARS. Army \text{\text{\White}} \text{\Colored} Navy \text{\text{\text{\Colored}} \text{\text{\White}} \text{\text{\text{\White}} \text{\text{\text{\White}} \text{\text{\text{\White}} \text{\text{\text{\White}} \text{\text{\text{\White}} \text{\text{\text{\text{\White}} \text{\text{\text{\text{\White}} \text{\text{\text{\text{\White}} \text{\tex{\tex	1	5	66			14	5	80	
Civil life	6 2	8	14	15 3	18	18	26	• 02	
Army \text{White \text{Colored}} \text{White \text{Colored}} \text{White \text{Colored}} \text{White \text{Colored}} \text{White \text{Colored}} \text{Colored}	4	5		2			5 4		
Civil life		7	16	2	4	4	11	20	
Marine-Hospital Service {White {Colored {White {Colored {White {Colored {White {Colored	5	6	6	1	1	1	7	7	
FIVE TO TEN YEARS. Army (Colored. Navy (White (Colored. Marine-Hospital Service (White (Colored.)	2	10					10		
Civil life	9 2	11	23	3	3	3	14	26	
Navy	1 8	1		3			1		
Colored		- 8	. 9		3	3	11	12	

Duration of diseases on admission—Continued.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
OVER TWENTY YEARS. Army {White {Colored.} } {Colored.} {White {Colored.} } {White {Colored.} } {White {Colored.} } {Colored.} {White {Colored.} } {Colored.} {White {Colored.} } {Colored.} {White {Colored.} } .	4 	3 6 6	10 10
Navy. Walte Colored. Marine-Hospital Service {White Colored.} Civil life {White Colored.} NOT INSANE.	3	21 16 37 37	3 1 -65 -81
Army \text{White . Colored.} Civil life \text{White . Colored.}	1 1	1	1

WM. A. WHITE, Superintendent.

The BOARD OF VISITORS.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

[Public—No. 85.]

AN ACT Relating to the payment and disposition of pension money due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso in the act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, appearing on page three hundred and thirty of the Twenty-second Statutes at Large, and relating to pensions of inmates of the Government

Hospital for the Insane, is hereby stricken out and the following inserted:

Provided, That in addition to the persons now entitled to admission to said hospital, any inmate of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who is now or may hereafter become insane shall, upon an order of the president of the Board of Managers of the said National Home, be admitted to said hospital and treated During the time that any pensioner shall be an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane all money due or becoming due upon his or her pension shall be paid by the pension agent to the superintendent of the hospital, upon a certificate by such superintendent that the pensioner is an inmate of the hospital and is living, and such pension money shall be by said superintendent disbursed and used, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the pensioner, and, in the case of a male pensioner, his wife, minor children, and dependent parents, or, if a female pensioner, her minor children, if any, in the order named, and to pay his or her board and maintenance in the hospital; the remainder of such pension money, if any, to be placed to the credit of the pensioner and to be paid to the pensioner or the guardian of the pensioner in the event of his or her discharge from the hospital; or, in the event of the death of said pensioner while an inmate of said hospital, shall, if a female pensioner, be paid to her minor children, and, in the case of a male pensioner, be paid to his wife, if living; if no wife survives him, then to his minor children; and in case there is no wife nor minor children, then the said unexpended balance to his or her credit shall be applied to the general uses of said hospital: Provided further, That in the case of pensioners transferred to the hospital from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, any pension money to his credit at said Home at the time of his said transfer shall be transferred with him to said hospital and placed to his credit therein, to be expended as hereinbefore provided; and in case of his return from said hospital to the Home, any balance to his credit at said hospital shall, in like manner, be transferred to said Home, to be expended in accordance with the rules established in regard thereto. This provision shall also be applicable to all unexpended pension money heretofore paid to the officers of the said hospital on account of pensioners who were but are not now inmates thereof."

Approved, February 20, 1905.

EXHIBIT B.

[Public—No. 92.]

AN ACT To change the lunacy proceedings in the District of Columbia where the Commissioners of said District are the petitioners, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the proceedings instituted upon petition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to determine the mental condition of

alleged indigent insane persons and persons alleged to be insane, with homicidal or otherwise dangerous tendencies, shall be according to the provisions of the code of law for the District of Columbia relating to lunacy proceedings: Provided, That the jury to be used in case the said Commissioners are the petitioners shall be impaneled by the United States marshal for said District, upon order of the court, from the jurors in attendance upon the criminal courts of said District, who shall perform such services in addition to and as part of their duties in said criminal courts: Provided further, That during such time as jurors are not in attendance upon said criminal courts the court may direct the said marshal to impanel the jurors in attendance upon the police court of said District, who shall perform such duties in addition to and as part of their duties in said police court; or the said court may direct a special jury to be summoned for such inquisitions. In case any such person adjudged to be of unsound mind has property, real or personal, the equity court of said District shall have full power in the same cause to appoint a committee or trustee of the person and estate of such person, according to the provisions of said code, and such committee or trustee shall reimburse, out of the funds of the lunatic, the District of Columbia for all court costs expended or incurred by it and for all moneys by it expended or costs incurred in caring for and treating such insane person up to the time of such appointment.

Sec. 2. That in case any person adjudged to be of unsound mind in the District of Columbia who is committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, or any other institution, recovers his or her reason, and who is discharged from such institutions as cured, the superintendent of said Government Hospital for the Insane, or the official in charge of any such other institution where such person has been under treatment and has been so discharged, shall immediately thereafter file with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia his sworn statement that such person, in his opinion, was at the time of his discharge of sound mind, and such statement shall be sufficient to authorize the court to pass an order declaring such person to be

restored to his or her former legal status as a person of sound mind.

Approved, February 23, 1905.

EXHIBIT C.

[Public—No. 177.]

AN ACT To authorize the apprehension and detention of insane persons in the District of Columbia, and providing for their temporary commitment in the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia or any other officer in said District authorized to make arrests is hereby authorized and empowered to apprehend and detain, without warrant, any insane person or person of unsound mind found on any street, avenue, alley, or other public highway, or found in any public building or other public place within the District of Columbia; and it shall be the duty of the policeman or officer so apprehending or detaining any such person to immediately file his affidavit with the major and superintendent of said Metropolitan police that he believes said person to be insane or of unsound mind, incapable of taking care of himself or herself or his or her property, and if permitted to remain at large or to go unrestrained in the District of Columbia the rights of persons and of property will be jeopardized or the preservation of public peace imperiled and the commission of crime rendered probable: Provided, however, That it shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of the said Metropolitan police to forthwith notify the husband or wife or some near relative or friend of the person so apprehended and detained whose address may be known to the said major and superintendent or whose address can by reasonable inquiry be ascertained by him.

Sec. 2. That the major and superintendent of said Metropolitan police is hereby

SEC. 2. That the major and superintendent of said Metropolitan police is hereby authorized to order the apprehension and detention, without warrant, of any indigent person alleged to be insane or of unsound mind or any alleged insane person of homicidal or otherwise dangerous tendencies found elsewhere in the District of Columbia than in the places mentioned in section one hereof whenever two or more responsible residents of the District of Columbia shall make and file affidavits with said major and superintendent of the Metropolitan police setting forth that they believe the person therein named to be insane or of unsound mind, the length of time they have known such person, that they believe such person to be incapable of managing

his or her own affairs, and that such person is not fit to be at large or to go unrestrained, and if such person is permitted to remain at liberty in the District of Columbia the rights of persons and of property will be jeopardized or the preservation of public peace imperiled and the commission of crime rendered probable, and that such person is a fit subject for treatment on account of his or her mental condition: Provided, however, That before the major and superintendent of the said Metropolitan police shall order the apprehension and detention of any person upon the affidavits of the aforesaid residents or in case of arrest as provided in section one, he shall, in addition thereto, require the certificate of at least two physicians who shall certify that they have examined the person alleged to be insane or of unsound mind, and that such person should not be allowed to remain at liberty and go unrestrained, and that such person is a fit subject for treatment on account of his or her mental condition.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to place in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said district, and the superintendent of said hospital is hereby authorized to receive, upon the written request of the said Commissioners, for a period of time not exceeding thirty days, indigent persons alleged to be insane or of unsound mind, residents of or found within the District of Columbia, and alleged insane persons of homicidal or otherwise dangerous tendencies, residents of or found within the said district, so apprehended and detained as provided in sections one and two of this act, pending the formal commitment of such persons to said hospital as provided by law, or their transportation to their homes when their places of residence are ascertained by the proper officials charged

by law with that duty.

Sec. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may authorize the temporary commitment of any of the above-mentioned insane persons or persons of unsound mind so apprehended and detained as provided in sections one and two of this act (for a period of time not exceeding thirty days) in any other hospital in said District which, in the judgment of the health officer of said District, is properly constructed and equipped for the reception and care of such persons, and the official in charge of which, for the time being, is willing to receive such persons pending the temporary commitment or the formal commitment of such persons, as provided by law, to the Government Hospital for the Insane or to any other hospital or insane asylum; or any such alleged insane person or person of unsound mind apprehended under sections one and two of this act may be detained in any police station or house of detention in said District pending the completion of arrangements for his or her temporary detention in the Government Hospital for the Insane or any other hospital or insane asylum; and such persons may be detained in any police station or house of detention in said District until formally committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane or any other hospital or asylum, in the manner provided by law, in case he or she can not be provided for by the said Government Hospital for the Insane and no arrangement can be made for his or her temporary detention in any other hospital or asylum: Provided, however, That if, pending the formal commitment of such alleged insane person or person of unsound mind to the Government Hospital for the Insane or to any other hospital or asylum, the superintendent of said Government Hospital for the Insane, in the case of the commitment of a person to said hospital under the provisions of this act, or if two or more physicians in regular attendance at any other hospital or asylum where any person is committed under the provisions of this act, or if two or more surgeons of the police and fire departments, in the case of any person detained at any police station house or house of detention under the provisions of this act, shall certify in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that such person is not insane or that he or she has recovered his or her reason, the official in charge of the Government Hospital for the Insane or the hespital or asylum in which such person is confined. or the hospital or asylum in which such person is confined, or the major and super-intendent of said Metropolitan police, if such person be confined in a police station house or in a house of detention, shall discharge such alleged insanc person or person of unsound mind forthwith and immediately report such action to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That for the purposes of this act no certificate as to the sanity or the insanity of any person shall be valid which has been issued (a) by a physician who has not been regularly licensed to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, unless he be a commissioned surgeon of the United States Army, Navy, or Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; or (b) by a physician who is not a permanent resident of the District of Columbia; or (c) by a physician who has not been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for at least three years; or (d) by a physician who is related by blood or by marriage to the person whose mental condition is in question. Nor shall any certificate alleging the insanity of any person be valid which has been issued by a physician who is financially interested in the hospital or asylum

in which the alleged insane person is to be confined, or who is professionally or offi-

cially connected therewith.

SEC. 6. That any person who makes an affidavit, as required by section one or two of this act, by which he or she secures or attempts to secure the apprehension, detention, or restraint of any other person in the District of Columbia without probable cause for believing such person to be insane or of unsound mind, or any physician who knowingly makes any false certificate as to the sanity or insanity of any other person, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act

be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 27, 1904.

EXHIBIT D.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1905.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to invite your attention to the manner in which female patients are transferred from the District to this hospital, and beg your favorable consideration of the possibility of making some arrangements whereby a woman may be detailed in each instance to accompany the patient. Women patients are brought to us in all conditions of mental disturbance. They often give themselves to the use of profane and obscene language, and sometimes are so violent that they disorder their clothing and expose their persons. In the interest of humanity and decency women patients who are afflicted in this manner should be cared for by women, and I trust you will find some way of bringing this about.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. WHITE, Superintendent.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia,

Washington, D. C.

(Transmitted through the Office of the Secretary of the Interior.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, August 4, 1905.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to state, in further response to your communication of the 1st ultimo inviting attention to the condition in which women patients are transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane by the District authorities, and requesting that a woman be detailed in each instance to accompany such patients, that the police department has upon its rolls three matrons who were provided to perform duty at the First Precinct station house for eight hours each, but owing to the failure of Congress to make appropriation, after several recommendations from that department, for matrons at the House of Detention, it has been necessary to detail two at that institution, each of whom does duty for twelve hours. The third matron is assigned to the First Precinct station house during the daytime, and she is required to search all female prisoners arrested by the police.

Where persons are sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane from their Where persons are sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane from their homes in care of their relations, the sanitary officer invariably insists on the subject being properly cared for by a female relative or friend. Where they are sent from the workhouse it has been deemed impracticable for that department to send a matron to the institution, but where they are sent from a police station the police department could take the matron from the station house, if in the daytime, or from the House of Detention, if in the nighttime, and send her with a patient; however, in the interim, female prisoners brought in by the police would be subject to search by the police or their cases would be delayed, so far as the search is concerned, until after the matron has returned.

after the matron has returned.

It should be borne in mind that all female insane patients are not sent to the asylum from the police stations, many being sent from their homes and others from the Washington Asylum Hospital.

The police department is handicapped in this respect and has repeatedly made recommendations for two additional matrons, as under existing conditions the single matron at the police-station house is required to perform extraordinary duty and her absence at night necessitates the calling of a matron from the House of Detention at times.

However, the major and superintendent of police has been instructed to cause the police matrons to accompany the patients in all cases where there seems to be necessity for it by reason of the violence of the patients.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, President Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Dr. WILLIAM A. WHITE, Superintendent Government Hospital for the Insane. (Through the Secretary of the Interior.)

CIRCULAR.

The following copy of an order of the honorable Commissioners of the District of

Columbia, dated August 4, 1905, is promulgated for the information of the force: "Ordered: That the major and superintendent of police is hereby authorized and directed to have the police matrons accompany female patients, while being transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane by the authorities of the District of Columbia, in all cases where there seems to be a necessity for it by reason of the violence of the patients."

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Washington, D. C., August 9, 1905.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, by indorsement from the Interior Department, and I am pleased to extend my thanks to you for the consideration you have given my request to have a woman sent to the hospital in company with female patients. I appreciate fully by your explanation therein the embarrassment under which you labor and the effort you

have made to comply with my suggestion.

I would like to ask in reply whether it will be possible to make any arrangements with the Washington Asylum to have a woman detailed to accompany female

patients who are sent here from that institution?

Respectfully,

WM. A. WHITE, Superintendent.

The Commissioners of the District, Washington, D. C. (Transmitted through office of the Secretary of the Interior.)

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, August 12, 1905.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners have received your communication of the 9th instant, inquiring whether it will be possible to make any arrangements with the Washington Asylum to have a woman detailed to accompany female patients sent from that institution to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and will have this done where the cases are sufficiently violent in the judgment of the resident physician of the Washington Asylum to make it necessary. There is no female employee who can without difficulty be spared from her duties for this purpose.

Very respectfully.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,

President Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, M. D.,

Superintendent Government Hospital for the Insane.

(Through Hon. Thomas Ryan, Acting Secretary of the Interior.)

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS. JOHN J. DARBY, M. D. WILLIAM T. PIERSON.

STAFF.

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D., Surgeon in Chief. WM. H. HUGHES, M. D., First Assistant Surgeon and Executive Officer.

CONSULTANTS.

Medical.—F. J. SHADD, M. D.; ROBERT REYBURN, M. D. Surgical.—NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D. Obstetrical.—THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D. Gynecological.—J. TABOR JOHNSON, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

Medical.

January, February, March.—S. R. WATTS, M. D.: NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D. April, May, June.—F. E. MAXCY, M. D.: GEO. W. CABANISS, M. D. July, August, September.—ROBT. W. BROWN, M. D.: THOS. MARTIN, M. D. October, November, December.—S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.

Surgical.

January, February, March.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D. April, May, June.—WM. A. JACK, Jr., M. D. July, August, September.—WM. A. JACK, Jr., M. D. October, November, December.—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D. Necroscopist.—D. S. LAMB, M. D.

Obstetricat.

January, February, March, April.—N. R. JENNER, M. D. May, June, July, August.—E. D. WILLISTON, M. D. September, October, November, December.—JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D. Genito-urinary.—A LBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

Internes.

CHAS. F. GREEN, M. D. S. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

W. W. JONES, M. D. B. HUGHES, M. D.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

Monday.—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D. Tuesday.—C. A. TIGNOR, M. D. Wednesday.—S. R. WATTS, M. D.

Thursday.—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D. Friday.—HENRY FREEMAN, M. D. Saturday.—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

Eye and ear.

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.-E. O. BELT, M. D.; M. O. DUMAS, M. D.

Nose and throat.

Wednesday, Saturday.-J. J. RICHARDSON, M. D.; R. W. WALKER, M. D.

SARAH L. TUFFS, Directress of Training School.
H. S. POPE, PHAR, D., Pharmacist.
ANNIE C. KING, Materia. PHILIP LEE, Assistant Pharmacist.
HARRY CARDOZO, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Washington, August 28, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

A summary of the work accomplished during the year shows an increase over the preceding one. This excess is more noticeable on the surgical side, and at the same time the volume of medical service taxed the capacity of the hospital to the limit and a considerable number was refused admission because of a lack of accommodation, this being especially true of obstetrical cases. It is a pleasure here to note that, with this increased demand upon the hospital, the officials and employees, with few exceptions, have been untiring in their efforts to render faithful and efficient service in the performance of their duty, thus sharing in the general good accomplished by the hospital as a whole.

The statistical tables appended hereto show in classified detail the number of patients treated during the period covered by this report. Two thousand nine hundred and eighteen were admitted, 187 were born in the hospital, and 114 were remaining July 1, 1904, making a total of 3,219 under care during the year; 3,066 were discharged, leaving 153 in the hospital July 1, 1905, as against 114 the preceding year. Of the number discharged, 1,997 were cured, 424 were improved,

191 unimproved, 66 not treated, and 201 died.

The percentage of deaths was 6.21 of the cases treated, an increase of 0.10 over the preceding year. This increase, though small, is undoubtedly due to the large number of moribund cases admitted. Fifty-two were received in this condition, as against 35 the preceding year; 34 died within twenty-four hours after admission and 18 within thirty-six hours. Deducting from the number of deaths the cases brought to the hospital in a dying condition, and beyond medical and surgical aid, the percentage of mortality would be 4.62.

In the surgical department, where the work was the heaviest, 899 operations were performed, which was 415 more than last year. From this department 728 were discharged as cured, 135 improved, 12 unim-

proved, and 24 died.

In the out-patient department 6,597 received treatment, divided as follows: Medical, 4,190; surgical, 1,310; gynecological, 470; eye and ear, 468; nose and throat, 159.

The whole number of in and out patients that received the benefits of the hospital was 9,816, which is 511 more than the previous year.

During the latter part of the year a nose and throat clinic was established in connection with the out-patient department, in charge of Dr. J. J. Richardson, whose services as a member of the visiting staff

are especially valuable.

The most important event affecting the management of the hospital occurred when Congress, by the sundry civil act, approved March 3, unified the management under the Department of the Interior, in accordance with the recommendation contained in your last annual report.

Although it has been only two months since the change became operative the wisdom of the act has been clearly demonstrated, and it is further emphasized by the lack of embarrassment which so frequently proceeded from a dual control of the hospital, and the facility

with which supplies are now received.

In compliance with the act above referred to, patients from the District of Columbia are now admitted to the hospital on a contract basis. The hospital receives from the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia \$1.10 per day for the care and treatment of all persons over 12 years of age, 65 cents per day for those under 12 years, and 40 cents per day for those born in the hospital, Congress having appropriated \$25,500 for the same. This sum will not be sufficient to care for the District of Columbia patients throughout the present year if the rate of admissions continues as high as during July and August.

February 10 the ambulance and shed were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$800. It appeared for a short while that the hospital would be without an ambulance service, but through the kindness of Mr. George S. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Charities, an ambulance was loaned to the hospital until a new one could be secured, which is now being built and will be ready for use in a few weeks.

A high standard has been maintained in the training school for nurses under the supervision of Miss Sarah L. Tuffs, who has spared no pains in her efforts to reach the highest attainable degree of

excellence

In addition to the practice at the bedside and the regular course of lectures, the class was given a special course in domestic science at

Howard University.

It is respectfully recommended that the number of internes be increased from four to six. The present number was adopted in 1898, and since the work of the hospital has increased to such an extent that the services of four internes are entirely inadequate to meet the

demands of the service.

The most important changes among the officials of the hospital during the year were as follows: Miss Sarah L. Tuffs was appointed directress of nurses, vice Mrs. Sara I. Fleetwood, resigned. May 17, Mrs. M. C. Dismond was appointed matron (temporarily), vice Miss Annie C. King, resigned. May 20, S. S. Thompson, M. D., was appointed assistant surgeon (temporarily), vice William H. Hughes, M. D., dismissed. May 24, John H. Rhodes was appointed steward (temporarily), vice R. B. Stewart, dismissed.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. Warfield, Surgeon in Chief.

Statistical summary.

	Wh	nite.	Colo	ored.	
	М.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining July 1, 1904	284	37 2	1,443 88	1, 154 96	114 2, 918 187
Total under care	285	39	1,531	1,250	3, 219
Discharged: Recovered. Improved. Unimproved. Not treated Died Births.					1, 997 424 191 66 201 187
Total					3, 0€6
Remaining July 1, 1905. Operations Results of operations:	45	3	430	421	153 899
Recovered Improved Unimproved Died Emervencies			416	179	728 135 12 24 759
Out-patients: Medical Surgical Gynecological		18 57 13	2,141 885	1, 959 278 457	4, 190 1, 310 470
Total Eye Ear Nose and throat	162 8 7 1	88 4	3,026 181 45 84	2,694 191 32 74	5, 970 384 84 159
Total out-patients Prescriptions, out-patients Total patients treated in hospital and out-patients	178	92	3,336	2, 991	6, 597 8, 448 9, 816

	y 1,			Admit	ted.			D	isch	arge	d.		y 1,
	July	Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.				d.				Jul
Diseases.	Remaining 1901.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Recovered	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	Remaining July 1905.
Abscess: Cervical Axillary Foot Lumbar Pudendal				2 3 2 3	4 1 2	2 7 2 4 2 3	2 6 2 2 2		1		1	2 7 2 3 2	1
Pelvic Ischio-rectal Scalp Hand Periurethral Submaxillary		2		5 1 6 3 8	3 4 1	3 9 1 9 3	1 7 1 8 2 10	1 1 1 1 2			1	2 8 1 9 3 13	1
Tubo ovarian. Mammary. Leg. Abortion Adenitis:				1 1	3 2 28	3 3 1 28	3 3 1 26					3 3 1 28	
Cervical Inguinal Adhesions of tarsus Adenoids Alcoholism:	1 6 	2		26 1 1	8 5 3	13 39 1 4	10 30 2	$\frac{3}{2}$ \dots 2	1 	3		13 36 1 4	3
Acute. Chronic Aneurism, popliteal Atrophy of optic nerve.		22 12		22 3 1 1	5	49 15 1	20 5 1	25 10	4			49 15 1	·····i

	y 1,			Admit	ted.			D	isch	arge	d.		y 1,
	July	Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.				d.	_,			Jul
Diseases.	Remaining 1904.	м.	F.	м.	F.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Not treated	Died.	Total.	Remaining July
Adenomata of breast Ankyloglossia Ankylosis of elbow Anaemia, pernicious Asphyxiation				1 1 1 1	13	$\begin{array}{c}1\\1\\1\\6\\2\end{array}$	1 1 1 2 2	3			1	1 1 1 6 2	
Appendicitis: Acute Chronic				2 1	4	6 2	5 1					5 1	
Amenorrhea. Asthma: Bronchial Cardiac		 1 1		7 2	21 5 5	21 13 8	15 6 4	3 2 2	3	1	4 1	21 13 8	
Arthritis Apoplexy Aphasia Bronchitis:		2		11 5	 1	11 7 1	8 2	2 4 1	i 1			10 7 1	
Acute	3	2 1 1	1	$\frac{20}{9}$ 2	9	36 15 1 2	30 8 2	5 6	1 			$\begin{array}{c c} 36 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	
Bunion Burns: Arm	1	1		1	1	3	3	1				3 3	
Face. Body Leg Hand Congestion of lung Cholera infantum	1	1		$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \cdots \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{array}$	2 1 1	3 4 1 3 2	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{array}$				1 1 	3 3 1 3 2	
Calculus: Vesical Renal Cholelithiasis Carcinoma:				1 1 3	<u>1</u>	3 1 4	3 1 2				 1	3 1 3	
Breast Stomach Uterus Intestines Mouth Carbuncle Cataract	1	1		1 1 1 4	2 4 13 1 1 7	3 6 14 1 1 2 15	4 1 12	2 2 2	1 4 4 1	1	1 1 1	3 6 11 1 1 1 14	
Cellulitis: Finger Hand Arm Leg		3 5 2		11 5 3	3	3 19 7 6	17 6 6	2	 1			19 7 6	
Cerebral hemorrhage Chancroids Cirrhosis of liver Conjunctivitis Cholecystitis		 1 1		14 9 1 2 4	4 3 2 1	20 12 2 5 5	4 8 5 3	3 4 1 	2		10	19 12 1 5 5	
Cholecystitis Chondromata of knee, suppurating Concussion of brain Condylomata Constitution		1		1 3	2	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\4\\2\end{array}$	3 2				1	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Constipation: Acute Chronic Coryza Cystitis:		1		3 8 3	1 3 1	12 4	1 8 4	3 2 	2			12 4	
Acute Chronic Cysts:				2 1	2 1	5 3	3 2		1		1	5 3	
Dermoid of ovary Ovarian Cicatrix Dephalalgia Crematitis Debility, senile Diphtheria		1		. 3 2	2 7 3 3 1 2	2 7 6 5 1 10 5	2 6 4 4 1	1 1 1	2	1	1	2 6 6 5 1 9 5	
Dementia Diabetes mellitus Diarrhea:		1		1	3	5 1 8	8			3		5 1 8	

	y 1,			Admit	ted.			D	isch	arge	d.		ŗ1,
	July	Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.				d.	. 1			Jul
Diseases.	Remaining 1904.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total,	Recovered,	Improved.	Unimproved	Not treated	Died.	Total.	Remaining July 1905.
Dysentery, acute Dysmenorrhea				1	32	1 33	1 20	10		 1		1 33	
Dyspepsia: Acute		2		1	3	6		6				6	
Chronic Eclampsia, puerperal				1	9	1 9		1				1 8	····i
Eczema. Empyema				4 5	1	5	2 3	1	1			4 5	1
Elongated prepuce				4		4	4					4	
Elongated uvula Erysipelas Endocervicitis		• • • •		1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1				1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Endocervicitis Endometritis:					2	2	1	1	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	2	
Acute			1		3 2	4 2	2	1				3 2	1
Chronic Epistaxis	1			2	2	3	3	1				3	
Epididymitis Enteritis:	• • • • •		• • • •	8	• • • • • •	8	5	2	1		••••	8	
Acute		1 1		3	3	7	6	1 1	• • • •	• • • •	••••	7	
Epilepsy	4	1		11	5	21	3	2	8	5	1	19	2
Epulis				1	1	1	1					1	
Fever:	3	1		32	16	52	29				15	44	8
Typhoid		5		10	3 2	18 5	15 4	3				18	····i
Malaria, remittent		3			8	11	8	1			2	11	1
Scarlet		••••	• • • •	1		1	1	••••	• • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	1	
Vesical		1	• • • •	• • • • • •	1	1	1	• • • •		• • • •		1	
In ano				10	3	13	12	1				13	
Urethral					9	9	8					8	1
Fibroid uterus		• • • •	• • • •		21	23	20		• • • •	••••		20	3
Ear Eye		1		·····2	4	5 3	5 3					5	
Œsophagus				3	2	5	5					5	
Nose Fracture of—			• • • •	1		1	1		••••	• • • •	• • • •	1	
Nose. Skull		1		2 4		3	2 4	1				3 4	
Clavicle				$\frac{2}{1}$		2	2					2	
Fibula					1	1	1					1	
Fibula and tibia		1		7		9	9					8	1
Humerus			1	2 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 5				• • • •	3 5	1
Radius				2	ī	3	3					3	····i
Femur Phalanx				5		5	4	1				5	1
Ribs Frostbite of—		• • • •	• • • •	9		9	9	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	9	
Feet			• • • •	15 1		15 2	12 1	3	::::			15 2	
Hands. Furuncle. Floating cartilage of knee				5	1	6	6					6	
Floating kidney				1	1	1	1					1	
Gastritis:				5	9	14	10	1	1		2	14	
Chronic				10	6 2	7	9	6 2	1			7	1
Gastralgia				1	7	8	6	1				8	
Gangrene of—				1		1		• • • •		• • • • •	• • • •		1
Foot. Testicle				1	2	3	2		'		1	3	
Glaucoma					1	î		4				ī	
Acute		3		5	4 2	12	7	2 2				9	3
Chronic Genu valgum				1	2	8	1					8	

	y 1,			Admit	ted.			D	isch	arge	d.		1 4
	July	Wh	ite.	Cole	ored.				ri				In
Diseases.	Remaining 1904.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	Pomoining Inly
Iematoma of knee				1		1	1					1	
Iepatitis Iematuria		1	• • • •	6 2	1	8 2	$\frac{6}{2}$	2	• • • •			$\frac{8}{2}$	
Hemorrhoids:				2		-	2		• • • • •	• • • • •			
Internal	3			2		5	5					5	
External				16	8 1	24	20	1	2		• • • •	24	-
Ieat exhaustion				6		6	5					5	
Iernia:		1		10	9	10	11			0		10	L
Inguinal		1		13	3	16 3	11 3			2		13	
Umbilical				1	3	4	2			2		4	
leart diseases:				9	1	4			2		1	3	
Aortic insufficiency Mitral insufficiency	3	6		3 17	16	42		4	20		15	39	
Mitral stenosis				2	1	3		1	1		1	3	
Pericarditis				1	3	3 1			• • • •	::::	2	2 1	
Ivpertrophy of—				1							1		1
Tonsils Prostate					1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1					$\frac{1}{2}$	
I vsteria				$\frac{1}{2}$	15	17	6	8	2	1		17	:
Temiplegiananition				2		2							
nanition nfants admitted with mother		• • • •		6 4	2	6		1		5	5	6 5	-
ngrown toe nail				2	1	3	3					3	
ntestinal obstructionritis				1	1	2	1				1	2	-
ncontinence and infiltration of				4	1	5	5				• • • •	5	
urine						3	2				1	3	
nfluenza				18 4	2	20 12	18			4		20	-
nfants remainingnsanity	0			4	1	12				1		1	١.
Keratitis Keloid		1	1	1	1	4	2	1				3	
acerated cervix uteri				1	3	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 3	• • • •				$\frac{1}{3}$	•
Lacerated perineum					20	20	16	3		1		20	
Laryngitis: Acute		6			2	2	2					2	1
Chronic				1	2	1	2	1				1	
Lipoma of—	1							١.,					
Hand Leg				1	3	3 2	3 2		• • • •		• • • •	3 2	•
Back					2	2	2					2	
Neck Lumbago		3		1 5	10	2 18	2 6	8		····	• • • •	17 17	-
Locomotor ataxia				1	10	10					1	1	
Luxation:						0					1		
Shoulder	1	1		2 1		3 2	3 2	• • • •		• • • •	• • • •	3 2	
Clavicle		1		1	2	4	2	2				4	
Elbow		::::		1	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{2}{2}$	-
Femur Knee Mastitis	1			4		5	4	1				5	-
Mastitis				1	1	1							1
Mania, acute Meningitis:					1	3				3		3	1
Meningitis; Acute cerebral Cerebro-spinal Melancholia Menorrhagia	. 3			$\frac{2}{1}$		5	2	2				4	1
Verebro-spinal	1			1		1			····		. 1	1	-
			1		10	11	8	2				10	-
Ayalgia					10	10	6	2	1	1		10	
Necrosis of jaw Necrosis of femur				1		1		1				1	
Nævus						î		1				1	
Nephritis: Interstitial, acute	1	2	1	9	2	15					14	14	
Interstitial, chronic			1	7	2	8	1	· · · · ·				7	
Parenchymatous, acute				3	1	4	3				1	4	
Parenchymatous, chronie Neuralgia:				3	4	7	3	4			• • • •	7	
Intercostal				1		1							
Facial Neurasthenia	1			2	6	9	3	5				8	
)pacity of cornea		1		1	2	4		2				$\frac{2}{1}$	
Osteitis				î		1							

	7.1,			Admit	ted.			D	isch	arge	d.		,1,
	July	Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.				d.				July
Diseases.	Remaining J	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	Remaining July 1905.
Osteomyelitis of— Tibia Femur				1 1	1	2 1	1 1	1				2 1	
Ovaritis: Acute. Chronic	4				9	13	8 2	2				10	3 1
Orchitis: Acute Chronic				1 3		1 3	1 2					1 3	
Gonorrheal Otitis media Odontalgia				2 1	2 2	4 3	3					 8 3	····i
Onychia Ophthalmia neonatorium Pannus				$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 4 1	1 4					1 4 1	
Papillomat Pharyngitis Paronychia		1		7 2 2 2	3 3 3	11 10 5	10 8 4	$\frac{1}{2}$				11 10 5	
Paralysis agitans Paraplegia Prolapsus recti				2 3 1	1	2 4 1		1	1 2		1	3	1 1
Prolapsus uteri Peritonitis: Acute				2	6 9	6	6	2			3	1 11	5
Tubercular Phlebitis Phlegmasia alba dolens Phimosis					1 1 1	3 1 1 6	1 1 6					3 1 1 6	
Acute Tubercular With effusion				7 1 1	3 1 1	10 2 2	92	1 1				10 2 2	
Pneumonia: Lobular Lobar Placenta prævia				29 12	11 2	40 16	37				3 14	40 14	2
Placenta prævia Poisoning: Carbolic acid Chloroform		1	2		2	2	3				1	4	
Tobacco				1	2 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \dots \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	
Pregnancy	17		3		223 5 7	243 5 8	187				5	228 5 8	15
Prosfatitis, chronic Pyosalpinx Pott's disease of spine.	2			43	18 2	4 20 5	16	2 2 2		····· 1	 1	18 5	2
Cocaine Mercurial Pregnancy Premature birth Puerperium Prostatitis, chronic Pyosalpinx Pott's disease of spine. Rape Retention of urine Retained placenta. Retroverted uterus			1	3	1 14 10	1 4 14 10	1 2 13 6	 2 				1 4 13 8	 1 2
Ruptured eyeball		12	3	39	37	98	60	15	13	10		98	
Chronic articular Subluxation of— Ankle		3	2	13 5	6	24 11	12	3	2			17 9	7 2
Clavicle Knee Fingers Syphilis:		2		4 2 1		4 2 3	2 1 3	1 				4 2 3	
Primary Secondary Tertiary Talipes varus	3	2 3 1	2	32 12 1	2 24 7	4 64 20 1	3 44 12	1 14 7 1			····	58 20 1	6
Tonsillitis: Acute Follicular Phlegmonous				6 7 1	9 5	15 12 1	14 12 1					14 12 1	1
Chronic Tuberculosis: General	• • • • •			2	1	1 2	1					1 2	
Acute miliary Pulmonary		2		10 40	4 16	14			3 24		10	13 60	1 3

	Þ			Aumi	tted.				isch	arge	a.		v.1
	July	Wh	ite.	Cole	ored.				ď.	-:			July
Diseases.	Remaining 1904.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	Remaining
uberculosis—Continued.													-
Intestinal, congenital Knee-joint				1 6	8	$\frac{1}{15}$			5		$\frac{1}{2}$	1 14	
Elbow .	1			1		2		2				2	
Elbow Hip-joint				3	4	7		2	4		1	7	
Sternum 'etanus				1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	····i	1	• • • •		i	$\frac{1}{2}$	
theumatism:				•							1	_	
Acute muscular	1			18	5	24	16	2				18	
Chronic muscular				3	1	4	1		2			3	
tuptured intestine				1		1					1	1	
arcoma of nose				$\frac{1}{1}$		1			1			1	
arcoma of intestinesalpingitis:				1		1		• • • •		• • • •	1	1	• •
Acute	2				3	5	5					5	
Chronic					$\frac{3}{2}$	3 2	3 2					$\frac{3}{2}$	
epsis, puerperal				2	2	4	4					4	
pald				3	1	4		1	3			4	
trabismus, internal			• • • •	3		3	2	1		• • • •		3	
ynovitis of— Knee	4	1		3	2	10	6	1		1		8	
Ankle				ĭ		ĩ		1				1	
omanus				1		1	1				;-	1	
epticemia				2	2	4			• • • •		4	4	
Urethra	. 2			11		13	7	5				12	
Rectum					2	2		1				2	
abinvolution of uterus		• • • •	• • • •	·····i	4	4	2	2		• • • •	1	4	
abluxation of—				1		1					1	1	
ElbowShoulder				2	1	3	3					3	
Wrist		• • • •	• • • •	5 3	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{7}{4}$	7 4				• • • •	7 4	
rethra, ruptured				6		6	5				1	6	
lear of—	3					0							i
Foot				$\frac{1}{3}$	1	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	···i				$\frac{1}{3}$	
Leg aricose of leg				1	4	5	3	1	1			5	
remia				3	3	6	6					6	
aginitis	• • • • •		• • • •		2 4	2 4	2 4					2 4	
ancena					1	1						1	
ertigo				1	1	2	1					1	
Vounds: Infected		2		34	21	57	45	12				57	}
Contused—	0	_ ~				0.	10	1-					
Face		3		9	2	14	14					14	
FootHand		8	1	16 19	4	24 29	21 22	3 7				24 29	
Back			1	13	2	17	15	1	1			17	
Abdomen		****		5	2	7	6	1 3				7	
Leg			1	22 5	4	35 7	32	6				35 7	
Arm		5		15	3	23	18	5				23	
Chest		5		5	2	12	10		1	1		12	
Incised— Arm		1		7	2	10	10					10	
Hand		1	1	28	10	40	36	4				40	
Face		3		12	1	16	10			3		16	
Foot Leg			1	8 2	2	$\frac{11}{2}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$					$\frac{11}{2}$	
Scalp				3	1	$-\frac{7}{4}$	4					4	
Lacerated—	1			177	9	0.1	90	1	1			24	
Arm Face		3 11	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{17}{42}$	3 10	24 65	20 52	12	i			65	::
Foot		4	1	9	2	16	16					16	
Hand		18	1	83	7	109	92	10				109	
Leg		15	2	10 55	1 14	12 86	12 80					12 86	
Gunshot—					14								
Back				2		2 1	2					$\frac{2}{1}$	
Mouth		1		1									

Table showing number treated, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining—Continued.

	y 1,			Admit	tted.			D	isch	arge	d.		y 1,
	July .	Wh	ite.	Colo	red.				ed.	J.			July .
Diseases.	Remaining 1904.	М.	F.	м.	F.	Total.	Recovered	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	Remaining 1905.
Wounds—Continued. Gunshot—Continued. Leg	1	3		6 2 1 2 1 7 3 1 1 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 3 1 2 2 1 10 3 1 7	6 3 1 2 2 2 1 10	3				8 3 1 2 2 1 10 3 1 7	
Total	114	284	37	1,443	1,154	3,032	1,997	424	191	66	201	2,879	153

Operations and results.

		3371	24.	0.1.		1		1	1 . 1	_
•	1	wn	ite.	Colo	rea.				ed.	
Operation.	Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Died.
Amputation	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of leg Tuberculosis of kneejoint Burn of leg to third degree Compound comminuted fracture of leg.			1 1 3	3 1 	4 1 1 3	2 1 3	2		i
	Gangrene of toes Old stump Compound comminuted fracture of humerus,			1 1 1	1	2 1 1	2 1 			···· 1
	Gangrene of fingers Senile gangrene of leg Crushed legs Gangrene of foot	1		1 2	2 	4 3 1 2	4 2 			1 1
Arthrectomy	Fibro-cystic degeneration of breast. Tuberculosis of knee Chronic synovitis of knee			2 1	2 2 2	2 4 3	2 3 2	1 1		•••
Appendectomy Aspiration Appendectomy Bassini's	Appendicitis Tubercular arthritis with effusion Appendicitis, suppurative. Strangulated inguinal hernia			···· ₂ ·	4 1 3 1	9 1 3 3	8 2 3	1		1
Barker's	Inguinal hernia Cholecystitis and gallstones. Pelvic abscess	1		1	1 2 5	6 3 3 5	6 3 2 4	1		 i
Cystotomy, suprapuble Cystotomy, perineal Curettage	Stricture of urethra Stricture of urethra in filtration of urine. Chronic endometritis			2 2	20	$\frac{2}{2}$ 20	2 1 20			i
	Septic endometritis Retained placenta Indolent ulcer of leg			2	15 14 4	15 14 6	13 14 2	2 4		
Curettage and cauteriza- tion.	Gumma of nose and necrosis Carcinoma of cervix uteri				1 3	1 3		2	1 1	
Curettage and drainage	Empyema and cellulitis of chest wall.	1		1	••••	2	1	1		
	Necrosis of tibia Necrosis of ischium Tubercular abscess of thigh Cellulitis of thigh Necrosis of alveola process			$\frac{1}{2}$		1 1 2 1	2 2	i	1	
Circumeision	Phimosis Tubercular testicles Gangrene of testicles.	1		32 2		33 2 1	33 2			 i

Operations and results—Continued.

		Wh	ite.	Colo	red.				d.	
Operation.	Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Died.
Celiotomy:	Gunshot wound of intestines			1		1	1			
Exploratory incision Appendectomy and oöphorectomy.	Appendicitis and cystic degenera- tion of ovary.	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • • • •	5	5	5			
Salpingectomy Salpingo-oöphorec- tomy.	Pyosalpinx Tubo-ovarian abscess.				8 4	8 4	8 4			
toniy.	Pyosalpinx and cystic degeneration of ovary.					15				
	Salpingitis and dermoid cyst Hydro-pyosalpinx and cystic ovary.				5	5	5			
Oophorectomy	Ectopic pregnancy				2	9 5	9			
Oöphorectomy and ventral suspension	Retroversion of uterus					4				
Ventral fixation Hysterectomy	Prolapsed uterus, complete				2	2 6	2			
Hystero-salpingo-	Fibroid of uterus. Fibroid of uterus, multinodular Fibroid of uterus, pyosalpinx and				8	8				
oöphorectomy.	Cystic ovary, unilateral.					11	10			1
Myomectomy	cystic ovary, bilateral. Fibroid of uterus. Fibroid of uterus and cystic ovary.				7	7 3	7			
Myo-salpingo - oöpho - rectomy. Oophorectomy					9	9	3 9	••••		
Exploratory incision.	Fibro-cystic ovary Intestinal obstruction Tubercular peritonits			1	1	2 3		1		2
Extirpation	Tubercular peritonitis Subperitonea' fibroid Carcinoma of cervix uteri Stricture of cosophagus			•	2 3	2 3	2		·	
Dilatation Dilatation and incision	Stricture of æsophagus. Stricture of rectum Hemorrhoids, internal.				3	1 4	3 8	1 1		
Excision	Hemorrholds, external			17	2 11	8 28 27	28			
	Fistula in ano			1	82	1 3	26	1		
	Varicocele			2		2 2	2			
	Nasal polypus Ingrowing toe nail			1 1	2 7	1 3	1 3			
	Nasal polypus Ingrowing toe nail Varicose veins, unilateral Varicose veins, bilateral	::::			7 4	7 4	4 2	3	·:·	
	Perineal Instula			1		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1		
	Keloid Old cicatrix Gumma, syphilitic Fistula, abdominal, post operative. Recto-vaginal fistula Necrosis of tarsal bones Condylogate			1		$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1		
Excision and suture Excision and curettement.	Recto-vaginal fistula			1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		1	
Excision and cauterization.	Condyiomata			1	1	-	2	• • • •		
Extirpation	Carbuncle Inguinal adenitis Inguinal adenitis, suppurating Axillary adenitis, tubercular			28	1 15	3 43	3 40	2	·i·	
	Axillary adenitis, tubercular Cervical adenitis			4 3 13	5	6 8 13	6	2 2		
	Submaxillary Sebaccous cyst of scalp. Sarcoma of parotid gland Angioma of submaxillary gland	1		3 5	4	3 10	10	1		
	Sarcoma of parotid gland			1		1	1	1		
	Lipoma of shoulder Lipoma of ear	1			5	8		1		
	Adenoma of breast			1	3	3 1 1	3 1 1			
Halstead's operation	Carcinoma of breast				4	4 3	3	3		
Incision	Inguinal hernia Cellulitis of hand Cellulitis of leg			4 5	4	8 5	5	4		
Incision and drainage	Cellulitis of foot Gonorrhœal synovitis			6 3		6 3	6 2			
	Ischiorectal abscess Abscess of breast Abscess of chest wall Abscess of thigh			5	6	9 6 1	9 6 1			
	Abscess of thigh.			1		1	1			

SURGEON IN CHIEF OF FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL. 815

Operations and results—Continued.

		Wh	ite.	Colo	red.				ď.	
Operation.	Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Died.
Incision and drainage	Abscess of back			2		2	2			
	Abscess of scrotum			$\frac{2}{1}$		2	2			
	Perinaphritic absects			1		1	1	1		
	Perinephritic abscess. Pleurisy with effusion			1		1	i			
	Empyema Suppurating arthritis, knee Tubercular abscess of hip	1		1		2 2 2	2			
	Suppurating arthritis, knee			2		2	1	1		
	Psoas abscess	• • • •		2 2	3	5		3	2	··i
	Chronic synovitis			1	1	2	2	9	1	
Incision and curettage	Chronic ulcer of leg			î	4	5	3	2		
	Carbuncle of neck			2	1	3	3			
T	Post auricular abscess	1		····i		1				
Laminectomy	tebra.	• • • • •	• • • • •	1		1				1
	Dislocation of tenth and eleventh vertebræ.				1	1				1
Ligation	Popliteal aneurism			1		1				1
Maron Walston dis an anation	Varicose veins			1	5 2	6	5	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$		
Myer-Halstead's operation	Genu valgus			1	2	2 3		1		
Osteotomy	Osteo-sarcoma			î		1				
Paracentesis, abdominal	Hvdroperitoneum			2	1	3		2	1	
Perineorrhaphy	Lacerated perineum				19	19	16	3		
Prostatectomy	Enlarged prostate			2		2	1	1		1
Palmar's operation	Cirrhosis of liver Cicatrical deformity of face			1	4	5	2	3		
Resection	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of humerus.	• • • •	• • • •	2		2	ī	1		
	Osteo-myelitis of inferior maxillary.			1		1				
Reduction	Fracture of humerus			$\frac{2}{2}$	• • • •	2 2	2 2			
	Fracture of both legs, compound			1		1				
	Fracture of tibia			3		5	2			
Radical cure	Inguinal hernia, bilateral			3	2	5	5	1		
	Inguinal hernia			5	1	6	6			
Radical cure and append-	Inguinal hernia, strangulated Inguinal hernia and suppurating	1		2		3	3			i
ectomy.	appendicitis.			1		1				1
	Ventral hernia				2	2	2			
Descript of siba	Varicocele			8		8	8			
Resection of ribs	Empyema	• • • •		1	1	1	1			
Sequestrotomy	Sequestrum of tibia			4	2	6	6			
Schede's operation	Varicose veins				4	4	3			
Skin grafting	Extensive burns			2	1	3	3			
Spleenectomy	Enlarged spleen	14		1 42	14	71	50	21		1
Suturing	Lacerated scalp Lacerated hand Lacerated leg	8		20	6	34	24	10		
	Lacerated leg.			8	2	10	8	2		
	Incised scalp	12		29	15	56	30	26		
	Incised scalp Incised hand Incised leg Depressed fracture of skull	2		14	10	26	21	5		
Trephining	Depressed fracture of skull		• • • • •	2 3	1	3 4	3 4			
Trachelorrhaphy	Laceration of cervix uteri				3	3	3			
Tenotomy	Contracted tendons			$\frac{2}{7}$		2	2			
Urethrotomy, external	Stricture of urethrado	1		7		8	6	1		1
Urethrotomy, internal	do			5	• • • •	5	5			• • • •
			3	430	421		728		12	24

Obstetrical record.

	Wh	ite.		ol- ed.			ria.		hemor-		Pre	sent	ation	ıs,		7.		
Month.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Forceps cases.	Placenta praevia.	Lacerations.	Postpartum he	Head.	Face.	Breech.	Shoulder.	Hands,	Feet.	Podalic version	Multigravida.	Primigravida.
July August September October November December January February March April May June		1	5 9 7 5 4 5 8 5 10 7 12 11	3 8 3 9 6 5 7 9 10 13 10 13	8 17 11 14 11 10 15 14 20 20 23 24	1 1 1 1 1 1 	1	1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1	1	8 16 11 13 10 9 14 14 19 20 22 22	1	1 1 1	1	1	i	1 	2 10 4 6 7 6 6 5 10 5 9 11	6 7 7 8 4 4 9 9 10 15 14 13
Total	1	2	88	96	187	7	2	13	2	178	2	3	1	1	2	2	81	106

Emergencies.

Manah	Wh	ite.	Colo		(T) - 4 - 1	Manuals	Wh	ite.	Colo	red.	(T)-4-1
Month.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Month.	М.	F.	М.	М.	Total.
July August September October November December January	16 15 16 7	2 2 1 3	54 40 51 33 43 31 19	17 11 22 18 20 15 6	96 67 90 68 73 57 37	February March April May June Total	$ \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ \hline 150 \end{array} $	2 2 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 31 \\ 21 \\ 26 \\ 46 \end{array} $	12 19 10 16 13 179	38 58 41 57 77 759

Table showing number of refusals.

Month	Wh	ite.	Colo	red.	m-4-1	Manth	Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.	(Tata)
Month.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Month.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.
July August September October November December	1		8 6 4 4 5 5	4 3 2 5 1 3	14 9 6 10 6 8	February March April May June	····i	····i	11 5 9 7 1	7 4 4 14 6	21 9 15 21 9
January	2		9	3	14	Total	8	4	74	56	142

Out-patient department.

		Med	lical.			Surg	gical.		Gyn	ieco-	
Diagnosis.	Wh	ite.	Cole	Colored.		White.		red.	log	ical.	al.
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	W.	C.	Total
Asthma: Bronehial Cardiae Adenitis:	4		25 14	23 8							52 22
Cervical					1	3	30 38	10 6			44 44
Submaxillary				1			1	1			2 17 3
Ataxia, locomotor		1	3 4	8							13

Out-patient department—Continued.

1		меа	ical.			Surg	ical.		Gyn	eco-	
Diagnosis.	Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.	Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.	logi	ical.	al.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	W.	C.	Total
Appendicitis							2				
Arthritis			3	1							
menorrhœa	5		10	5							
Abscess:											
Lumbar							1				
Inguinal	• • • • • •						8				
Alveolar				• • • • • •	1			2			
Axillary			1	3							
Burn:			1								
Face							2				
Foot								1			
Bronchitis:	-		010	001							
Acute	5 2	2	218 160	301 124							
Chronic			15	18							
Balanitis				10							
Bursitis, knee											
onstipation	8	2	130	185							
oryza			18	6							
ellulitis, pelvic											
Chorea			6	2			50				
Chancroid Chancre											
ephalalgia		3	29	60	3						
Catarrh:				00							
Nasal"			7	3							
Acute gastric	1		35	49							
Chronic gastric			60	32							
systitis;			-00								
Acute			89	64							
Condylomata			10	11				16			
Cholera infantum			8	2				10			
			ĺ	l			17	1			
Diarrhœa:							1.	-			
Acute	6		62	44							
Chronic			10	5							
Debility, senile			17								
Diabetes, mellitus	1										
Oysentery: Acute	1		8	1							
Chronie			2	1							
Dysmenorrhœa										69	
Epilepsy			30	19							
Enteritis			15	10							
Eczema:			0.4								
Papulosum	1		34 20	10							
Erysipelas			20	8							
Enterocolitis			4								
Epistaxis			9	2							
Epistaxis			3								
Endocervicitis											
Endometritis										29	
Epididymitis							8				
Fever:			5	9							
Typhoid	1	1	5 89	3 68							
Intermittent, malarial Remittent, malarial		1	29	42							
Frostbite					1		14				
onorrhœa					28	4	280	39			
astritis			12	62						/	
astralgia	1		8	15							
leet					2		15				
Goiter, exophthalmic			1	2 5							
Hysteria		1	1	11							
Hernia:		1		11							
T							3				
Umbilical								1			
Hyperæmia, cerebrai			2								
Hemipiegia	1		8								
Hemorrhoids:								5			
External							1.7	5			
External	• • • • • •				1						

Out-patient department—Continued.

		Med	lical.			Surg	gical.			eco-	
Diagnosis.	Wh	ite.	Cole	ored.	Wh	ite.	Cole	ored.	logi	ical.	al.
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	W.	C.	Total.
Hæmoptysis			1								
Heart: Pericarditis	1		14	1							
Endocarditis			2								
Hypertrophy of			39	1							
Aortic stenosis			2								
Aortic insufficiency Mitral stenosis			15	2							
Mitral insufficiency			23	10							
nsomnia			8	3							
aundice, catarrhal	1		12	1						108	
eucorrhœabumbago			19	10					5	107	
a grippe	5	1	47	82							
valoia	1		32	68							
etritis										8	
lenopause letrorrhagia	• • • • • • •					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1	19 49	
leningitis:									1	45	
Cerebral			17	2							
Spinal			2								
Ienorrhagia									1	32	
liscarriageeurasthenia	1	5	70	89				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		12	
ephritis:	1			00							
Acute	2		38	19							
Chronic	1		29	9						• • • • • •	
euralgia: Acute			19	28							
Chronic			10	6							
euritis:											
Acute			18	9							
Chronic			6	15							
Acute				l					3	46	
Chronic										14	
rehitis:						0.0					
Acute					1	29					
leurisy:						0					
Acute			5	9							
Chronic			3								
leurodyniaarametritis			6	3							
ertussis			1	3						3	
yosalpinx										6	
neumonia				2							
himosistyalism, mercurial				1			7				
eritonitis				1							
ruritus										2	
achitis				2							
theumatism:	0		36	40							
Acute muscular	8	1	92	102							
Acute articular			120	63							
Chronic articular	1		40	21							
yphilis:					10		40	09			
Primary					19 28	$\frac{2}{12}$	46 246	23 110			
Tertiary					3		12	4			
ciatica	1		2								
tomatitis			1	3							
ubluxation: Shoulder							1				
Wrist							1				
Ankle							2				
onsillitis:											
Acute			36	19							
Chronic			15 8								
uberculosis	3										
'inea tonsurans			5	3							
orticollis				1							
Irticaria			1	4							
Chronic of leg			2	12							
			7	15							

Out-patient department—Continued.

		Med	lical.			Surg	ical.		Gyn	eco-	
Diagnosis.	Wh	ite.	Cole	Colored.		ite.	Colo	red	logi	ical.	al.
•	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	W.	C.	Total.
Uterus: Carcinoma of. Retroversion Anteversion Vulvitis Vertigo. Variose veins. Wounds, incised: Head Hand Arm Leg. Foot. Wounds, contused: Head Hand Leg. Total			1	5					1	6 14 3 6 8	6 15 3 6 6 6 8 7 15 12 10 12 9 9 7 3 3 5,970

Eye and ear—out-patient.

			Eye.					Ear.		
Diagnosis.	Wh	ite.	Cole	red.			ite.	Cole	ored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.
Astigmatism			6	4	10					
Abscess of lid			1		1					
Atrophy of optic nerve		1	4		5					
Blepharitis			3	2	5					
Ceruminous deposits						4		8	5	17
Conjunctivitis:										
Catarrhal	4	1	30	82	117					
Phlyetenular	1	1	10	22	34					
Purulent			6	4	10					
Cataract:										
Senile			5	3	8					
Traumatie			4	1	5					
Soft			3	2	5					
Catarrh:										
Acute aural						1		8	4	13
Chronic aural								5	3	8
Naso-pharyngeal						1		11	8	20
Chalazion			8	10	18					
Ecchymosis, eye			4	2	6					
Epiphora				3	8					
Furuncle, upper lid			1	2	3					
Foreign body in eye	1		2	3	6					
Foreign body in ear								1	1	2
Glaucoma			2	1	3					
Hordeolum			6	4	10					
Hypermetropia			8	5	13					
			20	12	32					
Keratitis		1	10	6 3	17					
			8	4	12					
Myopia Nystagmus	1		0	1	2					
Opacity, corneal	1		6	4	10					
Ophthalmia, purulent			2	3	5					
Occlusion of lachrymal duct			1	0	1					
Pannus	1		1		1					
Presbyopia			12	4	16					
Pterygium			2	1	3					
Otitis media.			-	1	0	1		12	11	24
Strabismus, internal						1		12	11	21
Strabismus, external.										
Ulcer, corneal			8	3	11					
,										
Total	8	4	181	191	384	7		45	32	84

Nose and throat—out-patients.

Di	White. Co		Colo	red.	Total.	Discourse	Wh	ite.	Colored.		(D-4-1
Diagnosis.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Diagnosis.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.
Abscess, retropharyngeal Abscess, peritonsilar Adenoids Eczema, anterior nares Ethmoiditis Hypertrophy of turbina- ted bones Pharyngitis: Acute Subacute Chronic	1		2 1 2 1 2 4 2 4 2 16 8 6	2 5 4 10 1 8 6 5	2 3 7 1 6 14 3 25 14 11	Perforated septum Rhinitis Tonsillitis: Acute Subacute Follicular Uvula: Elongated Ulcerated Total			14 12 8 2 2 2	12 6 12 1 	2 2 26 18 20 3 2 ————————————————————————————————

Occupation of patients.

O	Wh	ite.	Colo	red.	Total.	Occupation	Wh	ite.	Cole	ored.	(P-4-1
Occupation.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Occupation.	М.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
gent	3 3 3 2 1 3 1 1 2 2 1	10	3 3 4 4 7 7 2 2 2 2 9 9 3 3 8 6 6 1 8 8 9 5 5 8 8	20 40 845 21	75 5 4 4 7 7 5 5 6 6 1 9 8 8 5 5 6 1 1 4 1 2 6 6 1 6 6 4 8 8 3 3 8 5 5 1 9 2 2 3 3 5 8 8 4 4 6 2 2 3 8 3 1 1 2 6 2 1 1 3 3	Junk dealer Laborer Laundress Mechanic Machinist Messenger Milkman Miner Minister Motorman Musician Newsboy No occupation Nurse Painter Physician Plasterer Physician Plasterer Pharmacist Plumber Policeman Printer Pressman Paperhanger Pupil Sailor Seamstress Student Soldier Switchman Tailor Telegrapher Teacher Tilner Tilesetter Watter Watter Watter Watter Watenman Unknown	80 2 2 3 4 	3 	4	72 20 21 	97)77777777777777777777777777777777777

Nativity of patients.

37 41-14-	Wh	ite.	Colo	red.	m-4-1	Natinita.	Wh	ite.	Colo	ored.	m-4-1
Nativity.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.	Nativity.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Total.
Alabama Alaska Arkansas California Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Illinois Indian Territory Indiana Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetis Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina	2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2	5 1 1	2 1 1 1 5 692 4 1 1 4 5 4 4 4 2 2 1 2 2 2	3 1 1 612 2 5 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 4 4 20 20 4 20 1 1	11 1 3 3 5 7 1, 366 6 20 6 6 2 2 5 6 6 2 2 5 6 7 6 2 2 5 7 6 2 2 5 7 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 6 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 7 7 7 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Tennessee Texas Vermont Virginia West Virginia Wisconsin Washington Africa British India Canada China Cuba England Germany Ireland Italy Jamaica Manila Porto Rico Russia Scotland Spain Switzerland Wales Unknown	1 26 4 4 1 1 2 6 6 30 40 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 3	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 19 5 8 216 22 2 2 7 7	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	21 22 35 7 10 1 1534 36 1 1 2 2 1 1 5 6 8 8 8 9 9 8 8 30 0 40 16 16 14 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Ohio Oregon	11	3	8	3	25 1	Total	284	37	1,443	1, 154	2,918

Number admitted each year for the past thirty years.

Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num- ber.
1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	190 319 500 519 642 819 892 1,102 1,373 1,509 1,794	1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1894. 1895.	1, 923 2, 017 1, 997 2, 074 2, 392 2, 373 2, 331 2, 422 2, 801 2, 476 2, 596	1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905.	2,815 2,355 2,374 2,427 2,414 2,408 2,677 2,907 2,918

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Sir: I submit herewith a report of the Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. This school, which was organized in 1894, has a term of two years, including lectures by the members of the medical and surgical staffs of the hospital.

During the past year lectures on massage were given by a former graduate, Miss

Annie Combs.

Practical ward instruction, invalid cooking, and obstetrical nursing were given by the directress.

The health of the nurses has been excellent, and a high standard of discipline has

been maintained to the general good of the school.

The graduating exercises were held at Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel May 10, 1905, at which time Dr. John Gordon, president of Howard University, presented diplomas to 16 graduates. The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. M. W.

The usual number of lectures were delivered during the year by the following

lecturers:

icctations.	
W. A. Warfield, M. D	Gynecology and Abdominal Nursing.
Wm. H. Hughes, M. D.	General Surgery.
Sarah L. Tuffs.	Dietetics.
W. C. McNeill, M. D.	
Wm. A. Jack, jr., M. D.	
H. W. Freeman, M. D	
N. R. Jenner, M. D	
Jno. R. Francis, M. D.	
E. O. Belt, M. D.	
Albert Ridgeley	Bacteriology and Urinalysis.
Annie Combs	
Applications received during the year	158
Applicants taken on probation	20
Accepted	
Dismissed	1
Graduated	
Probationers not accepted	
Resigned	

Graduates of 1905.

Miss Julia Emily Scott, New Haven, Conn.

Miss Mary T. Williams, Ware Neck, Va.
Miss Alpha E. Brooks, Institute, W. Va.
Miss Daisy M. Williams, Sherman, Tex.
Miss Julia E. Holmes, Concord, N. C.
Miss Berta M. Kidd, Chillicothe, Mo.
Miss Jessie C. Terry, Houston, Tex.
Miss Marion M. Carter, Washington,

D. C.

Miss Roxanna M. Jefferson, Bristol, Tenn.

Miss Ida E. Long, Newark, N. J. Miss Olivia Taliaferro, Anacostia, D. C. Miss Margaret Braxton, Salem, Va. Miss Mary J. Maston, Parkersburg, W. Va. Miss Hattie E. Henderson, Cleveland,

Ohio. Miss Stella Teabout, Richfield Springs,

Miss Annabel Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

SARAH L. TUFFS, Directress of Nurses.

Dr. W. A. WARFIELD, Surgeon in Chief, Freedmen's Hospital.

List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts.

1904.

	1704.						
Name.	Occupation.	Residence.					
Baker, Hattie E Blackwell, W. Lucille Carter, Mary E Carter, Elizabeth V Grant, Anna E Gilmore, Mary E James, Aleathia D Jeffries, Emma M Jones, Violet Lewis, Louzetta Richardson, Effie V Thomas, Marie E	Private nurse Did not complete term Private nurse do	Darlington, S. C. Newbern, N. C. Harrisburg, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Savannah, Ga. Leavenworth, Kans. Rochelle, Fla. Redbank, N. J. Hartford, Conn. Montgomery, Ala. Washington, D. C. Richmond, Va.					
	1903.						
Browne, E. M Baltimore, Mary E Christie, Sarah E Coates, Maiella E Hargrave, L. S Johnson, L. D Johnson, Nellie V Latney, Carrie L Love, Ellen V Rollins, Clara A Rutherford, Anna L Valentine, J. L Yarborough, S. V. S Purcell, E. J Sharp, Carrie M	Private nurse	Philadelphia, Pa. Charlestown, W. Va. Chester, Pa. Washington, D. C. Do. Warrenton, N. C. Abbeville, S. C. Washington, D. C. Lumberton, N. C. Washington, D. C. Harrisburg, Pa. Jacksonville, Fla. Columbus, Ga. Brunswick, Ga. Marion, Va.					
	1902.						
Adams, Ella C. Boone, Bessie I. Baker, Vera L. Booth, Mary S. Delisse, Augusta V. Dias, Frances C. Johnson, Gertrude B. Mason, Corinna Nichols, Florence L. Rogers, Amanda Roper, Maggie A. Thompson, Rachel A.	Private nursedo Head nurse, State Hospital. Private nursedo	Philadelphia, Pa. Goldsborough, N. C. Bath, Me. Brooklyn, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Springfield, Mass. Newark, N. J. Indianapolis, Ind. Galveston, Tex. Deceased.					
	1901.						
Allen, Margaret A. Barks, Susan C. Campbell, B. N. Dey, Mary L. Hackley, Mamie E. Hanson, Carrie L. Harrell, Catherine S. Hunter, Bessie Jackson, Eliza A. Jones, Mary J. Powell, Gussie D. Rhone, Charlotte S. Robinson, Frances A. Thomas, Bertha J. Walcott, Louisa M. Whitley, Florence A.	Private nurse	Washington, D. C. Bedford, Pa. Montgomery, Ala. Philadelphia, Pa. Do. Baltimore, Md. Washington, D. C. Do. Richmond, Va. Washington, D. C. Richmond, Va. Newbern, N. C. Do. Washington, D. C. Rock Hill, S. C. Newbern, N. C.					

List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.

1900.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Hamilton, Priscilla. Hawkins, Nannie E Hunton, Mary A Johnson, Hattie B Lewis, Eva P Moody, Annie L Mickens, Macella C Middleton, Haga H Smith. Cora V	Private nurse	Montgomery, Ala. Charlotte, N. C. Washington, D. C. Mount Pleasant, N. C. Manassas, Va. Washington, D. C. Pittsburg, Pa. Charleston, S. C. Camden, N. J.

1899.

Banks, Effie P	Private nurse	Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M	do	Meversdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A	do	Atlanta, Ga.
Dismond, S. Matthew	Head nurse, Provident Hospital	St. Louis, Mo.
	Private nurse.	
Hairston, Lula C	Nurse, Slater School	Winston, N.C.
Hankins, Mintha C	Private nurse	Cleveland, Ohio,
Hendricks, Eliza R	do	Washington, D. C.
	do	
	do	
	Now Mrs. Robinson	
	Now Mrs. Green	
	Private nurse	
	Now Mrs. Cole	
	Private nurse	
	do	
Williams, Almira E	do	Lansingburg, N. Y.
,		56,

1898.

Bennett, Florence R Cabannis, Martha E Carter, Edith M Davis, Annie M Ennis, Sarah J Gaines, Mary R Geder, Isabella Hurlong, Mary A King, Carrie M Robinson, Amelia A Russell, Ruby E Stanton, Priscilla Sumby, Lillie May Valentine, J. Ella	Private nursedo Head nurse, Richmond Hospitaldododo Now Mrs. Brooks Head nurse, Providence Hospital Private nursedo Now Mrs. Foreman Private nursedo	Baltimore, Md. Richmond, Va. New Rochelle, N. Y. Shelbyville, Tenn. Washington, D. C. Baltimore, Md. Binghamton, N. Y. Asheville, N. C. Buffalo, N. Y. Nashville, Tenn. Charlottesville, Va Pittsburg, Pa. Washington, D. C. Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E	do	Rhinecliff, N. Y.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J	Now Mrs. Darrell	Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie	Massage specialist	
Green, Lucille	Now Mrs. Tibbs	St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
	do	Do.
King, Annie C	Now Mrs. Hughes	Richmond, Va.
Rollins, Willie M	Now Mrs. Frazier	Washington, D. C.
Smith, S. May		Tuskegee, Ala.
Thomas, Annie M	Private nurse	Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R		
Underhill, Katherine P	Now Mrs. Wm. Moten	
Webb, Eva	Private nurse	Do.
Warner, Florence A	do	Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M.	do	
0,		,

List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.

1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Ashton, Luci V		Kansas City, Mo. Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia		Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I	Private nursedo	Washington, D. C. Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C	Bureau of Engraving and Printing	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna N Owens, Laura A	Private nurse.	Deceased. Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia	Now Mrs. Blair	Kansas City, Mo.
Ricks, Antoinette M Robinson, Annie B		Do. Charlotte, N. C.
· ·	Hospital.	,
Shorter, Sarah A		Washington, D. C. Winburne, Pa.
Simms, Annie A		Washington, D. C.
Yler, Elizabeth		

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman, testifying to good moral character, and from a physician, certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief, they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school, the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month board, lodging, and laundry work are provided

by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training-school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text books, also \$5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

Course of training.

The instruction includes:

(1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.

(2) The administration of enemas and use of catheter.(3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints. (4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.

(5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.

(6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints. (7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

Questions to be answered by candidates.

(1) Name in full.

(2) Are you a single woman or widow?

(3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?

(4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?

(5) Your present occupation or employment.

6) Your former employment, if any.

7) Your age on last birthday. (8) Date and place of birth.

(9) Height. (10) Weight.

- (11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.
 - (12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school? (13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so? (14) Are your sight and hearing good?

(15) Have you any physical defects? (16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint.

(17) Have you ever had any uterine disease? (18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.

(19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.

Washington, D. C.,——, 190—, —, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CLASS OF 1906.

Rev. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN. Dr. E. M. GALLAUDET. Judge STANTON J. PEELLE. F. H. SMITH. Gen. C. H. HOWARD. Hon. JOHN EATON. Rev. C. H. RICHARDS. Rev. A. F. BEARD.

CLASS OF 1907.

Rev. F. J. GRIMKE. Bishop B. T. TANNER. Judge JOB BARNARD. Judge THOS. H. ANDERSON.

Hon. B. H. WARNER. Gen. O. O. HOWARD. HENRY E. PELLEW. Bishop BENJAMIN F. LEE.

CLASS OF 1908.

Gen. GEORGE W. BALLOCH. JOHN F. COOK. Rev. WILLIAM V. TUNNELL. JAMES H. MERRIWETHER. Gen. CHARLES BIRD.
JACKSON H. RALSTON.
WILLIAM BALLANTYNE.
Rev. JOHN GORDON.

THE HONORARY BOARD.

Rev. DANFORTH B. NICHOLS, M. D., D. D., Yankton, S. Dak, Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, Dubuque, Iowa. JOHN A. COLE, Chicago, Ill. FRANCIS WAYLAND, LL. D., New Haven, Conn. Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Texas. S. V. WHITE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, Massachusetts.a ANDREW LANGDON, Buffalo, N. Y. Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, London, England. Hon. GEORGE H. WHITE, North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. JOHN GORDON, D. D., Chairman, Gen, GEORGE W. BALLOCH, LL. D. JOHN F. COOK. Rev. WILLIAM V. TUNNELL, S. T. B. FRANCIS H. SMITH.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

GEORGE H. SAFFORD.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, 1905-6.

Rev. John Gordon, D. D., President.
ROBERT REYBURN, M. D., Dean of Medical Department.
B. F. LEIGHTON, LL. D., Dean of Law Department.
ISAAC CLARK, D. D., Dean of Theological Department.
F. W. FAIRFIELD, D. D., Dean of College of Arts and Sciences.
LEWIS B. MOORE, Ph. D., Dean of Teachers' College.
GEORGE WILLIAM COOK, A. M., Dean of Commercial Department.
GEORGE J. CUMMINGS, A. M., Dean of Preparatory Department.
F. C. WHITCOMB, B. S., Director of School of Manual Arts.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following, showing "the condition of the institution on the 1st day of July, embracing therein the number of pupils received and discharged or leaving the same for any cause during the year, and the number remaining; also the branches of knowledge and industry taught and the progress made therein." The report of the treasurer attached shows "the receipts of the institution and from what sources, and its disbursements and for what objects."

The students, 1,125 in number, were from 38 States and Territories, from Porto Rico, and from the following foreign countries: Africa; Barbados, British West Indies; British Guiana; Cuba; Demerara; England; Jamaica; Liberia; Macedonia; Natal, South Africa; St. Kitts, British West Indies; Bermuda, British West Indies; Trinidad, British West Indies; British Columbia; St. Martins, Danish West

Indies, and Central Africa.

Of these, 124 graduated, as per statement under each department. For convenience, I render a detailed report by departments.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Branches taught are as follows: Anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, histology, bacteriology, pathology, obstetrics, gynecology, practice of medicine, surgery (eye and ear), medical jurisprudence, pediatrics, hygiene, sanitation, principles and practice of operative dentistry, dental pathology, prosthetic dentistry, crown and bridge work, physical diagnosis, mental and nervous diseases, pharmacy, and botany.

When the new Freedmen's Hospital, provided for by Congress, shall have been completed, this department will have exceptionally fine

clinical advantages.

Students in attendance in the medical department.

Juniors	26 42 47 9 11	Anatomy Pathology Anatomy and chemistry	5 1 1
Senior pharmaceutical		Total	210

Of these 21 received the degree of M. D., 9 received the degree of D. D. S., 2 received the degree of Phar. D., and 10 received certificates of graduation.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The branches taught are the same as those of other law schools in

the city of Washington, as follows:

Blackstone's Commentaries, Tiedman on Real Property (with Indemaur's Common Law Cases), Bishop on Contracts (enlarged edition), Daniel and Douglass's Elements of the Law of Negotiable Instruments, Schouler on Domestic Relations, Clark on Criminal Law, Hale on Torts, Clark on Criminal Procedure, Andrew Stephen's Pleading, Adams on Equity, Shephard's Selected Cases in Equity, Darlington on Personal Property, Greenleaf on Evidence (vols. 1, 2, and 3), Bateman's Mercantile Law, Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, Schouler's Executors and Administrators, Clark on Corporations, Wambaugh's Study of Cases.

Students in attendance in the law department.

	Special 2
Middlers Juniors	Total

Of these 14 received the degree of LL.B.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The theological department, which is not supported in any degree by Congress, but welcomes the patronage of all, makes the following

report:

The following are the branches taught: Greek and Hebrew scriptures, English Bible, biblical history and antiquities, systematic theology, church history, homiletics, Christian missions, pastoral theology, moral philosophy, natural theology, evidences of Christianity, elocution, rhetoric, and vocal music.

There are three courses—a classical and an English day course and a night English course. Only those in the classical course study the

scriptures in the original.

Various denominations are represented among the teachers and students, and all work in harmony. We have but two teachers who give

all their time to the work.

The American Missionary Association has provided the salary for an additional instructor, and the Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D., has accordingly been added to the faculty and will begin his labors in September.

 $Students\ in\ attendance\ in\ the\ theological\ department.$

Seniors	8	Evening class—continued:	
Middlers	5	Second year	14
Juniors	7	First year	15
Special	18	_	
Evening class:		Total	87
Fourth year			
Third year	14		

Of these, 2 received the degree of bachelor of divinity, 1 received a diploma, and 11 received certificates.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The students are classified, as in other American colleges, into seniors, juniors, sophomores, and freshmen.

The subjects taught are as follows: Algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytics, calculus, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology,

botany, mineralogy, biology, physiology, logic, rhetoric, English history, literature, Greek, Latin, French, German, psychology, moral philosophy, natural theology, evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States, international law, political economy, sociology, pedagogy, and Bible study. The Bible is studied as literature. The courses of study have been recast in accordance with what is known as the group system. This is doing much to strengthen and modernize the work.

Students in attendance in the department of college of arts and sciences.

		Special students	9
Juniors	9	-	
Sophomores	7	Total	60
Freshmen	27		

Of these, 5 received the degree of A. B., 3 received the degree of B. S., and 4 received the degree of M. A.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

This is the department of pedagogy for the study of educational science and the training of teachers. The purpose of the department is to afford opportunity, both theoretical and practical, for the training of teachers of both sexes for the elementary and secondary schools and by instruction and direction to help those who desire to pursue studies and investigations in the science of education.

The work aims (1) to acquaint the students with those principles and practices of education which have changed the methods of secular schools and established them upon a psychological basis; (2) to lay broad culture in the student himself, and (3) to create a spirit of enthusiastic devotion to the highest of all work—the instruction of a

little child.

The practice school is the laboratory of the department. Members of the senior class give instruction here one year as a part of their

required training.

The following subjects are taught: Teachers' course in English, physiology, zoology, physiography, physics, nature study, history, gymnastics, Bible, elocution, psychology (elementary and descriptive), history of pedagogy, history of philosophy, ethics, philosophy of education, methods of teaching, and kindergarten methods.

The junior class has enjoyed a course in general culture, including

reviews of popular works and discussions of current topics.

Students in attendance in the teachers' college.

Sophomores Freshmen	3 4 2	Juniors	7
Pedagogic course:	-	Total	00
Juniors			92

Of these, 2 received the degree of Ph. B., 1 received the degree of Pd. B., and 14 received certificates of graduation.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department, which gives special emphasis to reading and spelling, grammar and arithmetic, is divided as will appear below. The

fourth-year class is the highest in grade of study. The department maintains a special class in typewriting, shorthand, and English grammar. All students in the first and second year classes are required to spend four hours a week in the industrial department. The instruction is designed to fit pupils for intelligent citizenship and practical business.

The following branches are taught in the various classes: Arithmetic, algebra, reading, spelling, English grammar, English composition, geography, physical geography, general history, United States history, science of government, civil government, physics, chemistry, carpentry, printing, drawing, sewing, stenography, typewriting, music, bookkeeping, arithmetic (higher), physiology, elocution, commercial law, and commercial geography.

Students in attendance.

Freshman class	Special students	19
***************************************	Total	48

Of these, 10 received certificates of graduation.

SCHOOL OF MANUAL ARTS.

The industrial department, as previously conducted, was changed from shopwork to manual training and given a true pedagogical value. The entire course was remodeled and the grade of instruction raised, and courses arranged to give adequate training to those intending to teach manual arts in elementary, high, and normal schools and colleges. The subjects taught were free-hand and mechanical drawing, woodwork, sheet-metal work, printing, needlework, weaving, basketry, garment making, millinery, foods, and cookery.

Enrollment during the year.

Sophomores	1	
Freshmen Domestic science for nurses		58

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The preparatory department, which fits students for college, is divided into four classes, each representing one year's study.

In the senior year the subjects taught are as follows: Virgil, Anabasis, Iliad, German, English classics, astronomy, essays, declamations, and discussions during the year.

In the middle class the following are the subjects taught: Cicero, Greek lessons, physics, chemistry, algebra, English classics, essays, and history.

In the junior class the subjects taught are: Cæsar, Latin, composition, Greek and Roman history, English classics, geometry, and manual training, such as carpentry, printing, and tinning.

In the first year, or lowest class, the subjects are as follows: Introductory Latin, algebra, English composition, elementary rhetoric, music, drawing, physiology, and manual training four times a week.

Students in attendance in the preparatory department.

Middlers Submiddlers	32 50 79	A class. B class. Total 2	52
-------------------------	----------------	----------------------------	----

Of these, 13 received certificates of graduation.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

A successful summer school was held during the month of July, 1904, attended by teachers and others from 15 States and Territories as follows: Summer school, 177; model practice school, 27; total, 204.

Additional money is urgently needed to enlarge the teaching force and to adequately compensate teachers of experience and of proved merit. With better facilities Howard University can do a far greater work for the colored people of our land than even that already accomplished, which has given it wide renown and earned merited public confidence. The heating and lighting arrangements of the various buildings are inadequate, and have been condemned by the building inspector of the District of Columbia. He has recommended that a central steam heating and electric lighting plant be erected. In the interests of economy of administration and security to life and property the university is in the most urgent need of such a plant, and it is respectfully requested that Congress be recommended to make provision, at its coming session, for the erection of a steam heating and electric lighting plant for the university.

With the highest respect, I am. Mr. Secretary.

Your obedient servant.

John Gordon, President.

Hon. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.

INT 1905-VOL 1-53

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS RELATING TO HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation bill requires the proper officer of the university to report how the appropriation is expended, and in compliance with this requirement I have the honor to add the following statement:

Four heads of teachers' college, college of arts and sciences, preparatory and commercial departments, receive, respectively, \$1,440 each	\$5,760.00
\$1,350 each	
One lady teacher in the college of arts and sciences	1, 125, 00
One assistant to professor of physics and chemistry	135.00
Two assistant teachers in teachers' college, at \$540, respectively	1,080.00
One assistant teacher in the teachers' college	720.00
One teacher in charge of the practice school.	
One teacher of elocution in the teachers' college	
Two professors of chemistry and physics and ethics receive, respectively,	
\$675. Two assistant teachers in the practice school, at \$307.50 and \$100, respec-	
tively	
One assistant professor in the preparatory department	990.00
One assistant teacher in the preparatory department.	540.00
Two assistant teachers in the preparatory department, at \$900 each	1,800.00
One assistant teacher in the preparatory department.	463. 17
One assistant teacher in the commercial department	450.00
One assistant teacher in the commercial department	695. 33
One assistant teacher in the commercial department	320.00
One teacher of vocal music	400.00
One librarian and one matron, at \$480, respectively	960.00
Secretary, treasurer, and business manager	1,680.00
President	4,000.00
Total instructors in academic branches	27, 800. 00
One dean and professor in the law department	
Two professors in the law department, at \$1,500 each.	3,000.00
One professor and librarian in the same	1,400.00
Two lecturers, at \$500 each, in the same	1,000.00
One lecturer	
O **O **O **O ************************	
	7, 200. 00
The sum of \$7,000 appropriated for the manual training (industrial) was expended as follows:	lepartment
For one professor of manual training and director of the industrial department	\$1,800,00
For instructors in woodworking, printing, domestic science, and domestic	, -, 000000
art	3, 800, 00
For janitor and fireman	147.50
For janitor and fireman For equipment of new departments, gas, fuel, lumber, hardware, and other	•
material for the manual-training department, printing office, sewing,	
millinery, dressmaking classes, and cooking school	
Total	7, 000. 00

The university expended during the year about \$2,600 for care of buildings and grounds, of which \$2,000 was appropriated by Congress. The appropriation of \$900 for the law and general library was expended under the direction of the library committee, one-half going to the law-department library and the other half going to the general library. The books were purchased from the lowest bidder in each case. The bids were all submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the purchases made by his authority. The sum of \$200, appropriated for chemical apparatus, was used by the professors of chemistry, physics, and natural history after submission of proposals to the honorable Secretary of the Interior. The sum of \$2,500 was spent for fuel for the various university buildings.

Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

ACCOUNT PERTAINING TO CURRENT EXPENSES OF ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1904	a\$2, 130.95
From United States for—	
Salaries	27, 800.00
Fuel	2,500.00
Industrial department	7,000.00
Chemical apparatus	200.00
Law and general library	900.00
Repairs of buildings	2,000.00
From rents	1, 082. 80
From income from investments	7, 141. 13
From students' rooms	3, 226. 10
From manual arts fees	454.59
From miscellaneous	1, 685. 39
From transfer from donation account	1,615.50
From transfer from general endowment fund	1, 700.00
•	
Total	
:	
EXPENSES.	
Salaries	32, 622, 17
Fuel	b 2, 609. 80
Industrial department	7,000.00
Chemical apparatus	200.00
Law and general library	900.00
Buildings and grounds (Congressional appropriation)	2,000.00
Repairs of buildings	243, 79
Care of grounds	303.48
Gas	323.80
Janitors, firemen, and watchmen	2, 697. 49
Insurance	786. 80
Manual arts, expended from fees	456.83
Miscellaneous expenses	6, 388. 48
Interest on \$15,000 to medical department	750.00
Additional fire escapes, and to improve the condition of the buildings	
against fire and panic	1, 990. 22
Balance June 30, 1905	163.60
Total	
Theological department:	
By balance on hand July 1, 1904	4. 11
By amount from A. M. A. trustees—	
Stone fund	
Theological fund 1,050.00	0.000.00
	2, 800. 00

^a This balance includes \$1,990.22 of Government appropriation for safeguarding buildings against danger from fire or panic—work and material contracted for, but not completed June 30, 1904.

b \$2,500 of this amount was Government appropriation.

Theological department—Continued.	01E+ F0
By transfer from donation account By transfer from donation account for Doctor Little's salary	\$174.50 600.00
By collection tuition fees night classes	515. 50
To amount paid theological professors	0.10.00
To amount paid expense account Maynard prize debate 25.00	
To balance June 30, 1905. 4.11	
	4, 094. 11
Medical department: = By balance on hand July 1, 1904	212. 18
By cash, Dr. F. J. Shadd, treasurer.	16, 574. 96
To professors and lecturers 10, 700.00	,
To gas and electric lighting bills	
To apparatus, printing, janitors, etc	
To repairs to histological laboratory, lumber, hardware,	
carpenter work, etc. 152. 82 To balance June 30, 1905. 74. 10	
	16, 787. 14
Law department:	
By balance on hand July 1, 1904	182. 12
By United States for salaries By cash, James F. Bundy, treasurer	7, 200. 00 1, 114. 25
To salaries of professors and lecturers	1, 114. 20
To repairs, janitor, advertising, coal, gas, water rent, print-	
ing, salaries secretary and treasurer and assistant librarian. 847. 92	
ing, salaries secretary and treasurer and assistant librarian. To balance June 30, 1905 448, 45	
	8, 496. 37
General endowment fund: By balance on hand July 1, 1904	2 933 04
By loans naid	13, 920, 00
By loans paid To amount of transfer to summer school, as per vote of ex-	
ecutive committee 900.00	
To amount invested in real-estate notes	
To special assessment, sidewalk Meridian Hill, block 6, lot 26, \$22,54; water main, square 1055, \$132,60	
lot 26, \$22.54; water main, square 1055, \$132.60	
To balance June 30, 1905	
	-16, 853. 04
Frederick Douglass scholarship fund:	94.50
By balance on hand July 1, 1904	253. 59
By interest By loans paid	1, 500. 00
To amount invested in real-estate notes	
To amount transferred to aid fund	
To amount transferred to aid fund 175. 33 To balance June 30, 1905 112. 76	* * 00 00
I. V. MoI can subclambin fund.	1, 788. 09
J. K. McLean scholarship fund: By balance on hand July 1, 1904	
By interest	60.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	
By interest To amount transferred to aid fund To balance June 30, 1905 60.00 30.00	00.00
W. W. Patton memorial fund:	90.00
By interest	. 90
By interest To amount transferred to aid fund	
To balance June 30, 1905	
Money D. Doddon and allowhile from h	. 90
Mary B. Patton scholarship fund: By balance on hand July 1, 1904	25. 00
By interest	60. 00
To amount transferred to aid fund. 55.00	
To balance June 30, 1905	
Www.W. Dotton sub-closelyin frond.	85.00
Wm. W. Patton scholarship fund: By interest.	50.00
To amount transferred to aid fund 25.00	
To balance June 30, 1905	
	50.00

F. B. Schoals scholarship fund: By balance on hand, July 1, 1904		\$967.63 298.58
By interest. To amount invested in real-estate notes \$ To amount transferred to aid fund. To balance June 30, 1905	311, 21	
TI Policial desired		1, 266. 21
Horace Ford scholarship fund: By balance on hand, July 1, 1904. By interest To amount transferred to aid fund.		25. 00 50. 00
To balance June 30, 1905	25. 00	75. 00
J. W. Alvord scholarship fund: By interest	=	35,00
To coupon returned by X. W. Harris & Co., acting for Olympia Water Works Company.	35, 00	35.00
Orange Valley scholarship fund:	=	
By interest To amount transferred to aid fund.	50.00	50. 00 50. 00
	=	
J. P. Thompson scholarship fund: By balance on hand July 1, 1904		5.55
By interest	12, 35	13. 60
	6. 80	10.15
William E. Dodge scholarship fund:		19. 15
By balance on hand July 1, 1904 By loans paid		112.50 500.00
By interest		261. 25
	500.00 251.25	
To balance June 30, 1905.	122.50	873. 75
Edward Smith text-book fund:	=	
By balance on hand July 1, 1904 By interest		20. 97 25. 00
To amount paid for students' books To amount paid for supplies, practice school	20. 90 14. 71	
To balance June 30, 1905.	10.36	45.07
Hartford reading-room fund:	=	45. 97
By balance on hand July 1, 1904 By interest		5. 08 20. 00
To amount expended for magazines, library	25.00	20.00
To amount expended for magazines, library. To balance June 30, 1905	.00	25.08
Students' aid fund: By balance on hand July 1, 1904	=	478, 33
By amount transferred from specific funds By amount of special contributions		1, 253, 54 200, 00
To amount paid students	788.00	200.00
To balance June 30, 1905	143. 87	1, 931. 87
Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel fund: By balance on hand July 1, 1904		35. 61
By transfer from donation account To interest on \$2,500 loan of November, 1894.		114.39
To interest on \$2,500 loan of November, 1894	150.00	150.00
Deposit account: By balance on hand July 1, 1904		173.09
By amount received from students for safe-keeping		1, 108, 56
By amount received from students for keys By amount received for chapel collections		173. 00 83. 60
By amount received for purchase of piano, chapel		129, 70
ment		32.72

Deposit account—Continued. By amount received from students, incidental fee, preparatory depart-	,
ment By amount received from students, chemical fees By amount received from librarian, fines	\$48. 13 19. 50 9. 22
To amount paid students	0.22
To amount paid account expense stereopticon lectures, etc., from chapel collections	
To amount of scholarship for student of college department transferred to aid fund	
To amount expended for laboratory supplies 6. 01 To amount expended for stationery supplies, etc., for departments paid from fees	
To amount expended for library supplies, account fines 6. 48 To balance June 30, 1905 406. 69	י משל ב
Alumni professorship fund:	1, 777. 52
By interest. To balance June 30, 1905. 3.75	1. 88
Theological alumni fund	3.75
By balance on hand July 1, 1904 By interest To amount paid to Professor• Ewell for use of theological de-	1. 20 2. 40
To amount paid to Professor Ewell for use of theological department 2.40 To balance June 30, 1905 1.20	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3.60
By balance on hand July 1, 1904 By cash received for board	586. 40 7, 272. 14
To amount paid for bills 7, 261. 14 To balance June 30, 1905 597. 40	
Thomas Cropper Riley scholarship fund:	7, 858. 54
By interest. By loans paid	54. 86 1, 000. 00
To amount invested in real estate notes 1,000,00	,
To amount transferred to aid fund. 50.00 To balance June 30, 1905. 29.86	1, 079. 86
Thad Stevens scholarship fund: By interest. To amount paid Dr. C. B. Purvis. 125.00	125.00
Caroline Patton Hetch fund	125.00
By balance on hand July 1, 1904 By interest.	203. 00 7. 15
To amount invested in real estate notes	210, 15
Pomeroy scholarship fund:	62. 50
By interest. To amount transferred to aid fund. 125.00	135, 00
To balance June 30, 1905	197.50
Agricultural and industrial training: By balance on hand July 1, 1904 To balance June 30, 1905.	16. 95
Martha Spaulding scholarship fund:	16.95
By balance on hand July 1, 1904. By interest.	105. 00 350. 67
By loans paid	7, 000. 00

Martha Spaulding scholarship fund—Continued. To amount invested in real estate notes \$7,000.00 To balance June 30, 1905 \$455.67	\$7, 455, 67
Donation account:	φ1, 400.01
By collections through president	1, 879, 39
By special contributions account salary Doctor Little	600.00
By special contribution student scholarship	195, 00
By special contribution account summer school.	155.00
By special contribution Maynard prize debate.	25, 00
By special contribution medical department building fund	50, 00
To amount transferred to summer school. 155.00	50.00
To amount transferred to aid fund	
To amount transferred to chapel fund. 114. 39	
To amount transferred to theological department	
To amount transferred to current expense account	
To balance June 30, 1905	
50.00	2, 904, 39
Summer school:	2, 504. 35
By balance on hand July 1, 1904	72, 65
By transfer from donation account	155.00
By transfer from general endowment fund	900.00
By cash, sale of tickets, G. Stanley Hall lecture	12. 25
By cash, sale of refreshments, evening reception.	13. 30
By amount received from students for room rent, board, and tuition	10.00
fees	1, 179, 84
To amount paid for advertising, postage, etc	1, 170.01
To amount paid boarding hall employees	
To amount paid teachers and lecturers. 1,510.00	
To amount paid for advertising Doctor Hall's lectures	
To amount paid for gas bill 10.10	
To amount paid for boarding hall supplies, printing certifi-	
cates of graduation, supplies for classes (manual arts de-	
partment), laundry, moving piano, etc	
To balance June 30, 1905. 74. 80	
71.00	2, 333, 04
	-, - 50. 0 -

List of permanent funds.

Name of fund.	June 3		
	Cash invested.	Cash on hand.	Total.
General endowment fund. Martha Spaulding scholarship fund. Douglass scholarship fund. McLean scholarship fund. W. W. Patton memorial fund. W. W. Patton scholarship fund. M. W. Patton scholarship fund. M. B. Patton scholarship fund. M. B. Patton scholarship fund. J. W. Alvord scholarship fund. Orange Valley scholarship fund. J. P. Thompson scholarship fund. J. P. Thompson scholarship fund. J. P. Thompson scholarship fund. M. E. Dodge scholarship fund. Thos. Cropper Riley scholarship fund. Edward Smith text-book fund Hartford reading-room fund Thad. Stevens fund. Caroline Patton Hatch fund. Alumni professorship fund. Theological alumni fund. Pomeroy scholarship fund. Total.	7,000.00 4,430.50 1,000.00 12.10 1,000.00 1,200.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 5,000.00 5,000.00 5,000.00 5,000.00 2200.00 2200.00 250.00	\$1,597.90	\$134, 216. 78 7, 000. 00 4, 430. 55 1, 000. 00 12. 16 1, 000. 00 1, 200. 00 1, 000. 00 1, 000. 00 6, 000. 00 5, 000. 00 400. 00 25, 000. 00 25, 000. 00 25, 000. 00 25, 000. 00 25, 000. 00 25, 000. 00 26, 000. 00 27, 000. 00 28, 000. 00 29, 000. 00 200. 000. 00 200. 000. 000. 000

RECAPITULATION.

Statement of the accounts of the treasurer of Howard University, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Account.	Balance on hand July 1, 1904.	Received.	Disbursed.	Balance on hand June 30, 1905.
Amount pertaining to current expenses of	#0. 100.0°	### OOF #4	AEO 080 02	2.00 .00
academic branches, officers, professors	\$2,130.95 212.18	\$57, 305. 51 16, 574. 96	\$59, 272. 86 16, 713. 04	\$163, 60 74, 10
Summer school		2, 260, 39	2, 258, 24	74. 10
Law department	182.12	8, 314. 25	8,047.92	448, 45
Donation account		2,929.89	2,879.89	50.00
Theological department	4.11	4, 115. 50	4, 115, 50	4.11
General endowment fund	2, 933, 04	13, 920. 00	15, 255. 14	1, 597. 90
F. Douglass scholarship fund, principal	34, 50	1,500.00 253,59	1,500.00 175.33	112.76
J. K. McLean scholarship fund, interest	30.00	60.00	60.00	30, 00
Wm. W. Patton memorial fund, interest		. 90	. 60	. 30
Wm. W. Patton scholarship fund, interest			25,00	25.00
Mary B. Patton scholarship fund, interest	25.00	60.00	55.00	30.00
F. B. Schools scholarship fund, principal		298.58	800.00	155,00
F. B. Schoals scholarship fund, interest		50.00	311. 21 50. 00	25, 00
J. W. Alvord scholarship fund, interest		35, 00		20.00
Orange Valley scholarship fund, interest		50.00	50.00	
Thad. Stevens fund, interest		125.00		
J. P. Thompsou fund, interest Wm. E. Dodge fund, principal Wm. E. Dodge fund, interest	5, 55	13.60	12.35	6.80
Wm, E. Dodge fund, principal	110.50	500.00 261.25	500.00 251.25	122, 50
Smith text-book fund, interest	20. 97	25, 00	35, 61	10.36
D I'm	F 00	20.00	25, 00	.08
Thos. Cropper Riley fund, principal		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Thos. Cropper Riley fund, interest	25.00	54.86	50,00	29.86
Andrew E. Rankin chapel fund		114, 39	150,00	
Caroline P. Hatch fund, principal		7, 15	200.00	10.15
Martha Spaulding fund, principal		7,000.00	7,000.00	10.10
Martha Spaulding fund, interest		350.67	1,000.00	455, 67
Pomeroy scholarship fund, interest	62.50	135.00	125,00	72.50
Student's aid	478.33	1, 453. 54	1,788.00	143.87
Deposits	173. 09 1. 87	1,604.43	1, 370. 83	406. 69 3. 75
Alûmni professorship fund, interest	1.87	1.88 2.40	2.40	3.75 1.20
Agricultural and industrial training	16.95	2.40	2.40	16, 95
Board	586. 40	7, 272. 14	7, 261. 14	597. 40
Total	8, 450. 23	127, 719. 88	131, 501. 31	4,668.80

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.

Treasurer.—Lewis J. Davis, esq.

Directors.—Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, ex-Senator from Missouri; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Lewis J. Davis, esq., R. Ross Perry, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D. Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.

Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.

Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.

Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A. Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.

Instructor in history, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., M. Dip.

Instructor in English.—Elizabeth Peet.

Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Instructors in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A.; Bessie B. Harley.

Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.

ASSISTANTS.

Instructors.—Kate H. Fish; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., M. Dip.
Normal fellows.—Winifred Osgood Hammond, B. A., Kansas State University;
Herbert John Menzemer, B. A., Beloit College, Wisconsin; Lyman Steed, B. L.,
Westminster College, and B. Ped., Warrensburg State Normal, Missouri.
Normal student.—Bessie Davidson, North Braddock High School, Pennsyl-

vania.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara C. Taliaferro.

Instructors in articulation .- Anna S. Gaw; Elizabeth Peet.

Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.

Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.

Matron.-Myrtle M. Ellis.

Associate matron.—Deborah Evans.

Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Farmer and head gardener .- Edward Mangum

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1905.

The pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1904, numbered 114; admitted during the year, 45; since admitted, 43; total, 202. Under instruction since July 1, 1904, 112 males and 90 females, of which 129 have been in the collegiate department, representing 36 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Ireland, and 73 in the primary department. Of these 55 were admitted as beneficiaries from the District of Columbia and 93 have been admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 30 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

A list of the names of the students and pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1904, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

General good health has prevailed among the students and pupils during the year. A few accidents occurred on the athletic field, but none of these were of a serious nature. John Conroy Peyton, of Kansas, died very suddenly June 11, 1905. He was a young man of many estimable qualities, and his death was greatly regretted by his fellow-students and by the members of the faculty.

DEATH OF MRS. TEMPLE.

On the 26th of January our associate matron, Mrs. Amanda W. Temple, died of heart failure with but a few moments' warning. Mrs. Temple had served the institution most faithfully for almost ten years, proving herself a true mother to the children placed in her charge. Her kindness of heart and unselfish devotion to the welfare of others won for her the warm regard of all who knew her, and her death was the occasion of sincere mourning throughout the institution.

DEATH OF SENATOR HAWLEY.

On the 16th of March Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, who had been a member of the board seventeen years, was called from earth by death. The following minute was adopted by the board at its first meeting after the death of the Senator:

The management of the institution has sustained a severe loss in the death of the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who had been a member of the board of directors since 1888, first for seven years as a Senatorial member, and for the remainder of the time as a corporate member.

Senator Hawley's interest in the welfare of the institution was constant and

intelligent. In his early life in Hartford, Conn., he became interested in the education of the deaf through his knowledge of the parent school for the deaf existing in that city, and as a member of the House of Representatives and as a Senator before he came onto the board, he manifested in many ways his interest in the development of this institution. He was always for a liberal policy toward those who needed the helping hand, as the deaf do. His relations with the members of the board were of the most friendly and intimate character, and his loss will be felt by each as a personal grief. His name will stand in the annals of the institution as that of one who served its interests well and will be held in loving memory by all who knew him.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Miss Bertha G. Paterson, for three years a valued instructor in the Kendall School, resigned at the close of the last term to be married. Miss Deborah Evans, who has for several years held a position in the domestic department of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has been appointed to the place made vacant by Mrs. Temple's death.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction. The technical training for college students referred to in the last report has been continued, and will be gradually extended as may seem necessary and desirable.

LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, normal fellows, and members of the senior class of the college to give lectures to the students and pupils during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

What may be done at the next Hague Conference, by President Gallaudet. The Mastery of Language, by Professor Fay. Myth Making, by Professor Hotchkiss. Personal Reminiscences of the Civil War, by Professor Draper. Glaciers, by Professor Ely. History of Deaf-Mute Education in America, by Professor Hall. John Paul Jones, by Professor A. B. Fay. Mammoth Cave, by Professor Day. Missouri Since the Civil War, by Mr. Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

"Brer Rabbit," Folk Lore, by Mr. Denison. Perils of Frontier Life, by Mr. Ballard. A Dog of Flanders, by Miss Paterson. Lewis and Clark's Expedition, by Mr. Bryant. The Production of India Rubber, by Mr. Thompson. Western Explorers, by Mr. Quitmeyer. The Talking Fish and the Three Dunces, by Mr. Garrett. Edison the Inventor, by Mr. Stevens. Robinson Cruste, by Miss Swift. Onawanda, an Indian Tale, by Miss Hall.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The forty-first public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 3.

Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, rector of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, offered the opening prayer.

The orations delivered by members of the graduating class were as

American Forestry, Edward Hume Garrett, Illinois; What's in a Name? Emma Gertrude Morse, Nebraska; History Made by Novels, George Brown, Maryland; The Martyrs of Science, Charlotte Emma Hall, Illinois; The Art Preservative of All Arts, Oliver Clyde Stevens, Michigan; The Indian Woman's Share in Primitive Culture, Lillian Swift, Utah.

In presenting the candidates recommended by the faculty the president of the college said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: It is now my pleasing duty to present the candidates for degrees. This, as you know, is called "presentation day." We do not confer our diplomas to-day, but we present these candidates, who have up to this time complied with all of our requirements for graduation, and after one more examination at the end of the term they will be ready to receive their diplomas. Those who form the present senior class in the college are all candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts.

We have, as you are aware, gentlemen, a normal class in connection with the college. This class is composed of young men and young women who have all of their faculties who are being trained here to become teachers of the deaf. There are five in the class this year, the three normal fellows being graduates of colleges and the two normal students high-school graduates. To those who are graduates of colleges we propose to give the master of arts degree, and we recommend that the normal students be granted diplomas of graduation from

our normal course.

In addition to those here presented, I have the names of two of our former

graduates to recommend for the degree of master of arts in course:

Mr. Winfield Scott Runde, of the class of 1901, who came to us from California, has been for several years a teacher of the deaf. He is now teaching in the North Dakota school. He has pursued an extensive course of reading, and has written much on subjects relating to the deaf and their education. Mr. Runde has presented a satisfactory thesis on the subject "The teaching of idiomatic English.

Mr. Ezra Clayton Wyand, of Maryland, who graduated from this college three years ago, is now a teacher in the State school at Frederick, Md. Mr. Wyand has pursued a wide course of reading under the direction of the faculty. Since his graduation he has been the editor of the paper published at the Frederick institution. He has furnished satisfactory evidence that he is worthy of the degree of master of arts, and has written a thesis of merit, entitled "The parent county of western Maryland—old Frederick Town."

The candidates for degrees and diplomas were as follows:

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Anna West Allen, Georgia; George Brown, Maryland; Paul Henry Erd, Illinois; Helen Eldredge Fish, Connecticut; Edward Hume Garrett, Illinois; Charlotte Emma Hall, Illinois; William Stanley Hunter, Michigan; Otto Credon Meunier, Kentucky; Emma Gertrude Morse, Nebraska; Oliver Clyde Stevens, Michigan; Lillian Swift, Utah.

FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Winfield Scott Runde, B. A., 1901, Gallaudet College; Ezra Clayton Wyand, B. A., 1902, Gallaudet College.

FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (NORMAL FELLOWS).

Henry August Quitmeyer, B. A., Concordia College, Indiana; Nellie Nichol, B. L., Monmouth College, Illinois; Mary Eugenia Thornton, B. S., Isbeil College, Alabama.

Normal students.—Howard Edgar Thompson, Frederick College, Maryland; Annie Rebecca Kiesel, Central High School, Washington, D. C.

Introducing General Greely as the orator of the day, President Gallaudet said:

Our friends are doubtless aware that there is a language of signals as well as a language of signs. The difference verbally between signs and signals is

very small, being merely a matter of two letters. The language of signals is manifested by the hands with flags in them; the language of signs you have

seen illustrated to-day.

It will not be thought strange perhaps that one who is at the head of a department of the Government in which the language of signals is employed should be interested also in the language of signs. We are gratified in having with us to-day General Greely, who has on several occasions before manifested his interest in the college by lecturing to our students and by writing important articles concerning the college and its work, and I have much pleasure in presenting him to you and to those who have honored us with their presence.

GENERAL GREELY'S ADDRESS,

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, STUDENTS OF GALLAUDET College: No one can come before an audience of this character without taking the liveliest interest in the very great work which is being done in Gallaudet College and in the young women and the young men who go out from it well prepared to do their part in the great work of life.

It is becoming the fashion in these late days to make presentation days and other like occasions an opportunity for the speaker of the day to exploit his peculiar ideas upon some topic of social importance. Rather do I recur to-day to the old-fashioned method of saying some few words which may be of some interest—it is very barely possible of some value—to the young students who go forth in a few weeks from this life of theory to a life of practice. A half century since, when I was a young boy, it was the custom to advance ideas of personal and social morality, to dwell on the value of religion upon the personal relations of the students to their families and their friends. Rather to-day do I confine what I have to say to duty in general, and to that higher and better order which relates to the duties of these young men and young women as citizens of this great Republic.

We are come upon troublous times, not because social questions are not met in the right manner, but rather because this is the twentieth century, a century which is peculiar to itself in the complexity of the problems which it presents for the solution of the men and women of to-day. This is of all things a century of great cities, where men and women come together by hundreds of thousands—yea, by millions—and pursue their careers under complicated conditions of struggle, rivalry, and difficulty, having the belief that the world owes them a living, and that it is for others to exploit for them the problems of the world. Great problems are now upon us. On the one hand are the great business enterprises, great corporations, and industrial establishments; on the other, the men and women whose toil and effort make the wealth and success of this

age, and influence the ages to come.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was no city in the United States that had a hundred thousand inhabitants. To-day we have 38, while several have more than a million. At that time there was only one city in England that had a hundred thousand inhabitants. Now there are 39. These very facts of unprecedented aggregations of men show you how difficult these

social and industrial problems are to be.

And now the world turns expectantly to America to see how these questions are to be settled. More and more rise up the aspirations of men's souls for a higher and better life. More and more the spirit of civil and religious liberty is spreading abroad over the face of the earth. In the Far East during the past ten years we have seen what was considered in the last century almost a barbarian race—that of Japan—rise to the position of a constitutional monarchy. How far that fact has had its effect on Japanese progress none of us can tell, but many believe that the strength of Japan to-day has come largely from the civil and religious liberty granted her people. And the great opponent now struggling with Japan-Russia, great in the area of her territory and population—to-day in that territory there is arising anew this spirit of civil liberty.

Now, in this country we will prosper only just as you young men and women your time and energy to the care of the Republic. In this nation, especially, the individual is everything. Whatever comes in our higher life here, the national political life is simply an aggregation of individual thoughts and aspirations. You are all enjoying the benefits of an education which comes from the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness that is abroad throughout this land, and to repay that which you have had from the nation at large it is your duty to give to that nation in all the days to come a part of your time, of your

strength, of your aspirations, and of your spiritual life. This is all that I have to say upon the line of civic duty.

There are two other points upon which I will speak briefly, which I may call

the arts and the gospels.

By the art of living I mean bringing yourself into right relations with those with whom it is your pleasure and lot to live. As of first importance in this art we may class good manners and good breeding, which many of the men of my age think are deteriorating in this country at the present time.

In your association with other people there must be a spirit of agreeable converse. You ought to look on the bright and cheerful side of life; to cultivate optimism, not pessimism; and to dwell on the higher qualities of the

men and women with whom you are thrown.

You should cultivate that disposition to treat people very much as you would like to be treated yourself; you should endeavor to see how far you can put yourself in their place. I suppose that most of the serious troubles in our social relations in this world come from misunderstandings rather than from evil intentions, and so we should cultivate the qualities which I have mentioned. It is only by fostering these qualities that we may hope to be blessed with that which perhaps does most of all to sweeten life—friendship. It is true friendship which leads the men and women about us to look kindly on us; to love us even while recognizing our shortcomings and our faults; to have an ear into which we can at times pour our tales of grief and sorrow, and a heart to reecho to us the happiness that comes to all in some measure.

Then there is the art of thinking, which we must have if we hope to be successful. It is easier to take the statements of other people than to investigate for ourselves, but I hope that at least you young men and women will not be of that class of people of whom it is possible to tell what paper they have read

that morning by the remarks they make when they meet you.

Now, there are shallow thinkers and deep thinkers. Shallow thinkers are those of whom you hear it said, "Yes, he thinks he is thinking." Attempt to put yourself in the higher class. Be of those who look at things accurately. Try to reduce thoughts to conciseness; not to spread your efforts over the whole face of the globe; but try to take in the details of those things which are closest or dearest to you.

Then there should be cultivated that which might be called abstruseness in thinking. Cultivate the mind so that when dwelling upon questions of some

difficulty and complexity the subject may be thought out as a whole.

Turn your mind once in a while to what we call serious thoughts. Now and then it does every man good to think seriously of the deeper things of this life

and of the future.

Then there are what I might call the three gospels. First of all the gospel of labor, which it is not necessary to preach very strongly to an American audience. But acquire in any event the spirit of doing things. It is not always clear just where you can best turn your efforts, but begin to do something. Cultivate the habit of labor and action rather than that of inaction and idleness; and in your labor let there be something of concentration. Doubtless method has been taught you here. But if one wishes to rise in the world, to prosper and attain success, he ought to be able to do some one thing better than anybody else in his community, if not better than anybody else in the world. That requires concentration.

Above all things let your labor be individual. We are told that this is an age of aggregations in which the individual is blotted out. I do not believe it. To-day there is more than in any other day an opportunity for individuality. Through individuality during the past nineteenth century men of the so-called masses, by thousands and tens of thousands, have risen to high standing and material wealth, have won for themselves reputations and renown in the arts

and sciences and in the various branches of human activities.

This morning I attended the opening of the Association of Railway Appliances, where there were gathered together the great masters of transportation from the whole world. It developed through one of the speakers that in the first thirty years of the life of our nation there were some six hundred patents granted, and this indicated the practical individuality of the American nation. Since that time we have increased tenfold as a nation, but these patents, which serve as an index of our individual research, advance, and success have multiplied sixty times; so do not believe it when they tell you there is no opportunity for the individual at this time and in this day.

There is also the gospel of rest. One great trouble is that we Americans

work to the bitter end, to the utmost of our strengh. We do not give ourselves time to recover. We do not seem to realize that a little rest now and then—an opportunity to let the bow spring back—really enables us to do more in the long run than if we were at a continual strain from one year's end to another.

It has been recognized that Sunday is—to put it on the lowest possible plane—a great invention. Men and women should vary their labors so that a spirit of restfulness can come over them, not only on Sunday, but also from time to time; and in that very thought there are many things that should engage your attention.

Then, too, cultivate an interest in other people; acquire what we might call the spirit of adaptability. When thrown too much with man in his crowded haunts in the city, avail yourself of the opportunity of going out among the beautiful things of nature, which appeal to all, and like Antæus, when you come back from contact with mother earth you will bring to your labors more strength and more vigor.

In conclusion, there is the gospel of spirituality. That spirit leads us to inquire into the truth of things: to examine ourselves; to seek the truth of the future. In that spirit we should from time to time turn from man to nature—to those things which will raise man as an individual and the community as a whole. It is our duty to turn toward our environment with an aspiration that we may do those things which are best for the community; that when we turn from thought to action we may put into it certainty of purpose, so that we may make our daily labors beneficial to the public polity as well as to individual interests. There should be allowed to grow up in our souls what is called a spirit of ethical earnestness. If you live up to this, I believe you may acquire the habit of mind and success of action which will lead you to feel you are living in a golden paradise upon this earth.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., ex-president of Trinity College.

At the end of the college year degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.			
			\$136.28
		s	
Manual-labor lund			648, 30
Total			78, 084, 58
	EXPEND	DITURES.	
Salaries and wages	\$43, 834. 11	Books and stationery	\$407.26
Miscellaneous repairs	174. 42	Hardware	188. 10
Household expenses and		Plants, seeds, and tools	596. 87
marketing	4, 259, 52	Blacksmithing	284. 90
Meats	7, 343, 40	Carriage repairs	73. 50
Groceries		Ice	628. 20
Bread	2,205.90	Live stock	665. 00
Butter and eggs	2,406.67	Incidental expenses	282.05
Medical attendance and		Crockery	155. 12
nursing	636. 05	Stamped envelopes	84. 80
Telephones and electric		Auditing accounts	300, 00
clocks	217. 93	Printing	250.09
Furniture	150.70	Lectures	60.00
Dry goods	610. 13	Gymnasium goods	6. 09
Gas		Harness and repairs	45. 90
Paints and oils	62. 07	Belance	69. 26
Fuel		_	
Feed		Total	78, 084, 58
Medicines and chemicals	234.04		

2,710,68

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States	\$3, 000. 00		
EXPENDITURES.			
Plumbing and steam fitting Paints and oils Lumber Paper hanging Mason work Painting and carpentering Asphalt paving	164. 81 961. 15 692. 00		
Total	3,000.00		
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.			
Balance from old account	\$2,710.68		
EXPENDITURES.			
Mason work	49. 75 598. 58 234. 00 56. 07 172. 06 330. 22		

COMPLETION OF CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

Work on a central heating and lighting plant, the building for which was erected last year, has been completed. Richard D. Kimball & Co., of Boston, made the plans, and the immediate supervision of the work was in the hands of Mr. Isaac Allison, electrical engineer, who is at the head of our industrial department and instructor in engineering in the college.

Two Babcock & Wilcox tubular boilers, of 132 horsepower each, have been erected, two Westinghouse engines and dynamos have been installed, seven buildings have been fully wired and fitted up for electric light, and these buildings will all have steam heat from the central plant. The details of expenditure for these improvements

will be given, naturally, in our next report.

EDUCATION OF COLORED DEAF-MUTES.

Congress at its last session enacted the following provision of law:

The directors of said (Columbia) institution are hereby authorized to provide for the education of colored deaf-mute children properly belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, or some other suitable school, at a cost not exceeding the per capita expense of educating the State pupils in such school.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made for placing the colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, in Baltimore, and an estimate for the expense of their maintenance and tuition will be found among our estimates for the next fiscal year.

AWARDS FROM THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Columbia Institution received a copy of the grand prize awarded to the collective exhibit of schools for the deaf of the United States at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A gold medal was awarded to the collegiate department.

A grand prize was conferred upon the president of the institution "for distinguished life-long work in the education of the deaf and for the foundation and successful maintenance of the only institution for the higher education of the deaf in the world."

A special commemorative medal was also awarded to Professor Hall, of our collegiate department, who was secretary of the exposi-

tion jury on the education of defectives.

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907,

have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds,

\$5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, \$4,500.

The estimates for current expenses are equal in amount to the ap-

propriations for that purpose for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The amount asked for repairs to the buildings of the institution is somewhat larger than what has heretofore been appropriated for this purpose. The sum granted for repairs during the past two or three years has been entirely inadequate to keep the buildings in proper repair, and it has been absolutely necessary to ask for the sum submitted for the ensuing year.

The estimate for the maintenance and tuition of colored deafmutes in the Maryland School, as authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, is believed to be sufficient to meet the neces-

sary expense for that object.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, President.

Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama: G. Herman Harper. Arkansas: Daisy M. Henderson. Colorado: Frank C. Horton. Leroy C. Henderson. Connecticut: Helen E. Fish. Delaware: May I. Dougherty. Florida: Alice A. Nicholson. Georgia: Anna W. Allen. Illinois: Paul H. Erd. Edward H. Garrett. Charlotte E. Hall. Catherine P. Marks. Leo. R. Holway. Frederick W. Schoneman. Edith Peel. Indiana: Robert E. Binkley. Earl M. Mather. Iowa: Mabel E. Fritz. Early R. Elder. Walter F. Poshusta. Hattie Gifford. Carrie Hargens. Sarah B. Streby. Lucile D. Laux. Gertrude Hill. Kansas: Frank E. Mikesell. John C. Peyton. Iona Tade. May Thornton. Mazie F. Britt. Thomas S. Williams. John Dusch. Mary J. Gillman. M. Edetha Williams. Alice M. Gregory. Rose M. Long. Lulu M. Lewis. Kentucky: William C. Fugate. Otto C. Meunier. Snowa P. Frost. Alvin L. Kutzleb. Chester D. Erwin. George E. Hartman. Maine: Fannie P. Kimball.

Maryland:

George Brown.

Arthur Hoffmaster.

Maryland-Continued. George H. Faupel. J. J. F. Leitch. Herbert C. Leitch. Massachusetts: Charles A. Malloch. Michigan: William S. Hunter. Clyde Stevens. Margaret M. Leveck. Harold Preston. George Burkart. Minnesota: Helen M. Garrity. Edward M. Rowse. Harry T. Johnson. Ernest B. Ringnell. Henry E. Bruns. E. Leo Joyce. John H. McFarlane. Frederick J. O'Donnell. Dean E. Tomlinson. Ellen D. Johnson. Clarence Sharp. W. Clinton Jones. Philip E. Cadwell, Mississippi: Hugo H. Matzner. Missouri: Irene P. Burow. John Dietrich. Elmer Talbert. Montana: Robert J. Ryan. Nebraska: Hattie B. Ren. Emma G. Morse. Perry E. Seely. Mary Smrha. Hester M. Willman. Helen Northrop. Annie V. Johnson. Maude E. Roath. New Jersey: Morton H. Henry. New York: William W. Sayles. Louise E. Turner. Arthur B. Dillon. North Carolina: James M. Robertson. Odie W. Underhill. Mittie H. Parker. North Dakota: Carrie Lemke. William O. Messner. W. Leister Williams. Lindeman J. Bull. Gilbert J. Isaackson. Gilman T. Nordhougen.

Ohio:

Warren Hoverstick. Euna S. Boyd. Winifred M. Jones. E. Elizabeth Laing. Alice G. Neldon. Arthur Hinch. Roy B. Conkling. Bessie S. McFadden.

Oklahoma:

Merrill E. Stover.

Pennsylvania:

Dan M. Reichard. Charles L. Clark. William Cooper. Francis M. Holliday. Philip R. Schroedel, jr. Rhode Island:

Moses Goldonofsky.

South Carolina: Robert O. Glover.

Tennessee:

John B. Chandler.

Texas:

C. Hunter Cooley. Beulah B. Christal. Texas—Continued.

Willie L. Kilgore. Robert L. Davis. Rosa H. Bendele.

Utah:

Lillian Swift.

Virginia :

Alvah M. Rasnick. Bickerton L. Winston. Charles H. Williams. Oscar E. Holmes. Mary E. Scott.

Washington:

T. A. W. Lindstrom. Edna L. Marshall. Susie Dickson.

Wisconsin:

Enga C. Anderson. Milo E. Hodge.

District of Columbia: Sarah L. Dailey.

Canada:

Arthur Jaffray.

Ireland:

John W. McCandless.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Benjamin Beaver, District of Colum-

Earnest Brooks, District of Columbia. Walter Carmean, Delaware.

William H. Clark, District of Colum-

Walter Chinn, District of Columbia.

Arthur Dillon, New York.

Miner Ellis, District of Columbia.

Wallace Edington, District of Columbia.

William A. Gray, District of Columbia. Frederic D. Hill, District of Columbia. Raymond Johnson, District of Columbia.

Robert Johnston, Delaware. Mitchell Kern, Tennessee. Arthur Long, Delaware.

Lewis J. Long, Delaware.

John W. McCauley, District of Colum-

bia. John McIntosh, District of Columbia. Isaac L. Marshall, District of Colum-

Omer Majure, Mississippi.

James A. Nash, District of Columbia. Joseph P. Riley, District of Columbia. William J. Riley, District of Columbia. Sylvan J. Riley, District of Columbia. Charles D. Russell, Illinois.

Charles Shepherd, District of Columbia. L. Leonard Stark, District of Columbia. Raymond Stillman, District of Colum-

Joseph Stinson, District of Columbia. Charles Sullivan, District of Columbia. Clarence Tapscott, District of Colum-

Henry Turner, District of Columbia. Raymond Webb, Delaware. Charles Wright, District of Columbia. Archibald Wright, Canada.

Clarence Yates, District of Columbia.

REMALES.

Ada Baker, District of Columbia. Alzeno Baker, District of Columbia. Martha Bray, District of Columbia. Myrtle E. Connick, District of Colum-

bia. Caroline E. Cox, District of Columbia. Katie Crown, District of Columbia. Marion Crump, District of Columbia. Rose Early, District of Columbia.

Maude E. Edington, District of Columbia.

Carrie Elliott, Delaware. Gertrude Fagan, Delaware.

Mazie Flippings, District of Columbia. Sarah Galloway, District of Columbia. Louise Golding, District of Columbia. Cynthia Hearn, Delaware. Elsie Hutchins, District of Columbia.

Charlotte H. Jameson, Canada. Florence Johnston, Delaware. Grace G. Kelly, District of Columbia. Margaret M. Lewis, District of Columbia.

Cornelia J. C. Linder, South Carolina. Ida M. Littleford, District of Columbia. Matilda Maddox, District of Columbia. Florence C. Marshall, District of Columbia.

Mamie L. Marshall, District of Colum-

Estella Maus, District of Columbia. Edna Miller, District of Columbia. Annie P. Neitzey, District of Columbia. Mary O'Rourke, Delaware. Olivia Peterson, Delaware. Sophia Stansbury, District of Colum-

bia.

Laura Sykes, District of Columbia. Sadie Talbert, District of Columbia. Glendora Taylor, Delaware. Effie Thomas, District of Columbia. Margaret Vaughan, District of Columbia.

Alice Woolford, District of Columbia. Florence Young, District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before

the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and

Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their

friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing

should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be

addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel serv-

ices on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.







REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

Superintendent's Office, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the various repairs and improvements of the Capitol building and grounds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

THE CAPITOL.

I have the honor to report that the special and permanent improvements to the Capitol building provided for in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, and which have been continued and reported upon during the past two years, are approaching practical completion, and that the present year will see the work outlined by Congress almost entirely carried out. It is not necessary to repeat here what has been disclosed in the two previous reports, except to say that of the most important items those remaining to be completed are the bronze doors in the House wing, one of which has already been installed and the other meeting with a slight accident during erection is now being repaired. Another item, and probably the most important in the history of the ventilation of the Capitol, is the installation of three complete systems of ventilation in the fireplace-flue system of the building, comprising the installation in the Senate wing, the central building, and the House wing of exhaust fans directly connected to each fireplace flue in these sections, the purpose being to control a continuous exhaust on the various fireplaces in the building. The Dome of the Capitol has always been more or less an obstacle to proper flue draft. on account of the eddy currents set up by the action of the winds against it, and these troubles have varied in accordance with the direction of the winds. It is hoped that the new system of ventilation will entirely obviate these troubles.

The Capitol building being designed for legislative purposes requires continuous and specific improvements and repairs wholly different from those ordinarily required in other buildings. Most of the rooms being adapted to the use of committees of Congress, halls of legislation, libraries, document rooms, folding and other rooms, on account of their relation to the building, require continuous care. In this connection the various departments of this office—the general repair department and the heating, lighting, and ventilating depart-

ment—have uniformly met the requirements during the present fiscal year with a marked improvement in their general operation. The elevators of the building, always a source of some anxiety, have been kept in proper operation, and those in the library space have been improved by the installation of new controlling devices. of concrete and terazzo floor has been laid in various parts of the building, and several hundred stone and iron steps, badly worn in time, have been covered with safety tread, which has given much satisfaction. In a number of instances mahogany doors have been placed at entrances of committee rooms to take the place of old doors of white wood and which have been in use for many years. Considerable steel file and case work has been installed in the House and Senate wings of the building. In addition to the painting and decorating of a large number of committee rooms, the upper portion of the Rotunda has been cleaned down and painted, and the lower side walls are in process of restoration for the purpose of removing the paint and bringing out the sandstone surface. In addition to this, a number of corridors in the building have been painted, the total area covered by this work approximating 85,000 square yards.

Under a special resolution of the House of Representatives dated April 25, 1904, the restaurant of the House has been entirely remodeled, with the intention of bringing the service after the noon hour entirely within the limits of the restaurant rooms and avoiding as far as possible the use of the kitchen after these hours. An entire new system of tables has been installed and a complete new counter of steel erected in the principal room, all with the intention of giving better service to members. The floors of the two principal rooms have been paved with marble and during the season left uncarpeted. It has been found that some features are still required, but in order that the kitchen may not be put into service during the period stated, suitable electric appliances have been installed on the principal floor. This work includes a new serving dumb-waiter. In order to better the service a lunch room for employees was installed in the subbasement adjoining

the kitchen.

The plumbing in general throughout the building has been thoroughly overhauled, the obsolete specimens having been replaced by

modern types.

Special bronze electric-lighting fixtures have been installed on the principal floor of the building, and arrangements have been made to extend the skylights over the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of improving the lighting in these chambers. The general repair work comprised 53 special and impor-

tant classes of work and 610 minor jobs.

Improvement in the Capitol grounds during the past year has been marked. The trees have systematically received much-needed pruning and considerable planting and sodding has been done. The unused car shelter at the southeast of the building has been removed to the northeast section as a shelter house at the terminal of the street railway, and the small shelter house formerly in this position has been removed to the corner of B street and Delaware avenue. The terrace plant cases, after being thoroughly overhauled and lined with lead, have received entirely new plantings, furnished by courtesy of the office of the Superintendent in charge Public Buildings and Grounds.

The usual and necessary repairs during the year have been made at

the engine house and Senate and House stables.

The House and Senate office buildings provided for respectively under the acts approved March 3, 1903, and April 28, 1904, the disbursements for which are to be made by the Secretary of the Interior, are in process of construction. The immense amount of excavation necessary for the House office building has been completed during the past fiscal year, the concrete foundations of the building and considerable brickwork has been installed west of the line of the railway tunnel which runs under the eastern portion of the building. The presence of the railway tunnel necessitated the construction of extensive foundations for this portion of the building of reinforced concrete reaching to a depth equal to that of the bottom of the tunnel. It has taken the better part of one year to construct these eastern foundations, and the work is approaching completion. It has not stopped, however, the construction of the building in other directions, and at this writing marble for the superstructure is being put on the ground. In addition to the contract for excavation other contracts for the construction of the concrete foundations, for the rough brickwork, for the entire exterior and court-cut stonework, and for the iron beams for two floors of the building have been let. Other contracts have been awarded for various classes of building material required in this construction.

At this date the excavation for the Senate building has been completed and certain contracts for building materials have been awarded. It is proposed that during the present season the installation of the concrete footings for the building, including certain deep foundation work necessary along the east side of the square adjacent to the railway tunnel, heretofore referred to, will be carried forward. Bids for the cutstone work were received and finally rejected on account of price, and

new bids called for to be opened on July 29, 1905.

Important changes have been made at the southern section of the court-house in this city. This work comprised the removal of the central section of the southern roof and the ceilings of the court rooms in this section. A new steel roof and ceilings in the court rooms with terra-cotta arches were substituted and this particular section made fireproof. This space above the court rooms is now occupied partly as a file room for the court of appeals, and it is the intention to construct jury rooms in the east half. Extensive painting was done in the interior of the building, covering a large number of rooms and the principal corridors. I would earnestly recommend that the remaining portion of the old roof of this building be removed and a new steel roof, fireproof in character, be substituted.

The Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, whose expenditures this office by law audits, has made a detailed report of the repairs at the Garden during the past year. In general terms it is the same class of work done annually hitherto. My general supervision over these repairs has been continued during the past year, and all the important items brought forward by the Superintendent have been presented to this office for sanction. In the same manner proposals for the various items of work have been referred to me for observation and

suggestion.

In conclusion I beg to state that, while this report on the progress on the various works under the supervision of this office has been general in character, the complete details, including the financial statement in detail, are of record in this office. The general financial statement is hereto attached.

a. Dymar Dyyr Diyya i Nyb D	TT LING	LIGHTWAY OF DAMES CHOSEN	
CAPITOL BUILDING AND R	EPAIRS.	LIGHTING THE CAPITOL GROUNI continued.	DS, ETC.—
Pay roll	\$19, 576, 81	continuea.	
Labor vouchers	1, 605. 64	Wire and material	\$4, 799. 26
Machinery, ironwork	1, 867. 55	Fixtures	1, 811. 00
Brushes, sponges, soap	393. 70	Iron and metal work	209. 53
Lumber and millwork	1, 276. 63	Tools, etc	4. 24
Hardware	713. 57	Hauling and expressage	14. 29
Lime, brick, cement, sand	123.82	Hardware	53. 17
Paint, oil, glass	1, 568. 60	Nickel plating.	17. 20
Stone and marble work	349.60	Electric molding	9. 25
Electric wiring, etc	21.06	Steam pipe and fittings	115. 93
Drawing, blueprints, etc	8. 47	Traveling expenses	8. 25
Forage, harness, etc	84.60	Gas	2, 194, 95
Hauling, telegrams, express-		Lumber	21.48
age	41.90	Miscellaneous	28.37
Plumbing material	1, 214. 95	Outstanding contracts and	
Roofing and tin work	48.00	bills	7, 114. 31
Tile and tiling	230. 75		
Models and plaster	108. 45		42, 500.00
Stationery and books	172. 67	Amount appropriated sundry	
Traveling expenses	21.00	civil bill, approved April	
Utensils for restaurants	2, 564. 83	28, 1904	42, 500.00
Miscellaneous	7. 40		
7D 4 1	00 000 00	ENGINE HOUSE, SENATE AND	HOUSE
Total	32, 000. 00	STABLES.	
Amount appropriated sundry		Pay rolls	\$330.50
civil bill, approved April 28,	22 000 00	Lumber and mill work	188. 58
1904	32, 000. 00	Iron and metal work	198.00
IMPROVING THE CAPITOL G	DOUNDS	Painting and material	350. 93
IMPROVING THE CAPITOL G	ROUNDS.	Tinning and roof work	203. 25
Pay rolls	\$18,042.46	Hardware	
Labor vouchers	3, 386. 22	Reserved for outstanding bills.	224. 34
Plants and seeds	242.72	(T) ()	7 700 00
Fertilizers	428. 10	Total	1, 500. 00
Tools and machinery	366. 54	Amount appropriated sundry	7
Brushes, brooms, etc	251.04	civil bill approved April 28,	1 500 00
Moving shelter house	40.00	1904	1, 500. 00
Gasoline for automatic mower	37. 17	DED A DO GOLDE HOUSE DIS	COMPLETE OF
Cement, lime, etc	8.40	REPAIRS TO COURT-HOUSE, DIS	STRICT OF
Plumbing materials	515. 39		4900 75
Hardware	13. 26	Pay rolls	\$382.75
Paving and repairs	1,097.04	Labor vouchers	262. 00 186. 00
Freight and expressage	3. 60	Plumbing and metarial	503. 47
Hose and couplings	22.80	Plumbing and material	62. 23
Lumber	493. 08	Hardware Electric wiring and fixtures	272. 73
Stationery and miscellaneous	21. 19 30. 99	Lumber and millwork	
Reserved for unpaid bills	50. 99	Paints, oil, glass	
Total	95,000,00	Iron and metal work	
Total	25, 000. 00	Painting and decorating	2, 635. 35
civil bill, approved April		Plastering and whitewashing	
28, 1904	25, 000. 00	Paving and repairs	
,	20, 000.00	Picture molding, etc	
LIGHTING THE CAPITOL GROU	UNDS, ETC.	0,	
		Total	5,000.00
Pay rolls	\$23, 262. 64	Amount appropriated sundry	
Labor vouchers	86. 76	civil bill approved April 28,	
Incandescent and arc lamps.	2,749.37	1904	5,000.00

SPECIAL REPAIRS TO COURT-HOUSE,	SPECIAL REPAIRS TO COURT-HOUSE,	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—cont'd.	
Contract of Richardson & Burgess (Incorporated) for concrete, metal, and terra cotta construction \$17,797.00 Additional work of Richardson & Burgess (Incorporated) outside of con-	Fireproof shelving and metal work \$2,742.61 Blue-print material 11.60 Plumbing 826.36 Lumber and mill work 232.24 Heating apparatus 360.00	
tract 2, 968. 41 Advertisements 26. 78 Plans, specifications, and en-	Total	
gineering fees	1904	

Respectfully submitted.

ELLIOTT WOODS, Superintendent United States Capitol Building and Grounds.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C.



INDEX.

A.

	Page.
Abandoned military reservations, disposal of public lands on, and amount received and expenses	
connected therewith.	
Aberdeen, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	
Abolishment of the office of receiver of public moneys for land offices	30, 341
Indian Territory during the year, fatal and nonfatal	150
New Mexico during the year, fatal and nonfatal.	
Accounts division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of the work performed in the	
Acreage of public lands disposed of	
Act of June 27, 1890, pensioners on the pension rolls under	
Acting superintendent of—	00,011
Sequoia and General Grant National parks—	
Epitomized comment on the, report of the	176
Report of the, in detail.	707
Sullys Hill Park, epitomized comment on the report of the.	189
Yellowstone National Park—	
Epitomized comment on the report of the	152
Report of the, in detail.	661
Yosemite National Park—	
Desirability of continuing said officers' term of service for a period of four years	
Epitomized comment on the report of the	
Report of the, in detail	
Acts of Congress, pensions and increases of pension granted by special	
Adjustments of land grants to railroads	15,298
Admission of—	
Arizona to statehood, claims for	
Oklahoma to statehood, claims for	136
Admissions to— Adoptions from, and children remaining in the Washington Hospital for Foundlings	213
And graduates from Howard University.	
Discharges from, and—	209
Deaths in the Government Hospital for the Insane, with mean annual mortality and pro-	
portion of recoveries since the opening of	
Number of patients remaining in the Government Hospital for the Insane	
Patients remaining in Freedmen's Hospital.	
Graduates from, and pupils remaining in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	
The Union of the various States, history of	
Withdrawals from, and children remaining in the Maryland School for the Blind	212
Age and number of employees in Washington, D. C., in the Interior Department	. 3
Aged employees of the Department, suggested passage of a law under suitable conditions provid-	
ing for the retirement from duty of.	3,67
Agencies—	
Indian, abolished during the year.	. 5
Pension, cost of maintenance of.	
Agreement with the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation Indians, ratification of	
Agreements with Indians	43
Agricultural—	
And mechanical colleges	
Epitome on	
Land patents issued.	10, 294
Forest reserves, entry of	294 337
Indian reservations, sale and disposal of.	
Statistics relating to the cash value of farms, etc., in Oklahoma	
Agriculture the principal industry of New Mexico.	

	Page.
Akron, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at	. 444
Alabama—	
Area of	. 427
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	. 9,355
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	
District land offices in—	
Abolished	. 34
Receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Military reservations in, name and location of	. 389
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	25
Lands surveyed in	384
Alaska—	
Annual increase of reindeer fawns in	640
Apportionment to, for surveys	
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
Customs receipts and internal-revenue collections in the distirct of, for the year	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	31,343
Education—	
For, proper industrial	
Statistics relating to	88,628
Exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition.	. 221
Expenditure for reindeer, 1905.	. 646
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	500
Fur industry of	
Governor of, report of the, epitomized comment on	
Historical table of public schools in.	
Imports and exports of	
Land legislation for the natives of	
Map of	
Military reservations in, name and location of	
Mineral wealth of	
Native villages in, needing school facilities.	632
Population of, approximate	95
Public—	
Land laws of, unsatisfactory condition of land affairs and	102
Lands surveyed in	
Surveys in, areas covered by	
Railroads in	
Reading matter for	648
Reindeer—	
At each station in the district of.	
Herd in, gradual increase of	
Salmon canneries in.	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	16,304
Surveys and investigations in	74,314
Transportation facilities of	96
Alliance, Nebr., business transacted in the local land office at	
Allotment—	
Contests in the—	
Cherokee Nation	266
Chickasaw Nation	267
Choctaw Nation.	267
Creek Nation.	
Seminole Nation	266
Of land—	
By the—	
Cherokee land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	253
Chickasaw land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	252
Choctaw land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.	251
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.	248
Creek land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.	
In the	
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations	. 249
Seminole Nation by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.	
Annual valion by the Commission to the rive Civilized Cines	- 204

Allotments— And patents issued, Indian.	Page.
In the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole nations, alienation of	
Indian, received, disposed of, and pending	
Allotted lands for farming, grazing, etc., leasing of	
Alva, Okla., business transacted in the local land office at	
Analysis of deaths in the Government Hospital for the Insane due to tuberculosis.	
Annual value—	
(Average) of the pension roll.	
Of the pension roll from 1901 to 1905.	. 508
Appendix— To the report of the—	
Commissioner of Pensions—	
Appendix—	
A. Agencies, dates of payment, and districts	
B. Who are entitled to pensions	
1900, compared	
President of Howard University—	00.
Appendix—Financial status relating to Howard University	. 834
Secretary of the Interior—	
Exhibit—	00
A. Report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes B. Number of pensioners of all classes and amounts disbursed for each during	
the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	
C. Bill proposed by Secretary of the Interior for judicial adjudication of pension	
claims in test cases	
D. Regulations for the disbursement of pension money paid to the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane under the act approved February	
ary 20, 1905	
E. Circular concerning privileges on or over the lands segregated from the Yose-	
mite National Park and included in the Sierra Forest Reserve, by the act of	
February 7, 1905	
F. Correspondence in relation to proposition of the Blue Mountain Forest Association to sell to the Government the herd of pure-blood American bison for-	
merly the property of Austin Corbin and now ranging in Corbin Park, at New-	
port, N. H.	
Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane—	
Exhibit—	
A. An act relating to the payment and disposition of pension money due to in- mates of the Government Hospital for the Insane	
B. An act to change the lunacy proceedings in the District of Columbia where the	
Commissioners of said District are the petitioners, and for other purposes	
C. An act to authorize the apprehension and detention of insane persons in the	
District of Columbia, and providing for their temporary commitment in the Government Hospital for the Insanc, and for other purposes	
D. Correspondence relating to the transfer of female patients to the Government	
Hospital for the Insane from the District of Columbia.	
Surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital—	
Appendix—Report of the Training School for Nurses.	
Applicants for pension, present system of examining, uncertain, expensive, and unsatisfactory Applications—	67
And caveats received awaiting action, granted and expired.	599
For—	
Enrollment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, reception of	232
Use of the free bath house on Hot Springs Reservation largely in excess of its capacity	
To alienate land for town-site purposes pending at the close of the year	275
Irrigation purposes	58
Payment of—	
Examining surgeons in the Bureau of Pensions	
Pensions during the fiscal year Protection and improvement of Sullys Hill Park, suggested	
Arboretum and botanical garden in Yosemite National Park, destruction of	
INT 1905—vol. 1——55	

	Page.
And location of—	
Casa Grande ruin	194
Crater Lake National Park	
General Grant National Park	
Hot Springs Reservation.	
Mount Ranier National Park	185
Sequoia and General Grant National parks	
Sullys Hill Park.	
Wind Cave National Park	
Yellowstone National Park	
Yosemite National Park	
Covered by public suryeys	16, 30
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved lands in the public-land	
States and Territories.	
Public—	3, 50
And Indian lands disposed of for cash and under the homestead acts of 1899–1905	430
Lands of Hawaii, with general statistics relating to.	
The—	11.
Cherokee Nation allottable, with number of acres allotted	4
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations allottable, with number of acres allotted.	
Creek Nation allottable, with number of acres allotted.	
Seminole Nation allottable, with number of acres allotted.	
States, Territories, and acquisitions of the United States.	
United States, by States and Territories, land surface.	
Arid lands, reclamation of	
Arizona—	20
Admission of, to statehood, claims for	110
Apportionment to, for surveys.	
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
District land offices in—	02
Abolished.	. 3
Receipts and cost of maintenance	
Educational statistics relating to.	
Financial condition of	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	. 8
Military reservations in, name and location of.	
Mining industry of.	
Petrified Forest National Park in, proposed establishment of	
Population of	
Public—	
Lands surveyed in	384
Surveys in, areas covered by.	
Report of the governor of, epitomized comment on the	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Surveying districts in, transactions in.	
Arkansas—	
Area of	42
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	42
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	626
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Military reservations in, name and location of	
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	28
Lands surveyed in	
Arms—	
For hunting, possession of, in Sequoia and General Grant National parks, forbidden	712
Permits to carry in, Yosemite National Park.	
Assignment of troops for the protection of Sequoia and General Grant National parks	

Assistant—	Page
Attorney-General—	
Business of the office of, status of	
Epitomized comment on the report of the	
Secretary of the Interior, report of the, epitomized comment on	
Ashland, Wis., business transacted in the local land office at	
Attendance of witnesses.	
Attorneys on the pension roll, number of, and amounts paid to	6.
Disbursements through the pension agency at	51
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	
Average number of days taught, salaries of teachers, value of school property, and State and local	
taxation, 1903–1904	
D.	
B.	
Bad River Reservation, logging operations on.	
Barry Hospital, Hot Springs Reservation, conditions governing the location and erection of Bath houses on Hot Springs Reservation—	19
Name of each, with number of tubs, and date of lease and expiration of same	74
Total receipts for paid baths in	
Belle Fourche project, South Dakota, reclamation contract for the	
Bill proposed by Secretary of Interior for judicial adjudication of pension claims in test cases	
Amendments to same.	
Report of Senate committee on	
Bismarck, N. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	46
Bison, herd of pure-blooded American, proposition for the purchase of	
Blackfoot, Idaho, business transacted in the local land office at	45
Board of—	0.1
Directors Washington Hospital for Foundlings, report of the, epitomized comment on General education, report of the, epitomized comment on	
Pension appeals, résumé of work performed by the	73
Review of pensions, report of the	
Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane—	,
Epitomized comment on the report of the	
Report of the, in detail	
Boise, Idaho, business transacted in the local land office at	45
Boonville, Mo., business transacted in the local land office at	45
Boston, Mass.— Disbursements through the pension agency at	-11
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	
Boundary of—	000
Sequoia and General Grant National parks	72
Yellowstone National Park—	70
Advisability of extending the	15
Survey of the	
Yosemite National Park, survey of the	. 693
Bounty-land warrants issued—	F-04
By the Pension Bureau during the last five years. Military.	
Bozeman, Mont., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Broken Bow, Nebr., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Buffalo-	
N. Y.—	
Disbursements through the pension agency at	516
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	588
Wyo., business transacted in the local land office at	481
Building and accessories for the new Freedmen's Hospital, construction of a	207
Buildings, condemned, located on Hot Springs Reservation, claims allowed, rejected, and pending Bureau of Education—	194
Division of—	
Correspondence, résumé of work performed in the	650
Library and museum, résumé of work performed in the	650
Statistics, list of blank forms of inquiry sent out by	649
Publications of the Government received and distributed by the	
Burns, Oreg., business transacted in the local land office at	470

Business of the—	Page.
General Land Office, detailed statement of, by divisions	
Interior Department, status of the	
Office of the Assistant Attorney-General, status of the	6
Rapid increase in the volume of	73
Room for the transaction of the, necessity for more.	
	002
California—	
Apportionment to, for surveys	15 304
Area of.	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	76
District land offices in—	
Abolished	
Receipts and cost of maintenance. Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of.	
Indians, destitution among, statements relative to, exaggerated.	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	
Military reservations in, name and location of	
Public-land—	
. Laws of, offenses and offenders against the	26
Surveyed in	
Surveys in, areas covered by	16, 303
Surveying districts in, transactions in.	
Yosemite Valley Grant and Mariposa Grove of Big Trees in, retrocession to the Federal Gov-	
ernment of.	
Camden, Ark., business transacted in the local land office at	439
Camp A. E. Wood, in Yosemite National Park	699
Capitol building and grounds—	WW 000
Capitol, special and permanent improvements to	
Improvements and repairs made in the, during the year.	
Financial statement relating to	
Report of the superintendent of—	
Epitomized comment on	214
In detail.	
Carson City, Nev., business transacted in the local land office at	464
Casa Grande Ruin— Ancient mounds in, excavation and preservation of these traces of a prehistoric race	195
Area and location of	
Expenses for the ensuing year of, estimated.	
Report of the custodian of, epitomized comment on	
Visitors during the season to	195
Cash—	00 400
Receipts from sales of public lands and fees and commissions	
Cass Lake, Minn., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Cattle and sheep trespassing in Yosemite National Park.	
Cavcats filed in the Patent Office during the year	73
Chamberlain, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	473
Analysis of the waters of the springs on Hot Springs Reservation	748
And physical laboratories of the Geological Survey, résumé of work performed in the ('herokee Nation—	76
Alienation of allotments in, laws governing.	
Allotment contests in	
Allottable area of, with number of acres allotted. Applicants for enrollment in the, total number of.	
Enrollment of	
Land	
Office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, allotment of land by the	
Patents in, recording of	
Reserved for town-site purposes in, acreage of	
School enrollment in the	
	02

· 1	Page.
Cheyenne, Wyo., business transacted in the local land office at	483
Chicago, Ill.—	
Disbursements through the pension agency at	516
Chickasaw Nation—	588
Alienation of allotments in, laws governing.	53
Allotment contests in.	
Enrollment of	
Freedmen	
Land-	
Office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, allotment of land by the	
Reserved for town-site purposes in, acreage of	
School enrollment in the	
Town-lot patents issued in the	
Chiefs—	18, 348
Of divisions in the Secretary's Office, inadequacy of the salaries of	
Section, of the Pension Bureau.	
Chippewa ceded lands—	
Logging operations on	12, 296
Sales of pine timber on, under the sealed-bid system	12,296
Choctaw—	
And Chickasaw—	
Children, enrollment of.	
Citizenship court. Jurisdiction of the	
Enrollment of	
Indians, forfeiture of citizenship by intermarried whites with	
Nations—	200
Allotment of land to the	249
Allottable area of, with number of acres allotted	46
Applicants for enrollment in the, total number of.	45
Coal and asphalt—	
Mining in the	
Royalty placed to the credit of the, each year since July 1, 1898	
Enrollment in the, reception of applications for Land patents in, recording of	
Legal questions arising in the enrollment of citizens of the	
Freedmen, enrollment of	
Land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, allotment of land by the	
Nation—	
Alienation of allotments in, laws governing	53
Allotment contests in.	
Enrollment of.	
Land reserved for town-site purposes in, acreage of	
School enrollment in the. Town-lot patents issued in the.	
Citizens, right of intermarried, to confer citizenship upon white persons by subsequent marriage.	230
City and village school systems.	
Civil war pensioners on the pension rolls. 62,50	
Claims—	,
Allowed, rejected, and pending for condemned buildings located on Hot Springs Reservation.	194
In forest reserves	323
Pension—	
Adjudicated, rejected, and pending	63
Involving difficult and important questions of law, legislation suggested providing for the adjudication of, by the Supreme Court, establishing judicial precedents	70
Clayton, N. Mex., business transacted in the local land office at	464
Clerk in charge of documents, report of the—	101
Epitomized comment on	93
In detail	651
Clerks detailed for temporary duty outside of the Pension Bureau	539
Coal—	
And asphalt—	
Mining in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.	48
Royalty placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations each year since July 1,	49

	Page.
Land patents issued.	10,294
Mine inspectors, reports of the, epitomized comment on	148
Mines in—	
Indian Territory, number of men and boys employed in the	
New Mexico, number of men and boys employed in	151
Output of the Indian Territory each year since the passage of the Curtis Act	49
Production of—	1.10
Indian Territory, with value of output for the year.	149
New Mexico, with value of output for the year	151
Coeur d'Alene— Idaho, business transacted in the local land office at	451
Reservation, surveys in, authorized.	
Coke, production of, in New Mexico, output and value of.	151
Colby, Kans., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Collection of the tribal revenues of the Five Civilized Tribes.	
College of arts and sciences in the Howard University, students in attendance in the	
Colleges—	000
Agricultural and mechanical, epitome on	91
Universities, professional, and technological schools.	
Colorado—	001
Apportionment to, for surveys	15.304
Area of.	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
District land offices in—	
Abolished	. 34
Receipts and cost of maintenance	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	500
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	83
Mesa Verde National Park in, proposed establishment of	325
Public land—	
Laws of, offenses and offenders against the	23
Surveyed in	384
Surveys in, areas covered by,	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
River Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	306
Columbia—	
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—	010
Admissions to, graduates from, and pupils remaining in	
Awards from the St. Louis Exposition to	850
Candidates for degrees and diplomas— Bachelor of arts	845
Master of arts	
Catalogue of students and pupils in the—	010
College	851
Kendall School	
Colored deaf-mutes in the, education of	
Corps of instructors and officers of, changes in the	
Courses of instruction in	
Expenses for the ensuing year of 2	
General Greely's address	
Health of the	
Heating plant, completion of the	849
Improvements made during the year in the	211
Lectures in the college and Kendall School	
Officers of the	
Presentation day exercises in	
Receipts and expenditures of the	11,848
Report of the president of—	
Epitomized comment on	210
In detail	
Rules and regulations of	
Railway Company, Washington, D. C., report of the vice-president of, epitomized com-	
ment on	217

INDEX.

	Page.
Disbursements through the pension agency at	
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments.	
Commercial department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the	831
Appointed to examine into the conditions and environments of Yosemite National Park,	
comment on the report of	
Public lands—	
Epitomized comment on the second partial report of the	38
Second partial report of the	328
To the Five Civilized Tribes—	
Allotment of land by the.	
Cherokee land office, allotment of land by the	
Chickasaw land office, allotment of land by the	
Choctaw land office, allotment of land by the	251
Creek land office, allotment of land by the. Disbursements, fiscal year 1905.	
Duties performed and obstacles encountered and overcome by the	
Epitomized comment on the final report of the.	
Expenditures of the, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	
Jurisdiction of the	
Land patents, conveyances by, recording of	
Legislation enacted governing the	
Report of the, in detail	224
Sale of lands for town-site purposes under the jurisdiction of	
Seminole Nation, allotment by the, of land in	26
Commissioner of—	
Education—	
Epitomized comment on the report of the.	
For Porto Rico, epitomized comment on the report of the	
Report of the, in detail. Indian Affairs, epitomized comment on the report of the.	
Patents—	30
Epitomized comment on the report of the.	73
Report of the, in detail.	
Pensions—	
Epitomized comment on the report of the	61
Report of the, in detail.	
The—	
General Land Office—	
Epitomized comment on the report of the	
Report of the, in detail	
Interior for Porto Rico, report of the, epitomized comment on	
To the Five Civilized Tribes, designation of a	(
Commissioners of—	504
Pensions since 1833, list of The District of Columbia—	506
Recommendation that future reports of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings be	
submitted to the	
Submission of future reports of the—	
President of the Washington Gaslight Company be submitted to the, or direct to	
Congress, recommended.	
Washington and Georgetown Railway Company to the, recommended	216
Commitment of persons to the Government Hospital for the Insane, method of, and laws relat-	
ing to	199
Common school statistics of the United States	610
Concord, N. H.—	F10
Disbursements through the pension agency at	
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	585
Congress— Pension and increases of pension granted by special acts of	64
Submission of future reports of the president of the Washington Gaslight Company to, or	
to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, recommended	218
Connecticut—	
Area of	427
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
Construction—	
And repairs of roads, bridges, etc., in Yellowstone National Park	671
Of trails in Yosemite National Park	702

	Page.
Contest division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of the work performed in the	
Contested cases, land	
Convictions and indictments on account of violations of the pension laws	
Cooperative arrangements for topographic surveys made with various States	
Corporations, lands patented to, by States and Territories.	413
Cost of maintenance of the—	00.04
Entire pension system	
Pension agencies	. 68
Area and location of.	195
Expense for the ensuing year of, estimated.	
Fires, forest, in	
Grazing of cattle within the limits of.	
Improvements made during the year in	
Maps, showing routes to.	
Mining claims in, location and working of, admissible.	
Report of the superintendent of—	
Epitomized comment on.	185
In detail.	
Visitors to the, during the season	
Creek—	,
Land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, allotment of land by the	262
Nation—	
Alienation of allotments in, laws governing.	. 53
Allotment contests in	256
Allottable area of, with number of acres allotted	. 47
Applicants for enrollment in the, total number of	47
Enrollment of	243
Infant children of the	
Land—	
Patents in, recording of.	
Reserved for town-site purposes in, acreage of	
Mineral leases filed and approved in the	
School enrollment in the	
Town-lot patents issued in the	
Criminal data relating to the Pension Bureau.	
Crookston, Minn., business transacted in the local land office at	455
Crow Indian Reservation—	
Irrigation in, apportionment for	
Surveys in, authorized and accepted	
Curative qualities of the waters of the springs on Hot Springs Reservation, wonderful.	
Custodian of Casa Grande Ruin, report of the, epitomized comment on	
Customs receipts and internal-revenue collections in the District of Alaska for the year	99
D.	
	440
Dardanelle, Ark., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Deaths due to tuberculosis in the Government Hospital for the Insane, analysis of	
Del Norte, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at Delaware—	445
	427
Area of College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
Denver, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Department of Agriculture, transfer of forest reserves to.	
Departmental decisions in appealed pension and bounty-land claims, completion of vol. 15	
Depredations upon public timber.	18
Deputy park rangers in Sequoia and General Grant National parks	
Des Moines, Iowa—	
Business transacted in the local land office at	452
Disbursements through the pension agency at	
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	
Desert-land	
Entries approved, canceled, and pending.	9,317
Law	333
Segregations, State, approved during the year	9,408
States, land donated to each of the	303
	73.599

	Page.
Destitution among the Indians in California, statements relative to, exaggerated	. 57
Detroit, Mich.—	
Disbursements through the pension agency at	
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments Devils Lake—	. 585
Indian Reservation—	
Lands, opening to settlement and entry of, successful. 5.	11.297
Surveys in, accepted.	
N. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	. 466
Dickinson, N. Dak., business transacted at the local land office at	. 466
Director of the Geological Survey, report of the, epitomized comment on	. 74
Disbursements by the—	
Pension Bureau for salaries, etc.	. 63
Superintendent of— Hot Springs Reservation on account of salaries, incidental expenses, etc	101 715
The Maryland School for the Blind.	
Disbursing officer for the Government Hospital for the Insane, suggestion for the designation of	
permanent	. 208
Diseases cured and benefited by the use of the waters of the springs on Hot Springs Resonation.	. 7:0
Disposal of public lands.	. 8,291
District—	
Land offices—	0.1
Abolished. List of, with date of opening and location.	
Receipts and expenses of maintaining.	
Of Columbia, area of	
Divided supervision or control over eleemosynary institutions detract from the desired standard	
of excellence.	. 196
Divisions of the—	
Bureau of Education—	
Correspondence, scope and status of the work performed in the	
Library and museum, scope and status of the work performed in the	
General Land Office—	. 010
A.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	. 348
B.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	
C.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	. 350
E.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	
F.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	. 399
G.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	
H.—Scope and status of the work performed in the K.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	
L.—Scope and status of the work performed in the.	
M.—Scope and status of the work performed in the.	
N.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	
P.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	
R.—Scope and status of the work performed in the	
Documents, public, received, distributed, and sold by the several offices and bureaus of the De	
partment.	
Dodge City, Kans., business transacted in the local land office at Douglas, Wyo., business transacted in the local land office at	
Drafting division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of work performed in the	
Drumming of trade by physicians on Hot Springs Reservation, suppression of the demoralizing	
practice of	
Duck Valley, Nev., irrigation in, apportionment for	
Duluth, Minn., business transacted in the local land office at	
Durango, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at	
Duties performed and obstacles encountered and overcome by the Commission to the Five Civi	
lized Tribes	. 224
E.	
Eau Claire, Wis., business transacted in the local land office at	. 480
Education— Board, report of the general, epitomized comment on	. 216
Bureau of, publications of the Government received and distributed by the	
, resident of the second secon	

	Page.
Commissioner of, report of the—	
Epitomized comment on the	87
In detail	603
For Alaska—	005
Proper industrial Statistics relating to 8	635
Of the Indian, statistics relating to the	40
Outside of incorporated towns, expenditures for, 1904–1905.	649
Educational—	010
And other institutions in Oklahoma, maintenance of	0-132
Statistics relating to—	
Arizona	109
Higher institutions of learning in New Mexico.	127
Porto Rico.	143
El Reno, Okla. business transacted in the local land office at	468
Eleemosynary institutions— Divided supervision or central ever detreet from the desired standard of excellence	196
Divided supervision or control over, detract from the desired standard of excellence Epitomized comment on various governmental	195
Employees—	130
Of the—	
Interior Department—	
Commendation of	3
Number and age of	3
Policy in the selection of	3
Suggested passage of a law under suitable condition providing for the retirement from	
duty of aged.	3,67
Patent Office, necessity for increase of the number of	73
Enrollment—	
Average attendance, length of school term, number of teachers, and expenditures in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and over.	618
In the—	010
Cherokee Nation—	
Aggregate	240
Applicants for, total number of.	46
School	52
Chickasaw Nation—	
Aggregate	235
Freedmen	238
School.	51
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—	996
Aggregate Applicants for, total number of 4	228
Applicants for, total number of 4 Infant children.	235
Choctaw Nation—	200
Aggregate	233
Freedmcn	237
School	51
Creek Nation—	
Aggregate	243
Applicants for, total number of	47
Infant children	245
School	52
Aggregate	247
Applicants for, total number of.	47
Infant children	248
School	52
0f=	
Citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes	227
Mississippi Choetaws	238
Entries -	
And selections made during the year, number and class of final and original	492
Timber-culture	14
Town-site and town-lot, received, approved, and canceled	14 18
Entry frauds, soldiers' additional homestead	271
Establishment of town sites in the Indian Territory, unusual activity in the Eureka, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at	441
Evanston, Wyo., business transacted in the local land office at.	482

INDEX. 875

Examination—	Page.
And survey of forest reserves by the Geological Survey	
Of surveys in the field	312
Examining— Applicants for pension, present system of, uncertain, expensive, and unsatisfactory	67
Surgeons—	
Duties of, with number under appointment	532
In the Pension Bureau, number of, and amount appropriated for payment of same	68
Exhibits—	
In the report of the—	
Commissioner of Pensions— Exhibit 1.—Number and annual value of all pensions allowed, increased, and dropped,	
and of all pensioners on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	
Exhibit 2.—Number of pensioners of the various classes added to and dropped from	
the rolls during the year and the number of each class on the rolls June 30, 1905	
Exhibit 3.—Number and amount of first payments in original, increase, reissue, res-	
toration, and other cases made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	
Exhibit 4.—Appropriation for pensions and the disbursements on account thereof for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and unexpended balances at the close of the year.	
Exhibit 5.—Amounts disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal	
year ended June 30, 1905, as shown by accounts current	
Exhibit 6.—Amounts paid for pensions on account of the regular establishment	549
Exhibit 7.—Amounts paid for pensions under the general law on account of the civil	
war	
Exhibit 8.—Amounts paid for pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of the	
civil war Exhibit 9.—Amounts paid for pensions on account of the war with Spain	
Exhibit 10.—Amounts paid for pensions to the survivors and widows of the war of 1812	
since 1871, of the war with Mexico since 1887, and of the Indian wars since 1893	
Exhibit 11.—Classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls of	
each agency compared with the number on the rolls June 30, 1904.	
Exhibit 12.—Disbursements for pensions, fees for examining surgeons, cost of disbursement, salaries, and other expenses of the Pension Bureau since July 1, 1865	
Exhibit 13.—Original pension claims filed and allowed each year since July 1, 1861	
Exhibit 14.—Number of pensioners in each State, Territory, insular possession, and	
foreign country on the rolls June 30, 1905, and amounts paid for pensions during the	,
fiscal year 1905.	
Exhibit 15.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under	
the general law to pensioners charged to the regular establishment and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.	
Exhibit 15a.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under	
the general law to pensioners charged to the civil war and the number at each rate	
on the roll June 30, 1905.	
Exhibit 15b.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under	
the act of June 27, 1890, to pensioners charged to the civil war and the number at each	
rate on the roll June 30, 1905. Exhibit 15c.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid under	
the general law to pensioners charged to the war with Spain and the number at each	
rate on the roll June 30, 1905.	
Exhibit 15d.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid on	
account of war of 1812, war with Mexico, and Indian wars to survivors and widows,	
and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1905.	
Exhibit 15e.—Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pen- sioners under special acts of Congress and the number at each rate on the roll June	
30, 1905	
Exhibit 16.—Consolidated report of certificates issued during the fiscal year ended	
June 30, 1905	569
Exhibit 17.—Report of mail section for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	
Exhibit 18.—Work report of the board of review for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	
Exhibit 19.—Report of claims acted upon by the medical division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	
Exhibit 20.—Classification of the work performed by the record division during the	
fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	573
Exhibit 20a.—Number of applications for army pensions torwarded to the adjudicat-	
ing divisions by the record division during the fiscal year June 30, 1905	
Exhibit 20b — Detailed report of the work completed in the army and navy survivors section, record division, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive, showing number	
of names with post-office addresses furnished, addition to service cards, etc	574

	age.
In the report of the—Continued.	
Commissioner of Pensions—Continued.	
Exhibit 21.—Showing operations of the special examination division, number of exam-	
inations made, cost of same, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	575
Exhibit 22.—Showing number of special acts by Congress, classified by rate, from	
March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1905.	576
Exhibit 23.—Number of the military and naval forces employed by the United States	
in the several wars named below in which the country has been engaged since and	
including the war of the Revolution.	579
Exhibit 24.—New legislation	580
Secretary of the Interior—	
Exhibit A.—Report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	224
Exhibit B.—Number of pensioners of all classes and amounts disbursed for each dur-	
ing the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	276
Exhibit C.—Bill proposed by Secretary of the Interior for judicial adjudication of pen-	
sion claims in test cases.	278
Exhibit D.—Regulations for the disbursement of pension money paid to the Superin-	
tendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane under the act approved February	
20, 1905.	281
Exhibit E.—Circular concerning privileges on or over the lands segregated from the	202
Yosemite National Park and included in the Sierra Forest Reserve by the act of	
February 7, 1905.	284
Exhibit F.—Correspondence in relation to proposition of the Blue Mountain Forest	201
Association to sell to the Government the herd of pure blood American bison, for-	
merly the property of Austin Corbin and now ranging in Corbin Park, at Newport,	00#
N. H.	285
Expenditures—	
For school sites, buildings, and furniture, for teachers' salaries, and for other purposes,	
1903–1904	-617
Of the—	
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905	275
Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds during the year	215
Expenses for the ensuing year of—	
Casa Grande Ruin, estimated.	195
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, estimated	2,850
Crater Lake National Park, estimated. 18	37,733
Mount Rainier National Park, estimated.	185
Sequoia and General Grant National parks, estimated.	181
Wind Cave National Park, estimated	189
Yellowstone National Park, estimated. 16	4,675
Yosemite National Park, estimated	
	,
F.	
Fargo, N. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	467
Fees—	407
	404
And commissions collected at the various local land offices during the year	494
Losses of, transmitted to the Patent Office insignificant.	601
Fencing of Yosemite National Park recommended:	701
Financial condition of—	
Arizona	105
Hawaii	112
Howard University	834
New Mexico.	123
Oklahoma	134
Fires, forest, in—	
Crater Lake National Park. 18	6,728
Yellowstone National Park.	664
Yosemite National Park	6,696
Fish and fish hatchery m—	
Yellowstone National Park	670
Yosemite National Park	698
Five Civilized Tribes—	
Commissioner to the, designation of a	6
Enrollment of citizens of the	227
Report of the Commission to the, epitomized comment on the final.	45
In detail	224
Revenues of the, collection of the	52
	6 313

Florida-	age.
Area of	427
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	, 361
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	423
College of Agriculture and Mechanic arts	626
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance	
Military reservations in, name and location of	390
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	25
Surveys in, areas covered by	, 38
Surveying districts in, transactions in	30€
Foreigners drawing a pension, suggested legislation equalizing the advantages of resident pen-	
sioners with	68
Forest—	
Lieu selections	, 32€
Reservations, additional, established	4
Reserve lieu-land selections	330
Reserves—	
Agricultural lands within, entry of	
Claims in	323
Established, reduced, enlarged, and consolidated	
Examination and survey of, by the Geological Survey	77
In—	
Hawaii.	117
New Mexico	125
Lands temporarily withdrawn for proposed	323
Selections in lieu of land within	502
Transfer of, to the Department of Agriculture	
Forestry division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of the work performed in the	499
Forfeiture of citizenship by intermarried whites with Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians	230
Fort—	
Peck Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for.	58
Yellowstone, in Yellowstone National Park, enlargement of	670
Frauds, Pacific coast land, vigorous prosecution of the ring conspirators identified with	4
Free bath house on Hot Springs Reservation—	100
Applications for use of, largely in excess of the capacity of the	193
Successful operation of, a perplexing problem.	745
Freedmen's Hospital—	206
Admission to, discharges from, and patients remaining in	821
Appendix to the report of the surgeon in chief of.	822
Cases treated, discharged, diagnosed, and number remaining in	807
Construction of a building and accessories for the new.	207
Emergencies treated in	816
Eye and ear department of the	819
Nose and throat department of the.	820
Obstetrical record in.	816
Officers of the	804
Operations performed in, and results.	813
Out-patient department of the	816
Patients in the—	CALC
Nativity of	821
Occupation of .	820
Recommendations of the surgeon in chief of the	806
Refusals, table showing number of	816
Report of the surgeon in chief of—	OIC
Epitomized comment on	205
In detail.	803
Training school for nurses of the	822
Résumé of work performed in the.	805
Statistical summary of the	807
Supervision of, unification of both fiscal and administrative	
Training school for nurses of the—	,
Circular of information sent to applicants for admission to	825
Contract signed by pupils on entering the	826
Course of training in	826

Freedmen's Hospital—Continued.	Page.
Training school for nurses of the—Continued.	
Graduates of—	
1905.	
Their present occupation and whereabouts from 1896 to 1904. Questions to be answered by candidates for admission to	
Fruit raising industry of Oklahoma	
Fur industry of Alaska	
G.	
Gainesville, Fla., business transacted in the local land office at	. 450
Sequoia and General Grant National parks, care and protection of	180,713
Yellowstone National Park, their habits, conditions, variety, number, etc	154,665
Yosemite National Park, preservation of	
Gas and oil lease on the Osage Indian Reservation	. 61
General— Education Board—	
Receipts and expenditures of the, during the year	. 216
Report of the, epitomized comment on	
Grant National Park—	
Area and location of	
Improvements made during the year in	
Visitors to, during the season	. 181
Land Office— Detailed statement of the business of the, by divisions	. 348
Publications of the Government received and distributed by the.	
Report of the—	
Chief clerk of the	. 348
Commissioner of the, epitomized comment on the	
In detail	
Law pensioners on the pension rolls	
Geological Survey, publications of the Government received and distributed by the	
Report of the Director of, epitomized comment on	
Georgia—	
Area of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
Government—	440
Exhibits at the—	
Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, epitomized comment on	. 220
Louisiana Purchase Exposition, results achieved from the various, epitomized comment	
on	. 219
Hospital for the Insane— Admissions—	
Discharges and deaths, with mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries since	9
the opening of the	
To, discharges from, and number of patients remaining in	196,786
Analysis of deaths due to tuberculosis in the	772
Appendix to the report of the superintendent of the—	
Exhibit A.—An act relating to the payment and disposition of pension money due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane.	
Exhibit B.—An act to change the lunacy proceedings of the District of Columbia where	
the Commissioners of said District are petitioners, and for other purposes	. 798
Exhibit C.—An act to authorize the apprehension and detention of insane persons in	
the District of Columbia, and providing for their temporary commitment in the Gov-	
ernment Hospital for the Insane, and for other purposes.	
Exhibit D.—Correspondence relating to the transfer of female patients to the Government Hospital for the Insane from the District of Columbia	
Board of visitors of, report of the	
Buildings and grounds.	
Classification of—	
Insanity in the, adoption of the new system of	
Patients in the	
Commitment of persons to the, method of, and laws relating to	

Government—Continued.	Page
Hospital for the Insane—Continued.	
Deaths in the—	
During the year, causes of	
Classification of	
Dentist	
Disbursing officer for the, suggestion for the designation of a permanent	
Disease of those admitted to, form of	
Duration of mental disease of those who recovered and those who died in the	
Electrical department	
Engineering department	
Expenditures	
Farm and garden products	
Fire protection	
Habeas corpus proceedings for the release of persons confined in the, comment on	
History of the annual admissions to, since the opening of	
Hydrotherapeutic room	
Improvements made during the year in the	
Itemized receipts	
Lunacy legislation	
Movement of patients in the	
Name of the, change in, suggested.	
Nativity, as far as could be ascertained, of cases treated in the	
Needs of the	
Occupation of buildings.	
Officers of the	
Operating room.	
Ophthalmologist	
Pathological department.	
Patients, transfer of female.	77
Pension moneys due inmates of the—	= ==4 =0
Additional legislation necessary to effectuate statute governing disposition of 6	
Law governing the payment and disposition of	
Population, monthly changes in the	
	10
Report of the—	19
Board of visitors of, epitomized comment on Superintendent of, in detail	
Scientific publications	
Staff meetings	
Surgical dressings, sterilization of	
Tailor and mattress shops.	
Training school.	
Veterinarian Veterinarian	
Woman physician connected with.	
Volume physician connected with	10
Alaska, report of the, epitomized coment on	9
Arizona, report of the, epitomized comment on	
Hawaii, report of the, epitomized comment on.	
New Mexico, report of the, epitomized comment on	
Oklahoma, report of the, epitomized comment on	
Frand—	
Forks, N. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	46
Portage Reservation, logging operations on	
Frazing—	
Cattle within the limits of Crater Lake National Park	18
Lands	
Stock within the limits of Sequoia and General Grant National parks.,	
Freat Falls, Mont., business transacted in the local land office at.	
read rand, mone, business transacted in the local land office at	
Guardians, pension money paid to, for the benefit of pensioners incompetent to care for the	
selves	
Junnison, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at	44
Withria Okla husiness transacted in the legal land office at	469

H.

H.	Page.
Habeas corpus proceedings for the release of persons confined in the Government Hospital for the	e
Insane, comment on	. 199
Hailey, Idaho, business transacted in the local land office at	
Harrison, Ark., business transacted in the local land office at	. 440
Hawaii-	407
Area of	
Forest reserves in.	
Imports and exports, value of, with commercial statistics relating to	
Legislation needed for the betterment of general conditions in	
Population of, by nationalities.	
Postal facilities of	
Public lands in, area of, with general statistics relating to	
Helena, Mont., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park, beauties of.	. 699
High-water mark of pensions as to numbers, date of the	
Historical—	
And statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each, date of	
admission to the Union, population, etc	
Educational statistics of Alaska	
Table of public schools in Alaska. History of the Revolutionary war pensioners living	
Hobart, Okla., town-lot fund, condition of the	
Homestead—	. 10.
Act, commutation clause of the	. 332
Entry frauds, soldiers' additional	
Final entries made from the passage of the homestead act of June 30, 1905	
Soldiers' additional, law.	
Hondo project, New Mexico, reclamation contract for the	. 85
On Hot Springs Reservation—	
Are radio-active to a marked degree.	. 749
Number of, with temperature and aggregate flow of water from	
Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible	е
with local conditions	. 737
Reservation—	100
Area and location of	
Bath houses on, name of each, with number of tubs, and date of lease and expiration of	
same	
Condemned buildings located on, claims allowed, rejected, and pending	. 194
Chemical analysis of the waters of the springs on	
Curative qualities of the waters of the springs on, wonderful	
Disbursements by the superintendent of, on account of salaries, incidental expenses, etc.	
Diseases cured and benefited by the use of the waters of the springs on	
Free bath house on—	. 101
Applications for use of, largely in excess of the capacity of the	. 193
Successful operation of, a perplexing problem	
Force, personnel of	. 747
Hot springs on—	. 749
Are radio-active to a marked degree	
Improvements made during the year on.	
Leases of hot-water privileges on, table showing the number of corporations and individ	
uals now holding	. 192
Radio-active properties of the waters of the springs on	
Rates for course of 21 baths and for single baths at the springs on	. 193
Receipts—	. 194
And total revenues from. For paid baths in bath houses on, total.	
From bath houses, ground rent, etc., on.	
Report of the superintendent of—	
Epitomized comment on	. 190
In detail	. 735

Hot Springs—Continued.	Page.
Reservation—Continued.	700 F
Rules and regulations for the better government of	
Sale of lots on, indefinitely postponed. Supervision of	
Suppression of the nefarious and demoralizing practice of drumming trade by physicians or	n 738
Visitors to, during the year	
Whittington Lake Park in, conversion of the lakes into part of park proper	. 758
Yellowstone National Park.	. 664
Yosemite National Park	. 699
Howard University—	
Academic departments, accounts pertaining to current expenses of	
Admissions to and graduates from	
Appendix to the report of the president of	
College of arts and sciences, students in attendance in the.	
Commercial department, students in attendance in the	
Financial status of	
Law department, students in attendance in the	
Medical department, students in attendance in the	. 829
Officers of	
Permanent funds of, list of	
Preparatory department, students in attendance in the	
Recapitulation of the accounts of the treasurer of	
Receipts and disbursements of, treasurer's statement of. Recommendations of the president of.	
Report of the president of—	
Epitomized comment on	. 209
In detail.	
School of manual arts, students in attendance in the	
Summer school.	. 833
Teachers' college, students in attendance in the.	
Theological department, students in attendance in the	
Hugo, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at	
Huntley, project, Montana, reclamation contract for the	. 86 . 437
Huron, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	
Hydrographic branch of the Geological Survey, résumé of work performed in the	
I. Idaho—	
Apportionment to, for surveys.	15 204
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance	32, 343
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	
Military reservations in, name and location of	
Montana boundary, survey, and marking of the unsurveyed portion of	14,316
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	. 26
Surveys in, areas covered by	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Survey of Indian reservations in, authorized	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	. 30€
Illinois—	
Area of	
Appropriated public lands in	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Land indemnity claims, adjustment of cash and.	
Military reservations in, name and location of	
Public lands surveyed in	
Imports and exports of—	
Alaska	
Hawaii, value of, with commercial statistics relating to	. 118
INT 1905—VOL 1——56	

	Pa	
Capitol buildings and grounds during the year.		214
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, during the year		211
Crater Lake National Park, during the year.		
General Grant National Park, during the year		181
Government Hospital for the Insane, during the year. Hot Springs Reservation, during the year.		196
Indian school plants, during the year		40
Mount Rainier National Park, during the year.		184
Sequoia and General Grant National parks, during the year	77.	
Yellowstone National Park—	,	
About the Roosevelt Arch		663
During the year		672
Yosemite National Park, during the year		168
ncomes of the various tribes of Indians from all sources		39
ndependence, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at		441
ndian—		
Affairs—		
Office of, publications of the Government received and distributed by the		93
Report of the Commissioner of, epitomized comment on the		38
Agencies abolished during the year		5
Allotments.		317
And patents issued.		43
Received, disposed of, and pending	,	11
Amount appropriated by the		38
Expenditures under the		39
Education of the, statistics relating to the		40
Inherited lands.		41
Inspector for the Indian Territory—		
Epitomized comment on the report of the		48
Recommendations of the		55
Lands—		
Area of public and, disposed for cash and under the homestead acts 1899-1905		436
Disposed of during the year		
Irrigation of, difficult problems for solution in the		57
Opening to settlement and entry of, successful		5
Public and eeded, disposals of		
Unallotted, leasing of.		57
Reservation—		co
In Utah, opening of surplus lands on	,	60
Devils Lake, opening of, to homestead entry	11	207
Rosebud, opening of, to homestead entry.		
Sale and disposal of agricultural.		10
Uintah, opening of, to homestead entry		
Oil and gas lease on the Osage.		61
Reservations—		
Agricultural lands in		295
Irrigation of, progress made in the		5
Logging operations on		59
Rights of way granted to railroads aeross		40
Surveys of, authorized and accepted.		
School plants, improvements to		40
Territory—		
Accidents occurring in the mines in, during the year, fatal and nonfatal		$\frac{150}{427}$
Area of		
Coal	9,	000
Mines in, number of men and boys employed in		149
Output of the, each year sinee the passage of the Curtis Act		49
Production of, with value of output for the year.		149
Insane persons in, care of		54
Land reserved for town-site purposes in, acreage of.		50
Mine inspector for, report of the, epitomized comment on		148
Population of the, estimated		44
Public lands surveyed in		388
Survey and platting of town sites in		50

	Page.
Territory—Continued.	071
Town sites in the, unusual activity in the establishment of	27:
Tribes, income of the various, from all sources. War pensioners on the pension rolls. 62,50	39 00. 51
Indiana—	10,01
Area of	42
Appropriated public lands in	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
Public lands surveyed in	
Indianapolis, Ind.—	
Disbursements through the pension agency at	516
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	58
Indians—	
Agreements with.	
The Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, ratification of	60
In— California, destitution among, statements relative to, exaggerated	5
New Mexico.	
Sale of intoxicating liquors to.	
Self-supporting and independent the policy of the Department to make	
Industrial and manual-training schools.	
Infant children of the—	
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, enrollment of	23.
Creek Nation, enrollment of	
Seminole Nation, enrollment of	
Inherited lands, Indian	4
Insane—	
Pensioners in the Government Hospital for the Insane, additional legislation necessary to effec-	
tuate statute governing disposition of pension money due	
Persons in the Indian Territory, care of. Instructors and students in—	5
Coeducational colleges and universities and in colleges for men only, 1903–1904	62
Colleges and seminaries for women which confer degrees, 1903–1904.	
Public—	02
And private normal schools of the United States	620
High schools and in private high schools and academies	
Schools of technology and institutions conferrig only the bachclor-of-science degree in 1903-	
1904	62
Internal-revenuc collections in the district of Alaska for the year	99
Iowa—	
Area of	
Appropriated public lands in	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance	
Land-indemnity claims, adjustment of cash and	
Public lands surveyed in.	
Ironton, Mo., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Irrigation—	
And—	
Other purposes, right of way for	05,40
Reclamation fund of the Geological Survey received from the sale of public lands	8
Of Indian—	
Lands, difficult problems for solution in the	5
Reservations, progress made in the	
Purposes, amounts appropriated for	58
J.	
•	
Jackson, Miss., business transacted in the local land office at	45'
Juneau, Alaska, business transacted in the local land office at	438
Jurisdiction of the—	00
Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.	23: 23:
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. United States court in Indian Territory	23

K.	Page.
Kalispell, Mont., business transacted in the local land office at	459
Area of.	427
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
District land offices in— Abolished	34
Receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for Military reservations in, name and location of	
Public— Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	
Lands surveyed in	384
Area of	427
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	
Kingfisher, Okla., business transacted in the local land office at	
Klamath Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for	
Disbursements through the pension agency at	
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	586
L.	
Labels and prints, applications for registration of, received during the year Lac—	73,599
Court Oreilles Reservation, logging operations on.	
du Flambeau Reservation, logging operations on	
Lagrande, Oreg., business transacted in the local land office at	
Lamar, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Land—	
Acreage of public, disposed of	
Agricultural, in Indian reservations, sale and disposal of	10
Allotment of—	
By the— Cherokee land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	253
Chickasaw land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.	
Choctaw land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	
Creek land office of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	
In the Seminole Nation by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	
To the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations	
Area of—	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved, in the public-land States and Territories.	
Public, in Hawaii, with general statistics relating to.	
Certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants	
Chippewa ceded, logging operations on	12,296
Classifications	
Commission, report of the public, epitomized comment on the partial	38 410
Concessions to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes	18
Disposed of for cash and under the homestead acts, areas of public and Indian, 1899-1905	
Donated to each of the desert-land States	
For—	40
Reservoir purposes, opening of withdrawn*	
Pending at the close of the year, applications to alienate	275 273
Unrestricted alicnation of, under act of March 3, 1903	4
Grants railroad	298

La		Page
	In— Sequoia and General Grant National parks, acquirement by the Government of patented,	
	suggested. Yosemite National Park, exclusion of all private holdings suggested. Inclosure of public timber, investigation and punishment of offenders guilty of the unlawful	17 16
	Indian—	
	Inherited. Opening to settlement and entry of, successful.	4
	Laws— Antiquated	32
	Offenses and offenders under the public, résumé of, by States	2
	Relating to the sale of isolated tracts of public, repealed. Legislation for the natives of Alaska	2 34
	Office— General, report of the chief clerk of the	34
	Publications of the Government received and distributed by the	65 34
	Offices—	94
	District—	0
	Abolished List of, with—	3
	Date of opening and location	35
	Receipts and expenses of maintaining. 8,31,24 Fees and commissions collected at the various local, during the year.	
	Receiver of public moneys for, abolishment of the office of	
	Patented, in Wind Cave National Park, relinquishment of	10
	In the—	0.0
	Cherokee Nation, recording of	26 26
	Creek Nation, recording of	27
	Seminole Nation, recording of	27
	Issued	0, 29 27
	Protection of the public. 1 Public—	
	Amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of. $\mathrm{And}-$	43
	Abandoned military reservations, disposal of the, and amount received and expenses connected therewith.	48
	Ceded Indian, disposals of	
	Cash receipts from sales of, and fees and commissions	
	Inclosures of the, unlawful. Of New Mexico, with general statistics relating to.	2 12
	Sale of timber on the	33
	Reserved for town-site purposes in the—	5
	Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, acreage of. Indian Territory, acreage of.	5
	Rosebud Indian Reservation, opening of, to homestead entry. 1 Sale of—	1,29
	For town-site purposes under the jurisdiction of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.	27
	Pine timber on Chippewa ceded	2,29
	Segregations— Approved during the year, State desert.	
	Under act of March 31, 1900.	27
	Selections, in lieu of, within forest reserves. 33 Service, aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public. 33	
	Surface area of the United States, by States and Territories.	38
	Survey and resurvey of public, amounts appropriated for	5,30
	Swamp, indemnity. 31: Timber and stone, aggregate sales of, from June 30, 1905.	.8, 41 43
	Uintah Reservation, opening of the surplus on	6
	Vacant public, in the United States.	35
	Warrants issued, military bounty.	6

	Page.
Lander, Wyo., business transacted in the local land office at	483
Agricultural, within forest reserves, entry of	29,324
Allotted, leasing of, for farming, grazing, etc	
And reservations, rights of way across the public	
Grazing	
In, Devils Lake Indian Reservation, opening of, to entry	
Indian, disposed of during the year	
Patented—	. 31
In Sequoia and General Grant National parks	720
To corporations by States and Territories.	
Private, in Yosemite National Park, elimination of all holdings of, suggested	693
Public, protection of	
Reclamation of arid.	
Sale of public, reclamation and irrigation fund of the Geological Survey received from the Sales of public, total amount of cash received on account of, 1899–1905	
Segregated from the Yosemite National Park in the Sierra Forest Reserve, circular concerning	
privileges on	
Temporarily withdrawn for proposed forest reserves	
Uintah Indian Reservation, opening of, to homestead entry	11,297
Unallotted Indian, leasing of	
Withdrawn for reservoir purposes, opening of.	
Law— Law— Law—	465
Department of the Howard University students in attendance in the	. 830
Equalizing the advantages of resident with foreign pensioners, suggested	
Governing the payment and disposition of pension moneys due to inmates of the Government	
Hospital for the Insane	. 201
Marriageable, for pensionable purposes, provision for a uniform standard, suggested	
Pension, judicial determination of, legislation providing for an authoritative, suggested	
Relating to the sale of isolated tracts of public land repealed	
Soldiers' additional homestead	19,321
Mining	336
Violations of the pension, indictments and convictions on account of the	
Lawton, Okla.—	
Business transacted in the local land office at.	
Town-lot fund, condition of the	
Leadville, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at	
Lease on the Osage Reservation, oil and gas.	61
Mineral, filed and approved in the Creek Nation.	. 49
Of—	10
Allotted lands for farming, grazing, etc	. 56
Hot-water privileges on Hot Springs Reservation, table showing the number of corpora-	
tions and individuals now holding	
Leasing of unallotted Indian lands.	
Leech Lake Reservation, logging operations on	
Legislation—	220
Enacted governing the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.	. 225
Needed	
Recommended, summary of	. 37
Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition—	
Alaska exhibit at the	
Government exhibits at the, epitomized comment on	
Mr. Edward M. Dawson, chief clerk of the Department, designated as the representative of the Secretary of the Interior.	
Lewiston—	220
Idaho, business transacted in the local land office at	452
Mont., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Lincoln, Nebr., business transacted in the local land office at	462
Little Rock, Ark., business transacted in the local land office at	440
Logging operations on—	10.000
Ceded Chippewa lands	12,296

	Page.
Los Angeles, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at	
Losses of fees transmitted to the Patent Office insignificant	. 601
Louisiana—	. 427
Area of	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Military reservations in, name and location of	. 391
Public—	. 23
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the Surveys in, areas covered by	
Purchase Exposition, results achieved from the various Government exhibits, epitomize comment on.	d
Surveying districts in, transactions in	
Louisville, Ky.—	
Disbursements through the pension agency at	
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	
Lower Yellowstone project, Montana-North Dakota, reclamation contract for the	. 86
M.	
Maine-	
Area of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
Mangum, Okla., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Manual and industrial training schools of the United States.	
Map-	
Of Alaska	
Showing routes to Crater Lake National Park.	. 734
Maps— And township plats.	17 219
United States, received and delivered.	
Mariposa Grove of Big Trees and Yosemite Valley grant, retrocession by the State of Californi	
to the Federal Government of	
Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, report of the, in course of preparation and upon receip	
thereof will be duly forwarded to Congress.	
Marquette, Mich., business transacted in the local land office at	
Marriage law for pensionable purposes, provision for a uniform standard, suggested	. 00
Area of	. 427
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	. 7
School for the Blind—	
Admissions to, withdrawals from and children remaining in the	
Disbursements by the superintendent of	
Marysville, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Massachusetts—	
Area of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
Maximum number of pensioners over enrolled or the pension rolls	
McCook, Nebr., business transacted in the local land office at	. 462
And agricultural colleges in the United States	608,62
Epitome on	
Patents, application for	
Medical—	
Department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the	
Referee of the Pension Bureau, report of the	
Mesa Verde National Park, in Colorado, proposed establishment of Mescalero Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for	
Meteorological record of Yellowstone National Park, 1904–1905. 62,	
Mexico. war with, pensioners on the pension rolls	
Michigan—	
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	. 9,366

Michigan Continued	D
	Page.
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	626
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Military reservations in, name and location of	392
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	21
Lands surveyed in	384
Miles City, Mont., business transacted in the local land office at	460
Military—	
And naval forces employed in the several wars in which the country has been engaged since	
and including the war of the Revolution	
Bounty-land warrants	
Reservations—	
Disposal of the public land and abandoned, amount received and expenses connected	
with.	
Names and locations of existing	
Milwaukee, Wis.—	901
	512
Disbursements through the pension agency at.	
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments.	586
Mine inspector for—	
Indian Territory, report of the, epitomized comment on	
New Mexico, report of the, epitomized comment on	150
Mineral—	
Division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of the work performed in the	
Entries received, approved, and pending.	14,319
Land patents issued.	10,294
Laws extended to the land lying within Mount Rainier National Park	182
Leases filed and approved in the Creek Nation.	49
Wealth of Alaska	97
Minidoka project, Idaho, reclamation contract for the	
Mining—	
And mineral resources division of the Geological Survey, résumé of work performed in the	75
Claims in—	
Crater Lake National Park, location and working of same admissible	185
Mount Rainier National Park.	
In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, coal and asphalt	
Industry of—	40
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100
Arizona.	
New Mexico	
Laws.	336
Minnesota—	
Apportionment to, for surveys	
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
Chippewa ceded lands in, sales of pine timber on	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	626
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	32,344
Indian reservations in, logging operations on	59
Military reservations in, name and location of	392
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	22
Surveys in, areas covered by	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	307
Surveys in, approaching completion of.	
Minot, N. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Miscellaneous division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of work performed in the .	
Mission reservations in California, irrigation in, apportionment for	
	38
Mississippi-	107
Area of.	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts	
Choctaws, enrollment of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance	
Military reservations in, name and location of	389

Mississippi—Continued.	Page.
Public— Landleys of offences and offenders against the	0.4
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the Lands surveyed in.	
Missoula, Mont., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Missouri—	
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
District land offices in, abolished	. 34
Land indemnity claims, adjustment of cash and	
Military reservations in, name and location of	. 392
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the. Lands surveyed in.	
Mitchell, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Montana-	11.1
Apportionment to, for surveys	15, 304
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	
Military reservations in, name and location of	. 393
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	
Surveys in, areas covered by	
Surveys of Indian reservations in, authorized.	
Montgomery, Ala., business tranacted in the local land office at	
Montrose, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Moro Rock in Sequoia and General Grant National parks.	
Mounds, ancient, in Casa Grande Ruin, excavation and preservation of these traces of a prehistoric race.	
Mount Rainier National Park—	150
Area and location of	182
Expenses for the ensuing year of, estimated	185
Improvements made in, during the year.	
Mineral laws extended to the land lying within. Mining and mineral claims located in.	
Report of the supervisor of, epitomized comment on.	
Visitors to, during the season	
N.	
N. (11) 1 7 1 1 1 (11) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Natchitoches, La., business transacted in the local land office at	454
Casa Grande Ruin	194
Crater Lake National Park	
Establishment of	326
Hot Springs Reservation	
Mesa Verde National Park	
Mount Rainier National Park. Pajarito Cliff Dwellers National Park.	182 325
Petrified Forest National Park.	
Sequoia and General Grant National parks	
Sullys Hill Park	
Wind Cave National Park.	
Yellowstone National Park. 1. Yosemite National Park. 1.	
Nativity, as far as could be ascertained, of cases treated in the Government Hospital for the	
Insane	791
Navajo Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for	48
Navy pension fund, inadequacy of the, to pay navy pensions	511

	Page.
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	626
District land offices in—	
Abolished	
Receipts and cost of maintenance	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	
Military reservations in. name and location of	. 393
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	. 20
Surveys in, areas covered by	
Nevada—	00,001
Apportionment to, for surveys	15, 304
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	626
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	83
Lands in, reclamation of arid	
Public lands surveyed in	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	
Surveys of Indian reservations in, authorized	16, 313
New Hampshire—	407
Area of	
New Jersey—	626
Area of	. 427
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
New Mexico-	020
Accidents occurring in the mines in, during the year, fatal and nonfatal	. 151
Agriculture the principal industry of	
Apportionment to, for surveys	15, 304
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	9, 374
Coal—	
Mines in, number of men and boys employed in.	
Production of, with value of output during the year	
Coke production of, output and value of. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Financial condition of.	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	25, 501
Indians in	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	
Military reservations in, name and location of	. 393
Mine inspector for, report of the, epitomized comment on	. 150
Mining industry of	
Pajarito Cliff Dwellers National Park in, proposed establishment of	
Population of, by nationalities	. 122
Public—	0.0
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	. 23
Lands— Of, with general statistics relating to	. 123
Surveyed in	
Report of the governor of, epitomized comment on	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Schools in, enrollment and average daily attendance	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	
New Orleans, La., business transacted in the local land office at	
New York -	
Area of	. 427
City, N. Y =	
Disbursements through the pension agency at	
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	. 58€

New York—Continued.	Page.
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	626
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	. 77
North-	
Carolina—	
Area of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	626
Dakota—	
Apportionment to, for surveys	
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Devils Lake Indian Reservation lands in, opening of, to entry	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	
Military reservations in, name and location of	394
Public—	0.0
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	
Lands surveyed in	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Surveying districts in, transactions in.	
Surveys in, approaching completion of	314
Nebr., business transacted in the local land office at	462
Project, Nebraska-Wyoming, reclamation contract for the	
Yakima, Wash., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Takina, wasii., busiless transacted in the local land office at	410
0.	
Office and office and another mobile local laws reformed of his Ode days	00
Offenses and offenders under the public-land laws, résumé of, by States	. 20
	02 655
Indian Affairs, publications of the Government received and distributed by the	95, 653
Officers of the—	000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	842
Freedmen's Hospital.	
Government Hospital for the Insane	
Howard University	
Interior Department—	020
Commendation of	. 3
Policy of the Department in the selection of	
Ohio—	
Area of	427
Appropriated public lands in	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	
Public lands surveyed in	
Oil and gas lease on the Osage Indian Reservation	
Oklahoma—	
Area of	427
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
Cash value of farms, etc., in, agricultural statistics relating to	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	626
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance	
Educational and other institutions in, maintenance of	
Financial condition of	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of.	501
Fruit raising industry of	
Military reservations in, name and location of	
Population of	131
Public lands surveyed in	
Railroad facilities of	131
Report of the governor of, epitomized comment on the	
School lands in, receipts from the rentals of	
Statehood, claims of, for admission to	
Town-lot funds, condition of the	
Olympia, Wash., business transacted in the local land office at	

	Page.
O'Neill, Nebr., business transacted in the local land office at	
Opening of lands withdrawn for reservoir purposes. Order No. 78, pension, increased expenditures on account of the operations of	10, 296
	66,520
Oregon— Apportionment to, for surveys.	15 204
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
City, Oreg., business transacted in the local land office at	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	
Military reservations in, name and location of	394
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	
Lands surveyed in	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	
Osage Reservation, oil and gas lease on the	61
P.	
Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' National Park in New Mexico, proposed establishment of	
Panama Canal Strip, area of	
Park rangers in Sequoia and General Grant National parks	710
Patent Office— Applications for mechanical patents, including designs, reissues, caveats, trade-marks, labels,	
prints, received, awaiting action, expired, and granted	
Business of the, rapid increase in the volume of	
Employees, necessity for an increase of force of	
Losses of fees transmitted to the, insignificant.	
Publications of the Government received and distributed by the	
Receipts and expenditures of the	73,600
Room for the transaction of the business of the, necessity for more	
Patented lands in Sequoia and General Grant National parks	720
Patents-	40
And allotments issued, Indian	43
Report of the Commissioner of— Epitomized comment on the	. 73
In detail.	
Town-lot, issued in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations.	
Pending files in the Pension Bureau June 30, 1905—	
Admitted	526
Classification	525
Originals	524
Pennsylvania—	
Area of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	. 77
Act of June 27, 1890, amounts paid on account of the	12 551
Agencies—	10,001
Amounts disbursed by each during the year	12,548
Classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls of each	
Cost of maintenance of	
Name and location of the various, with dates of payments made by and jurisdiction of.	585
Rent of buildings occupied by	
All classes of, amounts disbursed for each during the year	
And bounty-land claims, completion of vol. 15 of departmental decisions in appealed	
Appeals, board of, résumé of work performed by the	
Appropriation for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year	63
Attorneys— Admitted to practice and changes in the roll of recognized	529
Full amount of fees paid to. 5	
Bureau—	-,
Appropriations for the, and unexpended balances.	511
Board of review, report of the	
Bounty-land warrants issued by the, during the last five years	
Clerks detailed for temporary duty outside the	539

	age.
Bureau—Continued.	FO.4
Criminal data relating to the	531
Disbursements by the, for salaries, etc Divisions of the, with résumé of duties of each	63
Examining surgeons employed in the—	E−038
Duties of, with number under appointment	532
Number of, and amount appropriated for payment of same	68
Exhibits (Nos. 1 to 24), discussion of leading features in the different. 507	
History of living Revolutionary war pensioners.	540
Legislation affecting the, enacted during the third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress . 520	
Mail section, résumé of the work of the	
Medical referee, report of the	3, 572
Organization	533
Pending files in the, June 30, 1905.	523
Pensions issued from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, grand total cost of	528
Promotions, deaths, etc	539
Record division, classification of the work performed by the	
Résumé of the operations of the, during the year.	507
Salaries and other expenses of, payments for, materially reduced	515
Section chiefs of the	539
Special— Acts of Congress, aggregate number of pension claims granted by	r=0
Examination division, statement showing the operations of the	
Work performed in the, summary of	67 67
Certificates issued during the year. 516	
Claims—	, 000
Adjudicated, rejected, and pending	63
Filed and allowed, original, each year since July 1, 1861	
In test cases, bill proposed for the judicial adjudication of	278
Involving difficult and important questions of law, legislation providing for the adjudi-	
cation of, by the Supreme Court, establishing judicial precedents	70
Nine years' summary of work done in the adjudication of	527
Commissioners of, since 1833, list of	506
Different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the number at each rate, statements showing	
the	, 569
Examining—	
Applicants for, present system of, uncertain, expensive, and unsatisfactory	67
Surgeons' fees and other expenses, amounts paid on account of	
First payments on each class of certificates for, made during the year	, 511
Foreigners drawing a, suggested legislation equalizing the advantages of resident pensioners with	68
Fund, navy, inadequacy of the, to pay navy pensions.	511
General law, amounts paid on account of the	
Laws—	, 000
Judicial determination of, legislation providing an authoritative, suggested	70
Violations of the, indictments and convictions on account of.	67
Marriageable law for the purpose of establishing a legal right to, uniform standard suggested	68
Money-	
Due inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, additional legislation necessary	
to effectuate statute governing disposition of	, 798
Paid to—	
Guardians for the benefit of pensioners incompetent to care for themselves	532
The superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, regulations for the	
disbursement of	281
Office, publications of the Government received and distributed by the	,654
Order No. 78—	***
Claims allowed under the provisions of.	520
Increased expenditures on account of the operations of.	66
Residents in each State, Territory, insular possession, and foreign country, amounts paid	561
to	, 501
Act of June 27, 1890, pensioners on the	. 514
Annual (average) value of the	64
"Annual value" of the, definition of the term.	508
Attorneys on the, number of and amounts paid to.	65
Civil war pensioners on the	

P

ROI-Continued. General law pensioners on the Ge, 200, 514		Page.
Indian war pensioners on the	Roll—Continued.	
Maximum number on, in the history of the Bureau. 63,307 Requiar establishment, pensioners on the. 61,500 War-OT 1812 pensioners on the. 61,500 With-Mexico pensioners on the. 62,500,514 Meron Mith-Mexico pensioners on the. 62,500,514 Spain pensioners on the. 63,604 Table of monthly and quarterly division of rates of. 283 Two systems of, compared. 528 War-O 01 Is12, war with Mexico, and Indian wars, amounts paid on account of the. 513,533 With Spain, amounts paid on account of the. 513,532 Who are entitled to. 557 Pensioners- 510,502 Pensioners- 512 Repular establishment, amounts paid on account of the. 512 Repular establishment, amounts paid on account of the. 512 Repul	General law pensioners on the 62,5	09,514
Regular establishment, pensioners on the	Maximum number on, in the history of the Bureau	33, 507
War-	Regular establishment, pensioners on the	09.514
Of 1812 pensioners on the	Revolutionary war pensioners on the	61,509
With—		21 500
Mexico pensioners on the		51,509
Special acts of Congress, pension and increases of, granted by		09, 514
System, cost of maintenance of the entire. 63,46 Table of monthly and quarterly division of rates of. 283 Two systems of, compared. 589 War— Of 1812, war with Mexico, and Indian wars, amounts paid on account of the 513,553 With Spain, amounts paid on account of the 513,553 With Spain, amounts paid on account of the 513,553 With Spain, amounts paid on account of the 587 Pensioners— 070 Of various classes added to and dropped from the rolls during the year. 500,544 Pensions— 500,544 Pensions— 611 Regular establishment, amounts paid on account of the 512 Report of the Commissioner of— Epitomized comment on. 611 Epitomized comment on. 611 In detail. 505 Permanent camps in Yellowstone National Park 664 Personnel of the Hot Springs Reservation force 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of 747 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 586 Philippine Islands, area of 747 Pima Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for 388 Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, surveys in, accepted 313 Pittsburg, Pa.— Disbursements through the pension agency at 91 Disbursements through the pension agency at 91 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 91 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 91 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 91 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 91 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 91 Pension agency at, jurisdi		
Table of monthly and quarterly division of rates of		
Two systems of, compared S89 War		
Wirf—Of ISI2, war with Mexico, and Indian wars, amounts paid on account of the		
With Spain, amounts paid on account of the. 513,522 Who are entitled to. 57 Pensioners—Dropped from the rolls by death, remarriage, legal limitation (minors), failure to claim, etc. 50 Of Various classes added to and dropped from the rolls during the year 508,544 Pensions— 8egular establishment, amounts paid on account of the. 512 Report of the Commissioner of—Epitomized comment on. 66 In detail. 503 Permanent camps in Yellowstone National Park 66 Personnel of the Hot Springs Reservation force. 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of. 324 Philadelphia, Pa.—Disbursements through the pension agency at. 516 Plast personnel of safety at. purisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments. 536 Philippine Islands, area of. 427 Pierre, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at. 427 Pierre, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at. 437 Pierre, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at. 45 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments. 536 Population of—Alaska, approximate 45	War—	
Who are entitled to. 587 Pensioners— Dropped from the rolls by death, remarriage, legal limitation (minors), failure to claim, etc. 509, 548 Pensions— 508, 548 Pensions— 618 Report of the Commissioner of— 512 Report of the Commissioner of— 61 In detail. 505 Permanent camps in Yellowstone National Park 664 Personnel of the Hot Springs Reservation force. 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of 324 Philadelphia, Pa.— Disbursements through the pension agency at. 516 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments. 586 Philippine Islands, area of 427 Pierre, S. Dak, business transacted in the local land office at 475 Pima Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for 589 Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, surveys in, accepted 313 Pittsburg, Pa.— 516 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 586 Population of 477 Pima Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for 589 Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, surveys in, accepted 313 Pittsburg, Pa.— 516 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 586 Population of 478 Alaska, approximate 95 Arizona 104 Each State in the Union 385 Hawaii, by nationalities 115 Indian Territory, estimated 489 New Mexico, by nationalities 122 Oklahoma 310 Porto Rico 147 United States 366 Porto Rico 477 Commissioner of Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on 40 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions 481 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions 481 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions 481 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with lo		
Pensioners		
Dropped from the rolls by death, remarriage, legal limitation (minors), failure to claim, etc. 508, 544 Pensions— Regular establishment, amounts paid on account of the		587
Pensions		509
Regular establishment, amounts paid on account of the Feptomized comment on 61		08, 544
Report of the Commissioner of—		
Epitomized comment on		512
In detail		61
Permanent camps in Yellowstone National Park 664 Personnel of the Hot Springs Reservation force 747 Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of 324 Philadelphia, Pa		
Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona, proposed establishment of. 324		
Philadelphia, Pa.—		747
Disbursements through the pension agency at Pension agency at purisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 556		324
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments.		516
Philippine Islands, area of 427 Pierre, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at 475 Pima Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for 58 Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, surveys in, accepted 313 Pittsburg, Pa. 516 Disbursements through the pension agency at 516 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 586 Population of 418 Alaska, approximate 95 Alaska, approximate 95 Arizona 104 Each State in the Union 385 Indian Territory, estimated 48 New Mexico, by nationalities 115 Indian Territory, estimated 48 New Mexico, by nationalities 122 Oklahoma 131 Porto Rico 427 United States 386 Porto Rico 427 Commissioner of 427 Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on 140 Population of 147 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 832 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with Iocal conditions 737 President of 538 President of 539 Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the 530 Epitomized comment on 210 In detail 641 Howard University, report of the 541 Epitomized comment on 210 In detail 641 Howard University, report of the 541 Epitomized comment on 200 Epi		
Pima Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for. 58 Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, surveys in, accepted 313 Pittsburg, Pa.— 516 Desibursements through the pension agency at. 516 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments. 586 Population of— 48 Alaska, approximate. 95 Arizona 104 Each State in the Union 385 Hawaii, by nationalities 115 Indian Territory, estimated 48 New Mexico, by nationalities 122 Oklahoma 131 Porto Rico 147 United States 386 Porto Rico 427 Commissioner of— 427 Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on 143 The interior for, report of the, epitomized comment on 140 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Presently department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 832 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with 102 Iola detail		
Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, surveys in, accepted 313 Pittsburg, Pa.— 516 Disbursements through the pension agency at. 556 Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments 586 Population of— 418ska, approximate 95 Arizona 104 Each State in the Union 385 Hawaii, by nationalities 115 Indian Territory, estimated 48 New Mexico, by nationalities 122 Oklahoma 131 Porto Rico 147 United States 386 Porto Rico— 427 Commissioner of— 427 Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on 143 The interior for, report of the, epitomized comment on 140 Population of 147 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 832 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with 10cal conditions President of— 210 Columbia I		475
Pittsburg, Pa.— Disbursements through the pension agency at		
Disbursements through the pension agency at. Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments. S86 Population of— Alaska, approximate. A		313
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments. 586 Population of — 385 Arizona 104 Each State in the Union 385 Hawaii, by nationalities 115 Indian Territory, estimated 48 New Mexico, by nationalities 122 Oklahoma 131 Porto Rico 147 United States 386 Porto Rico 427 Commissioner of— 427 Education for, report of the, cpitomized comment on 143 The interior for, report of the, epitomized comment on 140 Population of 147 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 832 Prescott, Ariz., business transacted in the local land office at 438 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions. 737 President of— Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the— Epitomized comment on 210 In detail 484 Howard University, r		516
Alaska, approximate		
Arizona 104 Each State in the Union 385 Hawaii, by nationalities 115 Indian Territory, estimated 48 New Mcxico, by nationalities 122 Oklahoma 131 Porto Rico 147 United States 386 Porto Rico 427 Commissioner of Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on 143 The interior for, report of the, epitomized comment on 140 Population of 147 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 32 Prescott, Ariz., business transacted in the local land office at 438 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions. 737 President of 210 In detail 3841 Howard University, report of the Epitomized comment on 210 In detail 4841 Howard University, report of the Epitomized comment on 200	Population of—	
Each State in the Union 385 Hawaii, by nationalities 115 Indian Territory, estimated 48 New Mexico, by nationalities 122 Oklahoma 131 Porto Rico 147 United States 386 Porto Rico— 427 Commissioner of— 427 Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on 143 The interior for, report of the, epitomized comment on 140 Population of. 147 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 832 Prescott, Ariz., business transacted in the local land office at 438 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions 737 President of— Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the— 210 In detail 841 Howard University, report of the— Epitomized comment on 209		
Hawaii, by nationalities		
Indian Territory, estimated	·	
Oklahoma 131 Porto Rico 147 United States 386 Porto Rico— Area of 427 Commissioner of Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on 143 The interior for, report of the, epitomized comment on 140 Population of 147 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 332 Prescott, Ariz., business transacted in the local land office at 438 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions. 737 President of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the Epitomized comment on 210 In detail 841 Howard University, report of the EpItomized comment on 209		
Porto Rico. 147 United States 386 Porto Rico— Area of 427 Commissioner of— Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on 143 The interior for, report of the, epitomized comment on 140 Population of 147 Postal, facilities of Hawaii 120 Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 832 Prescott, Ariz., business transacted in the local land office at 438 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions. 737 President of— Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the— Epitomized comment on 210 In detail 841 Howard University, report of the— Epitomized comment on 209		122
United States		
Porto Rico— Area of		
Commissioner of— Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on	Porto Rico-	000
Education for, report of the, epitomized comment on	Area of	427
The interior for, report of the, epitomized comment on		
Population of		
Postal, facilities of Hawaii. 120 Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the 832 Prescott, Ariz., business transacted in the local land office at 438 Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions. 737 President of— Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the— Epitomized comment on 210 In detail. 210 Howard University, report of the— Epitomized comment on 209		
Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the		
Present system of operating the baths is in conflict with public opinion and incompatible with local conditions. 737 President of— Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the— Epitomized comment on. 210 In detail. 841 floward University, report of the— Epitomized comment on. 209	Preparatory department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the	
10cal conditions		438
President of— Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the— 210 Epitomized comment on 841 Howard University, report of the— Epitomized comment on 209		737
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, report of the— Epitomized comment on		101
In detail		
Howard University, report of the— Epitomized comment on		
Epitomized comment on		841
		209

President of—Continued.	Page.
The Washington Gaslight Company, report of the, epitomized comment on, with recommenda- tion that future reports of same be made direct to Congress or to the Commissioners of the	
District of Columbia.	
Prints, applications for registrations of, received during the year.	
Private lands in Yosemite National Park, elimination of all holdings of, suggested	693
Professional and technological schools, colleges, and universities	
Protection of public lands.	
Public—	
Documents—	
Of the Government received, distributed, and sold by the several offices and bureaus of the	
Department	653
Report of the clerk in charge of—	
Epitomized comment on the	93
In detail	
Sale of, number and price of the several disposed of	659
High schools	607
Land—	
Laws-	
Of Alaska, unsatisfactory condition of	
Offenses and offenders under the, résumé of, by States	
Service, aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the	8,294
Survey and resurvey of, amounts appropriated for	15,304
Lands—	
Acreage of, disposed of	8,291
Commission, report of the—	
Epitomized comment on the second partial	38
Second partial.	328
Division, of the General Land Office detailed statement of the work performed in the	350
In the United States, vacant.	354
Of-	
Hawaii, area of, with general statistics relating to	114
New Mexico, with general statistics relating to	123
Protection of	18,320
Repeal of the act relating to the sale of isolated tracts of	20
Sale of, reclamation and irrigation fund, received from the	83
Unlawful inclosure of the	20
Surveys—	
Areas covered by	16, 303
In the several surveying districts	04-311
Suspended.	16,313
Timber—	
And unlawful inclosure of the public domain, investigation and punishment of offenders	
guilty of	4
Depredations on	
Publications of the Government received and distributed by the several offices and bureaus of the	
department	93
Pueblo, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at	449
Q.	
Quinaielt Indian Reservation, surveys in, accepted	313
R,	
K.	
Radio-active properties of the waters of the springs on Hot Springs Reservation	91,749
Railroad—	
And—	
Military wagon-road purposes, land concessions to States and corporations for	410
Wagon-road grants, land certified or patented on account of	401
Division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of work performed in the	399
Facilities of—	
New Mexico	126
Oklahoma	131
Land—	
Grants.	298
Patents issued	10, 294
Railroads—	
Across Indian reservations, rights of way granted to	40
Adjustment of land grants to	15,298
In Alaska	95

	Page.
Rapid City, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	475 193
Ratification of the agreement with the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation Indians	60
And—	
Expenditures of— Payed of directors of the Washington Haspital for Foundlings	019
Board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings	213 11,848
District land offices.	31,343
General Education Board	216
Howard University, treasurer's statement of	835
Patent Office.	600
Total revenues from Hot Springs Reservation.	194
From bath houses, ground rent, etc., on Hot Springs Reservation	744
Bill to abolish the office of	36
Compensation paid to the several, for each year for the past five years	35 30, 341
Reclamation—	
And irrigation fund of the Geological Survey received from the sale of public lands	83
Contracts signed and in preparation October 31, 1905	
Fund, amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the, from sales of public lands	
Of arid lands	295
Service under the supervision of the Geological Survey, resume of work performed in the Recommendations of the—	78
Acting Superintendent of—	
Sequoia and General Grant National parks	16, 723
Sullys Hill Park	
Yellowstone National Park	
Yosemite National Park	01,704
Commissioner of—	
Education	
General Land Office	
Interior for Porto Rico.	142
Governor of—	01 104
Alaska. 10 Hawaii 11	
Indian inspector for the Indian Territory.	
Mine inspector for—	00
Indian Territory	150
New Mexico	152
President of Howard University	
Secretary of the Interior	17-219
Superintendent of—	
Crater Lake National Park.	732
Government Hospital for the Insane.	
Hot Springs Reservation. 78 Sulphur Springs Reservation.	51, 152 56
Surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital	806
Recorder's division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of the work performed in the.	350
Red-	
Cliff Reservation, logging operations on. Lake Reservation, logging operations on.	59 59
Redding, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at.	442
Regular establishment pensioners on the pension rolls. 62,50	
Reindeer—	,0,011
At each station in the district of Alaska.	91
Herd in Alaska, gradual increase of	637
Table 1.—Annual increase of reindeer fawns in Alaska	640
Table 2.—Increase in reindeer in Alaska from 1892 to 1905.	641
Table 3.—Number of reindeer sold, butchered, or died, 1892 to 1904.	642
Table 4.—Sex of deer in herd, 1905.	644
Table 5.—Reindeer loaned Table 6.—Number of reindeer apprentices, with their holdings.	645 646
Table 6.—Number of reindeer apprentices, with their holdings. Table 7.—Congressional appropriations for the introduction of domestic reindeer into	040
Alaska from Siberia.	646

	Page.
Herd in Alaska, gradual increase of—Continued. Table 8.—Expenditure for reindeer for Alaska, 1905	646
Table 9.—Ownership of reindeer.	
Table 10.—Reindeer belonging to the Government	
Reissue of patents, applications for	73.599
Report of the	,,
Acting superintendent of—	
Sequoia and General Grant National parks—	
Epitomized comment on	170
In detail	70
Sullys Hill Park	. 189
Yellowstone National Park—	
Epitomized comment on	
In detail	66:
Yosemite National Park—	1.0
Epitomized comment on	
In detail	689
Board of— Review of pensions	17 57
Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane—	11,01
Epitomized comment on.	19
In detail.	
Chief clerk of the General Land Office	
Clerk in charge of documents—	
Epitomized comment on.	93
In detail.	65
Commission—	
Appointed to examine into the conditions and environments of Yosemite National Park,	
comment on the	170
On the public lands—	
Epitomized comment on the second partial.	
Second partial	32
To the Five Civilized Tribes—	
Epitomized comment on	
In detail.	22
Commissioner of—, Education—	
Epitomized comment on	. 8
For Porto Rico, epitomized comment on.	
In detail.	
The General Land Office	
Epitomized comment on	
In detail	
Patents—	
Epitomized comment on	. 7
In detail.	. 59
Pensions—	
Epitomized comment on	
In detail.	
Director of the Geological Survey, epitomized comment on the	7
Governor of—	10
Arizona, epitomized comment on the Hawaii, epitomized comment on the	
New Mexico, epitomized comment on	
Oklahoma, epitomized comment on the	
Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua in course of preparation, and upon receipt thereof will	
be duly forwarded to Congress	
Medical referee of the Bureau of Pensions. 5	
President of—	
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—	
Epitomized comment on.	
In detaii	84
Howard University—	
Epitomized comment on	
In detail	827
INT 1905—VOL 1——57	

	Page.
Public lands commission—	
Epitomized comment on the second partial	
Second partial report of the	
Secretary of the Interior.	
Senate committee on bill proposed for the judicial adjudication of pension claims in test cases.	278
Superintendent of—	
Crater Lake National Park—	
Epitomized comment on	
In detail	. 725
Government Hospital for the Insane—	
Epitomized comment on	
In detail.	. 759
Hot Springs Reservation—	400
Epitomized comment on	
In detail.	
Maryland School for the Blind, epitomized comment on	212
Sulphur Springs Reservation, epitomized comment on the	. 56
United States Capitol buildings and grounds— Epitomized comment on	01.4
In detail. Surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital—	. 855
Epitomized comment on	. 205
In detail.	
Training school for nurses of the Freedmen's Hospital.	
Reservations, military, names and locations of existing	
Reserves, forest, established, reduced, enlarged, and consolidated	
Reservoir purposes, opening of lands withdrawn for	
Reservoirs for stock-breeding and transportation purposes.	
Résumé, by States, of offenses and offenders under the public-land laws	
Revised statutes of the United States received and delivered.	
Revolutionary war pensioners—	000
Living, history of the	. 540
On the pension rolls.	
Rhode Island—	02,000
Area of	427
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Right of intermarried citizens to confer citizenship upon white persons by subsequent marriage	
Rights of way—	
Across the public lands and reservations.	337
For—	
Irrigation and other purposes	05, 406
Railroads, wagon roads, tramroads, etc	
Telegraph and telephone lines, electrical plants, etc.	407
Granted to railroads across Indian reservations.	40
Roads and trails in Sequoia and General Grant National parks.	714
Room for the transaction of the business of the Patent Office, necessity for more	602
Rosebud Reservation lands, opening to settlement and entry of, successful	11,296
Roseburg, Oreg., business transacted in the local land office at	472
Roswell, N. Mex., business transacted in the local office at	465
Royalty, coal and asphalt, placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations each year	
since July 1, 1898	
Rules and regulations for the better government of Hot Springs Reservation	38-740
S.	
Sacramento, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at	443
Salaries of chiefs of divisions of the Secretary's Office, readjustment of, on a more equitable basis,	
recommended	. 4
Sale—	
And disposal of agricultural lands on Indian reservations	10
Of—	
Intoxicating liquors to Indians	6, 44
Lands for town-site purposes under the jurisdiction of the Commission to the Five Civi-	
lized Tribes.	
Lots on Hot Springs Reservation indefinitely postponed	190
Pine timber on the Chippewa ceded lands under the scaled-bid system	12, 296

Of—Continued.	Page.
Public—	
Documents, number and price of the several, disposed of	83
Timber on the public lands	
Salmon canneries in Alaska	
Lake City, Utah, business transacted in the local land office at	
River project, Arizona, reclamation contract for the	84
San Carlos Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for	58
Business transacted in the local land office at	443
Disbursements through the pension agency at	516
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	
Santa Fe, N. Mex., business transacted in the local land office at	465
School—	
Enrollment in the—	
Cherokee Nation.	
Chickasaw Nation	
Choctaw Nation. Creek Nation	
Seminole Nation	
Expenditures for sites, buildings, and furniture, for teachers' salaries, and for other purposes,	
1903–1904	
Facilities in Alaska, native villages needing.	632
Land patents issued.	10,294
Lands in Oklahoma, receipts from the rentals of	135
Of manual arts of the Howard University, students in attendance in the	832
Plants, improvements to Indian Professional, summary of statistics of, for 1903–1904.	40
Site entries approved.	624 14
Statistics—	
Table 1.—Common-school statistics of the United States.	610
Table 2.—Number of pupils and students of all grades in both public and private schools	
and colleges, 1903–1904.	612
Table 3.—Average number of years of schooling (of 200 days each) that each individual of	
the population received at the different dates specified in the table, taking into account	01.6
all public and private schooling of whatever grade. Table 4.—The same, taking into account only the schooling furnished by public elemen-	614
tary and secondary schools.	614
Table 5.—Population, enrollment, average daily attendance, number and sex of teachers	615
Table 6.—Average number of days taught, salaries of teachers, value of school property,	
and State and local taxation, 1903–1904.	616
Table 7.—Expenditures for sites, buildings, and furniture, for teachers' salaries, and for	
other purposes, 1903–1904.	617
Table 8.—Enrollment, average attendance, length of school term, number of teachers, and	C10
expenditures in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and over	618
academies.	619
Table 10.—Instructors and students in public and private normal schools of the United	
States	620
Table 11.—Instructors and students in coeducational colleges and universities and in col-	
leges for men only, 1903–1904.	621
Table 12.—Instructors and students in schools of technology and institutions conferring only the bachelor of science degree in 1903–1904.	C00
Table 13.—Instructors and students in colleges and seminaries for women which confer	622
degrees, 1903–1904	623
Table 14.—Summary of statistics of professional schools for 1903–1904.	624
Table 15.—General summary of statistics of professional and allied schools for 1903–1904.	625
Systems—	
. City and village	
Statistics of State	615
Schools— And colleges number of number of number of public and students of all grades in both number and private 1002-1004	612
And colleges, number of pupils and students of all grades in both public and private, 1903–1904. Average number of days taught, salaries of teachers, value of school property, and State and	012
local taxation. 1903–1904	616

Schools—Continued.	Page.
Business, and other institutions of learning	609
Enrollment—	
And average attendance in common, with statistics relating to same	605
Average attendance, length of school term, number of teachers, and expenditures in cities	
of 8,000 inhabitants	618
In special, in the United States in 1903-1904.	606
For the training of teachers.	608
General summary of statistics of professional and allied, for 1903–1904.	
Higher education, statistics of	625
	620
In—	
Alaska, historical table of public	630
New Mexico, enrollment and average daily attendance	127
Instructors and students in—	
Coeducational colleges and universities and in colleges for men only, 1903–1904.	621
Colleges and seminaries for women which confer degrees, 1903–1904.	623
Of technology and institutions conferring only the bachelor of science degree in 1903-1904.	622
Public—	
And private normal, of the United States	620
High schools and in private high schools and academies	619
Manual and industrial training.	608
Medical, summary of statistics of, by classes, for 1903–1904	625
Of Hawaii, enrollment, statistics relating to	115
Population, enrollment, average daily attendance, number and sex of teachers	615
Professional and technological, universities, and colleges	607
Public high	607
Statistics of secondary educational	619
Seattle, Wash., business transacted in the local land office at	477
Secretary of the Interior, report of the	1
Segregated lands from the Yosemite National Park in the Sierra Forest Reserve, circular concern-	
ing privileges on.	284
Seminole Nation—	201
Alienation of allotments in, laws governing.	53
	99
Allotment—	
Contests in.	266
Of land in the, by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes	264
Allottable area of, with number of acres allotted	47
Applicants for enrollment in the, total number of	47
Enrollment of—	
Citizens of the	247
Infant children of the	248
Land patents in, recording of	270
School enrollment in the	52
quoia and General Grant Nationl parks—	02
Area and location of.	176
Arms for hunting in, possession of, forbidden	712
Assignment of troops for the protection of	710
Boundary of	722
Deputy park rangers in	711
Expenses for the ensuing year of, estimated.	181
Game and fish in, care and protection of.	0,713
Grazing of stock within the limits of	711
Improvements made during the year in	7.714
Lands—	1
In, acquirement by the Government of patented, suggested	178
D 4- 4-31-	720
	716
Moro Rock in.	
Patented lands in	720
Park rangers in	710
Report of the acting superintendent of—	
Epitomized comment on	176
In detail	707
Roads and trails in	714
Sequoia trees in	716
Timber in	718
Water power in	719
Waters of the, encroachments upon.	179
travers or one, energaments upon	2 4 47

Shoshone—	Dogo
	Page.
Or Wind River Reservation Indians, agreement with, ratification of	
Project, Wyoming, reclamation contract for the	86
Reservation, surveys in, authorized	
Sidney, Nebr., business transacted in the local land office at	463
	16
Entry frauds	18
LawSouth—	19, 521
South— Carolina—	
Area of	427
College of Agriculture and eMchanic Arts	626
Dakota—	020
Area of	427
Appropriated and unappropriated reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of.	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	88
Military reservations in, name and location of	394
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	22
Lands surveyed in	
Rosebud Indian Reservation lands in, opening of, to homestead entry	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	
Surveys in, approaching completion of	314
Spanish-American war pensioners on the pension rolls. 62,50	09,514
Special—	
Acts of Congress, pension and increases of pension granted by	84,519
Service division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of the work performed in the	496
Spokane—	
Reservation, surveys in, authorized	
Wash., business transacted in the local land office at	478
Springfield, Mo., business transacted in the local land office at	
St. Cloud, Minn., business transacted in the local land office at	457
State—	
Desert-land segregations.	
Approved during the year	
Selections approved, canceled, and pending	316
Statehood-	
Arizona, claims of, for admission to.	110
Oklahoma, claims of, for admission to	
Sterling, Colo., business transacted in the local land office at.	449
Stock breeding and transportation, reservoirs for the purpose of	
Stockton, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at	443
Sullys Hill Park—	189
Appropriation for the protection and improvement of, suggested.	189
Area and location of	189
Sulphur Springs Reservation, superintendent of, epitomized comment on the report of the	56
Summary of statistics of professional schools for 1903–1904	624
Sundance, Wyo., business transacted in the local land office at.	483
Superintendent of—	-
Capitol Building and Grounds, report of the	855
Crater Lake National Park, report of the	725
Government Hospital for the Insane, report of the	757
Hot Springs Reservation, report of.	735
Maryland School for the Blind—	
Disbursements by the	213
Report of the, epitomized comment on	212
United States Capitol Building and Grounds, report of the	855
Wind Cave National Park, report of the, epitomized comment on	187
Supervision of—	
Freedmen's Hospital, unification of, both fiscal and administrative	5, 206
Hot Springs Reservation	754
Supervisor of Mount Rainier National Park, report of the, epitomized comment on	182
Supreme Court reports received and delivered	658
Surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital, report of the	803

~	D
v	Page.
And— Marking of the unsurveyed portion of the Idaho-Montana boundary	17 915
Platting of townsites in the Indian Territory.	
Resurvey of public land, amounts appropriated for	
Of—	10, 504
Forest reserves by the Geological Survey, examination of	77
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Indian reservations, authorized.	
Surveying districts in Alaska, transactions in	10,504
Surveyors-general—	200
Instructions issued to, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.	398
Offices, amounts deposited in, by mining claimants, settlers, and railroad companies, on ac-	
count of platting of claims, surveys, etc	429
Surveys—	
And investigations in Alaska.	
In the field, examination of	312
Of Indian reservations accepted	313
Suspended, public	
Susanville, Cal., business transacted in the local land office at	444
Swamp—	
Land—	
Indemnity acts, cash paid to various States under	423
Patents issued.	10,294
Lands—	
And swamp-land indemnity 3	18, 418
Division of the General Land Office, detailed statement of the work performed in the	417
m	
T.	
Table of monthly and quarterly division of rates of pension	283
Teachers' college of the Howard University, students in attendance in the	
Technological and professional schools, universities, and colleges.	
Telegraph and telephone lines, electrical plants, etc., rights of way for.	
Telephone lines in—	407
*	004
Yellowstone National Park	
Yosemite National Park	700
Tennessee-	
Area of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	626
Texas—	
Area of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
Cooperative arrangements with the Geological Survey for topographic surveys in	
The Dalles, Oreg., business transacted in the local land office at	
Theological department of the Howard University, students in attendance in the	830
Timber—	
And stone act.	
Culture entries.	14,316
Depredations upon the public	18
In Sequoia and General Grant National Parks	718
Tioga road in Yosemite National Park.	701
Toll on roads leading to Yosemite National Park, collection of, objectionable,	69,701
Topeka, Kans.—	
Business transacted in the local land office at.	453
Disbursements through the pension agency at	516
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	586
Topographic -	
Branch of the Geological Survey, résumé of work performed in the	76
Surveys made with various States, cooperative arrangements for	76
Tourist travel through Yellowstone National Park	
Town-	
Lot patents issued in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations	51
Site-	
And town-lot entries received, approved, and canceled	14,317
Purposes, unrestricted alienation of lands for, under act of March 3, 1903	
Sites in the Indian Territory—	
Survey and platting of	50
Unusual activity in the establishment of.	271
Township plats and maps	17.318

	Page.
Mark law, new, operations of the	
Marks, applications for registration of, received during the year	
Trails, construction of, in Yosemite National Park	
Training School for Nurses of the Freedmen's Hospital.	
Transfer of forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture	29,324
Transportation—	004
Companies engaged in business in the Yellowstone National Park. Facilities of Alaska	
Trespassers in Yosemite National Park.	
Tribal revenues of the Five Civilized Tribes, collection of	
Truckee-Carson project, Nevada, reclamation contract for the.	
Tuberculosis, deaths due to, in the Government Hospital for the Insane, analysis of	
Tucson, Ariz., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Tutuila Group, Samoa, area of	
Ŭ.	
Uintah Indian Reservation—	
Lands, opening to settlement and homestead entry of, successful	60 297
Surveys in, accepted	
Unallotted Indian lands, leasing of	
Uncompangre, Valley project, Colorado, reclamation contract for the	
United States—	
Capitol Building and Grounds, superintendent of the, report of the, epitomized comment on	. 214
Court in Indian Territory, jurisdiction of the	
Maps received and delivered.	. 659
Population of the	. 386
Universities, colleges, professional and technological schools.	
Unlawful inclosure of the public lands	. 20
Utah—	
Apportionment to, for surveys.	
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of	
Military reservations in, name and location of	. 394
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	. 23
Lands surveyed in	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Surveying districts in, transactions in.	
Uintah Indian Reservation lands in, opening of, to homestead entry	
	,
V.	
Vacant public lands in the United States.	354
Valentine, Nebr., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Vancouver, Wash., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Vice-president of the—	110
Columbia Railway Company, Washington, D.C., report of the, epitomized comment on	217
Washington Railway and Electric Company, report of the, epitomized comment on, with rec-	
ommendation that so much of the law as requires it to submit an annual report to the Secre-	
tary of the Interior be repealed.	217
Vermont—	
Area of	427
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	626
Vernal, Utah, business transacted in the local land office at	
Violations of the pension laws, indictments and convictions on account of	67
Virginia—	
Area of	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	
Visitors during the second to	444
Visitors during the season to—	10*
Casa Grande Ruin Crater Lake, National Park	
General Grant National Park	181
	201

Visitors during the season to—Continued.	Page.
Hot Springs Reservation.	
Mount Rainier National Park. Wind Cave National Park.	
Yellowstone National Park 1	
Yosemite National Park.	704
. W.	
Wagon-road land patents issued.	
Wakeeney, Kans., business transacted in the local land office at	
Walker River Reservation, surveys in, authorized. Walla Walla, Wash., business transacted in the local land office at	
War—	419
Civil, pensioners on the pension rolls	09,514
Indian, pensioners on the pension rolls. 62,50	
Of 1812 pensioners on the pension rolls.	
Revolutionary, pensioners on the pension rolls.	61, 509
Mexico pensioners on the pension rolls	09,514
Spain pensioners on the pension rolls	
Warrants, military bounty-land issued.	66
Washington—	
And Georgetown Railway Company— Report of the, epitomized comment on, with recommendation that future reports be sub-	
mitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia	216
Apportionment to, for surveys.	15, 304
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
D, C.—	020
Disbursements through the pension agency at	516
Pension agency at, jurisdiction of, with date of quarterly payments	586
District land offices, receipts and cost of maintenance.	
Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of. Gaslight Company—	501
President of the, report of the, epitomized comment on, with recommendation that future	
reports of same be made direct to Congress or to the Commissioners of the District of	
Columbia	218
Hospital for Foundlings—	012
Admissions to, adoptions from, and children remaining in Board of directors of, report of the, epitomized comment on	213 213
Receipts and disbursements of the board of directors of.	213
Recommendation that future reports of same be submitted to the Commissioners of the	
District of Columbia.	214
Military reservations in, name and location of	395
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	25
Lands surveyed in	384
Railway and Electric Company—	
Vice-president of the, report of the, epitomized comment on, with recommendation that so much of the law as requires the submission of an annual report to the Secretary	8
of the Interior be repealed.	217
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	41
Surveying districts in, transactions in	
Surveys of Indian reservations in, authorized.	16,313
Water Power in Sequoia and General Grant National parks	719
Supply of Wind Cave National Park, insufficient.	188
Waters of the Sequoia and General Grant National parks, encroachment upon	179
Watertown, S. Dak., business transacted in the local land office at	476
Waterville, Wash., business transacted in the local land office at. Wausau, Wis., business transacted in the local land office at.	479 480
West Virginia -	100
Area of	427
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	626

I	Page.
Whisky, sale of, and other intoxicants to Indians	
White Earth Reservation, logging operations on	
park proper	753
Wind— Cave National Park—	
Area and location of	187
Expenses for the ensuing year of, estimated.	189
Insufficient water supply of	188
Lands patented in, relinquishment of	
Report of the superintendent of, epitomized comment on	
Visitors to, during the season	188
Indians (or Shoshone), agreement with, ratification of	60
Irrigation in, apportionment for	
Wisconsin—	
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
Cash paid to, under swamp-land indemnity acts.	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. District land offices in, abolished.	
Indian reservations in, logging operations on	
Military reservations in, name and location of	
Public—	
Land laws of, offenses and offenders against the	
Lands surveyed in.	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Woodward, Okla., business transacted in the local land office at.	
Wyoming—	100
Apportionment to, for surveys.	15,304
Area of	
Appropriated and unappropriated, reserved and unreserved public lands in	
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	
District land offices in, receipts and cost of maintenance. Forest reserves in, name and estimated area of.	
Irrigation and reclamation in, estimated cost of projects authorized and approved for	
Public lands surveyed in.	
Rights of way granted to railroads across Indian reservations in	
Surveying districts in, transactions in	
Surveys of Indian reservations in, authorized	16,313
Y.	
Yakima Reservation, irrigation in, apportionment for	58
Yellowstone—	
Lake Boat Company—	
Exorbitant charges for transportation of tourists by the, alleged	665
National Park—	150
Area and location of Boundaries of, advisability of extending the	
Boundary survey of	
Construction and repair of roads and bridges in.	
Expenses of, for the ensuing year	
Fires in, forest	
Fish and fish hatchery in.	
Fort Yellowstone, enlargement of	
Hotels in.	
Improvements—	001
About the Roosevelt Arch in	663
Made in, detailed statement relative to	59,672
Meteorological record of	
Telephone lines in	
Permanent camps in	664
Epitomized comment on	152
In detail.	661

renowstone—Continued.	age.
Tourist travel in	671
Transportation companies engaged in business in	664
Visitors to, during the season	9,671
Yosenite—	
National Park—	
Acting superintendent of, desirability of continuing said officer's term of service for a	
period of four years	169
Arboretum and botanical garden in, destruction of	704
Area and location of	164
Arms, permits to carry, in.	697
Boundary survey of	692
Camp A. E. Wood in	699
Cattle and sheep trespassing in	. 167
Commission appointed to examine into the condition and environments of, comment on	
the report of	170
Construction of trails in	702
Expenses for the ensuing year of, estimated	76, 703
Fencing of, recommended.	701
Fires within the limit of	66,696
Fish and fish hatchery in	698
Game in	697
Hetch Hetchy Valley in, beauties of	699
Hotels in	699
Improvements made in, during the year	168
Lands—	
Private, in, elimination of all holdings of, suggested.	37,693
Segregated from the, in the Sierra Forest Reserve, circular concerning privileges on .	284
Report of the acting superintendent of—	
Epitomized comment on	164
In detail	689
Telephones in	700
Tioga Road in	701
Toll on roads leading through, collection of, objectionable 16	39, 701
Trails, construction of, in	702
Trespassers in	694
Visitors to the, during the season	704
Valley Grant and Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, retrocession by the State of California to the	
Federal Government of	
Yuma project, Arizona, reclamation contract for the	86
Z.	
Zuňi Reservation, irrigation in. apportionment for	58











BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. Library Denver Service Center

		Date Loaned	HD 181 .A3 1905 pt.1
		Borrower	Borrower's (Annual reports of Interior.

