REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

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PHOENIX, ARIZ., *September 15, 1911.*

SIR: As requested by you in your letter of June 15, 1911, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as governor of the Territory of Arizona for the year ended June 30, 1911.

STATEHOOD.

In accordance with my proclamation of June 28, 1910, made by authority of the act of Congress, approved June 20, 1910, an election of 52 delegates to a constitutional convention to form a constitution for the proposed State of Arizona was held on September 12, 1910.

The delegates so elected met at the city of Phoenix on October 10, 1910, and organized by the election of Mr. G. W. P. Hunt as president and Mr. A. W. Cole as secretary. The convention remained in session until December 9, 1910, when it adjourned sine die.

Before adjourning the constitutional convention provided by ordinance for the holding of an election on February 9, 1911, at which there should be submitted to the people of the Territory for ratification or rejection the constitution framed and adopted by said convention. In accordance with this ordinance the election was held on said date, and the returns thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the said enabling act, were filed with the secretary of the Territory. On the third Monday following said election, to wit, on January 27, 1911, the canvassing board, consisting of the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory, met and proceeded to canvass the returns and certify the result. The canvassing board found that 12,534 votes were cast for the adoption of the constitution and 3,920 votes were cast against adoption. In accordance with the provisions of the enabling act the canvassing board certified the result of the canvass and submitted a duly certified copy of the constitution adopted by the people to the President of the United States, to the Vice President, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No action was taken either by the President or by Congress with reference to the approval of the constitution prior to the adjournment of Congress on March 4.

On August 21, 1911, a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives (37 Stat., 39), to admit the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as States into the Union upon certain conditions named therein, was approved by the President and became a law. Under the terms of this resolution it is made my duty, as governor of the Territory, upon receiving from the President of the United States a

certified copy of the joint resolution to issue a proclamation for the holding of the first general election as provided for in the constitution of Arizona and in election ordinance No. 2 adopted by the constitutional convention, and also for the submission to a vote of the electors of the Territory of an amendment of the constitution of the proposed State of Arizona applying to the article on the subject of the recall of public officers therein provided for by excepting therefrom members of the judiciary. The provision of said joint resolution relating to the said amendment is that unless the said amendment be adopted by the people of the Territory the President may not issue his proclamation admitting the Territory as a State of the Union.

The enabling act gives the governor 30 days from the date of the receipt by him of the certified copy of the joint resolution from the President within which he may issue an election proclamation. By the terms of ordinance No. 2, adopted by the constitutional convention, the primary law passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory in 1909 is made applicable to the first State election. As this law is new and hitherto untried and as its provisions are somewhat uncertain and at best not easy of construction and as the machinery provided by it is somewhat complex, I have concluded to defer the issuance of the proclamation until September 20, 1911, in order that the primary may be held upon as late a date as practicable. The issuance of the election proclamation on September 20 will, under the terms of the ordinance, bring the date for the holding of the primary on October 24, 1911.

The adoption of the constitution as amended seems to be assured at this time, and the holding of the election on December 12 in the ordinary course of events will permit the State officers who shall be elected to assume their offices early in January, 1912. This report, in all likelihood, therefore, will be the last annual report of the governor of the Territory of Arizona.

The assurance of early statehood is a matter of profound gratification on the part of the great majority of the people of the Territory. While the Territory has prospered and as a whole the people are satisfied with the conduct of public affairs under Territorial government, the advantages and privileges of statehood are such as to warrant the expectation that if the affairs of our new State shall be conducted economically and with reasonable prudence our population will rapidly increase and be followed by a development of our resources to a degree which we could not reasonably expect should we remain a Territory.

POPULATION.

The census of 1910 showed the population of the Territory to be 204,354. The time of year at which the census was taken was not favorable for a full enumeration as many of our people were absent from the Territory at that time. I estimate the population of the Territory at present to be not less than 225,000. The increase in population during the past year has been confined largely to the farming sections.

EDUCATION.

The cause of education from a very early date in the history of the Territory has been fostered and encouraged in every way through legislation and the efforts of our public officials to build up and improve our public schools and higher institutions of learning. The Territory has just reason to be proud of the result. It approaches statehood with the knowledge that it has an excellent school system, maintaining a high standard for teachers and affording advantages to our children equal to those found in the older States.

UNIVERSITY.

To no other of her public institutions may the people of the Territory look with such expectant pride as to the University of Arizona, the culmination of her public-school system.

The university during the past year has in all respects kept pace with the progress and development of the Territory. It maintains as high a standard of efficiency as similar institutions in other States and Territories in the ordinary academic courses of study, and in addition, to meet the requirements peculiar to the West, presents courses of exceptional thoroughness in civil engineering, mine engineering, and metallurgy, and it is announced for the coming year that two new courses will be added, one in electrical engineering and one in agriculture, a four-year course in each. A preparatory course is also maintained for the benefit of students who have not had the privilege of the high schools. This department is gradually diminishing in attendance as high schools are being further organized throughout the Territory.

The equipment is of the best and additions are being made as occasion requires, all departments of science being amply provided for in this regard. The highest standard of efficiency in the faculty is maintained, both as to character and educational proficiency. In December, 1910, Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock resigned as president of the university to accept an appointment in the United States Bureau of Education and Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, Ph. D., of Northwestern University, was chosen president.

The student enrollment for the year was 195. Eleven were graduated at the annual commencement in June, 1911, and the following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of arts, 5; bachelor of science, 3; civil engineering, 1; bachelor of science in mining, 1; engineer of mines, 1. Nine were graduated from the preparatory department.

With the growth of population in the Territory and the extension and growth of our high-school system the university is being more patronized, better known, and growing in popular favor.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Territory maintains two normal schools, one at Flagstaff and one at Tempe; each shows a substantial increase in its student body over the preceding year. The regular scholastic year at the Flagstaff normal opened on August 15, 1910, and closed May 12, 1911.

The total enrollment for the year was 92, an increase of 34 over the preceding year. Six were graduated from the normal department. The faculty is composed of 5 men and 4 women. The buildings, 4 in number, are all practically new, in good repair, and are well equipped. A summer session is maintained at this school for those who desire to do extra work, which is especially adapted to the more extended training of teachers. The invigorating climate at an altitude of 7,000 feet and at the foot of the San Francisco Mountains, surrounded by most beautiful scenery, prehistoric ruins, and its nearness to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Canyon Diablo, and the petrified forest and other natural scenic wonders to which excursions are made, make it an especially attractive place for a summer school. The summer session enrolled 52 in 1910 and 83 in 1911.

The Tempe Normal School is the oldest Territorial educational institution in Arizona, being established by an act of the thirteenth legislature in 1885. The school property consists of 9 principal buildings, well equipped and furnished with modern appliances and conveniences, with a school library of 6,000 volumes, all located on a campus of 20 acres of highly cultivated, well-shaded ground. The semitropical climate of Tempe makes it an ideal place for school work during the regular scholastic year. There were enrolled during the past year 427 students, 246 in the normal department and 181 in the training school, an increase in the normal department of 26, and 5 in the training school over the preceding year. The graduating class numbered 48, an increase of 26 over the preceding year. The total number of graduates to date is 438. The faculty is composed of 19 members, selected from various colleges and universities of the country, each being selected because of special fitness for the work appointed them. Besides the faculty there is a secretary, a librarian, and other employees in and about the premises.

Although a large percentage of the graduates from the normal schools take up and follow the profession of teaching, yet the demand exceeds the supply for specially trained teachers on account of the rapid increase of population of the Territory.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the report of the superintendent of public instruction for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, it is gratifying to note that our school population has increased 820, while 1,587 pupils were added to the number previously enrolled; that 19 new school districts were formed in the Territory; that 25 more teachers were employed than during any previous year, and that the average monthly salaries of male teachers was increased $3.74 per month over previous years. It is also gratifying to note that the new school buildings erected during the year have been constructed on modern and approved school architectural plans most suited to the needs of the community in which they have been built, with a view to their utility in lighting, heating, ventilation, fire protection, and sanitation, as well as to their appearance.

During the year a new course of study was adopted by the board of education which has proven most satisfactory.

Manual training and domestic science departments have been established in nearly all of the graded schools of the Territory and have given the best of satisfaction.

During the past year joint teachers' institutes were held at Douglas, Flagstaff, Tucson, and Phoenix, all of which were well attended by the teachers from all parts of the Territory; the institutes were held under the supervision of the Arizona Teachers' Association and were addressed by prominent educators from different States. Much interest has been manifested in and benefit derived from the institutes.

The Arizona Journal of Education, published at Tucson under the auspices of the University of Arizona and in the interest of the public schools of the Territory, is a worthy endeavor and highly appreciated by the teachers and patrons of the public schools.

School statistics, 1910 and 1911.

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

	1909–10	1910–11
Number of children:		
Between 6 and 21 years of age	38,791	39,611
Between 8 and 14 years of age	19,481	19,678
Native born, native parents	22,777	23,239
Native born, one parent foreign	4,638	4,491
Native born, both parents foreign	7,359	7,456
Foreign born	4,002	4,436
Enrolled in the public schools	30,099	31,686
Enrolled in high schools	1,213	1,343
Attending private schools alone	2,014	2,104
Who have not attended any school	9,913	10.187
Average daily attendance on the public schools	19,144	20,689
Average daily attendance on the high schools	950	1,087
Percentage school population enrolled	80	81
Percentage of enrollment in daily attendance	66	68

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

School districts	332	351
New schoolhouses built	25	38
High schools (special law)	13	13
Grammar schools	228	217
Primary schools	508	535
Volumes in libraries	36,965	32,018

TEACHERS.

Male teachers employed	142	140
Female teachers employed	709	736
Teachers holding first-grade credentials	587	625
Teachers holding second-grade credentials	203	264
Average monthly salary:		
Male teachers	$107.18	$110.92
Female teachers	$80.95	$79.91

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

Applicants for certificates on examination	219	295
First-grade certificates issued on examination	26	23
Second-grade certificates issued on examination	85	135
Life diplomas granted	11	20
Educational diplomas granted	5	6
Certificates granted to graduates of universities	47	51
Manual training certificates issued	13	9
Certificates granted on life diplomas from other States	48	51
Certificates granted on State normal diplomas	113	145
Graduates of territorial normal schools:		
Tempe	23	48
Flagstaff	8	7
Commercial certificates granted	6	3

Total receipts and expenditures of school moneys for the year ended June 30, 1911.

1. Balances, July 1, 1910:	
(a) Unappropriated county school fund, including salary, expense, and reserve	$72,014.36
(b) School district funds	99,271.68
(c) Building funds	157,747.85
(d) Miscellaneous funds	77,874.41
Total school funds on hand July 1, 1910	406,908.30
2. Receipts:	
(a) Territorial fund	62,667.96
(b) County school taxes	525,660.27
(c) School (poll) taxes	86,911.89
(d) Licenses, fines, and other sources	64,440.80
(e) Special tax for maintaining schools	81,486.27
(f) Sale of bonds, etc	292,548.98
(g) Miscellaneous sources	176,095.18
Received by Greenlee County Jan. 1, 1911	46,337.96
Total receipts, including balances	1,743,057.51
3. Expenditures:	
(a) School maintenance	778,159.57
(b) Building purposes	188,491.16
(c) Miscellaneous purposes	165,301.83
(d) From contingent, expense, salary funds	20,763.65
Total expenditures	1,152,716.21
4. Balances, June 30, 1911:	
(a) Unapportioned county school fund	83,172.09
(b) School district funds	149,260.09
(c) Building funds	259,101.46
(d) Miscellaneous funds	98,672.63
Total school funds June 30, 1911	590,341.30

School property and bonded debt.

Valuation of lots, buildings, and furniture	$1,923,358.57
Valuation of libraries	25,770.00
Valuation of apparatus	46,157.70
Total value of school property	1,995,286.27
Bonded debt of districts	1,323,997.84

TERRITORIAL PRISON.

The new prison at Florence is modern in every way. The walls and buildings are of reenforced concrete and it is admirably adapted for the purpose, being safe, sanitary, and arranged for the economical administration of the institution. It is equipped with an electric-light plant, water system (the water being pumped from wells), a sewer system, laundry, hospital, and a cold-storage plant.

Although practically completed and occupied, at the time of making my last report, yet there has been a large amount of work done in finishing the buildings, the grounds, and the different plants of the institution. Of the two cell buildings mentioned in my last report as being in course of construction, one has been completed and is now

being occupied by the prisoners; the other is ready for the steel cells, which will be purchased when needed.

The water system has been remodeled during the year and has now a 50,000-gallon tank on a 60-foot tower, supplying an abundance of good water to all departments of the prison.

During the year the system of employing convicts on Territorial work at the prison and in the immediate vicinity, and particularly on bridge work, was continued. This work is voluntary on the part of prisoners, the reward being one day's commutation of time on the prisoner's term of sentence for each day he may labor.

These experiments which the Territory has made have convinced me that nothing is more beneficial, both to the health and disposition of the prisoner, than to be employed under some such regulation. There have been comparatively few escapes or attempts to escape on the part of prisoners employed outside the prison walls.

The board of control has adopted and put into operation a method of insuring a more just and certain enforcement of the parole law. A parole clerk has been appointed whose duty it is to inquire into the cases of all prisoners seeking a parole, and to make a report of his investigations in such cases, and also to make recommendations in other cases where paroles may seem desirable. He is also expected to investigate the previous history and the antecedents of each applicant for parole, to note his conduct and disposition as a prisoner, and to make, with his recommendations, such suggestions as he may think advisable relating to the terms of parole. He is also to keep track of the whereabouts and conduct of prisoners out on parole, and to see that the terms of each parole are complied with.

The cost of maintenance shows a gratifying decrease over last year, it being 64 cents per capita net as against 74 cents for 1910.

I append herewith a statement showing the expenses of the prison, its population, and other data.

Comparative statement of expenses of Territorial prison for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911.

	Fiscal year ended June 30—	
	1910	1911
Gross expense	$115,456.24	$121,571.75
Total earnings	$12,779.31	$19,932.42
Net expense	$102,676.93	$104,639.33
Salaries and wages	$46,758.48	$48,396.80
Maintenance and repairs	$68,697.76	$73,174.95
Gross per capita cost	$296.5381	$272.94
Net per capita cost	$263.71	$234.93
Gross daily per capita cost	$0.8124	$0.747
Net daily per capita cost	$0.7224	$0.643
Average attendance	389.347	445.403

At the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1910, there were 437 prisoners; there were received during the year 277, of which 45 were United States prisoners, making a total of 714 to be accounted for. During the year there were discharged 221, leaving 493 in the prison on June 30, 1911.

The discharged prisoners during the year were as follows:

Prisoners discharged during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

By expiration of sentence	66
By commutation of sentence	155
By parole	17
By pardon	6
By escape	4
By execution	2
By death	7
By transfer to insane asylum	1
By order of the supreme court	3

Of the inmates received during the year, all were males and are classified as follows: Whites, 90; Mexicans, 151; Indians, 21; Negroes, 14; Chinese, 1.

Of the inmates in the prison June 30, 1911, all were males and are classified as follows: Whites, 153; Mexicans, 273; Negroes, 34; Indians, 31; Chinese, 1; Japanese, 1.

Of the inmates now in the prison, 300 can read and write, and 193 can not read or write; 132 were of temperate habits and 361 intemperate; 481 use tobacco and 12 do not; 73 admitted former conviction and 420 claim this to be the first conviction.

Of the 277 prisoners received during the year, 138 were foreigners and 139 were native born.

TERRITORIAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, but little change has been made in the buildings or equipment of the asylum, except that a modern chemical fire engine has been added for further protection. Farming machinery and tools and house and office furniture necessary for the proper management and welfare of the inmates of the institution have been purchased and placed in use and all necessary repairs have been made.

The institution is ample for the present needs of the Territory and well adapted to its purpose. The buildings are for the most part suitable and the grounds well shaded and beautified. Additional buildings must, however, soon be erected to care for the increase in population. The income from the farm, the labor of which was largely performed by the inmates under the supervision of a competent farmer, amounted to the sum of $12,192.35 in value, most of the product being consumed at the institution.

On June 30, 1910, there were 368 inmates in the institution, of whom 290 were males and 78 were females. There were received during the year by commitment 103 males and 29 females; there were returned from parole 1 male and 1 female; there were returned escapes 4 males, making a total of 506 persons to be accounted for. During the year there were discharged as cured 38 males and 8 females, and 14 males and 3 females as improved and harmless; 41 males and 5 females died; 9 males and 9 females were paroled and 9 males escaped, making a decrease in the population of 136 and leaving 370 in the institution on July 1, 1911, of whom 287 are males and 83 are females.

TERRITORIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

There are now at the Territorial Industrial School 82 children, 74 boys and 8 girls. They are well cared for and no sickness exists among the children of the school. The school, however, is overcrowded. The buildings and equipments are inadequate and in need of repair; the school ground is insufficient in amount, and not well suited to an institution of this character. It is most desirable that a new site be purchased of ample proportions of the best farm land obtainable, so that the boys may be taught the science of agriculture and other useful shop craft that may be established on the farm. The success of the school under past and present conditions in the training of the children committed to it has been very satisfactory; the health of the inmates, their moral, mental, and physical upbuilding has been the special care of the management and the results for the past year are exceedingly gratifying.

A small pumping plant has been added to the equipment, making it possible to cultivate a small garden, and the interest manifested by the boys in this work indicates the usefulness of a farm with a sufficient supply of water for irrigation.

THE PIONEERS' HOME.

The Pioneers' Home, which was begun during the previous year, was completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911. It is located at Prescott and is beautifully situated on the crest of a low hill in what is known as Murphys Park and overlooks the city of Prescott and the surrounding country. The grounds contain 4½ acres of mesa land, which is capable of being made into a beautiful park or garden. The building is constructed of granite and brick, two stories high and a basement, and consists of the main building, 60 by 50 feet, with two wings, each 37½ by 40 feet, making a frontage of 135 feet. It is adorned with porches and balconies in front and at the end of each wing. It is modern in construction throughout, has hardwood floors, is equipped with hot and cold water, steam heat, and electric lights, is well furnished, and has the nucleus of a splendid library, the collection of which, under the supervision of Mr. Gus Heyman, who has been appointed to that duty will not only include modern literature and magazines but will eventually include all the historic publications of the West and Southwest obtainable.

The building was completed and turned over to the Territory by the contractors on January 1, 1911, and was furnished and opened for the occupancy of inmates on February 1, 1911.

While the institution will accommodate 40 persons, up to July 1 of this year but 24 had been selected from among the applicants, the management deeming it necessary that care should be exercised that only the most worthy pioneers be admitted. Of these 24 inmates at the home, the youngest is 61 and the eldest is 88 years of age, and the average age of all is 74 years and 9 months.

The management of the institution, under superintendent Maj. A. J. Doran, has been highly satisfactory to all concerned. The institution is commended by all visitors from within or without the Territory as a fitting tribute to the men who endured the hardships in building up a civilization in the pioneer days of Arizona.

IRRIGATION AND FARMING.

The most notable event which has transpired in the Territory during the year was the completion of the Roosevelt Dam. This event was fittingly celebrated on March 19 by ceremonies at the dam, at which ex-President Roosevelt was present and delivered the principal address. The facts and figures connected with the building of this great structure have been frequently published and are generally known. I wish, however, to call attention to some of these.

The dam is situated in a canyon of the Salt River, about 75 miles east of the city of Phoenix and just below the junction of Salt River and Tonto Creek. The dam is constructed of rubble-concrete masonry. It is 220 feet in height and 1,080 feet in length at the top. When filled, the reservoir, thus created by the dam will hold 1,284,205 acre feet of water, enough water to supply the Salt River Valley with an abundance of water during three years of drought. The rainfall on the upper Salt and Tonto watersheds since the completion of the dam has been much below normal. Notwithstanding this, the water on April 1 reached a height of 166.50 feet, showing 561,024 acre-feet of stored water. On July 1 this amount had only been reduced to 460,974 acre-feet. Notwithstanding this was after the season of the greatest use of water, an abundance of water for the remainder of the year, without further accretion from summer storms, is assured.

At Yuma the work of constructing the siphon under the Colorado River to conduct the water diverted by the Laguna Dam from the Colorado to the Arizona side was continued during the year. It is expected that the siphon will be completed early in 1912, which will make available an abundance of water for the irrigation of at least 130,000 acres of land in Arizona.

The Salt River project, of which the Roosevelt Dam is the principal feature, will cost when fully completed in round figures $10,000,000. Included within this reservoir district are 240,000 acres of land which are to be irrigated from the reservoir supplemented by the normal flow of Verde and Salt Rivers. It is the expectation of the Reclamation Service that an additional 50,000 acres may ultimately be reclaimed and cultivated by means of pumping underground water. The power generated from the stored water at Roosevelt will supply these pumping plants. When the power plants now being built at Roosevelt and in the valley are completed 15,000 horsepower will be developed. This may be added to materially by the installation of additional plants at suitable sites along the river and at various points along the canals in this valley. The water power thus generated is expected to ultimately pay the cost of the maintenance and in addition to pay something on the original cost of the project. The Salt River Valley Water Users' Association represents the consumers of water under the Salt River project. This association under its contract with the Government will ultimately own the project. To do this, however, it is necessary that the Government be reimbursed for its outlay in the construction of the dam at Roosevelt, the diversion dam at Granite Reef, the purchase and improvement of the canals in the Salt River Valley, and in the installation of the various power plants.

The cost of the project will approximate $50 per acre. The reclamation law and the contract between the Water Users' Association and the Government call for the payment of the cost of the

project within 10 years after its opening, the cost to be divided into 10 yearly installments. It is expected that the project shall be open in 1913. It has already become a serious question with landowners whether it is not advisable to secure, if possible, an extension of time within which the repayment shall be made. It is probable that the matter may be presented to the Department of the Interior at an early date, and then if the department shall favor an extension Congress will be asked to enact the needed legislation to permit of the extension. While the fertility of the lands included within the project and the energy and enterprise of our people are such as to permit, in my judgment, of the repayment to the Government of the cost of the project within 10 years, I believe that it is only fair to the people of the valley and will be in the interest of the speedy development of the Territory that a much longer period should be given than 10 years. The original estimate of the cost of the project has been exceeded by many millions of dollars, owing to its enlargement beyond what was contemplated at the time the landowners, through the Water Users' Association, made their contract with the Government. This fact, it seems to me, should have due weight in determining the question. A great deal of capital is needed for the proper development of the valley, and if the burden of these payments was lightened by extending the time for repayment to 20 or more years, great benefit would be derived from such policy by the people concerned and no serious disadvantage would result therefrom to the Government. What I have here said regarding an extension of time for the repayment to the Government of the cost of the Salt River project applies equally to the Yuma project. The matter as it seems to me is so important to the future of the Territory and in its bearing upon the future policy of the Government in the matter of the reclamation of our arid lands that I have deemed it proper and expedient to bring the matter to the attention of the department at this time and to recommend its favorable consideration.

The completion of the Roosevelt Dam insured the farmers of the Salt River Valley an abundance of water for the year, so that a larger area was put in cultivation in the Salt River Valley than ever before. Crops during the present calendar year were exceedingly good. Early rains during the summer, however, injured a great deal of hay and some grain. Prices of farm products have continued fairly satisfactory. The farming section at Yuma did not suffer in this way to the same extent as in the Salt River Valley. The melon crop which promised in June to be exceedingly large was likewise injured by rain during the harvesting season. There were shipped from the Salt River Valley during the season 1,120 cars of cantaloupes and other melons.

About 4,000 acres were planted to sugar beets. This is a decrease from 1910, so that the production of sugar at the beet-sugar factory at Glendale was less than last year. The coming year, however, promises to show a material increase in the acreage and it is to be hoped that this important industry may continue to grow as it should. In many parts of the Territory, particularly in the Sulphur Spring Valley in Cochise County, north of Prescott in Yavapai County, and in Navajo, Apache, and Coconino Counties, an increased acreage was planted and cultivated by dry-farming methods. The year was

especially favorable and for the most part the yield was fairly good and encouraging to those who are experimenting in this way.

The fruit crop has generally been good, both in the mountain valleys and uplands, where apples, pears, plums, and other similar fruits are grown, and in the valleys where citrus and deciduous fruits receive attention. There were shipped during the year 30 cars of oranges and grapefruit to the eastern markets. On the whole our farmers have prospered during the year.

Land under ditch with water may yet be had at reasonable prices in the Territory. It varies from $50 to $250 per acre, depending largely upon location. The dry-farming area, through experimentation thus far made, appears to be larger than was at first thought probable. There is yet room in the Territory for a great many people who may desire to own and cultivate lands. In fact, we have not yet a sufficient number of farmers to adequately take care of and cultivate such lands as are now under ditch and with an assured supply of water. This is true of lands about Phoenix, Mesa, Tempe, Florence, Buckeye, and Yuma. Good agricultural lands may also be had at many other places and these places present such differences of climate, methods of farming, and of the uses to which lands may be put as should attract people from the various parts of our country.

I have referred in my previous report to the ostrich industry in the Salt River Valley. This industry requires considerable capital, but it is so promising and the results attained thus far are so satisfactory that the business may be expected to exceed in importance that of any other connected with agriculture in the Territory with the possible exception of dairying.

TERRITORIAL FAIR.

In November, 1910, the sixth annual Territorial fair was held at Phoenix. The fair is becoming each year more and more an institution in which the people of the Territory participate either as exhibitors or as visitors. The showing in the line of live stock occasioned the most flattering comments on the part of stockmen and others from different sections of the country. Few, if any, parts of the United States can show a greater variety of live stock and as high a quality as here. While the institution is expensive in a way yet I believe that the outlay is amply compensated for by the interest it arouses in the matter of the improvement of our breeds of horses, cattle, and other live stock and in the pleasure which thousands of our people obtain through attending the fair.

LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

The live-stock industry in Arizona is exceeded in importance only by mining and agriculture. This is so because the greater portion of the Territory is and will doubtless continue to be devoted to the open-range industry. Cattle growing ranks first in importance and sheep growing next. There are probably not less than 800,000 head of range cattle and not less than 1,000,000 head of range sheep in the Territory, exclusive of those in Indian reservations. During the year there were 250,133 head of cattle of all classes slaughtered

within the Territory and shipped to points outside of Arizona. This would indicate that the estimate of 800,000 head of range cattle in the Territory is quite conservative, and particularly so when, in addition, we consider that for the three years beginning with 1908 the average number of cattle slaughtered within the Territory and shipped to points outside was 235,956. It is probable, therefore, that an accurate census of the range cattle would show the number to be at the very least three times the annual shipment. It is estimated by the live stock sanitary board that fully 90 per cent of the cattle and sheep of the Territory graze upon the uninclosed public lands. The condition of the public ranges, therefore, is of vital concern to the live-stock industry. The year has been unusually favorable in that regard, although during the early fall of 1910 the conditions did not appear favorable and some losses were experienced on account of drought. During the winter and spring, however, the rains were general and the condition of the ranges for the remainder of the year was better than normal. The prices for cattle were unusually high, which doubtless prompted the sale of cattle of all classes, which is evidenced by the large output for the year. The prices for wool were somewhat lower than during the preceding year, as were also the prices for mutton, sheep, and lambs. Owing to the favorable condition of the ranges, the lamb crop, however, exceeded that of the preceding year. On the whole, therefore, the sheep industry was fairly prosperous. A large part of the sheep-growing section of the public range lies within the forest reserves, particularly the Coconino, Sitgreaves, and Prescott reserves. The industry, therefore, is interested in the management and control by the Forest Service of grazing within the reserves. I am pleased to be able to report that year by year there appears to be less friction between stock growers and the Forest Service in the matter of the issuance of permits, and less complaint generally growing out of the control and regulation of grazing by the officers of the service.

The statutes of the Territory provide for police regulations of the live-stock industry largely through the instrumentality of the live-stock and sheep sanitary boards. The work of the first-named board is of special importance inasmuch as cattle particularly require police protection, due to the fact that they run at large on the open range and are not within the immediate possession or control of the owner. Inspectors are appointed by the board in various sections whose duties under the law are to inspect all cattle and horses for shipment or slaughter and to make a record and report of the brands and generally to supervise shipments and movements of cattle, so as to see to it that stock is not disposed of without legal authority. Inspectors are also required to investigate violations of the live-stock law and to make arrests when necessary. They are also expected to report the existence of contagious disease among live stock in their respective districts.

A tax is made on the industry of 1 cent per head of the cattle as determined by the assessment roll. This money is paid to the secretary of the live-stock sanitary board annually and is used in the payment of the expenses of the board.

The Territorial veterinarian cooperates with the board in the matter of disposing of infected live stock and in quarantining diseased

stock within the Territory whenever necessary and in refusing the right of entry to infected live stock from out of the Territory.

During the year little disease was found to exist among the cattle of the Territory. The necessity for quarantining against the Texas fever infection from Sonora still exists, and the construction of a fence by the Government along the international boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico is again recommended by the live-stock sanitary board, and this recommendation is approved by me.

During the past two years and a half I have had occasion to consider carefully the work of the live-stock sanitary board and of the Territorial veterinarian in their dealing with the cattle industry of the Territory. I am persuaded that instead of these officers having too much power and authority under the law their powers could be safely added to in more than one particular. While some cattlemen complain of the "brand tax" as an unnecessary burden on the industry, such complaints must certainly be founded upon an inadequate conception of the necessity of police regulation, not only for the purpose of preventing theft and the unlawful disposition of cattle, but also for the purpose of keeping our ranges free from infected and diseased cattle. It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that the State authorities will not only continue these police regulations, but strengthen and add to them as well in so far as may be necessary.

The live-stock sanitary board in its last report strongly defends the existing law, which requires not only that all the animals shall be inspected before slaughter, but also that all butchers shall pay a license tax and makes it unlawful for persons to engage in the business of slaughtering cattle without such license. The reasons for the maintenance of this law are that it furnishes a needed safeguard against the theft and unlawful killing of cattle, and is also a needed sanitary measure in that it furnishes the only means by which cattle may be inspected by health officers and diseased meats be prevented from being sold to the people of the Territory.

The work of the sheep sanitary board is largely confined to the matter of prevention of disease common to sheep through the enforcement of the regulations looking to proper dipping at proper intervals and the quarantining of diseased animals. While the work is less extensive than that of the live-stock sanitary board, it is nevertheless essential to the prosperity of the industry and should be continued. The board reports that no case of infection was found during the year excepting a few instances in buck herds.

HORTICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The horticultural commission consists of three members appointed by the governor. It employs an expert entomologist who is its chief executive officer, and also quarantine inspectors where these are needed. The commission, with the entomologist and quarantine inspectors, have maintained as close a supervision over shipments of nursery stock into the Territory as the limited funds at the disposal of the commission permitted and have done a certain amount of field work in addition. A vigorous fight has been made upon the wooly aphis, which so far is the only serious insect pest which has developed in the fruit-growing districts of the Territory. Substantial progress

has been made in the eradication of the pest and in another year it is hoped that its further growth may be completely checked. A rigid quarantine was declared against all citrus nursery stock from the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Mexico, and certain districts in California, which practically limited the importation of citrus trees to certain parts of the last-named State. Many shipments have been refused and turned back at the point of entry into the Territory on account of scale or other infection. While this has proven a temporary embarrassment to persons who desired to plant orchards, it is expected, owing to the fact that nurserymen in the Salt River Valley are developing large stocks of young trees, that in the course of one or two years an abundant domestic supply may be had of clean stock free from infection of any kind. As a rule the law creating the commission and fixing its powers has met with approval from the people for whose benefit it was intended and the operations of the commission and its employees have been facilitated by shippers and by orchardists generally. But one litigated case has arisen growing out of the activities of the commission and this suit was satisfactorily settled before trial in such a way as to vindicate the commission and the law under which it has acted. The usefulness of the commission has been so well demonstrated that the board of control has made an increased appropriation for its use for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

HISTORIAN.

The historian has during the year done a great deal of extensive research work and has succeeded in obtaining valuable data not hitherto available for future use in the compilation of an accurate and comprehensive history of the Territory.

AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of the station during the year has been unusually fruitful in results, particularly in the line of dry-farming experimentation. Dry-farming stations are being conducted in the Sulphur Spring Valley, near Douglas, at Snowflake in Navajo County, and a new station has just been established north of Prescott. Cultural work of all kinds is being done at the various experimental stations. The one at Phoenix is making a specialty at present of sheep breeding; at Yuma the work is along the line of intensive gardening; at Tempe the growing of dates is being studied, with the result that a method of quickly and successfully curing dates has been discovered, which will in all likelihood lead to the growing of this delicious fruit in the Territory on a large scale as a commercial undertaking. In Pima County the station is experimenting along the line of range recuperation and renewal. No work which the Government is doing is of greater importance than that of the agricultural experiment station. Unfortunately, the means at the disposal of the Territory for this work is inadequate, for the problems which are to be solved are so numerous and important and some of these are so pressing as to call for annual appropriations far exceeding the ability of the Territory to make. The policy of the State will doubtless be favorable to the extension of this work as rapidly as funds may be available. The disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, for all purposes from both the Federal and Territorial Governments amounted

to $40,812.02. Of this amount $30,000 came from the Federal Government under the provisions of the Hatch and the Adams fund endowments; $7,183.07 from the Territorial treasury; $1,099.38 from the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, and $2,529.57 from sales of the produce of the various stations.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The railway commission has had before it many cases involving complaints as to rates, charges, overcharges, undercharges, and other matters concerning which shippers and carriers have failed to agree, and in many cases has succeeded in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment.

The commission during the year secured reductions in local class rates of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway between points in Arizona of about 10 per cent, and between San Francisco and Los Angeles and stations in Arizona of about 13 per cent. In the matter of the complaint of the commission against Wells, Fargo & Co., on behalf of the Territorial fair commission, a hearing was had in Phoenix on October 3, 1910, and the case heard on argument in Washington on March 17, 1911. A decision was obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission reducing the express rate on horses between El Paso and Phoenix from $500 to $300 per car; between Phoenix and Los Angeles from $400 to $300; and between Phoenix and San Francisco from $575 to $475 per car. Two complaints filed by the commission against Wells, Fargo & Co. involving the merchandise and general special rates to, from, and between all points in Arizona were consolidated and heard by Examiner Burchmore at Phoenix on June 25, 1911. At the same time the complaints of the commission against the El Paso & Southwestern and the Southern Pacific Railway Co. were also heard before the same examiner. The complaints in these cases involved reparation for alleged overcharges. The commission secured a reduction for the rate on mining timber from California to Willcox on the complaint of a lumber dealer of the latter place. On the complaint of a firm in Bisbee the commission obtained from the railroads in the Territory an agreement to establish a better rate on cattle in carload lots between Arizona and California, with the understanding that application shall be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to make special reparation for amounts collected in excess of the rates agreed upon.

The carriers have been requested by the commission to correct their tariffs and to make application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to make special reparation on account of excessive estimates of weight applied on lemons in boxes of certain dimensions not specifically named in the published tariffs. This latter application was made upon a complaint of a shipper engaged in business in Phoenix and Tucson. Upon complaint of a produce dealer of Globe alleging that the minimum carload weight of citrus and deciduous fruits shipped from California to points in Arizona were excessive, the railroads have been requested by the commission to take necessary action to have the matter properly adjusted.

The commission endeavored to obtain from the Interstate Commerce Commission a ruling permitting the transportation of Territorial troops at special reduction rates, the same as are given in the

transportation of Federal troops. The commission was not successful, it being held by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the law does not permit special rates in the cases of the movement of Territorial troops.

The commission prepared and filed a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the rates on wool from the Territory to the eastern markets, and have joined with the attorneys of the National Wool Growers' Association in the effort to obtain a general reduction of such rates. Much work of preparation was done by the members of the commission and it is believed that the data which the commission have compiled and will introduce will secure the establishment of a very material reduction in such rates.

Much confusion to the traveling public arises out of the fact that the Southern Pacific Co. and all of its branch and subsidiary lines in the Territory use Pacific time instead of Mountain time. As Arizona geographically lies in Mountain-time territory and as all other roads for the most part operate on such time, a great deal of confusion arises for the traveling public. The commission, therefore, has urged the Southern Pacific Co. to adopt Mountain time for train schedules between Yuma, Arizona, and El Paso. This request was denied, but it is hoped that this decision is not final.

The following statistics relative to the railway mileage within the Territory may be of interest.

Mileage of railroads in Arizona, Dec. 31, 1910.

	Miles.
Arizona & California Ry. Co	106.84
Arizona & New Mexico Ry. Co	41.06
Arizona & Swansea R. R. Co	21.10
Arizona Eastern R. R. Co	387.07
Arizona Southern R. R. Co	20.30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co	408.33
El Paso & Southwestern Co	183.62
Grand Canyon Ry. Co	66.89
Johnson, Dragoon & Northern Ry. Co	8.20
Morenci Southern Ry. Co	17.87
Ray & Gila Valley R. R. Co	6.54
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Ry. Co	257.40
Shannon Arizona Railrond Co	10.70
Southern Pacific Co	557.10
Tucson & Nogales R. R. Co	10.21
United Verde & Pacific Ry. Co	26.26
Total mileage	2,109.49

TERRITORIAL HIGHWAYS.

At the present writing the work of laying out and constructing a system of Territorial highways has been prosecuted for less than two years. During the calendar year 1909 and pending the collection of the Territorial tax levy for that year little but preliminary work was done. This work consisted entirely of running preliminary lines of surveys, to the end that the general course of the two main Territorial highways, which may be known as the north and south, and east and west highways, might be intelligently designated by the board of control. As a result of this preliminary work, the board of control laid out two main roads, one beginning at the town of Douglas and running in a northwesterly course through the center of the Territory and ending at the Grand Canyon; the other beginning at some point on the eastern boundary of the Territory near the town

of Clifton, and thence running west, following in general the course of the Gila River and ending at Yuma. Under the law of 1909 the money for the construction of these roads can only be had through direct taxation, and as that is necessarily limited, the completion of the two highways must necessarily be deferred a number of years. The board, therefore, was confronted with the problem of expending the Territorial road fund in such a way as to produce the largest immediate results, consistent with substantial and permanent construction. With this end in view it was deemed advisable to begin work on road construction at points where such construction would open up to communication and travel sections of the Territory isolated and cut off from other sections by reason of the absence of good roads. Necessarily, therefore, the first road work laid out was in mountainous sections of the Territory. The counties of Gila, Graham, and Greenlee, prior to 1910, were unconnected with the central and western portions of the Territory by highways. The board therefore determined to build a section of highway between Roosevelt and the town of Globe, a distance of approximately 38 miles, connecting at the former place with the government road, between Mesa and Roosevelt. The northern part of the Territory was likewise cut off from the central and southern sections by lack of road facilities, and it was, therefore, determined to begin and push as rapidly as possible the construction of a road between Prescott and the lower end of the Bradshaw Mountains, which would open up that section immediately to travel. A contract was therefore let during the year 1910 for the construction of a road between Roosevelt and Globe, and another contract was let for the construction of the piece of road south from Prescott toward what is known as the Senator Divide. Later in the year 1910 the work of constructing the north and south highway was further prosecuted by the letting of a contract for the construction of 22 miles of highway between Douglas and Bisbee.

The board also took over and designated as a part of the Territorial highway system 9 miles of road between Phoenix and Glendale and 4½ miles between Phoenix and Tempe, and have rebuilt them in such a manner as to make them excellent pieces of roads of their type.

In addition to the work begun and prosecuted during the calendar year 1910 on road construction, a Territorial bridge across the Gila River at Florence was begun and finished. This bridge is of the type known as the girder type, of T-beam construction of reenforced concrete. Its length is 700 feet, and it consists of fourteen 50-foot spans, with main beams or girders to each span which rest on concrete piers founded on 30-foot piles driven into the river bed. Most of the labor expended on this bridge was furnished by the inmates of the Territorial prison. This labor was quite satisfactory, and its employment resulted in a substantial saving to the Territory. The occasion of the construction of this bridge was the necessity for furnishing passage from the railway station on the north side of the Gila River across to the south side, where the Territorial prison is situated. In addition to this, it is on the main Territorial north and south highway, and will be needed as a means of crossing the Gila River at that point.

A bridge across the Verde River, in Yavapai County, on the course of the north and south highway, was begun during 1910 and com-

pleted during 1911. This bridge is of steel construction, resting upon concrete piers similar to those used in the construction of the Florence Bridge. The bridge is 300 feet in length and is of the most solid and sustantial character.

During the present calendar year the work of building a bridge across the Salt River at Tempe has been begun. This bridge will be of a type similar to that of the Florence Bridge. Its length, however, will be 1,520 feet, It will consist of 11 spans or arches of 125 feet each, each of which will rest on concrete piers founded on bedrock or on piles driven into the river bed. The work on this bridge is being done largely by prison labor. Owing to the size of the bridge and the difficulties connected with its construction, the bridge can not be completed before 1912.

During the present year a contract was let for the completion of 15 miles of road in Pima County through the Santa Rita Mountains, which affords communication between Tucson and the southeastern section of the Territory. Another contract was let between Flagstaff and Prescott. Contracts have also been let for the continuance of the road work from Prescott south over the Senator Divide through the Bradshaw Mountains. The completion of 25 miles proposed to be built under the later contracts will open up the northern part of the Territory to travel to and from the central and southern sections of Arizona. Incidentally, this part of the highway, when completed, will afford some of the most magnificent scenery to be found on the continent, and will doubtless be a favorite route of travel for tourists and sightseers. As a rule the Territorial engineer has found little difficulty in finding suitable road material through the various sections over which work has thus far been carried on. The endeavor has been to build roads of the most substantial character, affording perfect drainage, thus minimizing the danger from floods and washouts. The easy grades provided and the kind of surfacing which is being done make travel over them easy and pleasureable.

The road between Douglas and Bisbee is now about completed. All that remains to be done is the oiling and surfacing. It will be a fine piece of road making when fully completed. It is not expected that oil will be much used in the construction of highways, except where travel will probably be so extensive as to warrant it.

Summarizing the work which has been done under the good-roads law at the date of the writing of this report, there has been constructed two bridges, one at Florence and the other at Camp Verde, and substantial progress has been made in the construction of the bridge across the Salt River at Tempe. There have also been constructed 111½ miles of road. Besides this actual construction, preliminary surveys have been made of 700 miles of additional highways.

As it is probable that the connection of the present board of control with road building will terminate officially early in January, 1912, and as this is the last report which I shall be called upon to make, I deem it proper to state in this connection that it is expected by the end of this year that at least 50 miles of additional highway will have been completed and the piers of the Tempe Bridge shall be in place and ready for the superstructure.

The money received from all sources for the two years ended June 30, 1911, is $327,599.79; of this amount there was expended up to

July 1, 1911, for engineering, $32,809.82; for construction, $216,280.77; for equipment, $10,445.43; for maintenance, $5,268.48; and for general expense, $623.38, leaving an unexpended balance of $62,171.93. The cost of the bridge at Florence was $49,861.44. The cost of the Verde Bridge, including the approaches and right of way, $25,143. There was expended up to that date on the Prescott-Phoenix section of the north and south highway $56,793.04; on the Douglas-Bisbee section of the north and south highway, $26,272.53; on the Tucson section of the north and south highway, $1,748.70; on the road construction on the Glendale and Tempe sections the sum of $2,130.57, and on the Tempe Bridge the sum of $2,184.69.

The cost of road making up to the end of the fiscal year would not quite approximate an average of $2,000 per mile. This average cost has not been exceeded since the end of the fiscal year, and as near as may be estimated the 111½ miles of road completed at the date of this report will cost approximately less than $2,000 per mile. It will thus be seen that the Territory has made a substantial beginning in completing a system of Territorial highways, but to complete the system under the plan of direct taxation as provided by the law of 1909, which limits the rate to 25 cents on each $100 of taxable property, at least five years will be necessary, assuming, of course, that the assessed value of the Territorial property shall increase as rapidly as during the last five years.

The roads built and now being built are at points presenting the greatest natural difficulty and the greatest expense in the cost of construction. I estimate that the building of an additional 150 miles of roads similar to those constructed will complete the system through the mountainous and difficult portions. To complete the system as a whole would require approximately 500 miles of road building over desert and mesa country, which should be constructed at an average cost not to exceed $1,000 per mile. A great deal of interest has been aroused throughout the Territory during the last two years on the subject of good roads. The Territorial Good Roads Association was formed during the year and a good-roads convention is called to meet in the city of Prescott for the 2d day of October of this year. The many objects of interest, natural and prehistoric, throughout the Territory, the magnificent scenery along the course of our proposed highway, and the delightful climate throughout most of the year should make Arizona a favorite resort for tourists and automobilists as soon as our system of roads may be connected with some transcontinental highway or system of highways. The prospect of the building of such a highway across the Territory is stimulating road building within the Territory and arousing general interest in the good-roads movement.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The Organized Militia of the Territory consists of 1 regiment of 12 companies of Infantry and 1 troop of Cavalry, the whole containing 702 officers and men.

At the Army maneuvers at Atascadero in September, 1910, 2 battalions of the regiment attended and participated under the command of Col. Tuthill. Both battalions received favorable comment in the reports made by the inspectors at the maneuvers, particularly on account of the appearance of both officers and men and the manner in which their camp duties were performed. The absence of intoxi-

cation among the officers and men was also favorably commented upon.

Several of the officers of the guard were detailed and attended the United States Army maneuver camp at San Diego, Cal., and one of the officers of the Cavalry troop attended the maneuvers at San Antonio, Tex. A team representing the guard was sent during the year 1910 to the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, under the command of Maj. Hayden. The showing made by the team was quite gratifying, it having won second prize in Class C and winning the twenty-fourth position among all the competing teams. During the present summer a team representing the guard attended and succeeded in winning fifteenth place among 48 competing teams.

A serious handicap to the success of the guard in the Territory is the need of proper armories. The adjutant general in his report strongly recommends that provision be made for building armories at the expense of the Territory or State as the case may be. The reasons which he urges are convincing and I unhesitatingly approve the suggestion.

MINING.

The mine production of the Territory for the year 1910 as appears from the returns made to the Territorial auditor as required by law was slightly less than for the year 1909. The gross production for the year was as follows:

Copper	pounds..	295,275,527
Gold	ounces..	142,252.803
Silver	do....	2,092,738.461
Lead	pounds..	1,068,093
Zinc	do....	6,134,418

There was a slight falling off in the production of copper, some increase in the production of gold, a material decrease in the production of silver and lead, and a slight increase in the production of zinc.

The gross value of the production for 1910 was $42,229,282.56, a decrease in the value of the production for the year as compared with 1909 of $717,462.63. There were no new developments of especial importance made during the year. Exploration work was continued in the Miami district in Gila County, and also at Ray, and additional ore bodies of low grade ores of commercial value were added to the already known bodies of enormous tonnage in both fields.

The Miami Copper Co. began production by starting up two units of its concentrating mill and is treating 2,000 tons per day. The Ray Consolidated Co., at Kelvin, also began production in the month of April, and is now operating four units of its 5,000-ton concentrator.

The Imperial Copper Co., owing to financial difficulties, ceased operation early in this calendar year. The United Verde at Jerome, the Copper Queen, Calumet and Arizona, and the Lake Superior and Pittsburg at Bisbee, the Old Dominion at Globe, the Arizona Copper Co. and the Detroit Copper Co. at Morenci, and the Shannon Copper Co. at Clifton, have each maintained relatively the same production as heretofore. The gold mines of Mohave County have to some extent increased their production and at the same time have added largely to their reserves of ore. Prospecting through the Territory has been continued with encouraging success, although many deserving properties are not being worked for lack of capital, which for the past three or four years has been difficult to procure for mining enterprises.

Gross product for the year 1910, of the mines and mining claims of Arizona, compiled from the verified statements filed with the Territorial auditor, in compliance with chap. 20, Laws 1907.

Name of company.	County.	Mining district.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Lime.	Miscellaneous.	Total value.
			Pounds.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Tons.*		
Arizona Marble Co.	Cochise	Teviston							[1] 5,043	$10,086.00
Arizona United Mining Co.	do	Johnson	117,757							15,000.00
Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.	do	Turquoise	28,031,924	7,269.260	206,211.000					3,831,256.10
Commonwealth Mining & Milling Co.	do	do		535.740	19,361.100					21,429.23
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.	do	Bisbee	68,786,131	12,430.273	547,501.960	696,118				9,342,697.42
Great Western Copper Co.	do	Turquoise	2,256,964							287,492.09
Herschell Mining & Milling Co.	do	Tombstone	9,325	426.109	41,619.400	59,945				34,921.19
Leonard Copper Co.	do	Turquoise	582,730	939.455	54,257.300					122,666.74
Shattuck-Arizona Copper Co.	do	Bisbee	14,751,000							1,878,982.38
Superior & Pittsburg Copper Co.	do	do	26,183,146	6,016.960	205,825.000					3,569,667.26
Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co.	do	Tombstone		271.819	15,110.871	41,778				15,558.18
Wolverine & Arizona Mining Co.	do	Bisbee	392,608							50,010.41
Arizona Commercial Copper Co.	Gila	Globe	1,273,374		25,008.000					175,578.15
The Gibson Copper Co.	do	Summit	315,560							40,196.04
Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co.	do	Globe	20,660,342	360.275	53,975.060					2,688,030.35
Superior & Boston Copper Co.	do	do	1,910,923		44,676.000					267,308.78
United Globe Mines	do	do	4,321,831	241.000	54,889.000					584,854.21
Warrior Development Co.	do	do	5,275,529							671,996.88
Arizona Copper Co. (Ltd.)	Greenlee	Copper Mountain	33,391,530							4,253,413.09
Clifton Copper Mines (Ltd.)	do	Greenlee Gold Mountain.	206,419							26,293.75
The Detroit Copper Co. of Arizona.	do	Copper Mountain	22,546,047							2,871,935.08
New England & Clifton Copper Co.	do	Greenlee Gold Mountain.	1,081,695		20,161.720					148,570.00
Shannon Copper Co.	do	Clifton	15,873,481	984.472	47,736.670					2,067,845.48
Standard Consolidated Copper Co.	do	Greenlee Gold Mountain.	50,582	3,347.240						8,233.51
Standard Copper Mines	do	do	270,540		47.630					34,486.92
Vulture Mines Co. of Maine	Maricopa	Vulture		3,015.000	1,092.000					62,906.30
C. O. D. Mining Co.	Mohave	Wallapai		129.000	26,622.000	26,049				18,224.07
Goldroad Mining & Exploration Co.	do	San Francisco		29,508.503	14,603.480					617,751.57
Grand Gulch Mining Co.	do	Bentley	489,536		2,839,000					63,875.56
The Needles Mining & Smelting Co.	do	Wallapai		97.145	2,538.170	134,258	95,844			14,625.55
Tom Reed Gold Mines Co.	do	San Francisco		23,450.303	10,866.470					490,540.50
Union Basin Mining Co.	do	Wallapai		880.000	29,146.000	32,634	6,038,574			368,558.80
El Tiro Copper Co.	Pima	Silver Bell	216,074							27,523.51
Imperial Copper Co.	do	do	5,469,162		78,512.000					738,654.79
Twin Buttes Mining & Smelting Co.	do	Pima	258,675		3,446.000					34,793.15
Frank & Josephine Powers	Santa Cruz	Harshaw		13.000	79,389.210					42,730.82
Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co.	Yavapai	Agua Fria	1,757,506	1,274.900	35,543.900					269,234.30
Cleopatra Copper Co.	do	Verde	105,000							13,374.90
Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.)	do	Martinez	10,008	7,969.000	17,162.000	1,052				175,220.08
Grand Canyon Lime & Cement Co.	do	Unknown						17,063		85,319.35
Griffin & Co.	do	Walker	1,170	535.266	1,195.430	6,728			[2] 1,152	12,209.15
Lelan Gold & Copper Co.	do	Big Bug		1,090.000	1,411.000					23,284.98
Miller Bros.	do	Unknown							[3] 13,000	10,400.00
Mount Elliott Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.).	do	Big Bug		976.660						20,187.58
Penn Arizona Mining Co.	do	Walker		1,524.720	5,133.510	67,058				37,243.07
Puntenney Lime Co.	do	Lime Stone Canyon						8,700		43,500.00
Tiger Gold Co.	do	Tiger	15,078	2,917.760	7,794.440				18,163	67,307.87
United Gold Mines Co.	do	Martinez		825.360						17,060.19
United Verde Copper Co.	do	Verde	38,663,880	19,266.915	398,247.140					5,624,449.24
Yavapai Consolidated Gold-Silver-Copper Co.	do	Tiger		11.668	33,324.000	2,473			13,155	18,207.67
Golden Star Mines Co.	Yuma	King of Arizona		15,945.000	7,492.000					333,590.32
Total			205,275,527	142,252.803	2,092,738,461	1,068,093	6,134,418	25,763	50,513	42,229,282.56

[1] Cubic feet, marble (first year in which any marble has been reported).

[2] Units, iron.

[3] Tons, silica.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The superintendent of public health reports that the total number of deaths registered for the year were 3,194, an excess of 140 over the previous year. Excluding Indians the death rate for 1911 was 15.88 per 1,000 inhabitants. This is a slight increase over last year. The disease ranking highest among adults for cause of death during the year was tuberculosis, which, for the most part, was acquired elsewhere than in Arizona. The well-known favorable climatic conditions existing here attract a great many people suffering from this disease, which adds materially to the annual death rate. Were it not for this fact the death rate would be as low as in any registration area of the United States. The Territorial health board, under the direction of the superintendent of public health, was active during the year in securing better sanitary conditions throughout the Territory. In many of the counties of the Territory the board has had the cooperation of local health officers. A centralized State health department, properly equipped and with sufficient powers to adopt and put in force reasonable rules and regulations looking to proper sanitary measures and to the prevention and the spread of contagious disease, is recommended for future legislation by the superintendent of public health.

The total number of births reported for the year was 3,562, of which 111 were stillbirths, leaving 3,451 live births. This is an increase of 383 live births over the previous year and is a rise in the birth rate from 15.7 to 16.9 per 1,000 population. Excluding Indians the birth rate was 17.1 per 1,000. There were 47 twin births as against 27 for the previous year. Four sets of triplets made their appearance and two full sets of them remained alive.

The following tables of births and of deaths are taken from the report of the Territorial health officer:

Births fiscal year 1911.

	Apache.	Cochise.	Coconino.	Gila.	Graham.	Greenlee.	Maricopa.	Mohave.	Navajo.	Pima.	Pinal.	Santa Cruz.	Yavapai.	Yuma.	Indian reservations.	Males.	Females.	Unstated.	Total.
Native white	71	323	62	148	140	50	465	30	134	101	30	14	155	44	12	934	842	3	1,779
Native Mexican	49	55	18	24	25	26	120	3	23	75	35	.....	19	50	.....	258	263	1	522
Foreign white	6	153	13	53	19	18	43	4	5	8	2	4	40	7	.....	184	190	1	375
Foreign Mexican	6	129	26	28	84	101	80	1	10	62	10	15	34	14	.....	311	288	1	600
Negroes	.....	8	1	2	2	.....	13	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	15	.....	34
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6
Indians	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	118	127	1	246
Males	72	339	62	140	139	117	360	26	75	139	34	15	120	63	126	1,827	.....	.....	.....
Females	59	329	59	114	131	78	361	12	97	121	43	18	127	52	127	.....	1,728	.....	.....
Unstated	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....
1910.																			
July	15	56	6	26	36	.....	51	4	9	27	11	4	21	2	25	.....	.....	.....	293
August	10	62	13	35	35	.....	60	4	15	15	5	3	21	5	14	.....	.....	.....	297
September	15	59	9	15	25	.....	63	.....	11	19	8	.....	30	8	20	.....	.....	.....	282
October	10	63	4	26	38	.....	63	2	10	21	9	1	22	7	24	.....	.....	.....	300
November	10	55	7	14	30	.....	59	5	13	25	10	.....	10	12	24	.....	.....	.....	274
December	6	54	15	18	35	.....	67	5	14	28	10	4	28	12	39	.....	.....	.....	335
1911.																			
January	6	66	17	14	6	31	68	1	16	27	3	.....	22	20	16	.....	.....	.....	313
February	16	55	8	21	14	26	53	4	13	21	3	4	24	12	24	.....	.....	.....	298
March	8	56	11	22	20	36	54	3	18	19	7	7	27	15	17	.....	.....	.....	320
April	9	47	8	30	19	31	73	2	13	21	5	3	13	6	18	.....	.....	.....	298
May	15	53	16	23	7	36	59	2	19	20	5	5	10	9	12	.....	.....	.....	291
June	12	42	7	11	6	35	53	6	21	17	1	2	20	7	21	.....	.....	.....	261
Total	132	668	121	255	271	195	723	38	172	260	77	33	248	115	254	.....	.....	.....	3,562
Stillbirths	5	23	5	10	12	6	17	.....	4	9	3	.....	8	2	7	.....	.....	.....	111
Total live births	127	645	116	245	259	189	706	38	168	251	74	33	240	113	247	.....	.....	.....	3,451
Twin births	.....	5	2	4	6	1	14	.....	3	4	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	47
Triplets	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4

Deaths fiscal year 1911.

	Apache.	Cochise.	Coconino.	Gila.	Graham.	Greenlee.	Maricopa.	Mohave.	Navajo.	Pima.	Pinal.	Santa Cruz.	Yavapai.	Yuma.	Indian reservations.	Males.	Females.	White.	Mexican.	Indian.	Other.	Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 to 24.	25 to 34.	35 to 44.	45 to 54.	55 to 64.	65 and over.	Unstated.	Total.
Typhoid fever	1	26	....	14	6	2	22	2	2	3	2	1	5	4	1	65	26	60	28	1	2	1	6	13	22	19	19	6	3	2	....	91
Malarial fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Smallpox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	8	20	1	....	....	....	11	1	2	27	....	1	....	12	15	51	47	15	63	20	....	21	56	15	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	98
Scarlet fever	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	8	3	....	....	1	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Whooping cough	1	4	1	....	1	....	4	1	3	1	....	....	1	....	2	8	11	5	11	3	....	10	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Diphtheria and croup	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	5	4	6	3	....	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Influenza	....	3	....	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	5	3	6	14	9	14	2	6	1	4	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	13	....	23
Other epidemic diseases	....	7	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	5	....	1	3	....	....	15	7	9	11	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	6	4	5	4	....	....	22
Tuberculosis of the lungs	....	29	15	8	1	3	249	4	4	90	6	3	25	19	....	339	117	424	19	....	13	1	1	6	92	174	105	46	19	7	5	456
Acquired in Arizona	....	20	2	13	4	5	45	4	....	39	10	1	11	13	57	129	95	58	99	65	2	1	10	19	52	45	34	30	26	6	1	224
Tuberculous meningitis	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3
Acquired in Arizona	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	8	4	2	7	3	....	3	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	12
Other forms of tuberculosis	....	1	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	4	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	2	1	1	8
Syphilis	....	2	....	2	....	1	12	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	18	2	14	5	....	1	4	....	....	....	3	5	3	4	1	....	20
Cancer, malignant tumor	....	13	1	3	3	4	26	....	1	10	6	2	8	3	4	41	43	45	36	3	....	....	2	1	2	6	9	18	25	21	....	84
Simple meningitis	....	4	1	1	2	2	14	....	1	6	....	2	3	1	1	24	14	14	22	2	....	12	17	3	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	38
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	1	6	2	5	3	1	10	....	1	8	....	4	8	....	....	26	23	37	12	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	8	13	23	....	49
Organic heart disease	....	33	7	4	4	5	33	1	....	23	4	2	11	2	2	78	53	81	44	2	4	6	1	4	7	13	14	24	22	39	1	131
Acute bronchitis	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	3	6	3	4	2	....	4	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	9
Chronic bronchitis	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	5	2	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	7
Pneumonia (excluding broncho-pneumonia)	1	36	18	12	4	6	40	1	3	15	6	5	10	6	20	127	56	72	87	22	2	36	24	9	13	19	20	19	14	26	3	183
Broncho-pneumonia	2	22	....	2	6	6	8	2	....	11	2	....	1	3	3	44	24	24	41	3	....	31	17	6	1	....	....	3	5	5	....	68
Other diseases of respiratory system	....	6	1	2	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	14	4	16	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	2	4	7	....	18
Diseases of stomach (cancer excepted)	....	6	....	1	2	1	9	....	....	5	....	....	3	3	1	19	12	11	19	1	....	8	8	1	....	....	3	5	....	6	....	31
Diarrheal diseases (under 2 years)	2	56	4	18	24	20	26	1	3	63	7	1	5	13	13	146	110	64	175	16	1	181	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	256
Appendicitis	....	1	....	2	1	....	4	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	8	5	11	2	....	....	....	....	3	3	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	13
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1	3	1	1	1	2	10	....	....	5	....	1	2	3	2	17	15	20	10	2	....	10	3	....	1	4	1	3	4	6	....	32
Cirrhosis of the liver	....	4	1	2	....	1	6	....	....	5	....	1	1	1	....	19	3	10	10	....	2	....	....	1	1	4	3	4	3	6	....	22
Bright's disease and nephritis	....	15	1	5	4	1	20	....	1	14	5	4	4	5	1	55	25	54	22	....	4	1	2	1	2	6	9	13	23	22	1	80
Diseases of women (not cancer)	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	....	....	....	8
Puerperal septicæmia	....	6	3	....	1	1	9	1	2	2	....	1	....	2	3	....	31	16	11	3	1	....	....	....	12	12	7	....	....	....	....	31
Other puerperal accidents	1	1	....	2	....	....	6	....	2	3	1	....	3	3	3	....	25	19	3	3	....	....	....	....	11	8	6	....	....	....	....	25
Congenital debility and malformation	7	62	11	16	9	10	41	1	7	26	5	3	17	9	15	[1] 140	98	102	119	17	1	238	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	239
Old age	....	3	....	4	4	....	17	....	....	4	....	....	2	3	8	26	19	19	19	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	44	45
Accidental gunshot wounds	....	2	3	2	2	....	5	1	....	1	2	....	5	1	....	23	1	15	9	....	....	....	3	7	4	7	2	....	1	....	....	24
Injuries by machinery	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	4
Mines and quarries	....	17	1	9	3	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	10	2	....	46	....	34	12	....	....	....	....	....	5	18	13	6	3	....	1	46
Railroad accidents and injuries	....	3	8	2	1	2	5	4	5	4	1	....	5	....	....	38	2	23	15	1	1	....	....	....	3	13	12	5	2	1	4	40
Injuries by horses and vehicles	....	2	....	7	....	1	5	....	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	19	6	18	4	3	....	1	4	5	4	2	3	5	1	....	....	25
Other accidental injuries	1	5	4	3	2	2	7	....	....	2	3	....	3	1	1	31	3	13	18	2	1	1	1	3	6	11	3	4	1	4	....	34
Suicide	....	11	....	7	....	1	4	1	....	5	2	2	2	1	....	30	6	28	6	1	1	....	....	....	7	13	10	3	2	1	....	36
Homicides	1	11	1	10	3	5	4	1	....	6	....	....	11	2	1	44	12	32	17	3	4	....	....	....	9	24	11	6	1	4	1	56
Other external causes	....	19	4	4	6	1	17	1	1	18	2	1	14	7	4	71	27	55	39	3	1	8	18	8	9	14	13	12	7	5	4	98
All other causes	1	37	8	14	19	13	71	4	3	28	6	3	17	22	12	172	86	145	95	14	4	16	37	9	15	19	41	32	23	65	1	258
Ill-defined causes	6	20	12	10	5	7	16	5	14	9	4	4	10	12	49	111	73	54	76	52	2	47	48	11	4	7	10	13	18	20	6	184
Males	19	346	[1] 84	131	80	71	518	31	28	278	61	30	168	119	100	[a] 2,064	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	17	189	27	61	43	38	269	8	31	187	15	15	53	42	134	....	1,129	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
White	14	273	73	146	52	27	538	33	49	181	27	17	165	75	5	....	....	1,675	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican	22	255	34	44	71	80	218	5	10	260	48	27	46	82	....	....	....	....	1,202	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian	....	1	3	....	....	....	13	1	....	13	....	1	2	1	229	....	....	....	....	264	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	....	6	2	2	....	2	18	....	....	11	1	....	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Under 1	15	143	20	37	38	36	107	3	19	105	12	4	35	31	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	646	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 to 4	9	67	10	11	18	13	64	2	9	60	8	4	10	20	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	361	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 to 14	2	21	1	5	7	3	27	1	6	17	1	1	8	8	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	142	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15 to 24	2	37	12	19	7	7	96	3	4	43	6	7	19	12	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	297	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25 to 34	2	68	19	26	11	17	146	6	7	77	11	3	37	23	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	471	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35 to 44	....	62	9	33	11	11	114	7	5	51	14	2	27	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	374	....	....	....	....	....	....
45 to 54	2	45	17	25	7	8	68	6	1	33	9	6	18	18	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	278	....	....	....	....	....
55 to 64	1	38	11	20	11	11	56	3	2	32	5	4	24	14	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	243	....	....	....	....
65 and over	3	45	6	15	12	3	100	8	4	46	10	12	46	20	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	349	....	....	....
Unstated	....	9	7	1	....	....	9	....	2	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	....	....
Total	36	535	112	192	123	109	787	39	59	465	76	45	221	161	234	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,194

[a] Sex unstated in one instance.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The financial condition of the Territory is excellent. Territorial, county, and municipal bonds command high premium and are eagerly sought by investors. At the close of the fiscal year the cash on hand in the Territorial treasury to the credit of the various funds amounted to $502,275.81, a decrease from the previous year of $5,446.16.

The total revenues for the year were $1,121,381.08, a decrease of $11,122.40 from the previous year.

The actual revenue received from taxes and other sources, the items of which were considered in estimating required revenue to cover appropriations authorized by law, was made up as follows:

Revenue of Territory from taxes and other sources.

Territorial taxes, 70-cent levy	$590,668.61
Territorial road taxes	174,540.56
Taxes to cover interest on county and city funded debt	115,804.81
Incorporation fees	36,053.20
Bank interest, Territorial deposit	4,829.31
Taxes:	
Telephone companies	2,491.45
Telegraph companies	291.83
Taxes on express companies	21.17
Railroad liquor license tax	1,800.00
Capitol building rent account	2,611.35
Asylum for the insane, earnings	4,079.43
Territorial prison earnings	18,516.16
Miscellaneous small items not considered in estimating required revenue	1,323.08
Total	953,665.13

The decrease in revenue was due to a decrease in the tax rate of 10 cents on each $100 made, as compared with the preceding year.

Revenue from special sources.

Agricultural college fund provided by United States Government	$45,000.00
Insurance, taxes, and fees received from Territorial secretary	37,934.86
License and inspection fees received from live-stock sanitary board and used by board in its administration of the live-stock interests of Arizona	22,050.89
National forest school and road fund received from the United States Government for distribution of counties in which forest reserves are located from which revenues are received	51,229.38
University land rentals included in statement of revenue received from Coconino County	778.75
Total revenue from special sources	156,993.88

The total expenditures for the year were $1,115,705.24, which include all expenditures from special items of income shown in the above table. The net increase over the previous year, including these items, was $139,601.50. This increase is largely due to the increased expenditure for roads and bridges.

The following itemized statement, taken from the Territorial treasurer's report, shows the receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year:

Receipts and disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1911.

Funds.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Agricultural college	$45,000.00	$50,000.00
Asylum for the insane	62,889.63	49,975.62
Improvements	5,000.00	835.95
Interest fund	1,011.04	1,000.00
Capitol, interest	5,065.93	5,000.00
General fund	297,546.06	239,113.16
Interest fund	152,926.41	140,609.89
Industrial school	22,534.17	23,818.34
Improvements		645.31
License and inspection	22,050.89	17,592.19
Northern Arizona Normal School	17,500.00	19,854.23
Dormitory		84.83
Improvement		7,282.23
National Forest Reserve, school and road	51,229.38	51,229.38
Pioneers' Home, building fund		24,106.50
Prison	79,870.00	79,303.55
Building fund		15,553.23
Redemption fund, World's Fair bonds	6,070.55	
Redemption 6 per cent bonds	5,279.75	5,479.52
Tempe Normal School	40,000.00	39,311.40
Building	9,570.00	9,009.32
Territorial school	63,589.79	61,960.08
Territorial road	174,540.56	227,482.31
University	36,279.32	37,159.36
Building	11,506.90	7,907.64
Interest (par. 3663–1901)	1,263.26	1,250.00
Interest (act 47, 1903)	14.96	550.00
	1,110,738.60	1,116,051.04
Deduct for transfers	479.52	479.52
Total	1,110,259.08	1,115,571.52

The Territorial treasurer is authorized by law to deposit public funds in the banks of the Territory, the bank in each case being required to furnish bonds to insure the Territory against loss.

During the last fiscal year the average amount of Territorial funds on deposit was $491,727, on which the banks were required to pay interest to the amount of $4,829.31. At the close of the year the funds on deposit were as follows:

Territorial funds on deposit June 30, 1911.

The Bank of Arizona, Prescott	$124,313.83
The National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix	8,901.44
The Phoenix National Bank	33,600.45
The Prescott National Bank	70,663.56
The Bank of Bisbee	54,250.00
First National Bank of Globe	20,000.00
Navajo-Apache Bank & Trust Co., Winslow	5,000.00
Mesa City Bank	5,000.00
Bank of Benson	2,248.75
The Bank of Safford	20,000.00
The Valley Bank of Phoenix	34,741.67
Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Co., Tucson	10,000.00
Bank of Douglas	10,000.00
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, N. Y.	68,794.13
Union Bank & Trust Co., Phoenix	14,403.14
The Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Co	24,000.00
First National Bank, Clifton	5,000.00
Consolidated National Bank, Tucson	4,032.64
Willcox Bank & Trust Co	5,000.00
Total balance June 30, 1911	519,949.61

TERRITORIAL DEBT.

During the past year the Territorial bonded indebtedness was reduced $10,000. Of this amount $5,000 was paid by the Territory out of the redemption fund. The bonds retired were the last of the 6 per cent Territorial funding bonds maturing in the year 1913.

In 1910 the tax levy provided for the retirement of $5,000 of these bonds. The revenue received from the levy made permitted a retirement of $5,000. In addition to this amount, by applying the surplus funds in the Territorial bond-interest fund, the Territorial treasurer was able to provide for the retirement early in June, 1911, of another $5,000 of these bonds. This expenditure of $5,000 from the Territorial bond-interest fund could in no manner create a deficit through the subsequent payment of Territorial interest obligations, and the Territory thus effected a saving in interest of $175 by the transaction.

All counties and cities have paid the interest accruing on their funded debt during the year as fast as it became due. Pima County has made final payment of $17,505.15 past-due bond interest.

In addition to the bonds redeemed during the year there has accumulated $24,843.77 for the redemption of bonds, as shown by the following statements:

Redemption fund, 6 per cent bonds, June 30, 1911.

Balance July 1, 1910	$199.77
Receipts from counties	5,279.75
Total	5,479.52
Disbursements	5,000.00
Balance June 30, 1911, transferred to general fund	479.52
Total	5,479.52

Redemption fund, World's Fair bonds, June 30, 1911.

Balance July 1, 1910	$18,771.22
Receipts from counties	6,072.55
Balance June 30, 1910	24,843.77

Itemized statement of bonded indebtedness of Territory, by issues, June 30, 1911.

Bond issue.	Cause of bond issue.	Time.	Interest.	Amount.
		Years.	*Per cent.*	
July 1, 1892	Territorial exhibit at World's Fair	20	5	$30,000.00
July 15, 1892	Territorial county and city indebtedness	50	5	2,000,000.00
Jan. 15, 1896	Territorial and county indebtedness	50	5	300,000.00
June 1, 1898	Construction, capitol building	50	5	100,000.00
Jan. 2, 1902	Improvements, University of Arizona	20	5	25,000.00
Jan. 1, 1903	Territorial exhibit, Louisiana Purchase Exposition	20	5	30,000.00
Jan. 15, 1903	Territorial and county indebtedness	50	5	92,000.00
Do	Indebtedness, Pima County railroad bonds	50	3	318,275.29
Jan. 1, 1904	Improvements, asylum for the insane	50	5	20,000.00
July 15, 1904	Territorial and county indebtedness	50	5	94,000.00
Mar. 1, 1905	Expense, University Experiment Station	20	5	11,000.00
Jan. 15, 1906	Indebtedness, Pima County	50	4	25,000.00
	Total debt			3,045,275.29
	City and county indebtedness, funded			2,098,302.86
	Actual Territorial debt after deducting city and county funded debt			946,972.43

RECAPITULATION.

City and county debt, funded		$2,098,302.86
Territorial debt, funded	$730,972.43	
World's Fair	30,000.00	
Construction, capitol building	100,000.00	
Improvements, University of Arizona	25,000.00	
Louisiana Purchase Exposition	30,000.00	
Improvements, asylum for the insane	20,000.00	
University Experiment Station	11,000.00	
Territorial indebtedness		946,972.43
Total debt		3,045,275.29

Bonded city, county, and Territorial debt, segregated June 30, 1911.

Apache	$43,473.50	Prescott (city)	$91,261.90
Coconino	159,000.99	Tombstone (city)	11,812.38
Gila	44,781.36	Tucson (city)	27,423.71
Graham	147,364.70	Pima	318,275.29
Maricopa	281,636.43	Pima	25,000.00
Mohave	105,363.29		
Navajo	38,000.00	Total city and county indebtedness	2,098,302.86
Pima	210,240.05	Territorial indebtedness	946,972.43
Pinal	136,138.08		
Santa Cruz	31,000.00	Total debt	3,045,275.29
Yavapai	338,740.07		
Yuma	88,791.11		

Tax levies of counties and cities to cover interest on their respective funded debts.

Counties.	Interest.	Rate.
Apache	$2,173.68	$0.18
Coconino	7,950.06	.19
Gila	2,239.08	.035
Graham	7,368.24	.25
Maricopa	14,081.82	.07
Mohave	5,268.16	.23
Navajo	1,900.00	.08
Pima	21,060.26	.27
Pinal	6,806.90	.20
Santa Cruz	1,550.00	.065
Yavapai	16,937.00	.15
Yuma	4,439.56	.11
Prescott (city)	4,563.10	.20
Tombstone (city)	590.62	.30
Tucson (city)	1,371.20	.04

BANKS.

During the year just ended the banks have generally prospered. Despite the more or less unsatisfactory business conditions in some parts of the Territory, the banks, especially the larger institutions, nearly all show substantial growth. During the year the bank at Kelvin, a branch of the Ray State Bank, was discontinued, and the Bank of Florence, at Florence, a small and weak institution, was placed in the hands of a receiver and at the close of the fiscal year was still in the receiver's hands.

Three new banks were established in the Territory during the year, as follows:

	Paid-up capital.
Buckeye Valley Bank, Buckeye	$25,000
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Phoenix	8,900
Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Co., Phoenix	100,000

At the close of the fiscal year there were the following number of financial institutions operating in the Territory:

Territorial banks	39
Territorial banks, branches	12
National banks	13
Building and loan associations	6
Total	70

Condensed statement of condition of financial institutions.

Aggregate capital of Territorial banks on June 7, 1911	$1,592,126.00
Aggregate surplus and undivided profits on June 7, 1911	1,169,050.63
Increase in aggregate resources of Territorial banks during year	2,292,960.91
Increase in aggregate resources of national banks during year	585,497.03
Total increase	2,878,457.94
Increase of deposits:	
Territorial banks	1,859,542.62
National banks	449,225.54
Total increase in deposits	2,308,768.16
Aggregate resources of all banking institutions in Arizona for the fiscal year ended June 7, 1911:	
Territorial banks	16,137,700.89
National banks	10,733,506.40
Total bank resources	26,871,207.29
Building and loan associations	979,447.00
Total resources	27,850,654.29

The following abstracts show the condition of Territorial and national banks and building and loan associations for the years 1910 and 1911 and give a comprehensive idea of the increase in the financial condition of the Territory:

Abstract of reports of the condition of Territorial banks of Arizona.

	June 30, 1910 (37 banks).	June 7, 1911 (39 banks).
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	$7,790,395.26	$8,780,355.93
Bonds, stocks, and other securities	1,172,949.82	1,488,166.79
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	736,285.20	795,969.23
Expense account	104,891.38	165,676.56
Cash, and due from banks	4,040,218.32	4,907,532.38
Total	13,844,739.98	16,137,700.89
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	1,369,380.00	1,592,126.00
Surplus	589,364.32	718,176.23
Undivided profits	405,791.03	450,847.40
Deposits and due banks	11,404,204.49	13,263,747.11
Rediscounts and other liabilities	76,000.14	112,804.15
Total	13,844,739.98	16,137,700.89

Abstract of reports of the condition of national banks of Arizona.

	June 30, 1910 (13 banks).	June 7, 1911 (13 banks).
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	$4,942,799.64	$5,080,795.42
United States bonds	980,667.75	945,929.00
Securities, etc	616,127.99	569,359.27
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	334,912.22	546,644.75
Cash and due banks	3,291,511.77	3,590,777.96
Total	10,148,009.37	10,733,506.40
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	980,000.00	1,030,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	884,732.52	948,394.90
Circulation	703,560.00	731,410.00
Deposits and due banks	7,573,405.96	8,022,631.50
Bills payable and other liabilities	6,310.89	1,070.00
Total	10,148,009.37	10,733,506.40

Comparative condensed statement of the reports of the condition of the building and loan associations of Arizona.

	June 30, 1910 (7 associations).	June 7, 1911 (6 associations).
RESOURCES.		
Loans on real estate	$826,431.14	$871,097.04
Loans on stock	16,923.50	35,614.74
Real estate	28,209.43	34,061.48
Sundry accounts	24,788.96	19,283.21
Cash on hand	27,192.68	18,390.53
Total	925,545.71	979,447.00
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	772,599.09	833,659.47
Undivided profits	28,691.58	51,374.47
Sundry accounts	119,112.05	86,413.11
Bills payable	5,143.00	8,000.00
Total	925,545.71	979,447.00

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

From the report of the secretary of the Territory to this office there appears to be 115 insurance companies authorized to transact business in Arizona, of which 64 are fire insurance companies, 25 are life insurance companies, 18 miscellaneous insurance companies, and 8 underwriting agencies, which is a gain of 3 companies over the previous fiscal year.

The amount of the premiums received by the various insurance companies doing business in the Territory during the year ended December 31, 1910, aggregated $1,776,200.60, a gain of $74,328.53 over the previous year.

In accordance with the laws of the Territory a 2 per cent tax was levied by the secretary of the Territory on these premiums, which amounted to $35,523.86. This amount was turned into the Territorial treasury and placed to the credit of the school fund.

In addition to the insurance companies, there are 11 surety and bonding companies authorized to transact business in the Territory. The laws of the Territory require that surety and bonding companies file with the governor quarterly statements showing the financial condition of the company.

INCORPORATIONS.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the fees received by the Territory through the office of the Territorial auditor from organizers of corporations amounted to $35,034.50, as against $42,772.30 for the previous year, as shown by the following statement:

Statement of the incorporation fees received by the Territorial auditor during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

1910.	
July	$3,364.60
August	2,841.40
September	2,773.80
October	2,730.30
November	2,850.30
December	2,875.20
1911.	
January	2,757.20
February	2,625.20
March	3,365.00
April	2,896.40
May	3,092.00
June	2,863.10
Total	35,034.50

TAXATION.

The act of June 20, 1910, known as the enabling act, provided that no session of the legislature might be held during 1911. As the appropriations for the maintenance of the various Territorial institutions made by the legislature in 1909 ended on June 30, 1911, there was urgent necessity for Congressional action authorizing the levy of taxes and the expenditure of money for the carrying on of the Territorial government after June 30, 1911. Congress, by an act approved February 16, 1911, passed an act which provided that the Territorial board of control should on or before the first Monday in August, 1911, levy such taxes for the maintenance of the Territorial government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, as might be needed, limiting, however, the Territorial tax rate for Territorial purposes to 70 cents on $100. The act further made it the duty of the board of control on or before the said date to make an estimate of the sums which may be needed for the maintenance of the Territorial institutions for said fiscal year, including improvements to the property and additions to the equipment thereof, such estimate to be full and ample authority for the expenditure of the amounts included within the estimate.

Under this act the board of control made and entered its estimate of the sums needed for the various Territorial institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and upon said estimate entered its order fixing the total tax levy for Territorial purposes for said year at 65 cents on each $100. The tax rate was, therefore, reduced 5 cents on $100 from that levied for the year 1910. The revenues to be raised must necessarily be larger than for 1910, owing to the increased cost of maintaining the Territorial government and the cost of improvements which must be made at the various Territorial institutions. It would have been impossible to have reduced the tax rate from that of 1910 to that extent had not the assessed valuation of

taxable property of the Territory shown an increase over the previous year of approximately $12,000,000. Some of this increase was due to the fact that the exemptions of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway Co., the Prescott & Eastern Railway Co., and the Bradshaw Mountain Railway Co. expired during the year and the roads were therefore assessed. A material increase was made in the assessed valuation of other railroad property throughout the Territory.

In addition to the normal increase in the value of property, some effort was made by the taxing officers throughout the Territory to obtain a more equitable and fair valuation of all classes of property. These causes combined resulted in the largest increase in the assessed valuation of the property of the Territory thus far made in our history. This increase of valuation has made it possible for some of the counties to lower their tax rate for county purposes.

The following is a comparative statement of the rate of taxation in the several counties during the past five years, including 1911:

Rate of taxation, 1907–1911.

Counties.	Total tax per $100.				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Apache	$3.70	$3.10	$3.80	$3.30	$2.75
Cochise	2.00	2.00	2.30	2.75	2.75
Coconino	2.75	2.75	3.25	3.25	3.25
Gila	3.50	2.84	3.30	3.00	2.94
Graham	2.00	2.00	3.15	3.05	3.20
Greenlee					1.80
Maricopa	2.15	2.16	3.02	2.55	2.36
Mohave	3.80	3.75	4.00	3.75	3.50
Navajo	3.30	3.30	3.20	2.95	2.90
Pima	2.80	3.05	3.50	3.40	2.35
Pinal	3.50	3.00	4.10	3.00	3.00
Santa Cruz	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.20	3.20
Yavapai	2.50	2.30	2.40	2.30	2.00
Yuma	3.60	3.40	3.45	3.51	3.49

Territorial tax levy for 1911 on each $100.

General fund, par. 3831, Rev. Stat., Arizona, 1901	$0.106625
Asylum for the insane, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 1, Laws 1909	.071430
Asylum for the insane, improvements, chap. 107, sec. 4, Laws 1909	.056200
Asylum for the insane, interest, act 73, Laws 1903	.001021
Capitol Building, interest, act 9, Laws 1897	.005110
Industrial school, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 2, Laws 1909	.010250
Interest fund, par. 2047, Organic Law of Arizona	.010250
Northern Arizona Normal School, improvements (H. R. 28214), 1911	.005110
Northern Arizona Normal School, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 5, Laws 1909	.020500
Prison, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 3, Laws 1909	.122500
Prison, improvements (H. R. 28214), 1911	.020450
Sinking fund, redemption World's Fair bonds, act 103, Laws 1891	.005700
St. Louis Exposition bonds, interest, act 86, Laws 1901	.001540
St. Louis Exposition sinking fund, bond redemption, act 86, Rev. Stat., 1901	.002552
Tempe Normal School, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 4, Laws 1909	.047800
Tempe Normal School, improvements (H. R. 28214), 1911	.007100
Territorial school fund, chap. 67, sec. 6, Laws 1907	.030000
University, maintenance, chap. 106, sec. 6, Laws 1909	.039280
University, improvements (H. R. 28214), 1911	.041200
University, bond redemption, par. 3663, Rev. Stat., 1901	.002552
University, interest, par. 3663, Rev. Stat., 1901	.001280
World's Fair bonds, interest, act 103, Laws 1891	.001550
Total Territorial tax levy	.65

Total valuation, by counties, for year 1911.

Apache County	$1,227,470.44
Cochise County	19,949,268.85
Coconino County	4,365,594.58
Gila County	6,967,541.64
Graham County	2,993,019.20
Greenlee County	7,221,335.00
Maricopa County	21,889,244.24
Mohave County	2,475,890.93
Navajo County	2,583,316.00
Pima County	8,375,368.05
Pinal County	3,561,974.45
Santa Cruz County	2,480,292.21
Yavapai County	11,634,351.21
Yuma County	4,098,442.84
Total	99,813,109.64
Less exemptions	1,780,401.00
Total subject to taxation	98,032,708.64

Comparative statement of total tax rolls for years 1908–1911.

Counties.	1908	1909	1910	1911
Apache	$1,085,919.55	$1,398,035.91	$1,481,309.94	$1,227,470.44
Cochise	20,128,808.97	19,263,032.72	19,323,763.03	19,949,268.85
Coconino	4,302,299.43	4,463,174.89	3,929,228.85	4,365,594.58
Gila	5,571,501.01	5,721,392.74	6,498,520.33	6,967,541.64
Graham	8,199,123.03	8,182,337.97	8,489,610.34	2,993,019.20
Greenlee				7,221,335.00
Maricopa	14,264,755.53	16,010,716.66	17,779,942.99	21,889,244.24
Mohave	1,619,098.11	1,661,246.23	1,982,275.29	2,475,890.93
Navajo	1,844,872.63	1,467,979.97	1,938,850.61	2,583,316.00
Pima	7,230,446.02	7,737,374.94	8,058,330.33	8,375,368.05
Pinal	2,479,415.37	2,491,760.02	2,702,111.71	3,561,974.45
Santa Cruz	1,731,905.05	2,193,934.33	2,271,294.54	2,480,292.21
Yavapai	10,244,987.80	9,639,088.99	9,719,993.88	11,634,351.21
Yuma	2,639,072.09	3,512,328.87	3,783,139.66	4,098,442.84
Total valuation	81,342,203.59	83,746,403.96	87,913,371.50	99,813,109.64
Less exemptions	704,662.10	1,062,341.40	1,787,145.15	1,780,401.00
Total value for assessment	80,637,541.49	82,684,062.56	86,126,226.35	98,032,708.64

Statement of the aggregated valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1911.

Description of properties.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Cultivated lands, acres	151,598.52	$1,109,520.16
Cultivated land, irrigated, do	203,294.08	8,124,731.15
Uncultivated land, do	1,248,909.19	3,925,032.98
Railroad land grants, do	2,272,216.89	645,430.81
Other land grants (526), do	211,463.20	334,974.21
Productive patented mines		10,568,560.80
Improvements on productive patented mines		685,254.00
Nonproductive patented mines (4,346), acres	81,030.99	2,898,465.38
Improvements on nonproductive patented mines		1,919,748.00
Patented mill sites (127), acres	714.97	28,667.58
Improvements on productive unpatented mines		74,400.00
Improvements on nonproductive unpatented mines		526,666.50
Smelters (not included in improvements on mines as classified above)	18	2,540,569.00
Town and city lots		11,535,840.82
Improvements		12,611,263.50
Banks	56	2,329,071.34
Horses:		
Stock	3,199	56,160.00
Range	16,544	167,112.00
Work, class A	10,503	432,081.00
Work, class B	5,598	224,281.00
Saddle, class A	7,385	198,855.00
Saddle, class B	4,645	113,856.00
Stallions	270	34,935.00

Statement of the aggregated valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1911—Continued.

Description of properties.	Quantity.	Valuation.
Mules:		
Class A	1,523	$65,150.00
Class B	1,637	69,840.00
Asses	2,076	17,429.00
Jacks	14	1,700.00
Cattle:		
Range	384,165	3,850,634.00
Stock	24,367	246,140.00
Beef	3,402	67,094.00
Milch cows	12,159	305,163.00
Bulls	7,715	191,595.00
Sheep	611,066	1,279,985.50
Bucks	1,267	6,360.00
Goats:		
Common	44,048	81,909.50
Graded	34,988	56,847.00
Swine	3,819	15,377.00
Poultry		12,400.00
Ostriches	4,253	233,915.00
Bees (colonies)	20,050	35,860.00
Street railways.....miles	43.05	130,016.25
Merchandise stocks		3,701,657.79
Automobiles	625	189,934.00
Motor cycles	17	1,425.00
Railroads, standard gauge, main line.....miles	1,527.718	16,384,448.15
Railroads, A., T. & S. F. Ry. (estimated).....do	386.760	2,667,865.79
Shetland ponies	20	200.00
Calves	3,132	15,665.00
All other property		9,099,022.43
		99,813,109.64
Less exemptions		1,780,401.00
Total value of property		98,032,708.64

Final valuation placed on railroad property for the year 1911.

Names.	Miles.	Rate.	Total.
Arizona Commercial Copper Co	3.03	$2,825.00	$8,559.75
Arizona Copper Co. (Ltd.) (Coronado R. R.)	7.50	7,000.00	52,500.00
Arizona Eastern R. R. Co.:			
Phoenix division (Phoenix-Maricopa)	43.26	9,000.00	389,340.00
Phoenix division (Phoenix-Hassayampa River)	39.22	8,000.00	313,760.00
Globe division	139.41	10,000.00	1,394,100.00
Cochise division	34.98	3,150.00	110,187.00
Kelvin division	8.49	3,250.00	27,592.50
Arizona & New Mexico R. R. Co	40.00	10,000.00	400,000.00
Bradshaw Mountain R. R. Co	35.65	5,500.00	196,075.00
Central Arizona Ry. Co	15.00	2,000.00	30,000.00
Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Ltd.)	3.60	1,000.00	3,600.00
El Paso & Southwestern R. R. Co.:			
Main line division	139.59	12,050.00	1,682,059.50
Douglas to Courtland	34.70	5,000.00	173,500.00
Tombstone to Fairbanks	9.30	5,800.00	53,940.00
Flagstaff Lumber Manufacturing Co	12.00	2,000.00	24,000.00
Grand Canyon R. R. Co	63.58	7,000.00	445,060.00
Greenlaw Lumber Co	5.00	2,000.00	10,000.00
Johnson, Dragoon & Northern Ry. Co	8.20	500.00	4,100.00
Morenci Southern Co	18.00	7,000.00	126,000.00
New Mexico & Arizona R. R. Co	87.80	9,500.00	834,100.00
Old Dominion Mining & Smelting Co	4.00	7,250.00	29,000.00
Phoenix & Eastern Ry. Co	94.49	8,000.00	755,920.00
Ray & Gila Valley R. R. Co	9.26	8,000.00	74,080.00
Saginaw & Manistee Lumber Co	8.00	2,025.00	16,200.00
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Ry. Co	195.35	10,000.00	1,953,500.00
Southern Pacific R. R. Co	392.50	17,500.00	6,868,750.00
Tucson & Nogales R. R. Co	17.765	7,000.00	124,355.00
Twin Buttes R. R. Co	10.213	1,800.00	18,383.40
United Verde & Pacific Ry. Co	26.26	7,000.00	183,820.00
Western Arizona Ry. Co	21.57	3,800.00	81,966.00
	1,527.718		16,384,448.15
The Pullman Co			100,333.45
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (estimated)	386.76		2,667,865.79
Total valuation railroad property	1,914.478		19,152,647.39

Valuation for the year 1911, determined by the Territorial board of railroads, which are exempt from taxation by Territorial statute, of rate of taxation as fixed by act of Congress.

Names.	Miles.	Rate.	Total.
Arizona & California Ry. Co	106.99	$7,500.00	$802,425.00
Arizona & Swansea R. R. Co	22.00	6,000.00	132,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co	386.76	17,500.00	6,768,300.00
Prescott & Eastern R. R. Co	26.45	7,500.00	198,000.00
Shannon Arizona Ry. Co	10.70	10,000.00	107,000.00
Tucson & Nogales R. R. Co	37.20	7,000.00	260,400.00
Total	590.05	.....	8,268,125.00
Less estimated taxable valuation of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co	.....	.....	2,667,865.79
Valuation of railroad property exempt from taxation	.....	.....	5,600,259.21

GREENLEE COUNTY.

The legislature in 1909 passed an act creating out of the eastern portion of Graham County a new county to be called and known as the county of Greenlee. The act further provided that there should be an election held in the year 1910 for county officers for said county who should take office in January, 1911. An election was held in November, 1910, and in January of this year the county was organized and the county seat of the county fixed at the town of Clifton.

The creation of the county of Greenlee increases the number of counties in the Territory to 14.

With this report I have the honor to submit for the files of your office copies of various reports of Territorial officials and boards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

Respectfully,

RICHARD E. SLOAN,
Governor of Arizona.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FRED DENNETT, COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources
under the direction of
I. P. BERTHRONG
Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O.
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