

With the purpose of increasing the efficiency of teachers in the Indian Service, there were held during the year six institutes or summer schools in different sections of the country—Oklahoma, South Dakota, California, Wisconsin, Oregon, and New Mexico. At these institutes courses of instructions were outlined, emphasizing industrial subjects.

With regard to health conditions, the Commissioner calls attention to the fact that at the close of the fiscal year 1913 there were fifty hospitals with a combined capacity of 1,400 patients, and six new hospitals under construction, to care for a population of three hundred thousand with a high percentage of tuberculosis and trachoma. Out of 181,000 Indians on reservations, there were examined last year 61,201, and it was learned that tuberculosis was present in 8,000 cases and trachoma in 12,000. It is estimated that there are 25,000 suffering with tuberculosis and 35,000 afflicted with trachoma. From the \$300,000 appropriated by the last Congress, there was made available \$100,000 for hospital purposes besides direct appropriations for a sanitarium in the Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, and one at Red Lake or Leech Lake and on the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minnesota, also on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne Reservations in South Dakota. Plans have been prepared for the building of seven small hospitals at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 each, on the reservations where the need of medical attention has been most keenly felt. The work for the eradication of trachoma has been vigorously pushed during the year. The field has been divided into five districts and an expert assigned to each.

Since his assumption of office, the Commissioner says that he has been impressed with the idea that many of the natural resources of Indian reservations which have been exploited to the profit of the white man, might better be developed for the financial benefit of the Indians. He finds this particularly true of the grazing lands, believing that there is no more lucrative industrial opportunity open to Indians having grazing lands than to discontinue the grazing-leasing and grazing-permit system, and in its place have them engage in the stock-raising business themselves. With this end in view, he instituted a plan for creating tribal herds on those reservations having large areas of grazing lands, and also during the year expended nearly a million dollars in the purchase of well-bred male animals for the improvement of live stock belonging to the Indians.

At its last session, and through the effort of Commissioner Sells, the Congress appropriated \$725,000 for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians, being the largest appropriation ever obtained for this purpose. A comprehensive plan has been formulated by the Commissioner for maximum benefits.

On reservations where the lands are more suitable for agricultural